

# STUDENT'S BOOK ANSWER KEY

## GETTING STARTED

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### READING

1 Friendship can be difficult to find in cities.

2 1. c  
2. c

- 3 1. Some larger balls had questions or tasks designed to help people find out about each other.  
2. Although at first people were slightly anxious, they gradually felt more comfortable with each other and exchanged personal stories and future expectations.  
3. The most difficult task was to find something they had in common. It must have been the most difficult task because they were strangers and knew nothing about each other.  
4. Creating a secret handshake required physical contact to guarantee that people had already started to build up a relationship and were no longer strangers.  
5. Yes, the project achieved its goal to connect between city people because, after engaging in this experience, participants who had never met each other were no longer strangers.  
6. Because it had a game element to it and also because some of the balls contained questions and tasks to help participants share stories and dreams.

- 4 1. welcomed (line 8)      4. getting to know (line 17)  
2. randomly (line 12)    5. warm to (line 23)  
3. giggling (line 14)    6. responses (line 27)

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### VOCABULARY

#### 1 Positive adjectives

reliable, awesome, outstanding, easy-going, motivated, adventurous, thoughtful

#### Negative adjectives

daft, weird, sneaky, infamous, spoilt, dishonest, dull, miserable, offensive

- 2 1. **employee** – The other words are family relationships.  
2. **worship** – The other verbs are negative actions.  
3. **cheating** – The other words are positive nouns related to personal characteristics.  
4. **fit in** – Verb *fit in* means feel you belong to a group, but the other three verbs mean *reduce, remove, eliminate*.  
5. **luggage** – The other words are places related to accommodation.  
6. **disease** – The other three nouns are three positive personal characteristics.  
7. **pastime** – The other three nouns are related to entertainment.  
8. **shade** – Noun *shade* is the only word not related to crime.  
9. **take after** – Phrasal verb *take after* is the only verb not meaning to manage a situation.  
10. **tease** – The other three verbs are positive actions.

- 3 1. d user friendly      8. m bored to death  
2. f cold spell      9. i round the clock  
3. c cutting edge      10. n ahead of time  
4. l waste of time      11. e package holiday  
5. b named after      12. j under the weather  
6. g brand new      13. h invasion of privacy  
7. k return ticket      14. a good for a laugh

- 4 1. from      7. up      12. with  
2. for      8. on      13. out  
3. for      9. out      14. up  
4. away      10. down      15. on  
5. up      11. in      16. around  
6. along / on

- 5 1. I **dislike** fish.  
2. I'll have to **reread** the article.  
3. I've **overspent** on this trip.  
4. You **misunderstood** me.  
5. Some of the children **misbehaved**.  
6. Downloading films is **illegal**.  
7. Shouting is **unnecessary**.  
8. I like my **co-workers**.

- 6 1. nervous      5. awareness  
2. creative      6. official  
3. attendance      7. powerless  
4. amusing      8. personality

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### GRAMMAR

#### Present and Past Tenses

1. Present Simple (habits, routines)  
2. Present Continuous (something happening around the time of speaking)  
3. Past Simple (a completed action in the past)  
4. Past Continuous (a long action in progress in the past interrupted by a shorter past action)

- 1 1. saw      7. Did ... volunteer  
2. were sitting      8. don't like  
3. don't believe      9. sounds  
4. Were ... jumping      10. Do ... think  
5. were having      11. don't know  
6. chose      12. am thinking

2 This morning in the park, I met an interesting girl ...

1. while I was walking my dog.  
2. and she told me about her life.  
3. although I don't usually talk to strangers.  
4. and I'm looking for her now on Facebook.  
5. but she didn't tell me her name.  
6. who I want to see again.  
7. who was taking pictures of the flowers.  
8. and I'm still thinking about her.

- 3 1. f Is Janice leaving for the United States next week?  
2. a What were you doing last night when I called you? / What were you doing when I called you last night?  
3. b Where do you usually go during the summer holiday?  
4. c Did you fall asleep in the maths lesson yesterday?  
5. d Who are you meeting for coffee tonight?  
6. e How often do you use that app?

- 1 03 4
1. are hugging
  2. are holding
  3. seem
  4. don't know
  5. began
  6. asked
  7. didn't want
  8. warmed to
  9. were still chatting

### 5 Possible Answers

I want to go out **soon**, so I'm finishing my homework now.

**On Sundays**, I don't do any homework. I **usually** get up much later because I like staying in bed till midday.

**At the moment**, I'm thinking of buying a moped to get to school.

I **rarely** eat anything for breakfast. I **usually** just drink some orange juice in the morning.

**When** my best friend called me **yesterday afternoon**, I was watching my favourite TV series.

This morning, I saw some of my friends **while** I was walking to school.

**Last year**, I didn't work hard enough and that's why I didn't pass all my subjects.

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### Perfect Simple Tenses

**Sentence 1:** Present Perfect Simple (completed action at an unspecified moment in the past)

**Sentence 2:** Past Perfect Simple (a past action that had happened before another action in the past)

A **past participle** is used in both Perfect Simple tenses.

- 6
1. I've never **seen** such a great DJ.
  2. It **had** already **started** by the time we **arrived**.
  3. Peter **hasn't asked** her to marry him yet.
  4. They **had** just **washed** the floor and it **was** still wet.
  5. She's **had** her driving licence for only three months.
  6. I've finally **found** the keys.

### Future Tenses

1. **Future Simple** (prediction without evidence)
2. **Future Simple** (decision made at the time of speaking)
3. **be going to** (plans and intentions)
4. **Future Continuous** (action in progress at a time in the future)
5. **Future Perfect** (completed action by a certain moment in the future)

- 7
- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. am going to take | 5. are ... going to sell |
| 2. will meet        | 6. will manage           |
| 3. will come        | 7. Will ... be           |
| 4. is going to fly  | 8. am not going to join  |

### 8 Possible Answers

By the end of the winter I **will have learned** how to ski.

During the coming week we'll **be relaxing** at the resort.

At this time next month, you'll **be playing** in the tournament.

In less than six months, we'll **have decided** which university to apply to.

By the end of the winter, he'll **have broken up** with his girlfriend.

At this time next month, we'll **be meeting** with clients.

During the coming week, I'll **be preparing** for the exam.

In less than six months, he **will have returned** from the journey.

- 1 04 9
- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. had never noticed | 6. will have           |
| 2. had always seemed | 7. will have known     |
| 3. have been         | 8. will have been      |
| 4. have never felt   | 9. will be celebrating |
| 5. are going to take |                        |

- 10
1. Claudia **rarely** studies the night before an exam.
  2. Are you **going** to call everyone or invite them on Facebook?
  3. They laughed a lot while they were **talking**.
  4. Geoff didn't **go out** last night.
  5. **By the time** the term ends, you'll have made lots of new friends. / You will have made lots of new friends **by the time** the term ends.
  6. I asked her her name **after** I had introduced myself. / After I had introduced myself, I asked her her name.
  7. **At 2.45**, we'll be playing basketball. / **At 2.45**, our basketball game will have started.
  8. Robert has been a photographer **for** five years.

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### LISTENING

#### 1 Possible Answers

1. **you didn't remember where you had met**  
Don't I know you from somewhere?  
You look familiar.  
I'm sure we've met before.  
Where could we have met?
2. **they didn't remember you**  
You don't remember me, do you?  
Don't worry about it.  
I'll remind you.  
I guess I don't stand out in a crowd.

- 1 05 2
1. **you didn't remember where you had met?**  
Don't I know you from somewhere?  
You look familiar.  
Where could we have met?
  2. **they didn't remember you?**  
You don't remember me, do you?  
Don't worry about it.  
I'll remind you.

#### Sentences not used:

I'm sure we've met before.  
I guess I don't stand out in a crowd.

- 1 06 3
1. a    2. b    3. c

- 1 07 4
- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Josh | 3. Kate | 5. both |
| 2. Kate | 4. both | 6. Kate |

### SPEAKING

- 1
1. Don't I know you
  2. Do you live around here
  3. How about you
  4. I might have seen you
  5. Are you into
  6. what do you do for fun
  7. That must be where I've seen you
  8. who do you hang out with
  9. Aren't you

# UNIT 1

## When In Rome

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- 1 c
- 2 This idiom means that when you are visiting a different place or culture, you should try to follow their customs and practices, so as to behave in an appropriate manner. In Spanish, we say *Donde fueres, haz lo que vieres*.
- 3 Michener's quote (b) is similar to the title. Snicket's quote (a) means that we do not have to do something just because it has always been done traditionally. We can choose not to do it. Heinlein's quote (c) means that societies need to follow customs to stick together as traditions strengthen a feeling of togetherness.

- 5 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a

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## READING

- 2 c
- 3 1. Uluru is an impressive sight because it is an enormous rock standing high in the middle of the Australian desert.  
2. The friends came to Uluru because they wanted to climb to the top of the impressive rock.  
3. Uluru is important to the Aboriginal religion because it is considered a holy location which is traditionally associated with the origin of the world.  
4. Kyle\_G agrees with the writer as he claims that you have to respect the people and the traditions of the places that you visit.
- 4 1. c 2. b 3. c
- 5 1. In order to reach Uluru, the writer and his friends **drove for three days through the enormous desert of central Australia.** (lines 2-3)  
2. The sign asked people not **to climb Uluru in order to show respect for their law.** (lines 13-15)  
3. The Anangu originated **in the Western Desert region of Australia more than 10,000 years ago.** (lines 22-24)  
4. The Anangu believe that when people visit their territory, **they are responsible for protecting these visitors.** (lines 30-31)  
5. The government is not in a hurry to **pass a law against climbing Uluru.** (lines 34-38)  
6. Jody2 believes that climbing Uluru is not **harmful as she isn't doing any damage to the area.** (Jody2's comments)

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- 6 1. glow (line 5) 2. original (line 21) 3. holy (line 24) 4. look after (line 31) 5. thrilled (line 42) 6. harm (Jody2's comments)

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## VOCABULARY

### 1 WORDS FROM THE TEXT

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. receives  | 5. texting   |
| 2. many      | 6. work hard |
| 3. walking   | 7. water     |
| 4. good film | 8. want      |

- 2 1. come back 2. proper 3. ignore 4. find out 5. stay behind 6. attempt 7. disturbing 8. treacherous

### Noun and Adjective Suffixes

#### Possible Answers

#### Noun Suffixes

- tion**: organisation, speculation, prohibition, alteration
- sion**: admission, decision, division, impression
- ment**: government, improvement, argument, statement
- ness**: happiness, sadness, richness, tidiness
- ance**: performance, tolerance, disturbance, acceptance
- ence**: experience, patience, silence, absence
- ship**: friendship, relationship, hardship, membership
- ity**: probability, possibility, complexity, scarcity

#### Adjective suffixes

- al**: original, personal, brutal, accidental
- able**: probable, capable, irritable, drinkable
- ible**: possible, visible, sensible, illegible,
- ous**: nervous, adventurous, treacherous, humorous
- ive**: creative, attractive, effective, productive
- ing**: irritating, surprising, thrilling, embarrassing
- ed**: irritated, surprised, thrilled, embarrassed
- ful**: painful, powerful, thoughtful, colourful
- less**: worthless, painless, powerless, thoughtless

### 3 Nouns

- necessity (the need for something)
  - laziness (quality of being lazy, unwilling to put an effort into something)
  - destruction (action of destroying something)
  - management (process of controlling or managing things)
  - significance (quality of being worthy of attention)
  - ownership (state of owning something)
- Adjectives:**
- harmless (not able or likely to cause harm)
  - disastrous (causing great damage)
  - factual (concerned with what is actually the case)
  - effective (successful in producing a desired result)
  - breakable (capable of being broken easily)
  - frustrating (making you feel annoyed or less confident)

- 4 1. influential 2. connection 3. offensive 4. acceptable 5. nationality 6. peaceful 7. luxurious 8. improvement

- 5 1. offensive 2. improvement 3. acceptable 4. nationality 5. peaceful 6. luxurious 7. connection 8. influential

**6 WORDS IN USE**

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. surrounding | 5. management |
| 2. connection  | 6. ignored    |
| 3. effective   | 7. found out  |
| 4. destruction | 8. request    |

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**LISTENING**

**1 Possible Answers**

The language barrier is often a difficulty for newcomers. You have to understand a new and different culture.

- 2** Speaker 1-f      Speaker 4-d  
 Speaker 2-a      Speaker 5-b  
 Speaker 3-g

**LISTEN CLOSELY**

**Expressions with *speak* and *say***

- 1** 1. say    2. say    3. say    4. Speaking
- 2** 1. I must say                      3. speaking of  
 2. Let's say                          4. That's not to say

**HAVE YOUR SAY**

**Possible Answers**

I'd like to move to New Zealand because it is an amazing place. You can see geysers, hot springs, impressive mountains and beautiful, sandy beaches. And I would play rugby with great players.

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**GRAMMAR**

**PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS  
 PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

Sentences 1 and 3

- 1** 1. have been walking              5. had been playing  
 2. have been cooking              6. Have ... been downloading  
 3. had been dancing                7. hadn't been taking  
 4. has been eating                  8. hasn't been studying

**2 Dialogue A**

1. have just met  
 2. has ... been  
 3. have been riding  
 4. Have ... been enjoying  
 5. has been raining

**Dialogue B**

6. had been dancing  
 7. had ... been planning  
 8. had been trying  
 9. hadn't decided

**3 Passage A**

1. had ... heard                      3. have been looking for  
 2. has increased                      4. have found

**Passage B**

1. had been travelling              3. had become  
 2. hadn't been                        4. have been buying

**Passage C**

1. have been making                3. have come up with  
 2. have been competing

- 4** 1. Passage C    2. Passage B    3. Passage A

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- 6** 1. had been campaigning    6. had damaged  
 2. had been                      7. have also fought /  
 3. had decided                      have also been fighting  
 4. have been living                8. have done  
 5. have never stopped

**7 Possible Answers**

1. Why have many Icelanders been campaigning to protect their lava fields?  
 2. What has Iceland's Supreme Court decided to do?  
 3. What has happened to construction projects that threatened the elves' territory?

- 8** 1. How long had he been driving?  
 2. How many countries has she visited?  
 3. How long had they been going out?  
 4. How much pudding had she eaten?  
 5. How long has / had he been living there?  
 6. How long have you been waiting?  
 7. What had they been doing?  
 8. Why have you been ignoring me lately?

**9 Possible Answers**

1. We've been decorating the Christmas tree since five o'clock.  
 2. I've been living in Bangkok for three years.  
 3. By the time I finally found a birthday present for Christine, I had been shopping for four hours. / I had been shopping for a few hours before I finally found a birthday present for Christine. / I had been shopping from 5 pm till 9 pm until I finally found a birthday present for Christine. / I finally found a birthday present for Christine after I had been shopping from 5 pm till 9 pm.  
 4. How long have you been studying Portuguese?  
 5. Martin was angry because he had been waiting for two hours.  
 6. I was crying because I had been cutting onions for the curry.  
 7. After I had been using the chopsticks for a few minutes, I gave up. / I gave up using the chopsticks after a few minutes.  
 8. How long have you been singing in the church choir?

**LIVING ENGLISH**

1. It's seen better days.              3. It's been ages!  
 2. Now I've seen everything!        4. Been there, done that.

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**VOCABULARY Culture**

- 1** 1. According to our **beliefs**, Uluru is a sacred place. Aboriginals (Australia)  
 2. One of the common **misconceptions** about us is that we live in igloos. Inuit (Alaska)  
 3. According to our religion, it is **forbidden** to kill cows. Hindus (India)  
 4. Our **traditional costumes** for men are skirts. Scots (Scotland)  
 5. It is **customary** in our country to eat dinner late in the evening. Spaniards (Spain)  
 6. Our **roots** go back to the time of the Pharaohs. Egyptians (Egypt)

- 2 1. ancestor 3. stereotype 5. keep ... alive  
2. freedom 4. narrow-minded 6. open-minded

**3 Possible Answers**

1. A typical birthday present among teenagers is a **T-shirt**.
2. It's appropriate to wear a **jacket and a tie** at a wedding.
3. It is considered impolite to **interrupt people while they are speaking**.
4. Culture shock occurs when moving to a **foreign** country.
5. When you receive a gift, it's good manners to **say "thank you"**.

**Gerunds and Infinitives**

1. smoking 2. to buy 3. telling 4. to tell

**LISTENING**

**4 Possible Answer**

He looks happy in both pictures.

- 5** 1. They wanted to know if no matter where you go, people will understand how you feel from your facial expressions.  
2. They showed students from different cultures two pictures of kids: in one of them, the boy in the middle looks the same as the other kids, but in the other one, the boy in the middle looks happy, but the other kids look sad.

- 6** 1. According to the Japanese students, the boy in the middle of picture B **was not happy**.  
2. In the West, the **individual** is important.  
3. Westerners believe that we should have individual **freedom**.  
4. In the East, people feel they are part **of a group**.  
5. East Asians feel that **personal needs** are not that important.  
6. The American students **ignored** the people in the background, while the Japanese students did not.

7	Western	Eastern	Emotion
	:)	^_^	happiness
	:(	:_:_	sadness
	:o	o.o	surprise

- 8** 1. According to Western belief, people should not hold **their emotions inside**.  
2. When smiling, Westerners **open their mouths wide**.  
3. In the East, people feel they should **control their feelings**.  
4. East Asians believe that expressing emotions is **inappropriate and unhealthy**.  
5. The eyes are **harder to control** than the mouth.

**HAVE YOUR SAY**

**Possible Answers**

By looking at their eyes I know if they are nervous, happy or furious. I can also know if they're lying to me.

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**SPEAKING TASK Comparing Pictures**

- 1** 1. **The pictures are alike** because they both show people doing things that involve music.  
2. **Another similarity is / another thing they have got in common is** that they show people keeping a tradition alive.  
3. **Another thing they have got in common is / another similarity is** that they are doing things their ancestors did.  
4. **Both pictures show** people wearing traditional costumes.  
5. **However, they are different because** one picture shows someone playing an instrument, while the other picture shows people dancing.  
6. **Another difference is** that they are in two different countries.  
7. **In picture A** there is only one person, **but in picture B**, there is a group of people.

**2 Possible Answers**

Pictures C and D are alike because they show people keeping a tradition alive and in both pictures people are doing things their ancestors did a long time ago. Another similarity is that in both pictures people are wearing traditional costumes. However, they are different because they are in different countries: picture C shows a religious parade in Spain whereas picture D shows a carnival parade in Brazil.

**3 Possible Answers**

Buñol (Valencia) is famous for its tomato fight (*La Tomatina* in Spanish) on the last Wednesday of every August. Locals are usually dressed in old clothing that they don't mind throwing out afterwards. Because this fiesta has increased in popularity, there is now a limit to the number of people that can participate (20,000).  
San Sebastian is well known worldwide for its famous Drum Festival (*Tamborrada* in Spanish), which is held on 20th January to celebrate the city's patron (Saint Sebastian). Hundreds of groups of drummers take part in the event and parade through the city streets. Participants dress up as military drummers or cooks.

**LIVING CULTURE**

1. 7 – lucky 4. 3 – lucky  
2. 13 – unlucky 5. 8 – lucky  
3. 4 – unlucky

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**WRITING A FILM REVIEW**

- 1** 1. The main character is telemarketing manager, Todd Anderson, played by Josh Hamilton. The action takes place in India.  
2. Anderson realises he should accept India rather than criticise it and he slowly starts to appreciate and enjoy Indian culture.  
One of the film's weak points is that characters are slightly stereotyped.  
3. The reviewer recommends seeing this film.
- 2** 1. Paragraph 1 4. Paragraph 4  
2. Paragraph 2 5. Paragraph 3  
3. Paragraph 3

**TIP**

stars  
suffers  
lands  
criticises  
realises  
begins  
falls in love

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**3 Adverbs of frequency:** always (manage)

**Adverbs of manner:** innocently (looking), slowly (begins)

**Adverbs of degree:** quite (horrified), completely (unaware), a bit (stereotyped), very (different)

**Adjectives:** enjoyable, amusing (film), personal (questions) total (strangers), inappropriate (behaviour), exotic (beauty), light, humorous (way), simple (story), different (cultures)

- 4**
- The film was amusing / entertaining.
  - Todd was continuously / constantly complaining about India.
  - We saw some first-rate / outstanding / brilliant examples of ethnic art.
  - Unfortunately, I've always been clumsy / awkward at dancing.
  - The Buddhist temples in Cambodia are extremely / remarkably / incredibly impressive.
  - It's unwise / foolish to visit a country without first learning about its culture.
- 5**
- It's **quite** acceptable to be late in my culture. People don't **often** come exactly on time. / **Often** people don't come exactly on time. / People **often** don't come exactly on time.
  - The musicians wore **colourful** costumes as they **proudly** marched up the street. / The musicians wore colourful costumes as they marched **proudly** up the street.
  - My grandmother **always** prepares her **traditional** pudding for Christmas.
  - It's **terribly** narrow-minded of you to ignore the **local** customs.
  - Our family meals **usually** last **nearly** three hours!
- 6**
- Nearly** two hundred people came to the festival. That's why the queues were so long.
  - I've **only** washed your kimono. I haven't ironed it.
  - Coffee costs **just** €2. It's not expensive.
  - Even** Steve can make hamburgers. Anyone can do it!
  - We won **almost** every match this year. Then, we finally lost one.

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**LANGUAGE CONSOLIDATION**

- 1**
- |              |                 |                |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. typical   | 4. significance | 7. surrounding |
| 2. customary | 5. belief       | 8. traditional |
| 3. original  | 6. owner        |                |
- 2**
- |          |        |         |
|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. have  | 4. was | 7. been |
| 2. shock | 5. did | 8. even |
| 3. had   | 6. out |         |

## UNIT 2

### Out of this World

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1. This expression literally means that somebody or something is not on this planet.  
2. Extremely good.
2. 1. Very rarely, almost never.  
2. There is no limit to what someone or something can achieve.  
3. Waste your time trying to get or achieve something impossible.
4. 1. False. It has eight planets.  
2. True  
3. True  
4. False. Superclusters are the largest structures in the universe.

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### READING

#### Possible Answer

Aliens from outer space could invade us and destroy our civilisation. Asteroids could collide with Earth.

2. 1. February, 2013 (line 1)  
2. Chelyabinsk (Russia) (line 2)  
3. almost 1,500 (line 3)  
4. 13,000 tonnes (line 8)  
5. one half to ten kilometres across (line 28)  
6. ten to 20 years (line 43)

3. 1. d 2. a 3. c

4. 1. True 3. False 5. True  
2. True 4. False 6. False

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5. 1. If a large asteroid ever crashed into Earth, all forms of life would probably disappear from our planet.  
2. An asteroid's orbit could be changed using the gravity of an unmanned spacecraft sent to fly along beside the asteroid, so that it would gradually attract the asteroid into a different orbit.  
3. By changing an asteroid's solar radiation, we would be applying force on the asteroid so as to modify its orbit away from Earth.  
4. Today we are in a better position to deal with these potential threats because it is possible to develop the technology that can help us prevent a huge collision.

6. 1. blast (line 3) 4. giant (line 27)  
2. shattered (line 5) 5. gently (line 35)  
3. unbearably (line 6) 6. likely (line 49)

### HAVE YOUR SAY

#### Possible Answers

I don't think we should spend money on protecting ourselves from a danger which may never affect our world. We should spend that money on more useful things such as supporting charities that provide relief in developing countries where people are starving to death.

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### VOCABULARY

#### 1 WORDS FROM THE TEXT

1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b

2. 1. The stars look **tiny** when you see them without a telescope.  
2. The main **drawback** is that it's very expensive.  
3. While it was raining, the cat hid **underneath** the car.  
4. Two asteroids on a collision course are likely to **collide with** each other.  
5. People who are late must **rush** to be on time.

#### 3 Possible Answers

1. That car almost crashed into **our school this morning**.  
2. Most three year olds are capable of **talking**.  
3. The witness to the crime saw **the suspect trying to run away**.  
4. There was no warning that a storm was coming, so **nobody took proper precautions**.  
5. You need to give advance notice if you want to **resign from your job**.  
6. Wrap the package up carefully before you **send it with the courier**.

#### Phrasal Verbs

4. 1. after 3. return to 5. but  
2. bad 4. because 6. solution

#### 5 Transitive: pick up, put off, call off, work out

Intransitive: take off, catch on

6. 1. It can take an hour to put it on. (dress oneself in)  
2. Be careful not to use it up. (finish)  
3. They blow it up with a nuclear bomb. (explode)  
4. They must first try it out. / First, they must try it out. (see if something works)

#### 7 WORDS IN USE

1. capable of 4. colliding 7. took off  
2. tiny 5. launch 8. rushing  
3. carry out 6. called off

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### LISTENING

#### 1 Possible Answer

With all of the billions of stars, planets and moons in space, I'm sure life must exist in space beyond Earth. It's a bit selfish to think we are the only intelligent beings in the universe.

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

### HAVE YOUR SAY

#### Possible Answers

Of course I would travel to outer space. I'd like to find out what else is out there.

I would go to outer space because I'd love to feel the zero gravity effect. On the other hand, there is a danger of something happening and not being able to return to Earth, so maybe I wouldn't go in the end.

**LISTEN CLOSELY**

**Collocations**

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

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**GRAMMAR**

**CONDITIONALS AND TIME CLAUSES**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Third conditional  | 4. Zero conditional |
| 2. Second conditional | 5. Time clause      |
| 3. First conditional  |                     |

**WISH CLAUSES**

1. future 2. present 3. past

1. You won't get a ticket unless you pay \$250,000.  
 2. He wouldn't have made his amazing discoveries if he hadn't had one.  
 3. If the sun didn't exist, there would be no life.  
 4. Perhaps we'll find it when we travel to another galaxy.  
 5. The Russians would have won the space race if they had done it first.  
 6. If he sees science-fiction magazines, he buys them.

2. 1. b put, will survive 4. e fell, would kill  
 2. a were, would be 5. c wouldn't have become, hadn't hit  
 3. d forms, spills

3. 1. wouldn't have happened 9. had made  
 2. had been 10. wouldn't have died  
 3. go 11. would fly  
 4. face 12. had  
 5. were 13. will be able to  
 6. could do 14. improve  
 7. hadn't needed 15. Tell  
 8. wouldn't have called 16. want

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4. 1. had gone 4. would accept  
 2. were 5. could feel  
 3. had studied 6. could see

**6 Possible Answers**

- I wish you were here.
- If only you had told me you were coming.
- I wish I could go to the party.
- If only they would turn down the music.
- I wish I had seen the meteor shower.
- I wish Sean would slow down.
- If only my schedule weren't so full.

7. 1. knew 5. can't / cannot communicate  
 2. Would ... agree 6. could escape  
 3. live 7. had continued  
 4. will ... become 8. will be

8. 1. If I had known you were ill, I would have visited you. / I would have visited you if I had known you were ill.  
 2. I wish I had seen Elena yesterday.  
 3. My father will pick me up when I call him. / When I call my father, he will pick me up.  
 4. There would be fewer accidents if people drove more carefully. / If people drove more carefully, there would be fewer accidents.  
 5. We'll miss the train unless we rush. / Unless we rush, we'll miss the train.  
 6. The asteroid wouldn't have blown up if it hadn't entered the atmosphere. / If the asteroid hadn't entered the atmosphere, it wouldn't have blown up.  
 7. If you don't get along with people, you can't be an astronaut. / You can't be an astronaut if you don't get along with people.  
 8. If only we went out more often.

**LIVING ENGLISH**

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Wish you were here | 3. If it weren't for  |
| 2. You wish           | 4. Don't mind if I do |

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**VOCABULARY Science Fiction**

1. 1. far-fetched 4. crew  
 2. UFO 5. accurate  
 3. phenomenon 6. voyage
2. 1. realistic 5. human beings  
 2. alien 6. weird  
 3. creatures 7. abducted  
 4. breaks down 8. overcome

**Compound Adjectives**

3. 1. Many **last-minute** decisions must be made right before a spaceship takes off.  
 2. International Astronomical Union is a **worldwide** organisation dedicated to astronomy.  
 3. It's a **widespread** misconception that there is no gravity on the moon.  
 4. The Hubble telescope has finally sent some **long-awaited** photographs of distant galaxies.  
 5. The astronauts went home for a **well-deserved** rest.

**LISTENING**

5. 1. He's not into science fiction. He prefers something realistic rather than some far-fetched fantasy.  
 2. Denise wants to prove that *Gravity* is very realistic.

6. 1, 2, 3, 4

7. 1. True  
 2. False. Space debris is unlikely to destroy a spacecraft quite as quickly as in the film.  
 3. True  
 4. False. This film is entertainment, not a documentary, so it's fine if it isn't completely realistic.  
 5. False. Seeing a film like *Gravity* will make people interested in outer space.  
 6. True

**HAVE YOUR SAY****Possible Answers**

Astronauts need above-average intelligence.

They are required to be quick thinking to handle unexpected problems.

Curiosity is also essential, as are people skills and communication skills. They must also be good team-workers and have to get along with people.

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**SPEAKING TASK Describing a Picture**

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

**2 Possible Answers**

**Picture A:** alien, human being, far-fetched, weird, having a good time

**Picture B:** spacecraft, abducted, human being, UFO, frightening

**LIVING CULTURE**

1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a

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**WRITING A SUMMARY**

1 1. b, d, e

2. Not only will the companies make a lot of money, but people will pay less for these metals and it won't harm the environment.

make trillions of euros – make a lot of money

be cheaper – pay less

without causing environmental damage – won't harm the environment

**Paragraph 3**

There are technical difficulties and dangers to overcome as well as ethical questions about owning and sharing these resources.

3. Yes

The order is the same in the summary.

**Possible Answer**

Asteroids are known to contain valuable metals, so companies are planning to mine them.

4. Yes. The reasons for mining asteroids are clear in the summary as well as the benefits and the possible drawbacks.

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**PARAPHRASING**

2 **Summary B** is a better summary of the text because it is more concise. It shortens and combines sentences and uses synonyms so as to provide a clear idea of what the text is about without copying from the original text.

**Summary A** mentions some non-essential pieces of information (*dangerous but successful landing*) and copies some phrases from the original text (*unmanned space probe, search for signs*).

3 1. Lady Gaga will become the first pop artist to sing in outer space, performing one song during a space tourism flight.  
2. Astronauts temporarily become taller during space missions because absence of gravity makes their spine become longer.

4 1. Fortunately, 2. although 3. Obviously, 4. Moreover,

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**LANGUAGE CONSOLIDATION**

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

2 1. have been crashing 2. wouldn't be worried if 3. only I could 4. if they hadn't called 5. had been ignoring 6. wish I had found

## UNIT 3

### Making a Living

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1 1. Earning enough money to buy the things that you need.

2. **Possible Answers**

App developer, blogger, social media manager, telemarketer, market research data analyst and Zumba instructor

- 2 a. paid a very small sum of money, nearly nothing  
b. were told to leave their job  
c. explain to someone how to do a job or activity  
d. work as hard as other people in a group or team

3 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B

 4 Report 1. D Report 3. C  
Report 2. B Report 4. A

#### HAVE YOUR SAY

Yes, I wouldn't mind leaving my country to find a better job. I know I would miss my friends and my family, but if I can't find a good job here, then I'll have to go somewhere else. I would never leave my country even if I couldn't find a good job in my country. The thing is that I can't live without my friends or my family. I need them. I love my village, our traditions and our festivals. I don't think I would be happy anywhere else.

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#### READING

1 I'm not sure this change is a good thing because technological progress is eliminating the need for many types of jobs and leaving many people without jobs.

- 2 a. Fact (efficiency rate of delivery service provided: *only one in six million tiffins get lost*)  
b. Opinion (no evidence – just personal impression of the author: *amazing sight*)

3 1. d 2. a 3. b

- 4 1. At mid-morning delivery men **pick up the lunchboxes containing the meals made by Indian women.** (lines 1-5)  
2. Only one in six million tiffins get lost, although no **computers, barcode scanners or paperwork are used by the dabbawallas.** (lines 13-15)  
3. The dabbawallas need the coloured codes because many of them cannot **read or write.** (line 15)  
4. Dabbawallas have given lectures **in business schools to explain how such a complex system works.** (lines 45-50)  
5. Business schools admire the dabbawallas because they are successful despite **their lack of technology.** (lines 49-50)

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- 5 1. Their work is difficult because they have to deliver 200,000 lunchboxes a day before lunchtime in a city with congested streets and a complex railway system.  
2. The coloured codes indicate who has sent each lunchbox, how it must get to its destination and where exactly it has to be handed over.  
3. Tiffins are often carried overhead on large metal trays through the streets of Mumbai to a train station, where they are put on trains which will take them to their final destination.  
4. In the afternoon, the dabbawallas take all the empty lunchboxes back to the exact place where they came from.  
5. The dabbawallas are loyal to each other and appreciate teamwork so much that all team members have the same salary and pull their weight, so that profits of the team won't decrease.

- 6 1. complex (line 9) 4. above all else (lines 37-38)  
2. efficient (line 12) 5. evenly (line 39)  
3. blistering heat (lines 23-24) 6. worldwide (line 46)

#### HAVE YOUR SAY

##### Possible Answer

Teamwork is preferable because when a group works on a project or task, it can be done more quickly and with greater efficiency.

A competitive atmosphere is better because everyone is motivated to work as hard as they can in order to benefit the most.

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#### VOCABULARY

##### 1 WORDS FROM THE TEXT

- money, respect
- football match, group project
- selling things, investing money
- suit, toothbrush
- pizza, message
- come late, make personal phone calls

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

##### 3 Possible Answers

- Young people **value** friendship.
- I could earn a good **income** as a financial advisor or as a surgeon.
- When you **slack off** at school, you fall behind and you can fail exams.
- We **take pride in** our athletes, such as Rafa Nadal, Ona Carbonell, Marc Márquez and Mireia Belmonte. They're role models.

#### Collocations

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

- 5 1. run an errand 5. running wild  
2. take sides 6. took advantage of  
3. runs the show 7. running short of  
4. Take your time 8. take ... for granted

## 6 WORDS IN USE

- |                     |                   |             |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Regardless of    | 4. earn           | 7. run wild |
| 2. guarantee        | 5. income         | 8. dare     |
| 3. take for granted | 6. takes pride in |             |

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## LISTENING

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

## HAVE YOUR SAY

## Possible Answers

After school, I wanna go to university, that's for sure. But I dunno yet what I wanna do in the future ... it'll probably be something relating to international business or languages. Next year, I'll study English, Chinese, economics, law and management. The studies last four years, and if I want, I can continue for two years. It's very easy to go to university, almost everyone can be accepted. But, in university, we must be serious because there's a big drop-out rate – around 50 per cent!

## 2 LISTEN CLOSELY

## Informal words

- 1 31 a. going to c. don't know e. want to  
b. don't you d. kind of

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## GRAMMAR

## THE PASSIVE | THE CAUSATIVE

- 1 The action is emphasised in the passive form. The person performing the action (called the agent) is not mentioned in the passive voice when it is either unknown or too obvious.
- 2 In the causative the subject of the sentence does not perform the action. In the causative the agent (who performs the action) is not always mentioned.

## 1 Mini-passage 1

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. has ... been confirmed | 4. have lost                |
| 2. will be sent           | 5. are ... being taken over |
| 3. can be bought          |                             |

## Mini-passage 2

- was thought
- has turned / turns / is turning ... into
- are / have been / are being programmed
- was posted
- had been written

## Mini-passage 3

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. have been protesting | 4. will be replaced |
| 2. are assembled        | 5. is considered    |
| 3. has ... announced    |                     |

- 2 1. What percentage of travel agents' jobs has been lost recently? 14%
2. Why may sports reporters' jobs be threatened by technology? Because today articles can be written by computers.
3. What data is used by computers to write articles? Computers use sports statistics, which are translated into articles.
4. How many robots will be working at Foxconn in the future? one million

- 3 1. They have been shown the new offices (by Muriel). / The new offices have been shown to them (by Muriel).
2. It is known that hard work is necessary for success. / Hard work is known to be necessary for success.
3. We should have been paid more money. / More money should have been paid to us.
4. It is believed that psychometric tests are quite accurate. / Psychometric tests are believed to be quite accurate.
5. You might be sent the new business cards tomorrow. / The new business cards might be sent to you tomorrow.
6. The best customers are being given special prices. / Special prices are being given to the best customers.
7. It is said that Clara earns a very high salary. / Clara is said to earn a very high salary.
8. It isn't expected that the job market will improve. / The job market isn't expected to improve.

## 4 Possible Answers

- Next week, 250 factory workers will be sent home due to the factory's financial difficulties.
- Salaries have been raised as significant profits have been reported by the company in the last year.
- Google is considered to be the best employer in the world as it is known that its employees are offered perks such as free food.
- An emergency government meeting is going to be held later today to take emergency measures in order to prepare the population for the hurricane.
- New vocational study programmes are being used in our region, so young people will be provided with the right skills for new jobs related to technology.
- The economy is believed to be on the way to recovery as thousands of jobs have been created in the last three months.
- Hundreds of students are going to be hired by the tourism industry, which will allow students to spend up to a full year working and studying.
- Some textile factories have been moved to Eastern Europe, where workers are paid lower salaries and work longer hours.

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- 6 1. Please pick everything up off the floor. **We're going to have / going to get / having / getting the carpets cleaned** tonight.
2. Why go out for lunch? We could **get / have / our meals delivered** to the office.
3. We couldn't print anything last night. **Have you got / had the printer repaired** yet? / Did you **have / get the printer repaired** yet?
4. They're making new ID tags at work. **We had / got our photos taken** earlier this morning.
5. Our supervisor wants to choose people herself. That's why she **won't have / get the candidates interviewed** by anyone else.

## 7 Possible Answers

- We write our manuals in English. Then we **have / get them translated**.
- I didn't send the flowers myself. I **got / had them delivered**.
- Your office looks great. Have you **had it renovated**?
- My car is in the garage. I'm **having / getting it repaired**.
- We need some more copies. Can you **have / get them made**?
- My foot hurts. Tomorrow, I **will have / get it examined**.

- 8
1. We won't close our shop during the holidays. / We will be open during the holidays.
  2. The project couldn't have **been** finished more quickly.
  3. Did they **hire** any new people yesterday?
  4. Did you **have** your business cards designed by a graphic artist?
  5. The meeting **has** been cancelled because of the weather.
  6. **Was** the issue being discussed when you left the meeting?
  7. Those changes had **been** made before I started working here.
  8. Teaching is **considered** to be a difficult job.

- 9
- |                        |                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. is run              | 6. inspired                        |
| 2. washed              | 7. has earned                      |
| 3. was working         | 8. can be achieved                 |
| 4. was noticed         | 9. have been encouraged            |
| 5. had never been told | 10. doesn't have / get ... cleaned |

10 Possible Answers

1. Because of the fog at the airport, **all flights have been cancelled.**
2. You should slow down or **you'll be fined.**
3. We don't know our exam results because **the exams haven't been marked yet.**
4. If your tooth hurts, you **should get it checked as soon as possible.**
5. The cake was dry after **it had been left in the oven too long.**
6. The morale in our company is high because **our employees are treated well.**

 LIVING ENGLISH

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

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VOCABULARY The World of Work

- 1
- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. work well under pressure | 4. good at multitasking |
| 2. take initiative          | 5. people skills        |
| 3. fast learner             |                         |

- 2 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b

3 Possible Answers

1. street cleaner
2. by train
3. for repeatedly coming to work late
4. health care
5. computer engineer
6. degree in aeronautical engineering
7. having more responsibilities

Expressions with job

- |                |                 |                    |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. job hunting | 3. landed a job | 5. on the job      |
| 2. job offers  | 4. out of a job | 6. hold down a job |

LISTENING

4 Possible Answer

In both pictures people are doing unusual things to get themselves noticed by other people.

- 5
1. Extreme job hunting is a new phenomenon in which people do weird things to get themselves noticed by potential employers.
  2. People do it because they're desperate to land a job.

- 6
1. False. He spent all his savings on a billboard.
  2. False. He didn't want to leave his country.
  3. True
  4. False. She sent them cupcakes whose icing had her QR code on it.
  5. False. She had them baked by a bakery.
  6. True

- 7 1. c 2. d 3. c

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SPEAKING TASK A Job Interview

- 1
1. What experience have you got
  2. I've been working as
  3. I can see from your CV that
  4. Why do you think you're right for this position
  5. Is there anything you'd like to ask
  6. What are the working hours
  7. It's a full-time position
  8. you're expected to work overtime
  9. may I ask you what the starting salary would be
  10. We'll keep you in mind

2 Possible Answers

Questions asked by the employer

Do you prefer to work alone or on a team?

I'm equally comfortable working as a member of a team or independently.

How do you handle pressure?

I actually work better under pressure and I've found out that I like working in a challenging environment.

What are your goals for the future?

My long-term goals involve growing with a company where I can continue to learn and contribute as much as I can.

How long do you expect to work for this company?

I would like to remain employed here as long as my services are needed.

Questions asked by the candidate

How would my role affect the business in the long term?

I'm sure you'll make a valuable contribution to the company. You'll fit well into the strategy of the business as a whole and you'll be a great asset to the company.

What are your company's strengths and weaknesses compared to your competition?

You know, we're a small company, so our greatest strength is that we can react fast to any new challenge. However, as we're a small company, this is also our weakness ... we cannot offer as wide a range of products as the competition.

**3 Possible Answer**

- I: What experience have you got as a secretary?  
 C: I'm afraid I haven't got any experience in this field.  
 I: So why do you think you're right for this position?  
 C: I'm a fast learner and I've got some knowledge of Word and Powerpoint. I have good people skills and work well under pressure.  
 I: Is there anything you'd like to ask about the job?  
 C: Actually, yes, what are the working hours?  
 I: It's a full-time position, from 9 am to 5 pm, but when there's pressure, you're expected to work overtime.  
 C: OK, I don't mind working overtime. May I ask you what the starting salary would be?  
 I: It'd be €12 an hour plus overtime pay.  
 C: That sounds fair.  
 I: It was a pleasure meeting you. We'll keep you in mind.

**LIVING CULTURE**

Egypt, Italy, Mexico, China

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**WRITING A FORMAL LETTER OR E-MAIL**

- 1** 1. The writer would like to apply for a job as a window cleaner.  
 2. He's a licensed and experienced abseiling instructor and feels comfortable at great heights.  
 3. He has recently been awarded a Red Cross first-aid certificate.  
 He enjoys doing physical work and being outdoors.  
 He has got good people skills and works well as part of a team.  
 4. He hopes they'll consider him for the position.
- 2** 1. Name and address, his qualifications, experience and personal qualities  
 2. Yours sincerely,  
 3. a. Paragraph 4  
 b. Paragraph 2 / 3  
 c. Paragraph 1  
 d. Paragraph 2  
 e. Paragraph 3  
 f. Paragraph 3 / 4

**TIP**

I **could** easily **be trained** to use ropes on high-rise buildings.  
 I **have** recently **been awarded** a Red Cross certificate.

**FORMAL AND INFORMAL LANGUAGE**

- 3** 1. I feel I am well suited to this position.  
 2. I hope that you will consider me for the position.  
 3. Dear Mr Perkins,  
 4. I look forward to your reply.  
 5. I have recently been awarded a Red Cross certificate.  
 6. Yours sincerely,

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- 4** 1. a. formal  
 b. informal  
 2. a. formal  
 b. informal  
 3. a. informal  
 b. formal  
 4. a. informal  
 b. formal  
 5. a. informal  
 b. formal  
 6. a. formal  
 b. informal

- 5** 1. Dear Ms Bingham  
 2. I would like to apply for the position  
 3. I have a great deal of experience in this type of work  
 4. I feel I am well qualified for this position  
 5. I am available for an interview at your convenience  
 6. Yours sincerely

**PARALLEL FORMS**

I enjoy **doing** physical work and **being** outdoors.  
 I am well aware of the **risks** and the **need** to take safety precautions in this type of job.

- 6** 1. **Knowing** about trends and **having** a good eye for fashion are both important for a designer.  
 2. **Mr Randall's** qualifications are not as good as **Ms Haywood's**.  
 3. A plumber should be **good** with his hands, **clever** at solving problems and **patient** with customers.  
 4. The painters started **moving** the furniture into the middle of the room and **covering** it.

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**LANGUAGE CONSOLIDATION**

- 1** 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. c
- 2** 1. be 3. take 5. are 7. been  
 2. run / own 4. it 6. out 8. has

# UNIT 4

## On the Ball

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1 a. Attentive, competent, aware of things

### Possible Answers

- b. *Tirar la toalla.*  
*Salvado por la campana.*  
*¡Vaya gol que te han colado!*  
*Poner contra las cuerdas.*  
*Quedarse en el banquillo.*  
*Ser un buen fichaje.*  
*Pillar a alguien fuera de juego.*

2 1. Have someone's support. (boxing)  
 2. Start doing something too soon. (athletics)  
 3. To say something hurtful or unfair to someone. (boxing)  
 4. Have an advantage that makes you more likely to succeed. (horse racing)

3 chess boxing – d sand skiing – b  
 underwater hockey – a sepak takraw – c

 4 Description 1: underwater hockey  
 Description 2: sand skiing  
 Description 3: chess boxing  
 Description 4: sepak takraw

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## READING

### 1 Possible Answers

To be a top athlete you need self-discipline. You have to follow a strict exercise schedule and diet.  
 I think it definitely takes commitment. You have to be committed to your sport. You have to give up other hobbies and interests.  
 You also need determination. You can't give up, no matter how hard it seems.

2 a. Paragraph V d. Paragraph VI f. Paragraph VII  
 b. Paragraph I e. Paragraph II g. Paragraph IV  
 c. Paragraph III

 3 1. c 2. d 3. b

4 1. People love Mo because he **is really easy-going and has a wide smile**. (lines 7-8)  
 2. Mo's accomplishments are incredible despite the fact that **he comes from a very difficult background**. (lines 12-13)  
 3. When Mo's parents moved to England, Hassan **was left behind with extended family in Somalia**. (lines 21-23)  
 4. Alan Watkinson realised that Mo **had an amazing gift and started mentoring him**. (lines 27-28)  
 5. When he watches Mo, Hassan feels both **sadness and happiness**. (lines 42-45)

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5 1. True 3. False 5. False 7. True  
 2. True 4. False 6. False

6 1. track (line 9) 4. wonders (line 38)  
 2. gliding (line 9) 5. chased (line 40)  
 3. struggled (line 26) 6. rejoice (line 45)

## HAVE YOUR SAY

### Possible Answers

It is impossible to be an Olympic champion without some kind of sacrifice. They have to give up an ordinary life, in order to train hard. I think it's worth the sacrifice if you are determined to pursue your dreams.

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## VOCABULARY

### 1 WORDS FROM THE TEXT

- We **keep track of** every step of our daughter's athletic career.
- She was born with a natural **gift** for swimming.
- The band gave a **stunning** performance.
- I want to join the football team. Why are you trying to **hold me back**?
- I know nothing about his **background**.

### 2 Possible Answers

- The move to another **country** was very difficult for the gymnast and her family.
- I can't tell those tennis players apart because they look **alike**.
- People must sometimes flee their homes because of **violence**.
- When Jason is tired, he can't help **falling asleep** in class.

### 3 Possible Answers

- Winning a gold medal in the Olympics or becoming world champion.
- When they move to a foreign country where a different language is spoken.
- To studying.
- They should discuss the consequences of drug abuse with their children.
- At distance running like Mo Farah.

## Word Families

	Verb	Noun	Adjective
1.	relax	relaxation	<b>relaxed</b>
2.	accomplish	<b>accomplishment</b>	accomplished
3.	<b>recognise</b>	recognition	recognisable
4.	guide	<b>guidance</b>	guided
5.	<b>excel</b>	excellence	excellent
6.	succeed	<b>success</b>	successful
7.	<b>enjoy</b>	enjoyment	enjoyable
8.	<b>know</b>	knowledge	knowledgeable

5 1. successful 5. recognition  
 2. relaxed 6. accomplished  
 3. excellence 7. enjoyable  
 4. guided 8. knowledgeable

## 6 WORDS IN USE

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. fled       | 5. excel           |
| 2. recognised | 6. accomplishments |
| 3. gift       | 7. relaxing        |
| 4. background | 8. stunning        |

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## LISTENING

### 1 Possible Answer

I think talent makes it easier, but even talented people need a lot of practice to succeed. It is an advantage if you have got the talent, but there are still things you need to know and master that you can only accomplish when you practise.

- 2 1. In Dan McLaughlin's opinion, you need **practice** to become excellent at something.
2. Most golfers will never really **excel at** golf.
3. The idea of 10,000 hours comes from the field of **psychology**.
4. Dan decided to stop working in **photography**.
5. Dan gave himself a period of **six years** to complete 10,000 hours of golf.
6. The 10,000 hours rule was discovered while doing research on **violinists**.
7. Dan's case is unique because he is starting out as **an adult**.
8. Dan is being watched closely by **researchers**.
9. Dan thinks he **won't lose** even if he doesn't become an elite golfer.
10. Dan would like to show us that we can **live our dreams**.

## 2 LISTEN CLOSELY

### Figurative Language

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a

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## GRAMMAR

### MODALS AND MODAL PERFECTS

Sentences 1 and 2 contain modals.  
Sentences 3 and 4 contain modal perfects.  
Sentences 3 and 4 talk about the past.

- 1 1. can't / must not 5. can / may  
2. can't 6. may  
3. might not 7. shouldn't  
4. doesn't have to 8. ought to
- 2 1. Manchester fans **must have** been disappointed that they didn't score any **goals**.
2. Christie **should have** skated more **carefully**.
3. Pacquiao **could have** won easily, but he hadn't **trained** enough.
4. I don't believe it. Vickers **couldn't have** won! He's lost the past 75 **races!**
5. Sharapova **would have** posed with the waiter, but she wasn't in a good **mood**.
6. Uchimura **needn't have** worried. He did as well as in the **previous** two years.
7. The Russians **may / might have** been too **tired** to play well.

### 3 Possible Answers

- They must have won the match.
- You shouldn't have stayed up late last night.
- She must have forgotten about the match.
- You needn't have picked me up.
- He couldn't have lost.
- I would have come.

- 4 1. Could ... show 5. would have won  
2. must be 6. may not play  
3. cannot / can't run 7. couldn't have been  
4. must have started 8. may not have finished

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- 5 1. should you do 5. shouldn't have destroyed  
2. didn't have to think 6. could have performed  
3. had to receive 7. had to do  
4. was able to continue

### 6 Possible Answers

- It's freezing cold. I **should put on a jacket**. / **shouldn't have forgotten to bring a jacket**.
- My best friend is furious with me. I **must talk to him**. / **must have hurt his feelings**.
- That was a very risky thing to do. You **should be more careful**. / **could have broken your leg**.
- Tania is an amazing tennis player. She **may become an elite player**. / **must have started playing at an early age**.
- Janis came home very late from basketball practice. Her parents **may not let her practise any more**. / **must have been furious when she arrived**.
- There's more than enough food. You **needn't buy anything else**. / **should have bought some drinks**.

- 7 1. We won't have time to come down before dark. We'd **better go back** now. (mountain climbing)
2. His opponent is about to throw him. He'd **better watch out**. (judo)
3. You'll have an accident if you're not careful. You'd **better not turn** so fast. (skateboarding)
4. This is only your first year. You **shouldn't spend** a lot of money on a wetsuit. (diving)
5. The ball keeps going into the net. You **shouldn't hit** it so low. (tennis)
6. You're not breathing correctly. You **should improve** your technique. (swimming, diving)

### 8 Possible Answers

- You'd better not jump with your elbows outstretched or you'll be given a yellow card. (football)  
You shouldn't head the ball too often. (football)
- When the player that you're guarding has the ball, you'd better keep your eye on his chest. (basketball)  
You should pass the ball as quickly as possible. (basketball)

- 9 1. They should have chosen Rick for this match.
2. You must have been surprised when I scored three goals.
3. You didn't have to bring another ball.
4. We'd better not rappel here.
5. Jeanne may / might not have gone sailing.
6. You'd better attend practice tomorrow.
7. We could have won.
8. I won't be able to compete this year.

 LIVING ENGLISH

1. You should have seen
2. you shouldn't have
3. Who would have thought
4. You can say that again
5. if I may say so myself

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## VOCABULARY Sport

- 1 Spectators were angry when the **referee** gave Ronaldo a yellow card.
- 2 Laughing when the other team loses is not good **sportsmanship**.
- 3 You need a lot of **willpower** to train instead of going out with friends.
- 4 It takes a lot of **stamina** to climb up all those stairs several times a day.
- 5 The basketball game ended in a **draw**, so they added five minutes.
- 6 Success in sport will improve a child's **self-esteem**.
- 7 The footballer had to replace an injured **teammate** after half time.
- 8 Players and fans cried when the game ended in a **defeat**.

## 2 Possible Answers

1. They're going to try **and win the match**.
2. Everyone is **running faster than us**.
3. This time we want to **win the match**.
4. I'm feeling **disappointed**.
5. Swimmers will be able to **swim faster**.
6. Hopefully, I'll **play for them next season**.
7. She's not **interested in any kind of physical exercise**.

## Expressions Taken from Sport

1. doesn't mind
2. get something to eat
3. protest against
4. wouldn't speak to me
5. win

## LISTENING

## 3 Possible Answer

I think cycling is the most dangerous sport because you are at risk of being hit by a car.

1. False. It's a problem that everyone prefers to ignore.
  2. False. In football, players often get blows to the head or even fall on their head or hit the goalpost.
  3. True
  4. True
  5. True
1. During a career, a player may head **the ball thousands of times**.
  2. The speed of a ball may be **up to 80 kilometres an hour**.
  3. Players who often head the ball have problems with their **memory**.
  4. Trevor advises that heading the ball shouldn't be allowed **for kids under the age of 14**.
  5. Another suggestion is to use **lighter balls for kids**.
  6. Trevor feels children should be trained to use **their feet properly in the first few years**.

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## SPEAKING TASK Agreeing and Disagreeing

## 1 1. AGREEING

I get what you're saying.  
That's what I mean.

## DISAGREEING

Not in my opinion!  
I see what you mean, but ...  
I think that's the wrong way to look at it.

## 2. AGREEING

I get what you're saying. = I see your point.  
That's what I mean. = Exactly!

## DISAGREEING

Not in my opinion! = Absolutely not!  
I see what you mean, but ... = I suppose that's true, but ...  
I think that's the wrong way to look at it. = I'm not so sure about that.

## 3 Possible Answers

- A:** I think that heading in football should not be allowed under the age of 14 because heading the ball is really dangerous for younger players.
- B:** I suppose that's true, but can you imagine football without heading the ball? Football wouldn't be football without heading the ball.
- A:** I see what you mean, but children's neck muscles are too weak to prevent serious damage to their heads and they can suffer serious injuries.
- B:** I get what you're saying. Maybe heading in football should be banned under the age of 14.
- A:** I think that it's wrong to pay professional athletes millions of euros a year. They don't deserve all the money that they're paid.

## LIVING CULTURE

1. Holland
2. Greenland
3. Japan
4. New Zealand
5. Switzerland

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## WRITING A FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

1. Are the high salaries paid to professional athletes justified?
  2. **Paragraph 2:** Reasons in favour  
They have amazing talents and abilities.  
They provide the world with entertainment and inspiration.  
Their job is risky and stressful.  
They often suffer injuries and are under constant pressure not to let their fans down.
  - Paragraph 3:** Reasons against  
No one needs to be paid tens of millions of euros a year.  
People with vital jobs cannot hope to make that much in a lifetime.  
Athletes should set a good example and not demand so much at a time when many people are struggling financially.
  3. The author finds the high salaries of professional athletes unethical and unnecessary.
1. Paragraph 2
  2. Paragraph 1
  3. Paragraph 3
  4. Paragraph 2
  5. Paragraph 4
  6. Paragraph 3

## TIP

This is more than what people with vital jobs, such as doctors or police officers, **can** hope to make in a lifetime. (paragraph 3)

... , perhaps athletes **should** set a good example and not demand so much. (paragraph 3)

... although athletes **should** be able to make a good living, I believe ... (paragraph 4)

In these difficult times, athletes **ought to** show good sportsmanship and ... (paragraph 4)

## CONNECTORS OF ADDITION, CONTRAST AND EXAMPLE

## 3 Connectors of addition

Furthermore (paragraph 2), In addition (paragraph 3)

## Connectors of contrast

On the one hand (paragraph 2), On the other hand (paragraph 3)

## Connector of example

such as (paragraph 3)

It illustrates examples of vital jobs where people won't ever make as much money as professional athletes.

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

## 5 Possible Answers

- Ben is going to take tennis lessons this year. He's also **going to join a gym**.
- Valerie swims three times a week. In addition, **she goes for a jog every evening**.
- My brother is excellent at tennis and athletics, while **I'm dreadful at all sport I've ever tried**.
- Some mobile phone games are played by people all over the world. For instance, **Asphalt 8: Airborne is played by millions of Android users worldwide**.
- I'm getting up at 6 am to train, although **I'm feeling really tired**.
- The players are still motivated in spite of **last night's defeat**.
- He's an excellent athlete as well as **an inspiring role model**.
- He kept on playing despite **getting a blow from another player**.

- Formula One cars can easily reach speeds of 300 kph. **However**, drivers have to go slower when driving round a corner. / **Despite** the fact that Formula One cars can easily reach speeds of 300 kph, drivers have to go slower when driving round a corner.
- Playing golf requires incredible control, stability and balance **as well as** great mental strength. / Playing golf requires incredible control, stability and balance. **Moreover**, it also requires great mental strength.
- On the one hand**, squash is a popular and demanding racquet game. **On the other hand**, it is not accepted as an official Olympic sport. / Squash is a popular and demanding racquet game. **Nevertheless**, it is not accepted as an official Olympic sport.
- The X Games is an extreme sports competition with many exciting sports, **for example**, BMX biking and skateboarding. / The X Games is an extreme sports competition with many exciting sports **such as** BMX biking and skateboarding.
- In the 2010 World Cup quarter-finals, Spain beat Paraguay. They **also** won the semi-finals against Germany. / In the 2010 World Cup quarter-finals, Spain beat Paraguay. **What's more**, they won the semi-finals against Germany.

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## LANGUAGE CONSOLIDATION

- |                |                 |              |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. national    | 4. excellent    | 7. collision |
| 2. recognition | 5. accomplished | 8. decision  |
| 3. successful  | 6. performance  |              |
- I wish that they **hadn't let us down** by losing the match.
  - You were injured, so you **should have sat** the game out.
  - My grandparents **must have taken pride in** their children's accomplishments.
  - You'd **better keep** track of those children at all times.
  - He would have more money if **he could hold down** a job.
  - I can't look! We **are being beaten by** the other team.

## UNIT 5

### Crime Doesn't Pay

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- 1 1. Committing a crime is not worth the risk of being caught and punished.  
 2. **Possible Answers**  
*Perdimos por culpa del árbitro. Fue un robo (a mano armada)*  
*La cuenta del restaurante fue muy cara para lo que nos pusieron. ¡Vaya estafa!*  
*Pensaba que era mi amigo. ¡Vaya puñalada por la espalda!*
- 2 1. If a dishonest person wants to commit a crime, they will.  
 2. If you know about a crime and don't do anything about it, you can also be held responsible for that crime.  
 3. For some people, the benefits of committing a crime are stronger than the risks.

-  3 Caption 1: Cartoon B  
 Caption 2: Cartoon A  
 Caption 3: Cartoon C

- 4 1. Cartoon C    2. Cartoon B    3. Cartoon A

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### READING

#### 1 Possible Answers

Some people commit crime out of desperation, especially when they don't have enough money for food.  
 Sometimes people get involved in crime because they join a gang.  
 Some people need money for drugs.

2 1

-  3 1. b    2. c    3. a

- 4 1. True    2. False    3. False    4. False

- 5 1. They had promised each other that they would meet again in the same restaurant in twenty years' time.  
 2. The tall man meant that after twenty years in the West, 'Silky' Bob had turned into a criminal.  
 3. The policeman walked up to Bob at the beginning of the story because he was Jimmy Wells, and he was going to meet his friend Bob as they had arranged twenty years earlier.  
 4. Patrolman Wells didn't identify himself when he met Bob because when Bob lit his cigar, he realised that his friend Bob was actually the criminal wanted by the Chicago police.  
 5. Jimmy sent someone else to arrest Bob because he admits he was incapable of doing it himself.

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- 6 1. chilly (line 2)                      4. trembled (line 59)  
 2. did well (line 27)                5. appointed (line 61)  
 3. fine (line 31)                      6. wanted (line 63)

### HAVE YOUR SAY

#### Possible Answers

Yes, Jimmy did the right thing. He was a police officer and responsible for enforcing the law.

If one of my friends committed a crime, I don't think I would protect him. If I protected this friend, I would also be somehow committing a crime.

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### VOCABULARY

#### 1 WORDS FROM THE TEXT

##### Possible Answers

- The **shape** of a table may be round or square.
- Why didn't you **turn up** at the party?
- She lay on her bed and **gazed** at the ceiling.
- It was very difficult to **raise** five children.
- He quickly **unfolded** the piece of paper.
- I was so tired that I could **barely** walk.
- I've got an **appointment** to see my dentist.
- Could you please **hand** me the keys?

- 2 1. victim reporting a crime    4. doctor  
 2. police officer on a chase    5. shooting instructor  
 3. medic helping an injured person    6. suspect being arrested  
 7. lawyer

#### Phrasal Verbs with Multiple Meanings

- 3 1. h, g    2. b, a    3. c, d    4. e, f    5. l, k    6. j, i

- 4 1. back ... up                      4. puts ... down  
 2. give ... away                  5. turn ... in  
 3. go on                              6. was taken out

#### 5 WORDS IN USE

- turned up
- leaned
- steady
- took out
- forcing
- releasing
- handed
- give away

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### LISTENING

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

### HAVE YOUR SAY

#### Possible Answers

I think restorative justice is good in theory. I believe those who make bad judgements or decisions could benefit from acknowledging their mistakes and be made to see that they can have a positive effect on society.

I think restorative justice is a great way of serving justice for minor cases. However, I don't think it should be applied to more serious crimes such as robbery and murder.

### LISTEN CLOSELY

#### Expressions with *most* and *least*

-  1 a. least    b. most    c. most    d. least

- 2 1. make the most of                      3. For the most part  
 2. to say the least                      4. at least



## Word Families: Crime

Noun (Action)	Noun (person)	Verb
mugging	mugger	mug
burglary	burglar	burgle
robbery	robber	rob
shoplifting	shoplifter	shoplift
pickpocketing	pickpocket	pickpocket
theft	thief	—

## LISTENING

2/16 5 d

2/17 6 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c

- 2/18 7 1. A burglar will be able to find your valuables if he has **enough time**.
2. Burglars want to leave your home **as quickly as possible**.
3. To keep the burglar from destroying your home, it's not a good idea to **hide all your money too well**.
4. If you don't live in a rich area, you can leave **€100**.
5. If you decide to hide money in your house, you must **tell other members of your family where you hid it**.

## HAVE YOUR SAY

## Possible Answers

Yes, it is very useful because I've learnt I should never hide my valuables in places such as under the bed or in drawers. I've also learnt it is a good idea to leave burglars some money, so that they will leave as soon as they find it.

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## SPEAKING TASK Asking For and Giving Advice

- 1 1. What's the best way to  
2. It's a good idea to  
3. The next best thing to do  
4. Any other advice for me  
5. I recommend  
6. You should never
- 2 1. How do you think I can  
2. It's advisable to  
3. Another recommendation  
4. Is there anything else you can recommend  
5. I suggest  
6. It's a bad idea to

## 2 A. Travelling safely

1. Keep your cash in a money belt under your clothes.  
2. Don't use an expensive suitcase.  
5. Leave your valuables in your hotel safe.  
6. Hold your bag when you sit down, so no one can grab it.  
7. Be careful of strangers who come too near – they may be pickpockets.

## B. Staying safe online

3. Don't "friend" people you don't know.  
4. Make sure that sites you buy from are reliable.  
8. Change your passwords often.

## 3 Possible Answer

- A: What's the best way to stay safe online?  
B: It's a good idea to make sure that sites you buy from are reliable.
- A: Any other advice for me?  
B: It's a bad idea to "friend" people you don't know.
- A: Is there anything else you can recommend?  
B: Remember to change your password often to make it harder for others to obtain your password.

## LIVING CULTURE

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

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## WRITING A NEWS REPORT

- 1 1. A family from Chicago was arrested and charged with stealing thousands of items over the last decade.  
2. The Bogdanovs travelled to many states and ran off with the items that they used to hide in their clothes. The police found out that the items stolen were sold on the Bogdanovs' eBay account and they eventually managed to arrest them while they were committing a crime.  
3. Shoplifting could turn out to be negative for ordinary consumers due to price increases.

- 2 1. Paragraph 3 2. Paragraph 2 3. Paragraph 4 4. Paragraph 1 5. Paragraph 2

## TIP

Frank P. Benedetto, head of the Secret Service office in Chicago, warned that this would ultimately hurt consumers due to price increases. (paragraph 4)

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## 3 Connectors of cause

as a result of (cause: calls by shops such as Toys "R" Us  
result: the investigation began several months ago)  
due to (cause: price increases  
result: shoplifting would ultimately hurt consumers)

## Connector of result

Consequently (cause: Investigators succeeded in matching the items to the Bogdanovs' eBay account  
result: agents were able to identify the thieves and track them on one of their shoplifting missions)

## Connector of purpose

In order to (purpose: hide large items)

- 4 1. as 2. so that 3. As a result, 4. due to 5. in order to 6. Therefore,

- 5 1. The burglar had forgotten to wear gloves **so** fingerprints were found in the flat.  
2. The bank robber wore a mask **so that** he wouldn't be recognised.  
3. A hacker got into my computer **since** my password was easy to guess. / **Since** my password was easy to guess, a hacker got into my computer.  
4. People are afraid to go outside **owing to** gangs in our neighbourhood.  
5. Many young people feel hopeless about life. **Consequently**, they turn to drugs and crime.  
6. The detectives went to a special room **in order to** question the suspect.

**6 Possible Answers**

1. People sometimes turn to crime as a result of **poverty**.
2. The burglar walked quietly so as not to **wake anyone up**.
3. There have been several break-ins in our street. For this reason, **residents are having surveillance cameras installed**.
4. I've bought a money belt as **I'm travelling next week**.
5. The suspect was found guilty. Consequently, **he was sentenced to five years in prison**.
6. The police are going to analyse the evidence so that **they can understand what happened**.

*page 68***LANGUAGE CONSOLIDATION****1** 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. D

**2** 1. responsibility      4. regardless      7. recognisable  
 2. impressive          5. uncomfortable    8. robbers  
 3. success              6. criminal          9. guilty

# UNIT 6

## Money Makes the World Go Round

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- 1 1. Having money makes life easier. In Spanish, we say *El dinero mueve montañas, Poderoso caballero es don Dinero.*
2. **Possible Answer**  
Money can't buy everything, but without it life can be so much more difficult.
- 2 1. to be extremely expensive  
2. rich  
3. afford the essentials in life  
4. have just enough money to live on and nothing extra  
5. given to you free

- 2/20 4 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. b

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### READING

- 1 **Possible Answers**  
You can help someone by giving them money if they need it or buying them items that they need. But just listening to a person with problems, can be a very big help.

- 2/21 2 1. a cup of coffee  
2. the caffè sospeso tradition  
3. thousands of customers  
4. your meal  
5. a lady who always pays it forward

- 3 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

- 4 1. d 2. a 3. b

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- 5 **Possible Answers**
- About 100 years ago, **the caffè sospeso tradition began in Naples.** (lines 6-7)
  - Someone would order a suspended coffee if **they wanted to celebrate their good fortune.** (lines 7-8)
  - With suspended coffee, the recipient is not embarrassed because **they never see the donor.** (lines 11-13)
  - The drive-through in Houston is an example of **a business where customers usually pay it forward.** (lines 36-38)
  - The lady in the bagel café is someone who is used to **paying it forward regularly.** (lines 38-39)
  - People might pay it forward because they have **been lucky, are grateful for surviving an illness or are celebrating a new baby.** (lines 42-45)

- 6 1. gloom (intro) 4. comforting (line 23)  
2. waned (line 15) 5. routinely (line 38)  
3. joined (line 18) 6. generosity (line 42)

### HAVE YOUR SAY

**Possible Answers**  
I think they're great ways to help others. If everyone did something good for someone else every day, then we all would live in a better world.

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## VOCABULARY

### 1 WORDS FROM THE TEXT

- If something hasn't happened to date, it hasn't happened **yet.**
- If you do something in turn, you do it **after** someone else.
- A trend that makes a comeback was probably popular **long ago.**
- People nod when they **agree with** a suggestion.
- A place with a constant lack of water is a **desert.**
- A needy person usually has a **low** income.
- Distressing news would make you **upset.**
- You would be grateful to someone who has **helped** you.
- If something relieves pain, it makes it **better.**

### 2 Possible Answers

- I want to repay the money that **I borrowed from you.**
- The average citizen can't afford **to buy a luxury car.**
- It's impolite to point at **someone.**
- Most people take pleasure in **paying it forward.**
- I'd like to say something in appreciation of **your hard work.**
- It would be beyond my reach to **change the world, but at least I can help the people around me.**

### Noun + Preposition Adjective + Preposition

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

- 4 1. with 4. for 7. in  
2. to 5. about 8. of  
3. of 6. on

### 5 Possible Answers

- My boss asked me to be in charge of **the office while she was abroad.**
- I hope I have a chance to **see you while I'm in town.**
- Let's try to catch sight of **the dolphins from the ship.**
- Money plays a part in **everyone's lives.**
- Without studying, you run the risk of **failing your exams.**

2/22 6 **WORDS IN USE**

- |                 |                 |            |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. intention of | 4. distressed   | 7. repay   |
| 2. grateful for | 5. beyond reach | 8. in turn |
| 3. afford       | 6. kind to      |            |

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### LISTENING

- 2/23 2 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. a

### LISTEN CLOSELY

#### Expressing need or lack of need

- 2/24 1 1. do 2. do 3. in 4. last  
Expression 4 expresses a lack of need.

- 2 1. The last thing we need 3. couldn't do without it  
2. could really do with 4. in demand

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## GRAMMAR

## DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Sentences 1, 2, 3 and 6

- 1 1. which / that      5. where      8. when  
2. who / that      6. which / that      9. whose  
3. which      7. whose      10. which / that  
4. which
- 2 1. e  
How can companies tell if they've designed products **which / that** people will want to buy?
2. f  
They use product testers, **whose** job is to try out new products and write their opinions.
3. c  
You can be a product tester if you're a person **who / that** likes to try new things and knows how to write well.
4. g  
You'll be sent anything from sports shoes to smartphones, **which** you'll wear or use for a short time.
5. d  
Then you must send a review to the company **whose** products you are testing.
6. b  
You might post your opinions on social networks, **where** many readers can see them.
7. a  
The best part of the job is that the product becomes yours on the day **when / that** you finish testing it.
- 3 The relative pronoun can be omitted in sentences 1. e and 7. a. (Because they are defining relative clauses and the relative pronoun is not the subject of the relative clause.)

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## 4 Possible Answers

- I think product testing is a job **which would suit me**.
- It would suit me because I'm a person **who likes trying new things**.
- I would be able to work during the day, **when I have plenty of free time after I finish my classes**.
- I'd like trying out products **that are food items**.



- 5 1. whose      5. when / that      8. whom  
2. which / that      6. where      9. whom  
3. who / that      7. whose      10. when  
4. which

- 6 1. Our customers have some complaints **to which** I'd like to respond.  
2. Mary is the boss **with whom** you have to discuss this issue.  
3. The police have found the man **to whom** this wallet belongs.  
4. There is a lottery **in which** our members can participate.  
5. The cashier **for whom** we were waiting was the slowest one.

- 7 1. Our customers have some complaints **which** I'd like to respond to.  
2. Mary is the boss **who** you have to discuss this issue with.  
3. The police have found the man **who** this wallet belongs to.  
4. There is a lottery **which** our members can participate in.  
5. The cashier **who** we were waiting for was the slowest one.
- 8 1. Do you like the shirt **that** I'm trying on now?  
2. The corner bakery, **which** was owned by an old couple, has shut down. / The corner bakery, **which** has shut down, was owned by an old couple.  
3. I bought these sandals last summer, **when** I was in France.  
4. I need a financial advisor on **whom** I can depend.  
5. The camera about **which** they were arguing was worth €800. / The camera **which** they were arguing about was worth €800.  
6. The woman **whose** shop had been broken into called the police.  
7. I can take you to some shops **where** clothes are really cheap.  
8. In 2008, **when** the economic crisis began, many Americans lost their homes.
- 9 1. A California couple were walking their dog on a path **where** they had hiked many times.  
2. The couple, **whose** land used to be in a gold-mining area, saw part of an old coffee tin in the ground.  
3. They'll never forget the moment **when** they opened the tin and saw that it was full of gold coins.  
4. They found seven more tins like it near the place **where** they had found the first one.  
5. An expert **to whom** they took the coins told them that they were 150 years old – and worth \$10 million!  
6. They were unable to find the people **to whom** the money might belong.  
7. The couple, **who** are now multimillionaires, want to remain anonymous. / The couple, **who** want to remain anonymous, are now multimillionaires.  
8. They want to donate part of the money to people **who / that** don't have enough to eat.

## LIVING ENGLISH

- Who do you think you are?
- What's the use
- Speaking of which
- Where in the world

page 76

## VOCABULARY Money

## 1 Possible Answers

- They cost €8.50 instead of €10.
- Please **pay me as soon as possible**.
- She got it when **her grandfather died**.
- They don't have **any money for food**.
- We don't take **credit cards**.
- For example, he owns **three apartments in Manhattan**.
- It's very **cheap**.

## 2 Possible Answers

- Lend** means to give something for a period of time and **borrow** is to receive something for a period of time.
- When you get a **refund**, you get your money back, but when you **exchange** something, you change it for something else.
- When you are **broke**, you do not have money for basic things; **affluent** people have a lot of money.

**3 Possible Answers**

1. At least £1 million.
2. When you need coins to use a vending machine.
3. At the end of the season.
4. Between €2 and €4.
5. When you want to show that you have paid.

**Expressions with cost and price**

- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. low-cost         | 4. two for the price of one |
| 2. at no extra cost | 5. price tag                |
| 3. the full price   | 6. cost of living           |

**LISTENING**

**4** The expression means that money should be appreciated because one has to work hard for it. It is often used by parents in response to their children's lack of appreciation or understanding of the value of money.

- 5** 1. True  
2. False. The first hundred people stopped, looked and took pictures, but left empty-handed.  
3. False. People began to work together in teams.  
4. True  
5. True

- 6** 1. Gunther III inherited the money from his owner, a wealthy countess, who left him her entire fortune when she died.  
2. Gunther IV inherited the money when his father died.  
3. His fortune is worth \$373 million.  
4. In Miami, the Bahamas and Italy.  
5. A diet of steak and caviar.

- 7** 1. Al Anzi charges customers for **leaving food on their plates**.  
2. He began to do this when he learned about the **terrible poverty** in Somalia.  
3. He felt that customers were ordering too much food in order to **impress their friends**.  
4. He donates the money from the fines to **hungry people in Somalia**.  
5. Al Anzi's clients **actually agree with** his new policy.

page 77

**SPEAKING TASK Talking About a Situation**

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

**2 Picture A:** needy, grateful, kind to, poverty, broke, cost of living

**Picture B:** honesty, cash, amount

Accept all suitable added words and expressions.

**3 Possible Answers**

In Picture A, a tourist is giving an empty plastic bottle to a needy woman, so that she can collect the deposit. I think she's probably grateful. I think it's a good way to help poor people going through hard times because of the cost of living.

In the other picture it looks like somebody has dropped a wallet and another person is going to pick it up. We don't know if this person will return the wallet to its owner or if they will keep it. Personally, I would return the wallet, no matter what the amount of cash inside. It's a matter of honesty.

**LIVING CULTURE**

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

page 78

**WRITING AN OPINION ESSAY**

**1** 1. The issue is tipping waiters in restaurants. The writer is in favour of tipping waiters for good service.

**2 Paragraph 2**

Argument: Waiters depend on tips to make ends meet.

Reason: Waiters are paid the minimum wage or less.

**Paragraph 3:**

Argument: Waiters need incentives such as tips.

Reason: Despite their job being physically and emotionally demanding, they must be patient, efficient and polite.

3. We must be generous and tip waiters, who need tips to make a living and stay motivated.

- 2** 1. Paragraph 2 3. Paragraph 4 5. Paragraph 3  
2. Paragraph 3 4. Paragraph 1 6. Paragraph 2

**WRITING SKILLS REVIEW**

- 3** 1. since (paragraph 1)  
2. so (paragraph 1), as a result (paragraph 2), for this reason (paragraph 3)  
3. also (paragraph 1), moreover (paragraph 2)  
4. however (paragraph 1), although (paragraph 2), despite (paragraph 3), even though (paragraph 4)  
5. such as (paragraph 3)  
6. in order to (paragraph 4)  
7. often (paragraphs 2 and 3)  
8. quite (paragraph 3)

page 79

**4 Possible Answers**

1. The Countess was a great animal lover. **For this reason, / Therefore, / Consequently,** she left all her money to her dog.
2. Those two shops are **very / quite** similar, but there are some differences.
3. Why was the customer speaking so **angrily**?
4. I didn't buy anything, **even though / although** there were some great bargains.
5. The iBag will lock **so as / in order** not to allow you to spend money.
6. I wanted to know the price of the sunglasses. **However,** I couldn't read the price tag.
7. **Dear Sir,** I would like to complain about a product I bought at your shop.
8. I'm not coming on the trip **because / as** I'm broke at the moment.
9. In my opinion, saving money is more worthwhile than **spending** it.

**5 Possible Answers**

1. Internet shopping is convenient. Moreover, **you can save a lot of money.**
2. There are several ways you can pay without cash, such as by **credit card or cheque.**
3. I don't know if I want these jeans. They're a bit **tight.**
4. They should lower their prices, so that **people can afford their products.**
5. On the one hand, he claims he hasn't got any money. On the other hand, **he's always buying new clothes.**
6. They don't have enough money to buy a house. For this reason, **they are going to try and save more.**
7. I'm sure they'll give me a discount, since **I'm a regular customer.**
8. Money can't buy happiness. However, **it can make your life more comfortable.**

- 6** Most people believe that money will make them happier. Nevertheless, research shows that people are not happier today, although the standard of living has gone up dramatically.

**WRITING TASK: AN OPINION ESSAY****1 Statements in favour of paying it forward**

2, 4, 6, 7, 8

**Statements against paying it forward**

1, 3, 5, 9

*page 80***LANGUAGE CONSOLIDATION**

- 1** 1. have    3. which / that    5. whose    7. out  
2. with    4. tag    6. in    8. be

- 2** 1. We made a decision in **which money played** an important part.  
2. The manager wanted to know what **was going on at his / her** shop.  
3. They **may have been opposed** to the price rises.  
4. They could not have identified the thief if there **had been a lack of** evidence.  
5. I waited until evening **when Sheri turned up** at the club.  
6. She is the only shop owner **with whom I've spoken to** date.

## EXAM PREPARATION

### EXAM PRACTICE 1

page 83

#### Instruments Recycled from Rubbish

- 1**
1. F – “Nearly half of the children never finish school ... .”
  2. F – Favio Chávez “... was working with rubbish pickers on recycling issues.”
  3. F – “... makes instruments from things found in the landfill. Gómez ... turned tins and metal bowls into guitars, violins and cellos and made drums from large oil tins.”

- 2**
1. to Cateura, Paraguay's largest landfill
  2. reshaping tins and using bottle caps as keys or buttons
  3. made a documentary about the orchestra

**3 Possible Answer**

When you hear music being played on an instrument made from recycled material, you experience recycling in action as opposed to hearing about it in theory.

**4** a

**5** 1. a 2. c 3. a

**6** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

### EXAM PRACTICE 2

page 84

#### Habitat for Humanity

**1** 1. b 2. c

- 2**
1. F – “... ‘the cycle of poverty’ – the term used to describe the situation when a family has lived in poverty for three or more generations.”
  2. F – “... people there built their own homes on a volunteer basis.”
  3. T – “... habitat always provides expert supervision and training.”

- 3**
1. people who are homeless worldwide
  2. grew / grow up homeless or in bad housing
  3. was (formally) established
  4. possibly be solved by one organisation

**4 Possible Answer**

A hand up means assisting a person to help themselves, while a handout is given as charity with little chance of uplifting the person to whom it is given.

Examples

hand up – paying for someone to learn a skill which they can then use to earn a living

handout – giving somebody money for food

- 5**
1. taken for granted
  2. decent
  3. low-income
  4. vary

**6** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

## EXAM PRACTICE 3

page 85

#### Postcards Round the World

**1** b

- 2**
1. had been sent by nearly half a million “Postcrossers”
  2. should / must use English
  3. need to be / must be / should be polite and friendly

- 3**
1. He understood that people like feeling connected to others. He also knew that lots of people liked postcards and receiving real post as he did.
  2. the cost of postcards and stamps

- 4**
1. stranger
  2. came up with
  3. well-mannered
  4. free

**5** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

## EXAM PRACTICE 4

page 86

#### Brain Games

**1** 1. b 2. c

- 2**
1. download Lumosity's mobile app
  2. was established in 2001 by Dr Klingberg

- 3**
1. been trusted if they had met accepted scientific standards
  2. between brain training and spending six weeks using the Internet

**4 Possible Answer**

The “reasoning” games had tasks like analysing and solving problems, while the “non-reasoning” games involved things like paying attention to visual information.

- 5**
1. divided
  2. contradicted
  3. randomly
  4. outcome

**6** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

**EXAM PRACTICE 5****Sleep For a Clean Brain***page 87***1** b

- 2**
1. for cleaning the brain in humans and other mammals
  2. a plumbing system in a home
  3. will be done on people to find out whether human brain-cleaning activity increases during sleep

- 3**
1. T – “The science of sleep research is considered to date back to 1913.”
  2. F – “... when the mice were sleeping, their glial cells got smaller.”

**4 Possible Answer**

This may happen because during sleep certain brain functions are inactive, leaving the brain with more energy to increase the activity of the glymphatic system.

- 5**
1. virtually
  2. picture
  3. waste
  4. enlarged

- 6** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

**EXAM PRACTICE 6***page 88***Democracy Prep: A Tough Approach to Education**

- 1** 1. b 2. c

- 2**
1. could be overcome by the right kind of schools
  2. stress on academic courses such as English, maths and sciences

- 3**
1. T – “Harlem ... had a low high-school graduation rate.”
  2. F – “But the newspaper said, ‘it works’.”

**4 Possible Answer**

Learning Korean shows students that they are capable of learning anything. It impresses college and university admissions committees and it can help students find a job in the future.

- 5** 1. a 2. a 3. b

- 6** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

# LISTENING PRACTICE

## LISTENING PRACTICE 1

### **Solo Dining, page 90**

- Speaker 1: E  
 Speaker 2: H  
 Speaker 3: C  
 Speaker 4: F  
 Speaker 5: D

## LISTENING PRACTICE 2

### **Streak Running, page 91**

1. ill
2. 400
3. website
4. one mile
5. days
6. don't over-train
7. shorter run / running a little more slowly
8. 18
9. knee
10. for yourself first

## LISTENING PRACTICE 3

### **A Modern-day Amelia Earhart, page 92**

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

## LISTENING PRACTICE 4

### **A Variety of Conversations, page 93**

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

## LISTENING PRACTICE 5

### **Say No to Dolphin Shows, page 94**

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

## LISTENING PRACTICE 6

### **The South-North Water Transfer Project, page 95**

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. four                    | 6. droughts         |
| 2. southern / the south of | 7. quality          |
| 3. distances               | 8. 350,000          |
| 4. 3,000 kilometres        | 9. industries       |
| 5. environmental           | 10. water recycling |

## SPEAKING PRACTICE

### SPEAKING PRACTICE 1

#### Comparing Pictures, page 98

1 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c

#### 2 Possible Answers

Both pictures show a photographer at work. The pictures are different because one is a nature photographer and the other is a wedding photographer.

- In picture 1, the photographer is on a rock in the middle of a river. In picture 2, the people are outside in New York City.
- In picture 1, the photographer is trying to photograph something in the river, while in picture 2, the photographer is taking a picture of a wedding party / wedding.
- The photographer in picture 1 faces physical dangers – it is a difficult place to reach, it is slippery and wet and he is surrounded by water. The photographer in picture 2 needs to be patient and must be able to work with people. Both photographers have to get the best position and lighting for their photos.
- These jobs require an eye for detail and knowing how to take good photos.
- I suppose the nature photographer requires more patience because you may have to wait a long time to capture the right shot.
- I think I would enjoy being a nature photographer because you work outdoors and you don't have to deal with people. / I wouldn't mind being a wedding photographer because I like to work with people.

### SPEAKING PRACTICE 1

#### Reaching an Agreement, page 99

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

2 Accept all logical answers.

### SPEAKING PRACTICE 2

#### Photo Description, page 100

1 1. a 2. c 3. b

#### 2 Possible Answers

- It looks like they are on a ski slope.
- In the foreground, we see a snowboarder who has fallen and someone is trying to lift / help him / her. You can tell that he / she may have been injured and is in pain.
- It seems likely that the snowboarder may have lost control and crashed into a pile of snow.
- I would imagine that the snowboarder will be helped off the slope. Perhaps he'll be taken by rescue helicopter to the nearest hospital.
- Accept all logical answers.

### SPEAKING PRACTICE 2

#### Reaching an Agreement, page 101

Accept all logical answers.

### SPEAKING PRACTICE 3

#### Photo Description, page 102

#### Possible Answers

- The girl is alone and sitting on the ground with her head on her knees.
- It looks as if she is in a deserted place. In the background, we see a wall covered in graffiti.
- It could be that she has run away from home. She might have had problems or a fight with her parents.
- I would imagine she feels very upset and depressed.
- Hopefully, she'll talk to a friend who will tell her how to solve her problems and she will then go home.

### SPEAKING PRACTICE 3

#### Career Interview, page 103

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

2 Career advisor: statements 1, 5, 8  
Student: statements 2, 3, 4, 6, 7

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

4 Accept all logical answers.

### SPEAKING PRACTICE 4

#### Photo Description, page 104

#### Possible Answers

- It looks as if they are in a sports centre.
- They seem to be spectators watching a match.
- You can tell that they are tense and nervous. It could be that they are in suspense and are holding their breath.
- I would imagine the match is almost over and their team needs a goal to win the trophy.
- Perhaps their team will score a goal or make a basket and win the game.

### SPEAKING PRACTICE 4

#### Reaching an Agreement, page 105

Accept all logical answers.

**SPEAKING PRACTICE 5****Comparing Pictures, page 106****Possible Answers**

The two pictures are similar because they both show dogs and humans. They are different because the dogs are being used for different purposes.

1. One picture shows a dog with an ill man in a hospital, while the other one shows a team of dogs pulling a man on a sled in a natural habitat.
2. In picture 1, the dog is providing affection and cheering up the lonely patient. The dog is probably helping the man forget his problems. In picture 2, the dogs are a form of transportation which people in remote cold areas depend on.
3. The man in picture 1 feels affectionate towards the dog, while the people in picture 2 feel dependent on and grateful to their dogs.
4. I would imagine that the dog in picture 1 is affectionate and likes to be petted, while the dogs in picture 2 are obedient, intelligent, hard-working and strong.
5. In my opinion, people have the right to use animals in these ways provided that they are not exposed to cruelty or exploited.

**SPEAKING PRACTICE 5****Reaching an Agreement, page 107**

Accept all logical answers.

**SPEAKING PRACTICE 6****Comparing Pictures, page 108****Possible Answers**

Both pictures show people greeting one another. They are different because of the relationships.

1. The two pictures are different because in picture 1 a parent is hugging his young child and he may be saying goodbye, while in picture 2, an adult couple are clearly reuniting.
2. In picture 1 it is most likely a parent and child saying goodbye to each other, while in picture 2 they're probably boyfriend and girlfriend.
3. One picture shows a father and child in their home, while the other one shows the couple at a train station.
4. In picture 1, the parent and child are most likely saying goodbye as the father is leaving for work. In picture 2, I would imagine that the couple are reuniting after one of them had been away for a while.
5. In picture 1, I suppose the people are sad and tearful and are going to miss each other, while in picture 2, the couple are very joyful and she has jumped into his arms.

**SPEAKING PRACTICE 6****Personal Interview, page 109**

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

**2 Possible Answers**

1. On Saturday night, I'm going to a dance club with my girlfriend because we love to dance the samba. On Sunday, I am studying for an exam, so I won't be hanging out with my friends.
2. I love pasta as well as ice cream. My favourite is a chocolate sundae.
3. I celebrated at home with my family because I like quiet celebrations. I got some great presents, including an iPod.
4. I am really interested in learning to speak French. I would like to go to university in Paris.
5. I spend a lot of time on Facebook chatting with my friends. I often look at the school website because it keeps me up to date with what's going on at school.
6. England, because it has got both breathtaking scenery in the countryside and great shopping in London.

3 Accept all logical answers.

# LIVING ENGLISH EXTRA

## CULTURE

### UNIT 1

page 112

#### Reading

- 2**
- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. 12,000        | 3. own     |
| 2. First Nations | 4. sharing |
- 3**
- grizzly bears, killer whales
  - plants
  - Storytelling is a way of passing knowledge from the elders to the youth.
  - Food is prepared over an open fire.

page 113

#### Listening

- 4** **02**
- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. the old man            | 4. Eagle       |
| 2. the old man's daughter | 5. Raven       |
| 3. Raven                  | 6. the old man |

page 113

#### Speaking

- 1** A reception clerk – sentence numbers: 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11  
A guest – sentence numbers: 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12

#### 2 Possible Answer

Dialogue order: 3, 10, 12, 1, 8, 11, 9, 2, 5, 6, 7, 4

### UNIT 2

page 114

#### Reading

- 2**
- |          |         |          |
|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. False | 3. True | 5. False |
| 2. False | 4. True | 6. True  |

page 115

#### Listening

- 4** **04**
- |                |                    |              |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. 100 million | 3. pushing against | 5. asteroids |
| 2. Mars        | 4. stops           | 6. Green     |

page 115

#### Speaking

- 1** Dialogue order: 3, 7, 1, 2, 9, 6, 8, 10, 4, 12, 5, 11, 13

### UNIT 3

page 116

#### Reading

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

page 117

#### Listening

- 4** **06**
- |          |         |          |
|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. False | 3. True | 5. True  |
| 2. False | 4. True | 6. False |

page 117

#### Speaking

##### 1 Invitations

What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?  
I thought we'd go out for tea.  
How about Friday?  
Let's meet next week then.  
Are you busy on Tuesday?  
Want to meet at 5.00?

##### Positive responses

Alright.  
So far I'm free all week.  
I don't have anything scheduled.  
Great!  
Sounds perfect.  
See you then!

##### Negative responses

Sorry, I'm working late.  
I'm afraid I've got plans.  
I guess we should go another time.

### UNIT 4

page 118

#### Reading

- 2**
- Many of horse racing's traditions and rules started in Great Britain.
  - A national daily newspaper and two TV channels only report on horse racing.
  - the Romans
  - King James I was more interested in horse racing than in running the country.
  - Flat racing is run over a flat track, while in National Hunt racing horses also jump over a series of fences. In flat racing, the horses are more expensive and the prizes are bigger than those in National Hunt racing. National Hunt is more exciting to watch and is also more dangerous.
  - Some people feel that horse racing is harmful to the horses and that it goes against animal rights.

page 119

#### Listening

- 4** **08**
- |                |                 |              |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. before      | 3. interested   | 5. sometimes |
| 2. didn't want | 4. the Internet |              |

page 119

#### Speaking

##### 1 A company employee

Dialogue A – sentence numbers: 1, 2, 4  
Dialogue B – sentence numbers: 2, 3, 4  
Dialogue C – sentence numbers: 1, 4

##### A caller

Dialogue A – sentence numbers: 3, 5  
Dialogue B – sentence numbers: 1, 5  
Dialogue C – sentence numbers: 2, 3, 5

##### 2 Dialogue A: 2, 5, 1, 3, 4

Dialogue B: 3, 1, 4, 5, 2

Dialogue C: 5, 1, 3, 4, 2

**UNIT 5***page 120***Reading**

- 2** 1. False    3. True    5. False  
 2. True    4. True    6. True

*page 121***Listening**

-  **1** 1. She was arrested for stealing three items of clothing from another child.  
 2. She was sentenced to death by hanging.  
 3. The King declared a special pardon for women and they were transported to Australia instead.  
 4. It was the first convict ship to transport only women and children to Australia.  
 5. a. bush fires / droughts / floods  
 b. 21  
 c. 82  
 d. tens of thousands  
 e. Kevin Rudd, former prime minister of Australia

*page 121***Speaking**

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

**UNIT 6***page 122***Reading**

- 2** 1. Queen Elizabeth II  
 2. still be able to use  
 3. direction  
 4. still alive  
 5. king  
 6. birthdays

*page 123***Listening**

-  **1** 1. a form of electricity  
 2. lightning storm  
 3. diplomat, (scientist and inventor)  
 4. United States Constitution  
 5. buildings when they're hit by lightning  
 6. sense of humour

*page 123***Speaking**

- 1** A worker – sentence numbers: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11  
 A customer – sentence numbers: 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12

**2 Possible Answer**

Dialogue order: 9, 1, 5, 4, 10, 7, 12, 6, 3, 2, 8, 11

**LITERATURE***page 124***Telling Stories**

- 2**
1. He was supposed to be at home with his family. Andrew spoke in a funny, choked sort of way.
  2. He had come to tell her that he could not marry her.
  3. Irene was very calm. Andrew had expected her to be very upset.
  4. They agreed that Irene would handle it her way, that they would not tell anyone and that she would not turn up at the church.
  5. He was nervous as he "knew" the wedding was not going to take place despite all the guests being there.
- 3** The conflict is that Andrew does not want to get married while Irene does. It is resolved by Irene taking control and going ahead with the wedding as if there was no conflict.

*page 125***The Verger**

- 2**
1. False. "... I think you've fulfilled your duties quite satisfactorily."
  2. False. "I'm afraid you must learn."
  3. True. "Deep in his sad thoughts, ... He walked ... with a heavy heart."
  4. False. "It was a long street, with all sorts of shops in it, but there was not a single one where you could buy cigarettes."
  5. True. "Within ten years, he had no less than ten shops and was making a lot of money."
  6. True. "I think you should invest it as you would make a much better profit that way."
- 3**
1. It is ironic that the same person who was illiterate and could no longer be a verger, went on to be a very successful businessman and make a fortune. Had he become literate, he would have remained a poor verger.
  2. The bank manager was amazed to discover that Albert was illiterate. His reaction was not positive because he thought that Albert could have made even more of himself if he weren't illiterate.

# GRAMMAR BASICS

## GETTING STARTED

page 126

### PRESENT TENSES

- 1** see – Present Simple  
 don't know – Present Simple  
 is setting up – Present Continuous  
 are getting together – Present Continuous (with Future meaning)
- 2** a. don't know                      c. is setting up  
 b. see                                      d. are getting together
- 3** The verb *understand* is a stative verb

### PAST TENSES

- 4** met – Past Simple  
 was eating and talking – Past Continuous  
 were having – Past Continuous
- 5** a. met                                      c. was eating and talking  
 b. were having
- 1** 1. isn't raining                      5. are sitting  
 2. do ... need                          6. is beginning / begins  
 3. don't speak                        7. doesn't like  
 4. is ... staying                        8. is leaving
- 2** 1. was ... driving, happened  
 2. were still working  
 3. Did ... hurt, was doing  
 4. didn't know, were watching  
 5. saw, was ... walking  
 6. Were ... preparing, arrived  
 7. wasn't sleeping, didn't disturb  
 8. were singing, woke up
- 3** 1. Then                                      5. at the moment  
 2. At midnight                          6. while  
 3. three times a week                  7. generally  
 4. next year                                8. when
- 4** 1. am washing  
 2. remember  
 3. were watching  
 4. did ... get up  
 5. Were ... playing  
 6. bought  
 7. are ... coming  
 8. finishes

page 127

### PERFECT SIMPLE TENSES

- 1** had told – Past Perfect Simple  
 've been – Present Perfect Simple  
 've always dreamed – Present Perfect Simple
- 2** a. 've been  
 b. 've always dreamed  
 c. had told

### FUTURE TENSES

1. I'll help  
 2. You're going to fall  
 3. you'll have  
 4. are ... going to stay  
 5. I'll be driving  
 6. I'll have finished packing
- 3** 1. Have ... met  
 2. had finished  
 3. hadn't made  
 4. hasn't found  
 5. have lived  
 6. had ... moved
- 4** 1. are going to announce  
 2. will probably meet  
 3. are ... going to hand out / will ... hand out  
 4. will pass  
 5. am not going to try  
 6. is going to be  
 7. will get  
 8. am not going to stay
- 5** 1. She will have left by then.  
 2. I will be studying art in London.  
 3. Will you have finished painting the house by then?  
 4. What sort of car will he be driving?  
 5. We will be staying at my uncle's flat.  
 6. She won't have taught for long enough.  
 7. We won't be seeing her again this summer.
- 6** 1. will have chosen  
 2. had sat  
 3. will turn  
 4. hadn't sold  
 5. Have you done  
 6. am going to post  
 7. won't be playing  
 8. have eaten

## UNIT 1

page 128

### PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS / PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- 1 1. b  
2. a

- 2 1. have / has + **been** + verb + **-ing**  
2. **had** + been + **verb** + **-ing**

- 1 1. had been trying  
2. have been looking for  
3. hadn't been paying attention  
4. had been ignoring  
5. have been working  
6. had been studying  
7. have ... been planning  
8. Has ... been lying
- 2 1. been waiting                      4. known  
2. forgotten                            5. read  
3. been sleeping                      6. been trying
- 3 1. had quit                              4. hadn't been standing  
2. Had ... been smoking            5. had been cleaning  
3. Had ... finished                    6. had wanted
- 4 1. The Catholics had already celebrated Christmas the month before.  
2. We've been looking forward to this trip for weeks.  
3. Our team has been practising all month.  
4. He had been searching for a long time.  
5. We've had this one for years.  
6. She had been listening in the other room.

## UNIT 2

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### CONDITIONALS

- 2 1. Second Conditional            3. First Conditional  
2. Third Conditional                4. Zero Conditional

### IMPERATIVES, MODALS AND TIME CLAUSES

1. first      2. both clauses      3. present

### WISH CLAUSES

- 2 1. Sentence c      2. Sentence a      3. Sentence b

- 1 1. rains, will take  
2. would buy, could afford  
3. cannot leave, have  
4. had received, might have evacuated  
5. don't get, will be  
6. were, would fall off  
7. weigh, are  
8. wouldn't have made, hadn't built
- 2 1. They usually call off the flights if it is very foggy.  
2. You wouldn't have got lost if you had followed my directions.  
3. When a spaceship takes off, the temperature in its engines reaches 3,300°C.  
4. If it had remained in outer space, it wouldn't have exploded.  
5. The astronauts would die if they didn't wear them.  
6. If I knew the answer, I would tell you.  
7. If the weather had been better, we might have enjoyed it more.  
8. I'll keep trying until I succeed.
- 3 1. were                                      4. could find  
2. hadn't posted                        5. had gone  
3. would finish                         6. didn't need

## UNIT 3

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### THE PASSIVE

- We use the passive when we want to emphasise the action and the affected object of the action rather than the agent carrying out the action.
- to be** (in the correct verb tense) + past participle of the main verb

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

When an active sentence has got two objects, either the direct or the indirect object can become the **subject** of the passive sentence. The second form is more common.

### SPECIAL FORMS

- Structure: *It + be + past participle + that clause*
- Structure: Subject + *be + past participle + infinitive*

### THE CAUSATIVE

In the causative, we use **have** or **get** + object + past participle

- has been used
  - is said
  - were ... visited
  - had been delivered
  - were being cooked
  - should be reviewed
- did ... leave
  - have ... sold
  - should have been told
  - Will ... be answered
  - aren't provided
  - is being checked
  - must be notified
  - know
- Employees won't be allowed to take holidays before Christmas.
  - It is known that teamwork is important in this company. / Teamwork is known to be important in this company.
  - They must have been told the good news by the secretary. / The good news must have been told to them by the secretary.
  - Has all of Europe been affected by economic problems?
  - It is said that Barbara is a tough boss. / Barbara is said to be a tough boss.
  - We are being shown the new computer program. / The new computer program is being shown to us.
  - The course was recommended by my favourite teacher.
  - Should people who are jobless be given money? / Should money be given to people who are jobless?
- get / have ... written
  - get / have ... carried
  - did ... have / get ... taken out
  - are getting / having ... installed
  - Have ... had / got ... repaired
  - will have / get / are having / getting ... brought

## UNIT 4

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### MODALS

*be able to, have to, need to and don't have to*

### MODAL PERFECTS

- must have (sentence b)
- may have (sentence e)
- could have (sentence d)
- would have (sentence c)
- shouldn't have (sentence a)
- needn't have (sentence g)
- couldn't have (sentence f)

### SHOULD / HAD BETTER

1. Sentences 2 and 3
2. Sentence 1

- can't
  - don't have to
  - should
  - must not
  - Would
  - couldn't
  - will be able to
  - might
- must have lost
  - may not have returned
  - should have warmed up
  - could have won
  - might have forgotten
  - needn't have brought
- must be
  - should have warned
  - could not find
  - must have left
  - might not hold
  - May I ask
- Barbara isn't feeling well. She'd **better rest**.
  - Tomorrow is Audrey's birthday. We'd **better not forget!**
  - You'd **better try** harder or you'll be dropped from the team.
  - If he's trying to lose weight, he'd **better not eat** all that cake.
  - Your oxygen tank hasn't been checked. You'd **better not dive** with it.
  - That bike belongs to Sam. You'd **better ask** permission to use it.

## UNIT 5

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## REPORTED SPEECH

## STATEMENTS

1. We move the main verb in a reported sentence back in time when the reporting verb is in the past.
2. In reported sentences, we also change pronouns, demonstratives, possessive adjectives and time and place expressions.

## QUESTIONS

1. if / whether
2. A reported question has no question order as it is no longer a question.

## ORDERS / REQUESTS

1. infinitive
2. not to

## SUGGESTIONS

gerund

## REPORTING VERBS WITH OTHER STRUCTURES

1. infinitive
2. gerund
3. object + infinitive

1. The woman declared that she **was going to** call the police **that day**.
  2. The shopowner ordered me **to call** the police **then**.
  3. The suspect promised **to tell** the truth.
  4. Jimmy asked his friend **to give** Bob **that** note.
  5. The guard wondered if they **could** hold any more prisoners **there**.
  6. The man denied **knowing** any of **those** people.
1. Doug explained that **that** van **had been delivering** money to the bank.
  2. My mother asked whether someone **had stolen** my bicycle **the day before / the previous day**.
  3. Ron recommended **reporting** the incident to the police. / Ron recommended **that we report** the incident to the police.
  4. The policeman ordered Marcie **to show him her** driving licence.
  5. I asked the prisoner if they **were going to release** him **the following year / the next year / the year after**.
  6. The papers reported that the judge **might sentence** him to two years.
1. The boy agreed to show them the crime scene.
  2. Suzy reminded me to put my wallet back into my bag.
  3. The woman admitted that she had used a stolen credit card the day before / the previous day. / The woman admitted using a stolen credit card the day before / the previous day.
  4. The people suggested giving police officers a salary rise. / The people suggested that they / we give police officers a salary rise.
  5. The witness refused to testify in court.
  6. My friend advised me not to use that password any more.

## UNIT 6

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## RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. d    2. a    3. a, b    4. b    5. e    6. c

## DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. A **defining** relative clause is essential to the meaning of the sentence.
2. A **non-defining** relative clause adds non-essential information about the noun it describes.
3. We use commas to separate a **non-defining** relative clause from the rest of the sentence.
4. We can use *that* instead of *who / which* in **defining** relative clauses.
5. We can omit the relative pronoun in a defining relative clause if it **isn't** the subject of the relative clause.

## FORMAL AND INFORMAL STRUCTURES

1. In the **formal** structure, the preposition comes before the relative pronoun.
2. In the **informal** structure, the preposition comes after the verb.
3. In the **formal** structure, we use the relative pronoun *whom* instead of *who*.

1. which    3. which    5. where    7. who  
2. who    4. whose    6. when    8. when

- The relative pronoun *that* can be used in sentences 2, 3 and 7 (they are defining relative clauses and so *that* can replace *who* and *which* in these sentences).  
The relative pronoun can be omitted in sentences 3 and 7 (they are defining relative clauses and in these sentences the relative pronoun is not the subject of the relative clause).
  1. That's the man **who / that** won two million euros in the lottery.
  2. My friend Betsy, **who** came shopping with me, helped me decide what to buy.
  3. Have you met the woman **whose** daughter owns a chain of shops?
  4. They're selling tickets for €18, **which** is a pretty good price.
  5. October is the month **when** some hotels close for the winter. / October is the month some hotels close for the winter.
  6. This is the shop **where** I buy my sports equipment.
  7. That author, **whose** book is a bestseller, has made a lot of money.
  8. The shoes **which / that** I bought yesterday don't fit me properly. / The shoes I bought yesterday don't fit me properly.
1. He is the person **to whom** you're supposed to send the money.
  2. The test **in which** she succeeded was very difficult.
  3. The crimes **of which** he's accused all involve money.
  4. My favourite politician, **with whom** I completely agree, is giving a speech.
  5. The waiter **about whom** I complained was rude.

# PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

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## UNIT 1

### Phonetic Alphabet

-  **2** 1. /e/  
2. /dʒ/  
3. /əʊ/  
4. /ɔɪ/
5. /f/  
6. /uː/  
7. /aɪ/  
8. /s/
-  **3** 1. traditional  
2. gigantic  
3. disturbing
4. ancestor  
5. typical  
6. freedom

### Consonant Sounds /n/ /ŋ/

-  **4** 1. /ŋ/  
2. /n/
-  **5** 1. meaning  
2. been  
3. seeing
4. playing  
5. thin

## UNIT 2

### Consonant Sounds /dʒ/ /g/

-  **1** 1. /dʒ/  
2. /g/
-  **2** /dʒ/: apologise, logical, gentle, giant, journey, voyage, damage  
/g/: ground, gigantic, gravity

## UNIT 3

### Triphthongs /eɪə/ /aɪə/ /aʊə/

-  **2** 1. liar  
2. flower  
3. tyre

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## UNIT 4

### Diphthongs /eə/ /ɔɪ/ /ʊə/

-  **2** 1. here  
2. lion  
3. look

## UNIT 5

### Intonation

-  **2** 1. rises  
2. falls  
3. falls
4. falls  
5. falls  
6. rises

## UNIT 6

### Vowel Sounds: The Letter 'o'

-  **2** /ʌ/: country, come  
/əʊ/: notice, so, home  
/ɒ/: cost, across, online  
/uː/: food