

## Answer Key

### Unit 1

#### Opener (page 9)

- 3 1 A husband    2 an old friend  
3 a colleague

#### 1a (pages 10 and 11)

##### 1 Sample answers:

- 1 an orang-utan and a dog  
2 An orang-utan is normally a wild animal, a dog might be a pet or a working animal.  
3 They look friendly and affectionate.

##### 2 They wrestle, hug and play together.

The orang-utan shares his food with the dog.

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

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

##### 6 1 have started

- 2 have been discussing  
3 show  
4 has recovered  
5 are asking  
6 have been living  
7 has provided  
8 live

##### 7 2 permanent / usual situation

- 3 present result of past action  
4 present result of past action  
5 permanent / usual situation  
6 permanent / usual situation  
7 present result of past action, permanent situation

8 recent activity, permanent / usual situation

9 present result of past action

10 situation happening around now

##### 8 1 a fellow student (*classmate* is an alternative for this term)

- 2 a flatmate  
3 a travel companion (*fellow traveller* is an alternative)  
4 an acquaintance  
5 a mutual friend  
6 a fair-weather friend  
7 a true friend  
8 a workmate  
9 an old friend  
10 a girlfriend

##### 9 Sample answers:

*to get on (with)*: to enjoy being with another person

*to stand by (someone)*: to be loyal to someone

*to hang out with*: to spend time with a group of people

*to hang around*: to be there when you are not wanted, or to not do anything much

*to come round*: to visit

*to go round to*: to visit

*to keep up with*: to continue to see someone

*to meet up (with)*: to meet, to get together (with)

*to pick up*: to continue

**10** 1 get on            4 come round

2 hang out            5 stand by

3 kept up            6 meet up

**1b (pages 12 and 13)**

**1** 1 It shows a teenage girl with her head in her hands, looking unhappy or cross.

2 She is unhappy about something; maybe she doesn't like the food that she has been given.

**3** Sample answers:

The younger generation don't listen to their parents; they have different attitudes; they are influenced by western culture and want different things.

For the older generation money is becoming more important; traditional values, like respect for family and for older people, are being replaced by more materialistic values.

**4** Language use: young people use slang and speak English; their parents don't. Caring for the old: it is normal for people to put their elderly parents into care homes now – in the past everyone cared for the older members of the family.

The relationship between parents and children: parents do what children want – in the past it was the other way round.

Shopping: children want to buy modern, western things.

Knowledge of the world: the young are more tuned in to what is happening in the world than their parents.

**5** Sample answers:

Bella's parents seem resigned to the changes, but they are sad about their daughter's attitude and they feel that they have failed.

**6** a true                            c true  
b false (we use *by*)    d true

**7** 1 better as active  
2 change to passive  
3 better as active  
4 change to passive  
5 change to passive  
6 change to passive

**8a** have been spoiled  
are sent  
are encouraged

are being raised

**9** 1 are growing, dress  
2 have been left / are being left  
3 probably work / don't have  
4 are living / are expected  
5 listen  
6 have been replaced  
7 are expected  
8 are often criticised, have been spoilt

**10** Sample answers:

1, 2, 6 and 7 were probably said by an older person  
3, 4, 5 and 8 were probably said by a younger person

**1c (pages 14 and 15)**

- 2** 1 It is an area with immigrants from many countries living side-by-side.  
2 Their families emigrated to the USA.  
3 Tanja's parents came as a couple, with a profession, and went on to study. Richard's great-grandfather came with nothing and no skills. Richard's family has been there longer than Tanja's.
- 3** 1T 2F 3F 4T 5F 6T
- 4** 1b 2a 3b 4c 5c
- 5** Paragraph 1: Immigrants from all over the world mix in New York; they are proud to be Americans.  
Paragraph 2: People are also interested in their roots, particularly their immediate ancestors.  
Paragraph 3: People had to work hard when they first arrived, and their descendants work hard in their honour.
- 6** Both mention hard work and the struggle to succeed; both are proud of the achievements of their parents and great-grandparents. Both talk a lot about how their ancestors arrived in America and where they came from. Neither really mention pride in their American identity.
- 7** The immigrants had to be strong and work hard to succeed. Their descendants have a strong sense of family and pride in their roots.

- 8** 1 He was independent, doing what he wanted to and not always following the rules.  
2 They believe it is important to work hard.  
3 They want to succeed and improve themselves.

**1d (page 16)**

- 2** 1 Tim has been doing teacher training for the British Council in India. Greta has been setting up her online shoe shop business.  
2 They will meet up in two months' time, with another friend, Amanda, when Tim gets back from his next trip to India.
- 3** Fancy bumping into you here!  
What a surprise!  
How are things?  
What have you been up to?  
Busy as ever.  
I've been completely snowed under.  
It has its ups and downs.  
You're looking well.  
It obviously suits you.  
Do you see much of ...?  
She was asking after you the other day.  
Do give her my regards.  
Say hello to her from me.  
I've got to rush.  
I don't mean to be rude, but I need to ...  
It was really nice to see you.  
Great to see you.

Good luck with ...

4 1 Fancy bumping into you here!

2 What have you been up to?

3 You're looking well too.

4 It has its ups and downs.

5 She was asking after you just the other day, actually.

6 I don't mean to be rude, but I need to get back to work.

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

1e (page 17)

2 Ben is in Sri Lanka, writing articles about people who work in the tea plantations.

Paragraph 1: apologising and explaining silence

Paragraph 2: saying what he is doing now

Paragraph 3: future plans

3 contractions: *I hope all's well*,  
exclamations: *Fingers crossed!*  
colloquial language: *some of this stuff*,  
*all the best*, *do give them all my love*,  
*you wouldn't believe it*  
phrasal verbs: *get together with*  
use of *get*: *getting homesick*, *get established*, *get an interview*, *get a plane*,  
personal comments: *that horrible estate agent*

4 All my love, Best wishes, Hello, Hi  
John, Love, Regards, Yours

5a 1 *I'm getting quite homesick* = I am becoming homesick

2 *to get established* = to become known in a business or profession

3 *to get an interview* = to obtain an interview

4 *to get a plane* = to catch / take a plane

5 *to get together* = to meet up

5b 1 receive

2 do / manage

3 catch

4 be

5 persuade

6 reach

1f (pages 18 and 19)

1 1 on a ship about to arrive in New York

2 They are waiting to see what the place is like.

3 That they are leaving their homes to come to America.

4 1 since the early **19th** century

2 Europeans settled mainly in the **eastern** half.

3 Immigrants from Asia and from Mexico tended to settle in the **west** and **southwest**.

4 between **1892** and **1924**

5 Ellis Island in **New York** harbour

6 11,000 people a **day** were processed.

7 Four out of every **ten** Americans can trace their family history to Ellis Island.

8 They settled on the **Lower** East side.

9 The apartments had **three** rooms.

10 On the west coast people arrived at **Angel Island**.

11 Immigration laws were **especially strict** for Asians.

**5** 1 about 1 million

2 illegal immigrants

3 education, technical skills, a great desire to work and succeed and personal connections to other countries

4 It has an ever-growing force of immigrant labourers and professionals.

5 similar values

6 It helps make them successful members of American society.

Advantages: family members can enjoy one another's company, give moral support, share experience and knowledge, do activities together  
Disadvantages: if you do not share the values and interests of other members, you might not enjoy living in an extended family; you might want more independence, freedom and privacy

**4** 1 fellow      5 flatmate

2 travel      6 acquaintance

3 true      7 blood

4 mutual

**6** The sentences in the Student's Book should be numbered as follows:

1, 11, 9, 7, 13, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 4, 2

## **Unit 1 Review (page 20)**

**1** 1 A nuclear family is just parents and their children; an extended family includes other relatives such as grandparents, cousins, and aunts and uncles.

2 Members can support one another, share care for children and elderly members, save money by eating and living together.

**2** 1 is made

2 are related

3 has decreased

4 help

5 are looked after

7 have been choosing

8 have been changing

9 are being lost

10 has been taken away

**3** Sample answers:

# Life

## Unit 2 (page 21)

### Opener

1 1 He was a Formula One driver; he died in a crash in 1994; he had a rivalry with Alain Prost; he did charity work; he was Brazilian.

2 The film is neutral; the book was very biased against Alain Prost.

2 objective – subjective

truthful – untruthful (lying)

biased – neutral

fair – unfair

partial – impartial

sympathetic – unsympathetic

accurate – inaccurate

The speakers use: *unfairly, objective, sympathetic, impartial, fair, biased*

3 Sample answers:

1d 2e 3a 4c 5b

### 2a (pages 22 and 23)

1 Probably a cowboy film or western.

2 Books only: author, best-seller, chapter, publisher, readers

Films only: blockbuster, box office, cast, director, location, producer, screenwriter, script

Both: audience, character, plot, portrayal, scene, setting, storyline, theme, trilogy

### 3 Books

### Films

author	screenwriter
best-seller	blockbuster
chapter	scene
publisher	producer
readers	audience

5 b

6 1 a bestselling book, a great storyline, a great cast, an experienced director and a large budget

2 You have to give the screenwriter freedom to create a script that flows, even if that means changing the original.

3 good films that are completely unlike the original book

4 cooking

5 a struggle between the forces of good and evil

6 Because Tolkien created a very original other world.

7 He took the most important scenes and then put all the emotional force behind these.

8 1b 2a 3c 4d 5e

9 1 read, have never read, has read

2 have been, was

3 Have ... written, wrote

4 Did ... see, have seen

10b 1 loyal (first 'I'), screenplay, plot, best-seller, trilogy

2 loyal (second 'I'), faithful, told, details, felt, child

3 calm, half, should, walk

### 2b (pages 24 and 25)

- 3** 1 A single rhino charged, but the guard acted quickly and fired a shot into the ground. The people were shaken.
- 2 Three young rhinos climbed onto the road in front of the jeep, then disappeared into the forest. The driver stopped the jeep quickly.
- 3 A female rhino (the mother of the three young) attacked the jeep and started biting it and pushing it; the driver managed to drive the jeep away.
- 4** *stretch their legs* = to walk around after sitting for a while  
*sprint* = run very fast  
*leap* = to make a long jump  
*veered off* = went off sharply in a different direction  
*slammed into* = ran into with full force  
*wrestle* = move by force  
*gouging* = sticking something sharp (in this case teeth) into a surface  
*skidded* = to slide out of control
- 5** They are dynamic verbs of motion, which add interest and excitement.
- 6** 1c 2a 3b 4d
- 7** 1 were working  
 2 had  
 3 had told  
 4 hadn't been / weren't  
 5 shocked  
 6 knew / had known  
 7 hadn't been expecting / hadn't expected  
 8 didn't stop

**8a** weren't (1 syllable)  
 hadn't been expecting (2 syllables)  
 didn't stop (2 syllables)

**8b** 1 2 syllables      5 2 syllables  
 2 2 syllables      6 1 syllable  
 3 1 syllable      7 2 syllables  
 4 2 syllables      8 2 syllables

## **9 Report 1**

- 1 was mountain-biking  
 2 had just finished  
 3 had been raining  
 4 was shining  
 5 were feeling  
 6 took  
 7 set  
 8 became  
 9 picked  
 10 went

## **Report 2**

- 11 were driving  
 12 fell  
 13 landed  
 14 had escaped  
 15 had been grazing  
 16 had slipped  
 17 arrived

## **2c (pages 26 and 27)**

- 2** 1 The Frog Prince  
 2 and 3 Students' own answers.
- 3** They came from ordinary local people. At first the brothers just recorded them and wrote notes about them, then Wilhelm polished and reshaped them to make them more acceptable to children and parents.

- 4** 1 They are popular around the world.  
 2 The brothers only sold a few copies of their books.  
 3 Germany was occupied by Napoleon and the French.  
 4 These stories were told by one woman (Marie) and she had had French nannies who told them, so they were probably not originally German.  
 5 Parents like the moral aspects, but not the violence.

- 5** 1 Once upon a time      5 moral  
 2 villain                      6 witch  
 3 wise                        7 cruel  
 4 faraway lands          8 ever after

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

**7** Sample answer:

They have made a set of old folk tales popular right around the world.

- 8** *kept each other company*: sat together as friends  
*keeping records of*: taking notes so they didn't get lost  
*keep your promises*: do what you have promised to do  
 1 don't forget about the time – remember to check it  
 2 stay happy, don't get depressed  
 3 not telling people something they aren't supposed to know  
 4 make sure you know about all the changes  
 5 stop you doing what you were going to do  
 6 write a diary regularly

## **2d (page 28)**

- 2** 1 Another bus came in 15 minutes.  
 2 He put his hands over the hole.  
 3 He had to wait for someone else to come home.  
 4 The lights went out and a person in the lift started screaming.  
 5 She fell off the bike and cut her hand.  
 6 Most of the work had been saved into a temporary file.

**3** 1 That must have been a relief.

2 Oh, that's awful. / Oh, how embarrassing!

3 Yeah, a similar thing happened to me once.

4 What a nightmare! / Yeah, I think I would have done the same thing.

5 Poor you! / That was lucky!

6 Really? How strange! / That was good thinking.

**4b** 1 What a nightmare!

2 Oh, that's s awful. Poor you!

3 How embarrassing!

4 Really? That's s odd.

5 That was good thinking.

6 A similar thing happened to me.

## **2e (page 29)**

**1** 1 He had got his foot caught in a metal animal trap.

2 tired, hungry, nervous, not happy

**2** 1 Rowan had been moaning about sore feet all day.

2 They had something to eat (more than three hours ago).



- 3 They weren't carrying many supplies.
- 4 Rowan was struggling.
- 5 Chris was tired.
- 6 He wanted to get back to the camp before dark.
- 7 'I can't move,' cried Rowan.
- 8 Chris walked back slowly.
- 9 'Reach down and try to free your foot.'
- 10 Chris could see that Rowan was caught in a trap.

**3** to make the story more dramatic

**4a Way of speaking:**

*cried* = shouting in fear and/or pain

*moaning* = complaining about everything

*said encouragingly* = speaking in a happy, helpful-sounding, friendly way

**Movement:**

*struggling* = finding it hard to keep going

*trudging* = walking slowly, when tired

*walking back slowly* = returning the way he had just come

- 4b** 1 to shout in a loud, high voice, when you are in danger or pain, or excited
- 2 to talk quietly to yourself, complaining about a person or a situation
- 3 to talk quietly so other people cannot hear, often a complaint
- 4 to speak in a tired way, because you have had enough of the other person

- 5 to speak in a confident way, even though you do not feel confident
- 6 to go very slowly and carefully along the edge of something
- 7 to jump up quickly
- 8 to almost fall over
- 9 to walk quickly and energetically
- 10 to turn slowly because you are afraid or worried

**2f (pages 30 and 31)**

- 1** 1 It looks as if he might be sneezing.  
2 in the late 19th century  
3 Because it is an early piece of moving film.
- 3** We see all the things listed except for actors arriving at an awards ceremony, an Oscar statue, and a scene from an animated film.  
Mary Pickford is the other actor mentioned.

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

- 5** 1 go to new places and see the world in a different way  
2 a presidential inauguration, an earthquake or bomb, arctic explorers, Wright brothers, flights  
3 a plant growing and a hawk flying  
4 Documentaries use actors, set design, lighting, costume and even computer animation.
- 6** 1 For over a century  
2 In the 19th century  
3 Before long  
4 By the 1920s  
5 At the turn of the 20th century

6 Since those early days

## **Unit 2 Review (page 32)**

**1** 1 have filmed

2 have never had

3 felt / have felt

4 wanted

5 was sitting

6 called

7 wasn't

8 didn't take

9 called

10 were slowly approaching

11 had parked

12 ran

13 zipped

14 assumed

15 had gone

16 waited

17 had died

18 looked

19 had locked

20 had been playing

**2** 1 He hid in his tent.

2 He thought they had made a noise in the kitchen.

3 The lions played in the kitchen and made a terrible mess.

**3** 1 impartial, accurate

2 author, characters

3 plot, gripping

4 audience, portrayal

5 blockbuster, thought-provoking

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

# Life

## Unit 3 (page 33)

### Opener

2 1 communications

2 students' own answers (possible answers include: using the power of thought, more practical applications of virtual reality)

3 1 Because some people are already living to be 100 and numbers are likely to increase.

2 Because the technology already exists and will probably become more sophisticated.

3 Because people will soon discover how to control the weather.

### 3a (pages 34 and 35)

1 Congestion, overpopulation

2 Sample answers:

congestion: regulate traffic flow to keep traffic moving

epidemic: medical technology can treat disease

pollution: technological solutions can prevent factories, cars etc. from emitting pollution (but often people don't want to pay for them).

starvation: pesticides, nano-technology, GM foods

3 1 Thomas Malthus

2 Paul Ehrlich

3 the speaker

4 1 F (he doesn't have immediate answers)

2 T

3 F (there will be 9 million)

4 F (it will help in the future)

5 F (the population density overall would be half that of France)

6 T

7 T

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

7a For /t/ he says /d/. The /r/ sound in the middle of the word is pronounced more than in British English.

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

9 1 we'll wait 6 is

2 arrives 7 is talking

3 I'll begin 8 starts

4 going to 9 is speaking

5 will take 10 I am going to show

11 1 later today

2 tomorrow

3 in the next few weeks

4 in the coming years

5 in the medium term

6 in future

### 3b (pages 36 and 37)

#### 3 2 reality 2.0

3 information about ATMs,  
restaurants etc.

5 how busy the restaurant is

6 smart phone, special video glasses

7 projected images onto objects we  
are using

9 show transcript of what people are  
saying

#### 5 1 b, c, e      2 a, d

#### 6 1 will be using, will have replaced

2 will be sitting

3 will have become

4 will be putting

5 will have got

6 will be providing

7 will have disappeared, will be using

8 will have become, will also be using

9 will be using

10 will have found

### 3c (pages 38 and 39)

#### 2 1 T      2 F      3 T

3 *the term 'appropriate technology' has  
come to mean not just technology  
which is suited to the needs and  
capabilities of the user, but  
technology that takes particular  
account of environmental, ethical and  
cultural considerations.*

The author says: *that is clearly a  
much more difficult thing to achieve.*

He gives two examples of apparently  
'appropriate technology' where the  
technology was not in fact appropriate

because it had unforeseen  
consequences.

4 *a central heating system*: a system for  
heating the whole of a building from  
one source

*a device for shelling corn*: a device that  
removes the edible corn from the hard  
centre

*a sewing machine*: a machine that sews  
clothes etc.

*an efficient cooking stove*: a stove that  
cooks quicker and uses less fuel

*a solar-powered lamp*: a lamp that  
works without electricity, using the  
power of the sun

*a water purifier*: a device that makes  
dirty water drinkable

He uses them all as examples of  
appropriate technology which is suited  
to the needs and capabilities of the  
users.

#### 5 1 control

2 not too complicated

3 be useful

4 make use

5 appreciated

6 a lot of petrol

6 Risks: it's difficult to take account of  
environmental, ethical and cultural  
considerations; there is no guarantee  
that it will be appropriate  
Benefits: it can save money, save  
human effort, save time, protect the  
environment

**7** He is in favour of it if it is done correctly.

- 8** 2 efficient      5 old  
3 long-term      6 easy  
4 useful      7 renewable

**10** 1 6 people

- 2 strong nylon  
3 put up in a few minutes  
4 only 2 kilos  
5 solar power  
6 6 hours

7 only £1.90

8 light and a little heat

Product 1 is a tent. Product 2 is a solar-powered light.

**3d (page 40)**

**3** 1 copy and print a map

2 take a screen shot or find a different map

**4** 1 making this map

2 paste this map into a Word document

3 email them the link to the map

4 it won't allow me to copy it

5 take a screen shot

6 press Alt print screen like this, then open a new Word document and paste it in

7 it's come out very small

8 looking for a different map

9 find one that you can copy

10 ask me again if that doesn't work

**5b** Sample answers:

complete, compare, involve, direct, adjust, return, accept, provide,

persuade, divide, control, expect, forget, appeal, release, patrol, enjoy, dislike, contain

**3e (page 41)**

**1** 1 D      2 B      3 C      4 A

1

1 customer–manufacturer

2 customer–shop

3 friends

4 friends

2

1 They can't give him a new manual, but he can download one.

2 They can't exchange it, but it may be just out of ink.

3 The friend doesn't know about it, but suggests a discussion board.

4 The friend is going away and suggests somewhere to take the bike.

**2a** 1 Could you please tell me ...

2 Please can you advise me ...

3 Do you happen to know ...

4 Would you mind ... I'd be really grateful ...

A Sorry ... but

B I am sorry, but ... Please check the ...

C I'm afraid ...

D I regret to say that ...

**2b** 1 *could*

2 *Could you* is more formal and polite.

3 less direct

4 *I regret to say*

5 *do*

**3a** 1 gone *out of* business = no longer in business

3 *out of* interest = I'm interested in knowing

4 don't go *out of* your way = don't do anything extra or make a lot of effort

B it is *out of* the question = impossible

C *out of* my depth = it's too complicated for me

**3b** 1 hands      4 date

2 blue          5 time

3 order        6 luck

**4** Model answer:

I ordered two cartridges for my printer from you. When they arrived this morning, I was disappointed to find that the best before date on both of them had already passed.

Please could you send me two replacements?

**5** Model answer:

I am sorry that we sent you cartridges which are out of date. I will put two new ones in the post for you immediately.

**3f (pages 42 and 43)**

**3** firefighters, pilots, tourists

**4** 1 Professor Feiner is working with a group of **computer science** students.

2 The team wants to develop a virtual world that is **integrated with** the physical world.

3 The virtual world can provide extra information about what you **see and hear**.

4 A global positioning system allows the team to use the equipment **outdoors**.

5 The system is **very good** for people to find their way around places they don't know well.

6 Visitors to the campus can use the system to find out **about Bloomingdale Asylum**.

7 Professor Feiner developed the technology because he has a bad sense of **direction**.

**5** 1 integrate a virtual world with the real world, to give extra information about what you can see and hear

2

a to see where rooms are in a building filled with smoke

b to show information about their position on their windscreen

c to give documentaries about the history of a site

3

a documentary that shows where the things were that are being described

4 images of the old asylum building

### Unit 3 Review (page 44)

**1** overpopulation, pollution, epidemics, poverty

**3** 1 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

2 reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to zero

3 stop using electricity; use gadgets  
which don't need energy; generate  
electricity that doesn't produce CO<sub>2</sub>

4 They are only intermittent energy  
sources.

**4** 1 don't reduce

2 will continue

3 will have increased

4 will come

5 happens

6 are not going to stop

7 will be using

8 will consume

9 will have

10 will be generating

**5** 1 overload                      4 neat

2 breakthrough                5 handy

3 appropriate                 6 fix

**7** 1 c 2 e 3 b 4 a 5 d

# Life

## Unit 4

### Opener (page 45)

#### 1 Sample answers:

a band + a gig + a live music venue / a club / a concert hall  
 a comedian + a show + a theatre  
 a dance company + a performance / a musical + a theatre / a concert hall  
 a circus act + a show / a performance + the street / a theatre  
 a drama company + a play + a theatre  
 an orchestra + a classical concert + a concert hall  
 an artist + an exhibition + a gallery

#### 2 Sample answers:

A circus act is giving a performance in the street.

#### 3 1 teacher, accountant

2 the teacher is an acrobat / street performer, the accountant writes poetry

#### 4a (pages 46 and 47)

#### 2 Sample answers:

surfing, trekking, watching / playing cricket, rugby, Australian rules football  
 Sydney is internationally famous for its Opera House.

#### 3 1 Sydney has natural beauty, while Melbourne has none.

2 easy access to lots of different cultural events

3 art events, sport; they enjoy the arts, but love sports

#### 4 1 F (it has grey days and not many natural attractions)

2 F (it is known as the cultural capital)

3 F (they are enjoyed by most people)

4 F (the festivals are in winter)

5 T

6 T

#### 6 'many or much': *plenty of, enormous range of, an enormous number of, loads of, a huge amount of, lots of* 'not much or many': *hardly any, few, a lack of*

'some': *a few, enough, a bit of*

#### 7 1 b = some; a = only a small number of

2 yes, but *hardly any* is much more usual

3 a (*lots of*)

4 b (*a huge number of*)

5 b (*isn't much*)

#### 8 1 a lot of                      5 some

2 number                      6 Hardly

3 no                              7 little

4 a few                        8 many

#### 10 1 few

2 lots, number

3 no

4 Many (Lots of), hardly

5 enough, amount, lack

#### 4b (pages 48 and 49)



**1** 1 Not true – the artist’s intention might be to make you feel uncomfortable.

2 Not necessarily – Monet did some of his paintings in 5 minutes.

3 Not necessarily – some can be a clever idea rather than involving technical skill.

4 Certainly not – the artist’s role is simply to present an idea in a visual form.

**2** The artist’s role is simply to present an idea in a visual form.

The viewer’s role is to give that effort their time and attention, and respond in some way.

**3** Sample answers:

*graffiti* = writing or painting on public walls or vehicles such as trains or buses

*an installation* = a physical set of materials of any kind arranged in a particular way in a particular space

*a landscape* = a picture of the countryside

*a sculpture* uses solid materials such as wood, stone and bronze to make abstract or accurate representations of people and things.

*a sketch* = a quickly drawn picture of something to give a general impression, or record a particular moment – often done in pencil

**5** It involves inscribing images through the layer of pollution or dirt on walls to show the original colour underneath.

**6** 1 dirt                      4 drivers  
2 pollution              5 confused

3 advertising          6 clean

**8** *either* + singular

*each* + singular

*all* + plural

*every* + singular

*any* + singular

*both* + plural

*any* + plural and singular

*no* + plural and singular

*the whole* + singular

**9** 1 b

2 b and c (but c is incorrect use of *both*)

3 a and b

**10** 1 each / every      5 Either

2 all                      6 the whole

3 no                      7 each / every

4 both                   8 any

**12** 1 All                    5 No

2 Either                6 any

3 both                   7 All

4 Each / Every

**4c (pages 50 and 51)**

**2** Hip-hop and rap talk about the unfairness of society, where poor people don’t have the same opportunities as the rich. (*Initially hip-hop artists produced socially-conscious songs that described life on the other side of the tracks, where people are denied the same opportunities as the rich. ... In poor urban communities around the globe, rap music is a*

*universal expression of outrage at the injustice of the distribution of wealth.)*

Commercial rappers talk about crime and about their wealth and fame (*most commercial rappers in America brag about their lives of crime and the things that fame and money have brought them, among which women seem to be just another material possession*).

People from poor backgrounds and rich suburban kids all listen to rap and hip-hop.

**3** 1 that the rapper was the best DJ in the world

2 dance and graffiti

3 They move records backwards and forwards to make a scratching sound, or play a break over and over.

4 It's cool.

5 Because it's the music of the poor and unhappy, which is what many people in Senegal are.

6 the violence, and that women are treated as possessions

**4** 1 It sounded as if something was wrong with the record.

2 People sometimes avoid stepping on the cracks between stones in the pavement.

3 Life in the poorer districts (because in the US poor people – often black – lived on the far side of the railway tracks, away from the town)

4 not having a good quality of life (*second-rate* = not of good quality)

5 masculine show of bragging and superiority

6 The society that we are passing on to our children lacks a moral basis.

**5** 1

a I thought it was the most ridiculous thing I'd ever heard

b I have come to embrace this music

2

a an almost bankrupt New York City

b in poor urban communities around the globe

3

a socially-conscious songs that described life on the other side of the tracks

b bragging about their life of crime, fame, money and women treated like material possessions

4

a the music was all about identity: I am the best

b exposes the empty moral cupboard that we have left for our children

**7** article: meaning 2

1 meaning 1      4 meaning 2

2 meaning 2      5 meaning 3

3 meaning 3      6 meaning 1

**8** Country song: family are always there for you

Rock song: be your own person, assert your rights

**9 Sample answers:**

*blues*: expresses pain and sorrow,

origins in African-American culture

*classical*: conformism, conventional

country: traditional American values  
(white middle class), patriotic

*jazz*: individuality, spontaneity

*pop*: conformist youth culture

*reggae*: relaxed, often has a spiritual  
message, anti-establishment, origins in  
African-Caribbean culture

*rock*: anti-establishment music

*soul*: fight for social equality and civil  
rights, resistance to oppression,  
origins in African-American culture

*traditional folk*: continuity and  
stability, love of tradition and roots

**4d (page 52)**

**2** cost of tickets for musicals ✗

Disney comic characters ✗

Elton John ✓

musicals in general ✗

the music in musicals ✗

the visual effects ✓

this production of *The Lion King* ✓

**3** I love ...

I have a lot of time for ...

I can't bear ...

I'm not generally a fan of ...

I never feel particularly inspired by

...

It doesn't really sound like my kind of  
thing.

gets on my nerves

**4a** different, everyone, generally

**4b** beautifully, chocolate, comfortable,  
interesting, medicine, ordinary,  
secretary

**5** 1 very

2 really / a bit

3 very / particularly

4 really / generally

5 really / generally

6 really / a lot

**4e (page 53)**

**2** 1

1 an introduction

2 the occasion of the visit

3 the content of the exhibition

4 the details of where and when it is  
on

5 the author's recommendation

2 name of the exhibition and artist,  
descriptions of the sculptures, date and  
location, cost

3 personal – she gives personal  
opinions and details and the language is  
very informal

**3** Sample answers:

Use pronouns: I find / my boyfriend  
and I / I was so glad we did

Use active verbs: I find / took a walk /  
they complemented / makes you see /  
makes you appreciate / the one I liked  
best

Use contracted forms: it's / we'd have  
missed / I'd definitely recommend

Use phrasal verbs: checking out / look  
out of place / trying to work out

Use conversational linking devices: as well as / and by the way  
Share your feelings: I find that / absolutely exhausted / too tired to / I was so glad we did / The one I liked best / It was so funny / I'd definitely recommend

#### **4f (pages 54 and 55)**

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

**5** Nick Posada: b, e, g

Jafar Barron: a, c, d, f, h

**6** 1 it invites us to see things in a different way, e.g. playing music on buckets, showing graffiti in a traditional art gallery, mixing jazz with speaking

2 Because his art has been painted over with graffiti.

3 how to use colour and make their work distinctive

4 It's fast, uninhibited and inventive.

5 classical jazz, rap and hip-hop

6 hip-hop, poetry, friends of his

**7** 1 come from 5 envelope

2 emerge 6 boundaries

3 authentic 7 one more step

4 to the edge

2 whole 8 many

3 enough 9 some / several

4 number 10 no

5 a lot / much 11 Both

6 a lot / plenty 12 all

**4** music: a gig, a band, lyrics, folk

art: a sketch, an installation, landscape, sculpture

theatre: a show, a musical, drama company, a play

**6** like: d, f

dislike: a, b, c, e

#### **Unit 4 Review (page 56)**

**2** It's the largest arts festival in the world, it has great variety, it is a place where young performers can try to get noticed.

**3** 1 every / each 7 A few

## Unit 5

### Opener (page 57)

**1** Probably economic (building new properties for sale) and urban (building new housing in towns). Students may be able to argue for other types. The house looks as if it is built of concrete, so it is probably not sustainable.

**2** a new housing project – urban  
a new university – social  
a new railway line – economic / urban  
a zero energy house – sustainable  
a new smart phone – product  
learning a language – personal  
Speaker 1: a zero energy house  
Speaker 2: a new railway line  
Speaker 3: a new smart phone

**3** 1 don't need to buy electricity from outside (therefore reduce carbon footprint and reduce cost)  
2 reduce traffic congestion and pollution  
3 improve communication between people speaking different languages

### 5a (pages 58 and 59)

**1** 1 a plane or helicopter  
2 buildings and roads, water, a park  
3 Students' own answers  
**2** 1 It was a sleepy village with a few people working there.

2 shopping, holiday villas, a luxury lifestyle, business

3 They are amazed but also suspicious.

**4** 1 creating

2 to realise

3 a neighbour to lend

4 Little Dubai become

**5** 1 to carry on developing; risk losing

2 seemed to be; failed to sell; want to copy; decided to abandon

3 get people to invest

4 made people think again

**6** 1 growing

5 shopping

2 to make

6 to create

3 reducing

7 construction

slow

4 Dubai to become 8 building

**7** Sample answers:

green spaces / zone, high-rise building / development, leisure centre, luxury apartment / development, motorway intersection, pedestrianised zone / centre, shopping mall / centre, waterfront zone / development

**8** 1 A residential area in the city centre was redeveloped to make a shopping district.

2 No, it wasn't.

**9** 1 redevelop

4 converting

2 demolishing

5 spoilt

3 modernised

6 transform

**10** 1 converted

4 modernised

2 transformed

5 demolished

3 spoilt

6 redeveloped

**5b (pages 60 and 61)****1** Photo 1: hectic, exotic

Photo 2: exotic, fertile, tranquil

**2** The people don't earn much money, but the level of social development is surprisingly high. People are literate, well educated, and healthy.

**3** 1 F (she went for a holiday, but she was so interested that she wrote an article)

2 T

3 T

4 F (they are equal but not superior)

5 F (the people are very politically engaged)

6 T

**4** 2 well-off                      5 cultured

3 well-educated              6 politically engaged

4 healthy                      7 tolerant

**5** Sample answers:

1 the government providing good education and health care, the people are tolerant and politically involved

2 students' own answers

**6a** 1e 2h 3d 4i 5f 6b 7c 8g 9a**6b** Sample answers:

break: ache, bake, cake, lake, make, shake, take, foot: put, soot

height: bite, fight, light, night, sight, site, white

signed: bind, blind, kind, lined, mined

walk: cork, fork, pork, talk

word: bird, blurred, heard, herd, stirred

**7** 1 b              5 a              9 a

2 a              6 b              10 b

3 b              7 b              11 b

4 a              8 a              12 a

**8** 1 maintaining              4 to see

2 living              5 planning

3 to tell              6 visiting

**9** 1 reading              6 to invest / investing

2 to visit              7 to say

3 to improve              8 to work

4 allowing              9 living

5 giving

**5c (pages 62 and 63)**

**2** People from the area had to retrain to make a living from the reservoir; they had to move to a new village, but they now have electricity, sanitation, clean water, roads and access to schools and health care. The dam may have a negative impact on water quality and fish, and there could be issues like flooding.

**3** 1 the World Bank

2 Because they had stopped funding such projects 20 years before because of criticism.

3 over 1,000 megawatts

4 local people and people in Thailand

5 6,200

6 They may not be able to support themselves in the future.

7 the World Bank, but also Tiea, a villager

8 Because it could be bad for the water and the fish, and there might be flooding.

4 1 reservoir      4 make a living

2 showpiece      5 amenities

3 lives              6 flora and fauna

5 These are the *re-* verbs (underlined verbs mean ‘to do something again’):

revitalise, resettle, reduce, renew,  
rebuild, retrained, relocate, restore,  
rely, rehouse, readjust.

(There are also 3 nouns: *revenue*,  
*reservoir*, *resources*; and one adjective:  
*responsive*.)

The nouns formed from the verbs  
above are:

*revitalisation*, *resettlement*, *reduction*,  
*renewal*, *rebuilding*, *retraining*,  
*relocation*, *restoration*, *reliance*,  
*rehousing*, *readjustment*.

## 6 economic benefits

fact: in 2010 the dam brought \$5.6  
million in sales

opinion: it will generate around \$2  
billion in revenue; money will be  
spent on reducing poverty and  
renewing and improving the country’s  
infrastructure

### effects on local people

fact: 17 villages have been rebuilt and  
farmers retrained; they have electricity,  
sanitation, clean water, new roads,  
schools

opinion: life is much better than  
before; they will not be able to

support themselves economically in  
the future

### effects on the environment

opinion: negative impact on water  
quality and fish

fact: established a protected area for  
flora and fauna

7 Opinion is introduced by:

the bank **says** / **thinks** ... that ...

the government **has promised** ... that  
...

environmental groups **warn** / **point out**  
... that ...

**according to** the World Bank ...

**it is estimated** that ...

Facts have normal present and past  
verb forms:

17 villages in the flooded area **have**  
**now been rebuilt** ...

in 2010 the dam **brought** \$5.6 million  
in sales of electricity ...

8 In general one could say that electricity  
for lots of people is a positive benefit,  
and better housing and facilities for the  
6,200 people in 17 villages might be an  
improvement.

However, there are all the other  
110,000 people downstream of the dam  
yet to consider, and the long-term  
effects on the water and fish.

9 *I picked my first bamboo* (para 1) =  
collect or break off from the plant  
*the pick of the bunch* (para 3) = the best  
one, the one you would choose

*they will pick up new skills* (para 9) =  
learn

1 criticise

2 ask for your help with ideas

3 increasing

4 chosen for unfair treatment

5 collect, come and get me in the car

6 select

### **5d (page 64)**

**2** 1 £750,000

2 green space

3 recreation

4 trees, grass, café, play area

5 fountain, £80,000

6 tennis, mini

**3** Conduct a survey of local opinion  
about the park before they give more  
money.

They all agree.

**4** 1 ask me            6 way I

2 should            7 go along

3 Let's not            8 agreed on

4 to consider        9 seems fair

5 depends on

### **5e (page 65)**

**3** The writer thinks cities are good  
places to live if they are well  
managed.

**4** 'Arguments against' come before  
'arguments for'.

**5** Giving some statistics to illustrate the  
seriousness of the problem

**6a** Adding to an argument: *In addition,*  
*also*

Introducing a contrasting fact: *On the  
other hand, however, but*

Explaining the consequences: *As a  
result, because of this*

**6b** 1 As a result / Consequently / Because  
of this

2 Then again / On the other hand /

However

3 In addition to / As well as

### **5f (pages 66 and 67)**

**3** We see a boy dressed as a monkey, a  
computer, a fish tank, a frog, a  
necklace, seashells, a toy snake

**4** 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b

**5** 1 communication skills, responsibility,  
organisation and planning

2 go to college

3 responsibility

4 how to organise and plan something

5 an environmental lawyer

6 It gives her satisfaction to watch the  
students grow and develop.

### **Unit 5 Review (page 68)**

**2** 1 Tourism

2 That there should be a tourist tax so  
that the tourism benefits the city and  
not just private companies.

**3** 1 living                      6 coming

2 building                    7 create / to create

3 redeveloping            8 earning

4 to say                      9 to pay

5 to turn

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



- 5** 1 transform      3 convert  
2 demolishing    4 spoilt, redeveloping
- 7** 1 think      4 seem  
2 find      5 see  
3 ask      6 depends  
7 go

# Life

## Unit 6

## Opener (page 69)

- 2 1 The hotel is a work of art; the  
coloured light is beautiful.  
2 It is cold and sleeping is difficult.

- 3** 1 holiday                      5 countryside /  
   scenery  
2 self-catering                6 journey  
3 view                            7 airline  
4 luggage                      8 take

**6a (pages 70 and 71)**

- 3** 1 F (you can camp at a local campsite.)  
2 T  
3 F (you don't have any of the problems associated with travel)  
4 T
- 4** 1 ... the financial crisis in 2008.  
2 ... people spend money locally, at restaurants for example.  
3 ... holidaying in other, new places.  
4 ... complete Japanese experience.
- 5** 1 to stay in (to stay at home rather than go out somewhere for entertainment)  
2 to get out (to leave one's home to do something interesting)  
3 to eat out (to eat at a restaurant rather than at home)  
4 to join in (to take part in something organised by others)

- 6** 1 out 2 in 3 in 4 out 5 out 6 in

- 8 1 I decided not to go (after first verb, before infinitive)
- 2 If you don't want to stay at home (with auxiliary before *want*)
- 3 you mustn't be put off (after *must*)
- 4 you don't have to (with auxiliary before *have to*)
- 5 The only people who hope this kind of holiday won't catch on (with second verb)
- 6 I don't think many people would want to take this much trouble (with auxiliary before *think*)
- 7 Let's not ignore the other benefits (after *Let's*)

- 9 1 Let's not spend a lot of money on a foreign holiday.
- 2 I don't want to stay in a big modern hotel.
- 3 I don't think staycations can replace foreign holidays.
- 4 I hope the accommodation isn't all booked up.
- 5 I told them not to wait until the last minute before booking their holiday.
- 6 We don't have to go swimming – if you don't want to, that is.

- 10** 1 not forget  
2 don't have to spend  
3 don't want to spend  
4 doesn't have to be  
5 not to choose  
6 don't think you'll enjoy  
7 hope it isn't

**6b (pages 72 and 73)**

**1** It means that if you do something completely different; although it might be hard work, it feels like you've had a holiday from what you usually do.

**2** They help local people to find ways of making a living that don't involve poaching or killing local wildlife

**3** b

**4** 1 gap                      4 bush  
2 off                        5 living  
3 rewarding / trip    6 heritage

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

**7** It's not really a holiday as we know it, is it? (expects *no* answer)

But the volunteers pay for the trip, don't they? (expects *yes* answer)

I imagine organisations don't want people turning up to teach or build or whatever who have no idea of what they're doing, do they? (expects *no* answer)

We all benefit from new and different experiences. Wouldn't you agree? (expects *yes* answer)

**8** 1 You like the idea of volunteer vacations, don't you?

2 Don't you think it's an interesting idea?

3 You've been on a volunteer vacation, haven't you?

4 Didn't it seem strange to pay money in order to work?

5 You won't be going again this year, will you?

**9a** 1 rises            2 rises            3 falls

**9b** 1 falling        2 rising        3 falling  
4 rising        5 falling

**10** 1 I can work for just a few days, can't I? (falling intonation)

2 Don't I have to pay for my accommodation? (rising intonation)

3 I can't do that online, can I? (falling intonation)

4 You've visited our website, haven't you? (falling intonation)

5 Don't you have something in Colorado? (rising intonation)

6 And you give training first, don't you? (falling intonation)

7 You don't want to be a chef, do you? (falling intonation)

### **6c (pages 74 and 75)**

**2** 1 period hotels and cave hotels  
2 prison hotels (except for the price) and art hotels

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

**4** *balcony*: a flat area projecting out from a building, on which you can stand or sit

*a balustrade*: an elaborate railing around a balcony

*corridor*: a long narrow space with doors into rooms along it

*earth roofs*: roofs on the top of the house that are made of earth

*saloon*: a bar

*vaulted ceilings*: ceilings with pointed arches and made of stone, like in a church

**6 Sample answers:**

**Prison hotel**

Claims to be: a naval jail

Supporting facts: unfriendly,  
unheated, uncomfortable, former  
prison guard, bread and tea, strict  
rules, make own beds on a wooden  
bench and thin mattress

Contradictory facts: none

**Period hotel**

Claims to be: authentic gold-rush town  
from 150 years ago

Supporting facts: Victorian furniture,  
Wild West saloon, earth roofs

Contradictory facts: large double beds,  
private bathrooms

**Cave hotel**

Claims to be: primitive cave dwellings,  
inhabited since the bronze age, homes  
of peasants

Supporting facts: no TVs and fridges,  
antique furniture, terracotta tiles

Contradictory facts: comfortably  
furnished

**Art hotel**

Claims to be: art gallery and hotel  
combined

Supporting facts: rooms extreme in  
design

Contradictory facts: not very  
comfortable

**8 Text:**

1 *mind you* (verb): used to make a  
concession, to soften a criticism

2 *bear in mind* (noun): remember, be  
aware that

3 *if you had ... in mind* (noun): wanted,  
intended

Sentences:

1 noun: I am undecided

2 verb: be careful

3 noun: decide to do something  
different

4 noun: think hard about something

5 noun: a lot to think about, often  
worries or difficulties

6 noun: I couldn't think

**6d (page 76)**

1 Couch surfing is planning a journey  
where you sleep on different people's  
couches; you have to be part of the  
network and allow others to sleep on  
your couch when they need to.

2 Couch surfer: sentences 1, 3, 4, 11  
Host: sentences 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

4 1 train

2 my car's at the garage that day

3 kind of you

4 you from the town centre

5 a taxi

6 a bus to Stoney Creek

7 Stoney Creek arena

8 ride

9 give me a call

10 meet you

11 let you know

**6e (page 77)**

2 1 Because she was not treated well at  
a hotel.

2 She suggests the hotel investigates the situation so it doesn't happen to others.

3 In general, yes; however, the restaurant could have really been fully booked.

**3** 1 writer's address: top right corner  
recipient's address: below that on the left-hand side

2 *Yours faithfully* is for somebody we do not know (when we start *Dear Sir / Madam*)

*Yours sincerely* is for someone we do know (when we start *Dear Mr Smith*)

3 in the opening paragraph

4 in the final paragraph

**4a** 1 to express my dissatisfaction

2 we were informed

3 a discounted offer

4 to receive

5 after some discussion with

6 we opted to dine

7 wished

8 my principal concern

9 investigate

10 ensure

**4b** Sample answers:

2 I informed the receptionist that the room had been reserved for two nights, not one.

3 After I had discussed the issue with the manager, she apologised and promised to investigate the problem with the shower. However, no action was taken.

4 I would have expected the safety of the guests to be the principal concern of the staff.

5 Given the inconvenience this caused us, we expected some compensation.

6 The manager told us that no rooms were available, but that if the opportunity arose, she would move us.

**6f (pages 78 and 79)**

**3** b and c

**4** 1 In East Timor.

2 We first came for a week's holiday.

3 After about 36 hours.

4 The quality of the marine life, the healthy coral, the lack of environmental damage, the huge diversity of marine life.

5 Hundreds.

6 Because there is deep water close to the shore.

**5** 1 lack of infrastructure and poor economy because of the damage caused by war

2 since 1999

3 The militia rampaged through the island (causing damage).

4 preserving the natural environment

5 environmental protection

6 They should talk to the government and make sure they have their agreement before they do anything.

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

## Unit 6 Review (page 80)

### 1 and 2

Giverny, France – the garden of the artist Monet

- 3 She's going to stay in France and visit some places there.

She wants to spend more time finding out about her own country instead of travelling to exotic places.

### 4 1 aren't you

2 decided not to go

3 not find

4 isn't it

5 don't want to

6 hope it doesn't rain

7 haven't you decided

8 don't think I will use

9 not be

10 don't have to

### 5 1 out          4 off

2 out          5 in

3 in          6 out

### 7 1 I'm coming in by train.

2 The easiest thing is to hop on a bus.

3 I'll pick you up from the station.

4 I'll call if I get held up in traffic.

5 Look out for the Hoover building on your right.

6 I can easily make my own way.

7 It's only a ten-minute ride.

8 How do I get to your house?

# Life

## Unit 7

### Opener (page 81)

- 1 Air, animals (fish), trees, sunlight, water
- 2 1 b 2 c 3 e 4 a 5 d
- 3 reduce, reuse, recycle
- 4 Reduce: don't buy as much; switch off lights  
Reuse: mend things that are broken; wear old jeans for decorating or gardening  
Recycle: take glass bottles etc. to a recycling point

### 7a (pages 82 and 83)

- 1 The majority of the Earth's water is sea water, which we can't use for many things.  
We use more fresh water than can be replaced by nature, so we have to use a lot of energy to purify used water.
- 2 Sample answers:

#### Liam

- 1 wastes a lot of water
- 2 water companies have to use more energy to treat water

#### Gemal

- 1 is interested in finding farming techniques to use salt water

- 2 dangerous waste from desalination could destroy life in the sea

#### Daniel

- 1 thinks we waste too much water (including himself)
- 2 rivers will get smaller, deltas will dry up

#### Carmen

- 1 is careful and saves water
- 2 water will have to be transported from one part of the world to another
- 4 1 probably one of the wettest places in the UK  
2 He leaves the tap running.  
3 It leaves behind concentrated brine.  
4 farming techniques for plants that can be grown with sea water  
5 It has dried up and become a salt flat.  
6 irrigating crops and drinking water  
7 She collects rainwater for the garden, washes in a basin and does the washing up every two days.  
8 If more people did what she does, then the situation would not have got so serious.
- 6 1 b: past situation and past consequences.  
2 c: past situation with present consequences (I wasn't brought up in Saharan Africa, I am not conscious of water conservation)  
3 a: present situation, present consequences (we don't use less

water, the water companies do have to use a lot of energy)

4 c: present situation, past consequences (desalination methods do exist, the country did develop the way it has)

5 c: past situation, present consequences (you didn't visit the area 100 years ago, you aren't shocked to see it now)

6 c: present (unreal) situation, past consequences (people don't act like me, things have come to this point)

7 1 If we hadn't bought such a cheap dishwasher, we would use much less water.

2 If someone had told me that washing dishes by hand uses more water, I would have used the dishwasher more.

3 If you had used a car wash in the past, you wouldn't have wasted so much water.

4 If automatic carwashes were not so expensive, I would have used them more.

5 If we hadn't built a big swimming pool in the garden, we wouldn't use so much water.

6 If we didn't water the garden when it was cool, the water would just evaporate away.

7 If the United States hadn't tried to cultivate areas with a desert climate, they wouldn't have a water shortage.

8 If we hadn't seen a shocking TV programme about how much water is wasted, we wouldn't have changed our habits.

9 1 If farmers hadn't used the water to irrigate their fields, the Aral Sea wouldn't be one tenth of its original size.

2 If they didn't have so many golf courses, Las Vegas wouldn't have to import so much water.

3 If fewer tourists visited Greece each year, there wouldn't be water shortages on many of its islands.

4 If Britain hadn't used its North Sea gas immediately, it wouldn't have to import 50% of its gas now.

10 consume: energy / water / food / petrol  
conserve: energy / water / food / petrol / forests

preserve: food / forests

protect: animals / land / forests

run out of: money / time / energy / water / food / petrol

save: money / time / energy / water / petrol

spend: money / time

waste: money / time / energy / water / land / food / petrol

### 7b (pages 84 and 85)

1 *oil field* = the underground 'lakes' of petroleum (crude oil)

*oil refinery* = the factory where petroleum is turned into petrol – impurities are taken out of it



*oil reserves* = the amount of oil left underground

*oil rig* = the platform on which equipment is put to extract undersea or underground oil (*drilling rig*)

*oil slick* = the layer of oil on water when there has been an oil spill

*oil tanker* = the enormous ships which are used to transport oil

*oil well* = the hole in the ground which goes down to the oil fields and through which oil is extracted

The photo shows an oil refinery.

**3 b**

**4 1** Because Ecuador is quite poor, and the oil money would have helped the economy.

**2** Because it was half of the total value of the oil.

**3** Only a few countries have shown an interest and only Germany has promised any money.

**4** They are very pleased by it.

**5 1** biodiversity      **4** exploit

**2** reserves      **5** appreciate

**3** Petroecuador      **6** long-term

**7 1** don't destroy      **3** don't appreciate

**2** supported      **4** won't

**8 1** would stop      **5** didn't have

**2** hadn't cut down      **6** could speak

**3** walk, went      **7** had taken, work

**4** had      **8** would wake up

**9** Sample answers:

**1**

I wish I had enough money to buy a new car.

If only my car didn't use so much petrol.

**2**

If only my company gave me more holidays.

I wish my company gave me more holidays.

I would rather work for a company that gave me more holidays.

**3**

I wish I had more time to do some exercise.

If only I got home earlier in the evening.

I would rather get home earlier in the evening.

### **7c (pages 86 and 87)**

**2 1** the rosewood and ebony trees

**2** It is cut down with great difficulty, shipped down the rivers, and then on to China (for furniture) and western Europe (for musical instruments).

**3** the collection of medicinal plants; guiding tourists to see lemurs; visiting a wild orchid conservatory

**3 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 c 7 c 8 b**

**4 1** unique ecosystems / exceptional riches

**2** desperate situation / caught in a trap

**3** alarmed / deploring

**4** to rob the forests

**5** precious / majestic

6 bleak landscape / the rosewood  
mafia

- 6 1 unique            5 majestic  
2 desperate        6 back-breaking  
3 deplores         7 bleak  
4 rob                8 obsessed

**7d (page 88)**

- 2 1 Erika: doesn't know  
2 Andy: ✗  
3 Jane: ✗  
4 Ralph: doesn't say
- 3 1 you were losing your  
2 am happy to be a little more careful  
3 in climate change  
4 the weather's changing  
5 no scientist has successfully proved it yet  
6 it's a big environmental
- 4 a Andy (ice on the inside of windows)  
b Ralph  
c Erika  
d Erika (banana example) and Andy (illustration of ice on the windows)  
e Jane (*I know you'll say ...*)
- 6b 1 We don't know that we're causing it, but some people say we might be.  
2 ... scraping ice off the inside of my windows rather than the outside.  
3 Regional temperatures may be lower, but average global temperatures carry on rising.  
4 Because it's not just an environmental problem. It's an

economic problem, a social problem, even an ethical problem.

**7e (page 89)**

- 2 1 Mr V. Dupeyrat  
2 to comment on the way that energy is wasted in different situations  
3 The letter uses various rhetorical devices quite effectively to persuade the reader:
- rhetorical questions (why stop with hotels? Would it not be better to mention ...)
  - strong language and exaggeration (mindless waste, overheated rooms, wide open, fully-lit, enormous, completely open)
  - repetition (In the morning I walk ... at night I walk ... ; past ... past ... )
  - the presentation of a series of personal examples followed by impersonal 'facts'
  - the example of speed limits to illustrate the need for legal measures
- 3 1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b
- 4 1 would it not be better to mention (c)  
2 advertisers try to go one better than their competitors (d)  
3 they should know better (a)  
4 we had better increase its price (e)  
5 we would all be better off if (b)
- 5a lights that are left on all night, towels that are used once and then sent to be washed

- 5b** 1 shop doors wide open blowing hot air into the street  
 2 fully-lit office buildings when the workers have left  
 3 enormous flashing advertising screens  
 4 a cooling cabinet in the supermarket that is completely open

**6 Sample answers:**

- 1 trains which are never on time  
 2 mobile phones that ring loudly in public places  
 3 TV shows about cookery / house makeovers / reality shows  
 4 supermarket food that has too much packaging  
 5 computer programs which crash the first time you use them

**7f (pages 90 and 91)**

- 2** 1 haven                      4 emissions  
      2 sky-rocketed          5 conservationist  
      3 mainland
- 4** 1 Because the islands were isolated, a thousand kilometres from the mainland.  
 2 It's a living laboratory of evolution.  
 3 On different sides of a volcanic eruption, plants and animals have evolved differently.  
 4 a hundred years  
 5 from 3,000 to 25,000 (700%)  
 6 It brings in money.  
 7 It killed 60% of nearby iguanas, but it made people aware of the dangers of pollution.

- 5** We see everything except a bird with a red beak and a turtle (we do see a tortoise).

- 6** 1 to stop using fossil fuels and use renewable, clean energy, which will reduce our impact on the environment

2

- a a modern oil depot which removes contaminants in the fuel  
 b an ultra-modern petrol station with barriers to contain leaks  
 c a plan to use cleaner boat engines and low emissions vehicles instead of cars  
 d a World Wildlife Fund recycling campaign

**Unit 7 Review (page 92)**

- 2** They are aware of global environmental problems (e.g. deforestation), but they are not aware of how their own actions affect the world situation.
- 3** 1 will say                      6 had been  
      2 would stop                7 would know  
      3 leave                        8 had had  
      4 switch                      9 taught  
      5 would be
- 4** 1 waste: the other three are about protecting things  
 2 natural: the other three are about quantity  
 3 oil slick: the other three are all equipment

4 minerals: the others are all in the  
atmosphere

5 tall: the other three are all extreme  
adjectives

**6** 1, 2, 3 and 4 disagree, 5 partly agrees

**7** 1 a 2 c 3 d 4 e 5 b

# Life

## Unit 8

### Opener (page 93)

- 1 1 *Good news doesn't sell.* (= newspapers make money out of disasters, deaths and accidents, not out of the nice things that happen in life)
- 2 *Bad news travels fast.* (= we tend to hear about bad things sooner than good things)
- 3 *No news is good news.* (= when you hear nothing, it usually means that the situation is OK – this can be related to the first saying)
- 2 1 to be near their children during their first days at college  
2 because they can't afford to sleep in a hotel
- 3 The Chinese parents story is soft news.  
celebrity gossip: soft news  
new housing: soft news  
political scandal: hard news  
interest rates: hard news  
travel feature: soft news  
science story: hard news

### 8a (pages 94 and 95)

- 1 photograph: shot, snapshot, picture  
parts of a camera: shutter, lens  
what a camera does: record, caught on film, takes a shot
- 4 Sample answers:

- 1 she had never been photographed before.
- 2 nobody knew who the girl was.
- 3 he had not seen her for seventeen years.
- 4 it is very hard.
- 5 1 to let                      5 to fetch  
2 thinking                  6 for forcing  
3 not to ignore            7 to give  
4 to return                 8 about having
- 6 2 I don't think this picture will be anything special.  
3 Don't ignore the victims of war.  
4 Please return to Pakistan.  
5 I will fetch her from her home in the Tora Bora mountains.  
6 The war forced us out of our homeland.  
7 Please give us food and blankets.  
8 I haven't had a hard life.
- 7 Sample answers:  
1 She complimented him on his amazing photos.  
2 She encouraged me to do this professionally.  
3 She accused her of being far too modest about her own talents.  
4 She suggested I went on a proper photography course.  
5 She promised to introduce me to her friend who is a wildlife photographer.  
6 She apologised for not having introduced me to him sooner.

7 She urged me to enter the photographic competition in *National Geographic*.

8 She offered to lend me her camera if I didn't think mine was good enough.

- 8
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 of being  | 6 to let    |
| 2 doing     | 7 on being  |
| 3 for doing | 8 to asking |
| 4 to take   | 9 to talk   |
| 5 to pose   | 10 getting  |

**8b (pages 96 and 97)**

- 1 1 optimistic / encouraging  
2 amusing  
3 inspiring  
4 quirky  
5 appealing, charming
- 4 1 large blue butterfly was extinct, it has made a return, many more of them.  
2 a cure for the common cold, zinc supplements, they recovered one day sooner.  
3 chocolate manufacturers, a chocolate bar which can slow the ageing process of human skin, that good skin and chocolate are not natural partners.  
4 the world's happiest nation, the best balance of human well-being, the USA, are a long way down the list.
- 6 1 We think that the large blue butterfly is extinct. We estimate that we will see 20,000 large blue butterflies this summer.  
2 first sentence: said in the past  
second sentence: said in the present

7 1 *it was reported that people who started taking zinc at the first signs of a common cold got well sooner*  
reporting – past event – past (same time as report)

2 *it was said that those who took it regularly suffered less serious symptoms than those who didn't*  
reporting – past event – past (same time as report)

3 *it is claimed that a new chocolate bar ... can actually slow the ageing process of your skin*  
reporting – present event – present

4 *it is said that Costa Rica has the best balance of human well-being*  
reporting – present event – present

5 *it was believed that greedy butterfly hunters had killed off the large blue butterfly*  
reporting – past event – past (before reporting)

6 *it is now agreed that changes in farming techniques were responsible for its decline*  
reporting – present event – past

7 *it was thought that eating sweets would result in tooth decay and putting on weight*  
reporting – past event – future (relative to report)

8a It was said that none of the previous studies had given a clear answer.  
It is believed that 100,000 chocolate bars have been sold in the first week.

Rule: auxiliary verbs *like is, was, have, had* are not stressed.

**9** 2 Thirty years ago it was said that the large blue was a common species.

3 It was said that hunters had caused the butterfly to die out.

4 It was thought in the past that Costa Rica was a poor country.

5 It is claimed that taking zinc helps if you have a cold.

6 It was said that none of the previous experiments had been conclusive.

7 It was claimed that eating the new chocolate would improve your health.

8 It is known that eating too much chocolate is actually bad for you.

**10** 1 It is believed that chewing gum when you peel onions prevents you from crying.

2 It is said that Google's name originally came from 'Googol', meaning a number with 100 zeros.

3 It is known that laughing regularly increases life expectancy by up to ten years.

4 In 2008 it was reported that air pollution in the US had fallen by 40 per cent since 1980.

5 It was claimed recently that scientists studying the Zebra fish had discovered a way for the human heart to heal itself.

6 In 2011 it was reported that a man whose house had been crushed by a huge rock in the New Zealand

earthquake had sold the rock for \$10,000.

### 8c (pages 98 and 99)

**3** 1 F (he let his co-pilot take the controls while he adjusted the wing flaps)

2 F (*The passengers escaped without serious injury.*)

3 F (this was what the press reported)

4 F (*it was only read by the senior management*)

5 T

6 F (*He began applying for jobs with other airlines*)

**4** 1 villain                      4 let down

2 miraculously              5 betrayed

3 incompetent              6 awarded

### 5

BA staff	he was incompetent	Gossip
BA management	banned him from speaking and refused to clear his name	to avoid bad publicity
AAIB	he had saved lives by his action	to give a true account of the incident
The newspapers	Incompetent	Increase newspaper sales

**7** 1 had the last word

2 word went round

3 his word against theirs

4 no word of it

8 1 don't believe what I say

2 I didn't know what to say

3 people telling others about it

4 they promised

**8d (page 100)**

1 The middle picture is the right one

2 1 He was asleep.

2 Tara

3 by one of them reversing into a space  
to let the other pass

4 a local politician

5 The police took them both away for  
questioning.

6 He thinks Tara cannot be trusted  
because she exaggerates. He doesn't  
give an opinion of Chris, but Jess says  
he's not the type to gossip.

3 1 I heard, supposedly / apparently

2 it seems that / Apparently, /

Supposedly,

3 a pinch of salt if I were you, blow ...  
out of proportion

4 reckons

5 said, Apparently

6 his word for it, spread gossip

7 According to

4b according

generally

happened

information

proportion

reckon

surprisingly

**8e (page 101)**

1 1 Make Essex Street one-way; reduce  
the number of parking spaces in the  
street; put up signs asking for care  
and consideration from drivers.

2 Putting up signs – because making  
the street one-way and reducing  
parking spaces would be  
inconvenient for residents.

2 1 the aim of the meeting

2 what action was decided

3 follow-up action

3a *one proposal was to ask ...*

*most people thought that ...*

*another suggestion was to ...*

*the objection to this was ...*

*it was agreed that ...*

She uses these phrases to keep the  
minutes impersonal, so it comes across  
as being a joint discussion and decision  
by all the residents.

3b 1 One suggestion was to put speed  
bumps along the road.

2 It was decided that this was not a  
good idea.

3 Another idea was that the speed limit  
should be reduced to 15mph.

4 It was agreed that probably no one  
would keep to that speed limit.

5 Another proposal was to have signs  
with arrows giving priority to drivers  
from one direction.

6 The objection to that was that it  
would be impossible to enforce.

**8f (pages 102 and 103)**



**3** We see all the things in the list except a bear.

**4** Sample answers:

1 Mount Fuji is a significant symbol of Japanese culture. It is big and very steep.

2 They include lots of dancing and fire, and they are to keep the mountain happy.

3 It's misty and wet.

**5** 1 F (it's a typhoon)

2 F (because it's big and it dominates everything)

3 T

4 F (among the tourist attractions at the base of the mountain)

5 T

6 F (it is spiritually significant and very important for Japanese tourists)

**6** 1 She feels emotional

2 Women weren't allowed to climb it until 1930. Climbing the mountain used to be a purification process, but now it is like an amusement park.

3 It's a big operation and a lot of work is needed to get food and drink up the mountain.

4 People come to clean up the rubbish.

4 turning                      8 (to) feeling

**4** 1 film (the others are all words for photo)

2 column (the others are all types of article)

3 amusing (the others all look to a better future)

4 camera (the others are all parts of a camera)

5 promise (the others are to make someone else do something)

6 objection (the others are all giving ideas)

**6** 1 R 2 D 3 R 4 D 5 R 6 R 7 B 8 D

## **Unit 8 Review (page 104)**

**3** 1 for being                      5 will be covered

2 is                                      6 to submit

3 to think                              7 on coming

## Unit 9

### Opener (page 105)

- 1 a talents                      e experience  
     b skills                      f knowledge  
     c qualities                  g background  
     d qualifications

### 3 Sample answers:

knowledge and experience from the family, patience, understanding of the elephant, ability to do hard physical work, no formal qualifications

### 9a (pages 106 and 107)

- 1 Buzz Aldrin and the first Moon landing in 1969
- 2 He was ordinary because he went back to a normal job and only gave two interviews after the historic Moon landing.  
 He was extraordinary because of flying so young, his Korean War record, the experimental flying he did, leading the Apollo 11 mission, being the first man on the Moon.
- 3 1 Because he did the job he was hired to do, then kept quiet about it.  
 2 the US Navy; in return, Armstrong did service as a naval pilot for three years  
 3 his passion for flying; 'to push the boundaries of flight'

4 We all know what happened after that.

5 he went flying

6 the thousands of people who worked in the space programme

- 4 1 follow                      2 graduate from  
     3 do                          4 serve  
     5 become                  6 work for  
     7 do, get, apply for

### 5 1 superlative adjective

- 2 specific things or people  
 3 already mentioned thing  
 4 before home  
 5 specific person  
 6 something unique  
 7 people in general

### 6 a the job

b the navy, the war in Korea, the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, the Apollo 11 Moon landing, the University of Cincinnati, the Apollo Space programme; the USA  
 c (no true superlatives, but *the ultimate professional; the man who first set foot on the moon*)

d The rest, the weekend, the chance, the pilot

e the 1930s, the astronauts, the thousands of people, the boundaries of flight

f speeds, altitudes, TV shows, experimental aircraft

g graduated from high school, at Purdue University

- 1
- a) Korea b) aerospace engineering  
c) July
- 2 a) the USA b) the astronauts  
c) the 1930s

- 8 1 the, zero, the, the  
2 the, the  
3 zero, zero, zero, zero  
4 The, zero, zero  
5 The, the, zero, the, zero  
6 the, zero, zero

- 9a 1 /j/ 4 /r/  
2 /w/ 5 /j/, /w/  
3 /r/ 6 /w/

**9b (pages 108 and 109)**

- 1 1 to encourage young adventurers, scientists, photographers and storytellers to realise their potential  
2 *National Geographic* awards each one of them US\$10,000, for research and exploration; their articles and news appear in *National Geographic*.  
3 many different fields, including anthropology, space exploration, mountaineering, music, storytelling
- 2 1 T  
2 T  
3 F (they come from fields as diverse as anthropology, space exploration, mountaineering and music)  
4 F (their skill is communicating with pictures and words important facts about the planet)  
5 F (her grandfather made films about marine life)

6 T

- 3 1 b / c 3 a / c – the commas  
2 b / d 4 e

- 4 1 Alexandra Cousteau, who is a conservationist, believes ...  
2 Alexandra Cousteau, whose father was an oceanographer, is a ...  
3 which  
4 whose  
5 which  
6 The problem, which she says was created by people, is a problem which people can ...

- 5 1 passive 4 active  
2 active 5 passive  
3 active

- 6 1 We have so many different types of explorer, who are chosen from diverse fields.  
2 There are all these people who are doing important work out there in the various fields.  
3 That's the skill of the storytellers, who are communicating important facts about the planet.  
4 She works as a conservationist who is trying to persuade people to protect resources like water.  
5 Alexandra Cousteau, who was inspired by her father's success as a storyteller, is researching ways in which the environmental community can use new media.
- 7 1 called the real-life Lara Croft by the *New York Times*

- 2 cycling a distance of 700 miles
- 3 threatening to harm her
- 4 fascinated by the truly big questions
- 5 playing music to take his mind off problems
- 6 who spends his time diving into water caves deep under the ground (a reduced relative clause could be used after a comma, *spending his time ...*)
- 7 undisturbed for 3.5 million years
- 8 provided by these dark and wonderful places

**8** independent, adaptable, analytical, patient, daring, easy-going, articulate, passionate

**9c (pages 110 and 111)**

**1** *King* is masculine, so one would expect *the king himself* (or *the queen herself*).

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

**3** Sample answers:  
wife, mother, regent, ruler, Pharaoh, politician, cult leader

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

**5** Sample answers:

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 1 100% | 4 30% |
| 2 100% | 5 50% |
| 3 50%  | 6 80% |

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

- 8** 1 longed for  
2 long after / in the long term  
3 As long as  
4 and before long  
5 at long last  
6 long after

**10** Sample answers:

**Managers:** company director, prime minister

**Skilled trades:** plumber

**Professional:** doctor, lawyer, nurse, teacher

**Associate professional and technical:** IT technician

**Low skilled:** cleaner

**Process, plant and machine operatives:** machine operator

**Sales:** florist

**Administrative:** secretary, senior civil servant

**Personal service:** nurse

**9d (page 112)**

**1** It is a charity. It provides essential basic equipment for victims of a disaster.

**2** 1 working abroad  
2 that the candidate will soon leave for a better-paid job

**3** 1 volunteered for you last year

- 2 working abroad
- 3 economics
- 4 the work
- 5 difficult environments
- 6 sitting at a desk
- 7 computers
- 8 the usual programs
- 9 help people in need
- 10 the world

**4** Sample answer:

He sounds as if he has experience in all the relevant areas (coping with difficult environments, paperwork, computer

programs), but also seemed committed to the work of the charity. He sounded convincing when he responded to the interviewer's concerns.

**9e (page 113)**

**2** Sample answers:

Main skills: identifying and responding to learning needs, designing online programmes

His profile gives general information about what he does, but does not say much about the skills and qualities he needs in his job.

**3** 1 ? (includes photo but no recommendations)

2 ✓

3 ✓

4 ? (doesn't include school)

5 ? (does not describe what he did in each job in much detail)

**4a** 2 is a proper sentence (it has a subject and verb, it has a capital letter and full stop). 1, 3 and 4 are written in note form. This is done to save space and avoid repetition, and to make it easier for the reader to find the important information.

**4b** 1 I am responsible for new products.

3 I published (the book) *Learning in the 21st Century*.

4 I am involved in developing an innovative e-learning programme for the car industry.

**4c** 1 worked as PA to Marketing

Director

2 currently writing article for *National Geographic*

3 in charge of organising corporate social events

4 took official photos for National Basketball Championships

5 working for various charities

6 employed by local college to raise money

**9f (pages 114 and 115)**

**3** 1 Cleopatra was Queen of Egypt, she ruled Egypt around 50 BC. She was married to Marc Antony and committed suicide when she thought she was going to lose Alexandria to the Romans.

**4** Sample answers:

1 They didn't have a good relationship.

2 When he was in Alexandria in pursuit of a Roman general, she smuggled herself into his court.

3 Her influence prevented the Romans from taking control of Egypt.

4 He was angry that Cleopatra's son was declared the successor to Caesar.

5 at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC

6 He killed himself because he thought Cleopatra was dead.

7 She let herself be bitten by a poisonous snake.

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

## Unit 9 Review (page 116)

**1** 1 –      5 the      9 the / –

2 –      6 the      10 –

3 –      7 the      11 –

4 –      8 the      12 –

**2** 1 whose      6 composed

2 which      7 hitting

3 who      8 causing

4 which      9 used

5 where      10 worn

**4** 1 qualification, graduated

2 experience, served

3 quality, do

4 skills, did

5 background, follow

6 knowledge, become

**6** 1 with      5 at

2 in      6 about

3 to      7 on

4 with      8 about

# Life

## Unit 10

### Opener (page 117)

#### 1 Sample answer:

One of them is talking on her mobile phone, and the other is reading or sending texts or emails. Perhaps the behaviour is deemed incorrect and disrespectful in the Forbidden City by the older ladies.

#### 3 1 Good manners help you get on in society.

2 The customs of our society form who we are.

#### 4 1 talk                      4 slouch, chew

2 interrupt                5 inappropriate,  
offensive

3 point, stare            6 well-behaved,  
respect

### 10a (pages 118 and 119)

#### 1 Sample answers:

1 The mother is saying something to her daughter about doing her cello practice.

2 The mother looks quite relaxed, but firm, perhaps strict; the daughter is smiling. Perhaps the mother is telling her to do her cello practice.

3 Students' own answers

#### 3 1 strict and ambitious Chinese mothers

2 TV and computer games only come after homework, music practice etc., and are banned if those things are not done; music practice has to be done well; going out with friends is banned if duties are not completed; homework comes first, and top grades are expected.

3 Western parents are laid-back, give too much praise for poor performance.

#### 4 1 Tiger mothers get good results from their children.

2 She says *it seems harsh* and *perhaps it works* which suggests she is not completely sure.

3 Students' own answers

#### 5 1 *bring up* means helping with all aspects of the child's development; *educate* refers only to mental (and perhaps social) knowledge

2 *praise* mean saying things are good; *reward* means that something is given for good performance

3 *rebel* means to fight against a system as a whole; *disobey* means to deliberately do something you have been told not to do

4 *push oneself* means to try your hardest even when it is difficult; *discipline oneself* means setting one's own rules and keeping to them

5 *give in* means to not stand up to people when they want their own way; *spoil children* means to let them do

and have whatever they want all the time

6 *nag* means to keep on telling people what to do and complaining about their behaviour; *pester* means to continually interrupt with questions and demands

7 *shame* means to make someone feel bad for what they have done or not done; *punish* means to make someone suffer for what they have done

**6** 1 will

2 present continuous with *always*

3 present simple

**7** Sample answers:

1 Tiger mothers will accept nothing less than 'A' grades in every subject. ... will often lack self-discipline and will fail to push themselves to achieve more.

2 ... many (parents) just follow their instinct.

They regularly get the top grades at school ...

3 ... western parents are always telling their children not to worry, ... even if they think they have been lazy.

**8** 1 are always telling

2 will do

3 want, perform

4 hopes, won't always admit

5 respond, need

6 are always trying, buy

**9** (alternative correct answers are given in brackets)

1 beg

2 will say (say)

3 will pester (pesters)

4 will do (do)

5 are always misbehaving

6 depend

7 play

8 assume

### **10b (pages 120 and 121)**

**2** 1 the Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean

2 insects

3 They cultivate certain fungi and moss for the insects to eat.

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

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

**6** 1 do not usually finish

2 get used to

3 are used to eating

4 usually assumes

5 used to sit

6 usually eat

7 get used to dining

8 used to be

9 didn't use to eat

**7** 1 used to eat

2 usually have

3 used to take, get used to

4 am used to eating

**9c** /u:/ follows /r/ and /ʁ/

**10** (possible other examples in brackets)

a yoghurt (cheese, cream, milk)

b breakfast cereals (tinned foods, prepared meals, packet foods)

c rice (pasta, bread)



d chocolate bars (sweets, biscuits)

**10c (pages 122 and 123)**

- 1** Posture: sitting back in your chair;  
standing with arms crossed  
Gesture: waving; a handshake  
Facial expression: smiling; biting your  
bottom lip  
Possible meanings:  
Sitting back in your chair = feeling  
relaxed or feeling in charge  
Standing with arms crossed = feeling  
impatient, intolerant or defensive  
Waving = saying hello or goodbye  
A handshake = saying hello or goodbye  
Biting your bottom lip = nervousness  
or fear  
Smiling = friendliness or feeling happy

**2** c

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

- 4** Paragraph 3: sitting cross-legged with  
foot outstretched; raising the eyebrows  
quickly as a greeting  
Paragraph 4: bowing; shaking hands  
Paragraph 5: boredom: people look at  
other things, e.g. watches, move feet  
restlessly, tap fingers, scratch head  
anger: the face muscles tense up  
causing a frown, the eyes stare, the face  
goes red, the body tenses

- 6** Para 1: buying bus tickets in England,  
France and Australia  
Para 2: distance from speaker in Latin  
cultures, China, Nordic cultures

Para 3: sitting in Europe, in Arab  
countries; greeting in the  
Philippines and the USA

**7** Para 1: bus tickets: 0

Para 2: distance: 3 (Proxemics,  
Statistics)

Para 3: sitting: 2/3 (personal  
experience); greeting: 1 (it is said...)

**8** a 1 b 2 c 2 d 1

**9** e 2 f 1 g 1 h 2

**10d (page 124)**

**2** 1 stag night (for the man) hen night  
(for the woman)

2 bride (woman) groom (man)

3 veil

**3** The women of both families attend;  
they play music, sing and dance.

**4** 1 a few nights before the wedding  
2 last evening that a bride spends with  
female family and friends

3 sadness too

4 end of life as a single person and  
the start of another stage

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

**7a** /s/: custom / dress / suppose (first 's') /  
symbolise (first 's')

/z/: friends / music / suppose (second  
's') / symbolise (second 's') /  
weddings

**7b** /s/: across / eastern / single / spends  
(first 's') / surprise (first 's')

/z/: lose / rings / spends (second 's') /  
surprise (second 's')

**10e (page 125)**

**2** 1 advice about how to behave in China

2 He doesn't want to upset his business partners.

3 Take business cards; eat whatever you are offered.

**4a First email**

1 Forgot to tell you

2 Just wondered what to expect

3 Don't want to put my foot in it.

4 Thanks

**Second email**

1 Glad to hear you're going out to China

2 Not Shanghai, is it?

3 Anyway, my advice:

4 Good luck and speak soon

**4b First email**

1 I forgot to tell you

2 I just wondered what to expect

3 I don't want to put my foot in it.

4 Thank you in advance for your help.

**Second email**

1 I'm glad to hear you're going out to China.

2 It isn't Shanghai you're going to, is it?

3 Anyway, this is my advice:

4 Good luck and I will speak to you soon.

**4c Sample answers:**

1 Hope we can meet soon.

2 Bad luck that you didn't get the job.

3 Back Tuesday night.

4 My New York address:

5 Look forward to hearing all about it.

6 Not a bad result, was it?

**10f (pages 126 and 127)**

4 1 countries in Asia, Africa, Australia, and Latin America

2 No, it's a very old habit, dating back to the earliest humans.

3 Yes, insects brim with vitamins and minerals.

4 Yes, it is: producing a pound of caterpillar takes a tenth of the resources needed for a pound of beef.

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

6 1 Pismo beach, California

2 for more than 10 years

3 Because they are taught to avoid insects from an early age.

4 more than 1,400 / fourteen hundred

5 It has snob appeal, people can enjoy tasting gourmet insects.

8 Something that has 'snob appeal' makes people feel superior in some way. Gourmet insects might have snob appeal because they are unusual, and because they are very good for the environment.

**Unit 10 Review (page 128)**

2 Breakfast: 8–9.30 a.m. Lunch: 1.00–3.30 p.m.

Dinner: 09.00–11.00 p.m.

3 1 get used to 5 close

2 aren't used to 6 will rest

3 used to live 7 used to be

4 usually eat 8 won't eat

- 4** 1 spoil – the others are things parents do to get their children to behave correctly  
2 educate – the others are about looking after children  
3 shame – the others are positive  
4 cheese – it is dairy, the others are carbohydrates  
5 sit back – it is a posture, the others are gestures  
6 smile – the others are all bad manners  
7 offensive – the other three are all good behaviour
- 6** 1 It marks the moment when a child becomes an adult.  
2 It takes place on the child's 16th birthday.  
3 It is an occasion for celebration.  
4 It symbolises leaving childish things behind.  
5 It's customary for the child to stand up and give a short speech.  
6 Typically the ceremony begins with the parent walking into the hall with the child.  
7 Once the child has given their speech people in the audience can also say a few words.

# Life

## Unit 11

### Opener (page 129)

1 1 d 2 c 3 b 4 a

2 1 buying a second-hand car

2 consult an authority, do some research, study the facts, make some reasoned judgements, process the information, trust your instinct

3 1 grasp 3 process

2 find, pick 4 gut

*grasp* = understanding

*find out* = get information

*pick up* = to get ideas, sometimes in unexpected ways

*process* = take all the information and make sense of it

*gut feeling*: an instinct, or a feeling

you have that you cannot explain by logic

### 11a (pages 130 and 131)

1 A botanist studies plants.

2 Sample answers:

fruit and vegetables in food; plant oil (olive, maize, sunflower); plant extracts in shampoos and other cosmetics (e.g. nettle); herbal medicines; pot plants for decoration; coconut matting on the floor; wood for fuel, building, furniture, etc.; paper

3 1 She looks at the way people interact with plants.

2 in the rain forests of Ecuador and at Florida Atlantic University

3 medicine and food

4 1 She writes down information that they give her.

2 They pass it on by word of mouth from one generation to another.

3 She tells stories about her life in the rain forest.

6 1 could distinguish – b

2 were able to pick out, were able to engage – b

3 couldn't easily absorb – c

4 weren't able to remember – c

5 Fadiman managed to persuade – a

6 Fadiman succeeded in getting – a

7 1 distinguish 4 to work

2 to say 5 in passing

3 to use 6 save

8 1 was able to combine / succeeded in combining

2 could look at

3 managed to record

4 wasn't able to do

5 was able to visit

6 were able to make

9 absorb – take in

acquire – pick up

be ignorant (of) – not know

connect with – engage with

grasp – understand

inspire – motivate

10 Sample answers:

- 1 succeeded in inspiring  
 2 could you absorb / were you able to absorb  
 3 could you engage with  
 4 Did you manage to pass / Did you succeed in passing  
 5 did you manage to acquire / did you succeed in acquiring  
 6 you couldn't grasp / you weren't able to grasp
- 11** 1 growing vegetables  
 2 She read a book by Joy Larkcom.
- 11b (pages 132 and 133)**
- 2** a red toy sports car  
 a book: Homer's *The Iliad*  
 a box of matches with Peace written on it  
 a metal badge  
 a silver cigarette lighter  
 a locket on a chain  
 a baseball with writing on it  
 2 photos (one colour, one black-and-white)  
 an airmail letter and envelope  
 2 metal tags (one red, one silver)  
 a plastic toy figure  
 a white fan with signatures on it  
 6 medals:  
     1 round one with a long tricolour neckband  
     1 Maltese cross with stars & stripes flag  
     2 small heart-shaped ones with a head on a blue background
- 2 small circular ones with striped cloth attachment  
 something unrecognisable, black / khaki and red, mostly out of picture on the left
- 5** 1 dates and the events related to them  
 2 She finds it is a burden.  
 3 Because we store things externally on computers and mobile phones, and don't use our memories as much.
- 6** 1 dates, smells                      4 grateful  
 2 confident and wiser              5 external  
 3 important, good                  6 poor
- 8** 1 were about                      4 would  
 2 were supposed                  5 were going  
 3 would have
- 9** 1 your mind went blank (you couldn't remember what to say).  
 2 you forgot.  
 3 you couldn't remember their name.  
 4 you found it still in your pocket.  
 5 you'd forgotten what it was.  
 None of the actions were completed because the person forgot to do what they had planned, or they couldn't remember what they were going to do.
- 10** 1 was going to ask  
 2 was supposed to be  
 3 would have told  
 4 it would have meant  
 5 was about to ask  
 6 would be frustrated
- 11** 1 I was going to ask Sarah to come, but I asked Kate instead.

2 She was supposed to be in Cairo this week, but she's ill.

3 He promised he would send me the original, but he sent me a copy.

4 We would have been there by ten o'clock, but the train didn't get in until eleven fifteen.

5 He was about to announce that he would retire this year, but now he thinks he'll stay.

6 The council were going to build a new shopping mall in the centre, but residents opposed the idea.

**12a** 1 I was going to ask Sarah to come, but I asked Kate instead.

2 She was supposed to be in Cairo this week, but she's ill.

3 He promised he would send me the original, but he sent me a copy.

4 We would have been there by ten o'clock, but the train didn't get in until eleven fifteen.

5 He was about to announce that he would retire this year, but now he thinks he'll stay until next year.

6 The council were going to build a new shopping mall in the centre, but residents opposed the idea.

**12b** Sample answers:

1 I was going to order a steak, but I decided to have chicken instead.

2 They were supposed to be going on holiday to Italy, but they went to Greece instead.

3 I would have driven, but Jane wanted to drive.

4 He said he would wait for me, but he went without me.

5 We were about to buy a new TV, but Jimmy gave us an old one.

**11c (pages 134 and 135)**

**2** by separation of objects by shape and colour, by doing arithmetic, by telling other parrots to 'talk clearly'

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

**5** 1 Para 1: *How does a scientist find out to what extent an animal is capable of thinking?* (reinforced by paraphrase in the next question)

2 Para 2: *decided to investigate the thought processes of another creature by talking to it.* (reinforced by explanation of how, then a quote from Pepperberg)

3 Para 3: *most researchers thought Pepperberg's communication study would be futile.* (reinforced by quote from Pepperberg)

4 Para 4: *Pepperberg wanted to get inside his mind ...* (reinforced by examples)

5 Para 5 (top of column 2): *Many of Alex's cognitive skills, such as his ability to understand concepts of 'same' and 'different' are rare ...* (reinforced by paraphrase, *Very few animals ...*)

6 Para 5: *But parrots, like humans, live a long time in complex societies.*

(reinforced by another example of similarity and repetition of 'like humans')

7 Para 7: *Alex ran through various tests* (reinforced by examples of the tests)

8 Para 8: *Alex knew all the answers himself and was getting bored* (reinforced by examples of how he behaves to show this)

7 *learn as you go along* = to learn as you do something (compared to more formal learning, or learning the theory first, then putting it into practice)

*learn by heart* = to memorise something so you can repeat it exactly (e.g. a poem, a set of facts or dates; *to learn by rote* has a similar meaning)

*learn the hard way* = to learn something through bad experiences (this is often used about people who stubbornly refuse to take good advice, but then find out by making mistakes)

- 8 1 learn the techniques that professionals know  
2 learn to do the simpler things before the more difficult ones  
3 You can always learn something new, whatever your age.  
4 What I did – the mistakes I made – have taught me to be more careful in future (= to learn the hard way).  
5 to accept the situation even if we don't like it

6 look at the mistakes that happened in the past and change their behaviour / policy to avoid making the same mistakes

### 11d (page 136)

- 2 1 history of art  
2 art appreciation  
3 He wants to think about it.
- 3 1 What do you mean by...? E  
2 Can you speak up a little? R  
3 Can you explain what ...? E  
4 I'm not really with you. E  
5 Are you saying that ...? E  
6 Could you give me an example of ...? E  
7 What was ... again? R  
8 Hang on a second. That's too much to take in all at once. R  
9 I didn't catch ... R  
10 Did you say ...? R
- 4 1 What do you mean by A-level?  
3 Can you explain what the course involves?  
5 Are you saying that it doesn't really deal with the history of art?  
6 Could you give me an example of the kind of things the students do in the class?  
7 What was the course called again?  
9 I didn't catch the start date.  
10 Did you say the 29th of November?

### 11e (page 137)

- 1 1 b 2 c 3 b  
2 Sample answer:

The request for a refund is justifiable: the course is more advanced than was originally intended, so it is no longer appropriate for Karen. She is finding it hard to keep up and feels uncomfortable that she is holding other people back.

The tone of the email is very reasonable; Karen is sympathetic to the teacher and the other students. Her reasons for requesting a refund are well explained. The administrator would be likely to react positively and give a refund.

**3a** 1 but in fact

2 so despite the fact that

3 on the contrary

4 whereas

5 While

**3b** 1 whereas / while

2 while / So despite the fact that

3 On the contrary / But in fact

4 whereas

5 But in fact

**3c1** Despite the fact that / although / whilst

2 but in fact / but in reality

3 Although / while

4 but on the other hand

5 whereas / whilst

6 On the contrary

**11f (pages 138 and 139)**

**3** 1 The plants are becoming extinct because of deforestation.

2 recording the properties of the plants before they disappear

3 a shaman, his wife, scientific researchers

**4** 1 Before going into the forest, a scientist travels to a local village by **motorbike**.

2 When they arrive, Gervasio, the local shaman, is **chanting and praying**.

3 Gervasio and the team set off to look for **a root / a plant** the scientists are interested in.

4 **Gervasio and his wife** lead the way.

5 The root **is used to treat and cure various illnesses**.

6 Later, back in the village, **Gervasio** looks at a book **the scientist have published**.

**5** 1 diabetes, malaria, common fevers and colds, cancer

2 by showing them where the plants are and sharing their knowledge of the plants and their healing properties

3 Because the plants are disappearing quickly.

4 to establish a spiritual connection with the forest

5 Because they think it might be useful for cancer research.

6 help people to identify and study local plants

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



## **Unit 11 Review (page 140)**

**2** 1 someone who speaks several  
languages well

2 teaching languages to people

3 54

**3** 1 was able to explain

2 could speak

3 succeeded in getting

4 couldn't pay

5 were going to use

6 would have remained

7 Was he really able

8 was supposed to show

**4** 1 acquire            5 pick

2 trial                6 grasp

3 observation    7 ignorant

4 feeling            8 engage

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

# Life

## Unit 12

### Opener (page 141)

- 2 1 you spend more than 10 per cent of your earnings on energy; if you earn less than 60 per cent of the average  
2 if you have all that you need, a good work-life balance and a happy family life.

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

### 12a (pages 142 and 143)

- 2 People have a very good quality of life and the country has a lot of money invested for the future.

### 3 Sample answers:

- 1 quality of life
- 2 their natural thrift, strong work ethic
- 3 a good family life, social benefits and long holidays
- 4 its pension fund

5 c

- 6 Para 2: Norway's success is not **only** the result of its huge reserves of oil.

Para 3: Laws **just** recently passed by the government ...

Para 4: It is not **even** invested in new schools and hospitals

Yes, they all come before the word they are emphasising.

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

- 8 1 ... so they **only** see their children ...

2 **Even** people with university degrees ...

3 ... a job is **just** a way to make money ...

4 The rich **only** represent ... / The rich represent **only** about 5%

5 **Even** poor people usually have ...

6 The state pension **only** gives you ... / The state pension gives you **just** enough to live on ...

- 9 1 Norwegians can **also** expect to get a good education.

2 It is **also** due to the Norwegians' natural thrift.

3 Norwegians **also** work hard.

4 **Also**, the country is saving for the future.

*Also* comes before the main verb or after *be* or an auxiliary verb. It can be used at the start of the sentence, followed by a comma.

- 10 1 sentence + *too*: *the prisons are quite comfortable too!*

2 sentence + *as well*: *and long holidays as well.*

3 *Also*, + sentence: *Also, the country is saving ...*

4 *also* + main verb: *Norwegians also work hard ...*

5 *be* + *also*: *It is also due to ...*

6 auxiliary verb + *also* + main verb: *Norwegians can also expect ...*

### 11 Sample answers:

1 Norwegians are happy that the country is saving for the future, but

they would *also* like to see the government increase spending on healthcare. / they would like to see the government increase spending on healthcare *as well*.

2 Most countries have high public borrowing and a lot of debt *too*. / and *also* a lot of debt. Norway has neither.  
3 Teachers in Norway receive a good salary and if they teach 'heavy' subjects, they get extra payments, *too*. / they *also* get extra payments.

4 Artists can get a grant – not a loan – from the government of around \$20,000 a year and *also* support with childcare. / support with childcare *as well*.

5 The prices for food and drink seem very high to outsiders and fuel is expensive, *too*. / fuel is *also* expensive. However, house prices are relatively low and so property is a good investment.

6 Nurses in Norway get 42 weeks' maternity leave on full pay. They *also* have access to the hospital kindergarten when they return to work. / They have access to the hospital kindergarten when they return to work *as well*.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 12 1 payment | 5 loan         |
| 2 investment | 6 debt         |
| 3 borrowing  | 7 salary       |
| 4 spending   | 8 grant (loan) |

1 a maid

3 1 2 million; mostly Eastern Europeans

2 He thinks it is a good thing.

4 1 gardener, nanny, cleaner, personal shopper, dog walker

2 car washer, servant, hairdresser, Christmas tree decorator, outside caterer

3 Many people employ people like cleaners and car washers, but few people employ outside caterers, Christmas tree decorators, personal shoppers.

5 The interviewer said: *it seems more a statement of confused priorities to me. Walking the dog and decorating the Christmas tree are supposed to be a pleasure, aren't they?*

6 It is the duty of the **wealthy** man to give employment to the **artisan**.

7 1 b, d          2 a, c

8 1 to do          5 to do

2 to help          6 fix

3 done          7 organise

4 cleaned          8 looked

9 1 got someone to organise

2 have a personal trainer take their children / have their children taken

3 have a driver pick up their children / have their children picked up

4 have a travel consultant choose their holidays / have their holidays chosen for them

## 12b (pages 144 and 145)

5 they get a nanny to look after their children / get their children looked after  
6 get someone to pack their bags / get their bags packed

### 11b

/f/	/tʃ/	/ʒ/	/dʒ/
fashion	cheese	television	agent
sugar	choice	usual	arrange
champagne			general
			January

12 assemble – some shelves, a bed  
clean – a carpet, the bathroom  
decorate – the bathroom  
do – the garden, the roof  
fit – a carpet, some shelves, a tap  
fix – a tap, the roof  
hang – a picture, some curtains  
plaster – a wall  
put up – some shelves, a picture, some curtains  
tile – a wall, the bathroom

### 12c (pages 146 and 147)

2 A gift economy is where people work for each other and share everything.  
examples: stone-age hunter-gatherers; Japanese companies; neighbourhood groups on the Internet

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

4 1 a gain b reward  
2 a thrive b strive  
3 a mutual b common  
4 a excess b abundance  
5 a prospects b aspects

6 a accuracy b promptness

7 **The real** essence of human nature lies in the social bonds ... (paragraph 1) – social bonds are what is most important for humans  
shared social interests that is **at the heart** of the gift economy (paragraph 1) – the gift economy is based fundamentally on shared social interests

*But this is **not only** an idea that applies to a more primitive way of life. There are also many recent examples ...* (paragraph 2) – the idea is still valid today as well as being something that dates from early human society

**Rather**, they felt they were entering into a long-term – ‘gift exchange’ – relationship (paragraph 3) – contrasts with US system and emphasises the importance of the long-term relationship to the Japanese

**the main** gift given by the employees (paragraph 4) – the most important thing that the workers gave the company

8 Paragraph 4: *their hard work*: conscientious work, effort

Paragraph 6: *these are hard times*: difficult times

Paragraph 6: *drive the hardest bargain*: get the outcome that is the most profitable for them

9 1 bad feelings (resentment, jealousy)  
2 poor / short of money

3 bad luck (an expression for showing sympathy)

4 badly or unfairly treated

5 be critical, without understanding the other person

6 focused on the financial or commercial benefits, not affected by sentiment or personal considerations

### 12d (page 148)

2 1 The woman seems to really want the building, she cares a lot. The agent doesn't seem to care at all, he says there are other people who are interested and that they can find someone else (though this might not be true).

2 how long the lease should be for, and whether it can be changed

3 a get-out clause with a forfeit after six years

4 The woman phones her partner to see what he thinks about the situation.

3 1 perfect for our needs

2 tied into

3 negotiate that down

4 young business

5 big commitment

6 move a bit

7 is so low

8 leave it

9 feel right

4 Say what the important thing is: *A key thing for us is / Our client's main concern is*

Be direct: *To be honest / Let's face it / At the end of the day / To tell you the truth / If I were in your shoes / When all's said and done*

Talk about an obstacle to the agreement: *That's a bit of a sticking point / Is there not some way around that? / Perhaps if we ... , then we could ...*

Ask the other person to see your side: *If you look at it from our point of view / I think what you have to appreciate is that ...*

5 The woman showed that she wanted the property too much: she wasn't prepared to walk away. The agent didn't make any compromise, but he might have ended up getting a better deal in the end because of this.

6a 1 To be honest ...

2 A key thing for us is ...

3 Let's face it ...

4 At the end of the day, ...

5 To tell you the truth ...

6b1 The bottom line for us is ...

2 The long and short of it is ...

3 The fact of the matter is ...

4 One thing that's bothering me is ...

5 To be frank, ...

6 Am I right in thinking that ... ?

### 12e (page 149)

1 What he meant was that it takes longer to write something short, because one has to be more careful and precise with one's words, and the

drafting and cutting process takes time.

**2** conciseness

**3** Aim: to report on potential new office space

Recommendation: to rent the premises

**4a** It is in note form, not in full sentences (noun phrases, few verbs)

**4b** Sample answer:

### **Summary**

Last month the company sent me on a two-week 'professional English' course at Falcon Business Language Training in London, staying with a host family in west London. I was very impressed by the course:

### **Advantages**

- well organised
- spoke English in school and at home
- teachers very professional – good knowledge of business world
- small groups – individual attention

**5** Sample answer:

### **Disadvantages**

- little focus on my particular job (engineer)

### **Recommendation**

I would recommend Falcon Business Language Training as a suitable school for other colleagues to attend an English language course. Not only are the staff very professional, and the

teaching personalised, but living with a host family is also very beneficial for maximising English speaking time. The lack of focus on language for a particular job is not really a major issue, as the rest more than makes up for this.

## **12f (pages 150 and 151)**

**1** Sample answers:

The main photo shows a man pouring tea in what looks like a Japanese tea ceremony. He is in a Japanese garden.

The smaller photo shows a busy Japanese city at night.

The caption refers to the traditional Japanese identity, and the modern identity of an international city.

- 4**
- 1 the population of Japan
  - 2 the number of main islands that make up Japan
  - 3 the population of Tokyo
  - 4 the Meiji restoration
  - 5 the bombing of Pearl Harbour
  - 6 the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the surrender of Japan

- 5**
- 1 a democratic constitution
  - 2 its cultural emphasis on education
  - 3 a ritual    b simplicity
  - c the beauty of daily routine
  - 4 European Impressionist painters

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

**7** Sample answer:

The painting shows two women standing in the foreground. One is holding an umbrella. There are also

some trees and part of a building or shrine. In the background there is a lake with a bridge, and a small boat. There are three birds in the sky. Everything is covered with fresh snow.

5 TA: I understand that ...  
 6 C: I was hoping ...  
 7 TA: To tell you the truth ...  
 8 C: Perhaps if we stayed ...  
 9 TA: OK, I'll give them a call ...

## Unit 12 Review (page 152)

- 1 Workers had no social security benefits, and older people had to live on their savings when they retired.
- 2 1 But even the so-called advanced economies ...  
 2 Japan, for example, just a few decades ago ...  
 3 ... with only the USA having a higher rate.  
 4 One reason was that Japan also had one of the ...  
 5 ... contributed to the problem as well.  
 6 It is even beginning to be a problem already.
- 3 1 checked      2 play, to ask  
 3 cut, to help    4 to see
- 4 hard up – poor; hang – put up; decorate – paint; borrow from the bank – take out a loan; cheap – reasonable; income – earnings; nanny – child-minder; owe money – have a debt
- 6 1 TA: So we're suggesting ...  
 2 C: Yes it is, but to be honest ...  
 3 TA: What you have to appreciate ...  
 4 C: I know they aren't ...