

## English File third edition

### Upper-intermediate Student's Book answer key

#### 1A

##### Page 4 Exercise 1b

- A How do you relax? **8**
- B What don't you like about your appearance? **5**
- C What's your earliest memory? **1**
- D What makes you unhappy? **4**
- E If you could edit your past, what do you think you would change? **9**
- F What was your most embarrassing moment? **2**
- G Who would you most like to say sorry to? **6**

##### Page 4 Exercise 1c

- 1 **BC** had an embarrassing experience as a child
- 2 **BC** finds it hard to make decisions
- 3 **EM** avoids answering one of the questions
- 4 **BC** had a dangerous experience when they were travelling abroad
- 5 **EM** had a dangerous experience when they were young
- 6 **BC** often hesitates when they're speaking
- 7 **EM** was fond of a kind of flower when they were a child
- 8 **EM** has a favourite decade

##### Page 5 Exercise 2a

- 1
  - a subject question, where there is no auxiliary verb **D**
  - a question which ends with a preposition **G**
  - a question which uses a negative auxiliary verb **B**
- 2 **The question becomes *What do you think you would change?* It becomes an indirect question and there is no inversion of *you* and *would* (the subject and auxiliary).**

##### Page 5 Exercise 3a

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

##### Page 5 Exercise 3c

- 2 **Why not?** What's wrong with them?
- 3 **Me too!** We could have a game one day.
- 4 **How interesting!** How long have you been a vegan?

5      **Oh really?** I can't think of anything worse!

Page 7 Exercise 4d

- 1      **demanding**
- 2      **flustered**
- 3      **bizarre**
- 4      **think on your feet**
- 5      **approach**
- 6      **rather than**
- 7      **crush**
- 8      **recruitment agency**
- 9      **job seekers**
- 10     **flapping**

Page 7 Exercise 5b

**What strange question were they asked?**

- 1      Do you still **practise philosophy**?
- 2      What would make you **kick** a **dog**?
- 3      **How tall** are you? How much **do** you **weigh**?
- 4      **What animal** would you like to be reincarnated as?
- 5      Are you planning to **have children**?

**How did they answer?**

- 1      **He answered 'I still think a lot.' He got the job.**
- 2      **She answered 'I'd only kick it if the dog had bad grammar and couldn't punctuate properly.' She got the job.**
- 3      **We don't know. He was offered the job, but didn't accept it.**
- 4      **He answered 'a cat'. He didn't get the job.**
- 5      **She answered 'Not in the immediate future, but maybe one day.' She got the job.**

**1B**

Page 9 Exercise 1d

- 1      **Lots of money and a blonde lady. Yes, they were accurate.**
- 2      **someone in Chris's family who was very ill**
- 3      **Chris wasn't worried, but Adam wasn't very pleased as he didn't want Fatos to spoil the evening.**
- 4      **her sister**
- 5      **He went sightseeing in Istanbul.**
- 6      **Carla, Chris's girlfriend, called because Chris wasn't answering his phone.**
- 7      **Chris's aunt, who lived with his mother, had died.**
- 8      **She wasn't surprised.**
- 9      **Adam isn't as sceptical about fortune-telling as he used to be.**

Page 9 Exercise 1e

- 1      **spot on**

2

- 2      **laid-back**
- 3      **weird**
- 4      **spooky coincidence**
- 5      **sceptical**

Page 9 Exercise 3a

- 1      A I heard a noise in the middle of the night.  
B **Did** you? What kind of noise?
- 2      A You don't believe in ghosts, **do** you?  
B No, I don't.
- 3      A I don't believe you really saw a UFO.  
B I **did** see one! It couldn't have been anything else.
- 4      A I've never been to a fortune-teller.  
B Neither **have** I.  
C I **have**. It was really interesting.

Page 9 Exercise 3b

- A      to add emphasis **3**
- B      to say that you are different **5**
- C      to check information **2**
- D      to show surprise **1**
- E      to say that you are the same **4**

Page 9 Exercise 4e

- A      You don't like horror films, do you?
- B      I do like them. It's just that sometimes they're too scary!

Page 10 Exercise 6d

1.17

Your surname = **your public self**

You use only initials either for your first name or your surname = **you are more secretive and protective about that part of your personality (i.e. private or public).**

There is a space between your name and surname = **the bigger the space, the more you want to keep the two parts of your personality separate.**

1.18

Your first name is bigger than your surname = **your private self is more important.**

Your surname is bigger than your first name = **your public self is more important.**

Your whole signature is big = **you are probably quite self-confident.**

You sign in capital letters = **you may be big-headed or even arrogant.**

Your signature is small = **you may be insecure and have low self-esteem.**

1.19

Your signature is legible = **you have clear ideas and objectives.**

Your signature is illegible = **you don't think clearly. You may be disorganized and indecisive. You may also be quite secretive.**

The more illegible your signature is...**the less assertive you are.**

## 1.20

A rising signature = **you work hard to overcome problems. You are determined, optimistic, and ambitious.**

A descending signature = **you get depressed when you have problems. You are not very self-confident.**

A horizontal signature = **you are well-balanced, emotionally stable, and generally satisfied with life.**

The angle of a signature may change depending on... **how you are feeling.**

### Page 11 Exercise 7a

- 1 The **more you study**, the **more you learn**.
- 2 The **sooner we leave**, the **earlier we'll get there**.
- 3 The **more time you have**, the **more slowly you do things**.
- 4 The **fitter you are**, the **better you feel**.

### Page 11 Exercise 8a

- 1 Some people actually sign in capital letters, which suggests that they may be **big-headed** or even arrogant.
- 2 A descending signature...suggests that you are the kind of person who gets disheartened or depressed when you are faced with problems, perhaps because you are not very **self-confident**.
- 3 A horizontal signature usually indicates a person who is well-**balanced** and emotionally stable.

### Page 11 Exercise 8b

***big-headed* is negative, but *self-confident* and *well-balanced* are positive characteristics.**

### Page 11 Exercise 8c

Positive: **good-tempered, open-minded, easy-going, laid-back**

Negative: **bad-tempered, narrow-minded, absent-minded, tight-fisted, two-faced, strong-willed, self-centred**

## 1 Colloquial English

### Page 12 Exercise Part 1 b

- 1 Be enthusiastic about the job ✓
- 2 Call the interviewer by their first name
- 3 Ask questions about the job ✓
- 4 Ask questions about the salary ✓
- 5 Include a photograph on your CV

- 6 Write a good cover letter ✓
- 7 Check everything is correct on your CV ✓
- 8 Dress appropriately
- 9 Be prepared for the interview ✓
- 10 Arrive on time ✓

#### Page 12 Part 1 c

- 1 He asks some general questions about their journey to the interview, the weather, or if they have been to Oxford before.
- 2 He asks some general questions about the candidate, their CV, their background.
- 3 information which shows how the candidate meets the criteria for the post, including specific skills and experience they have that is relevant

#### Page 12 Part 2 a

One candidate thought they were being interviewed for a very different job. One candidate started eating a chocolate bar during the interview. One candidate arrived in their tennis clothes.

#### Page 12 Part 2 b

- 1 He could have stopped the interview or carried on.
- 2 She was diabetic and needed to eat something to calm down.
- 3 clothes that are appropriate for the role that they are applying for
- 4 He had forgotten that he had the interview and had come directly from the tennis court in his tennis clothes. He didn't get the job.

#### Page 12 Part 3 a

- 1 How would you describe **Facebook** to your **grandmother**?
- 2 Would you rather fight a horse-sized **duck** or a hundred duck-sized **horses**?

#### Page 12 Part 3 b

- 1 T
- 2 F ('It's not something that I have direct experience of...')
- 3 T
- 4 F (It was to see if candidates had the ability to multitask.)
- 5 F (He would have had to have asked for the question to be repeated and he probably wouldn't have been able to answer immediately.)
- 6 T

#### Page 13 Looking at Language

- 1 demonstrate
- 2 commenced
- 3 viewed
- 4 announced
- 5 appropriate footwear; a lady
- 6 I am aware of
- 7 response

#### Page 13 In the street a

Three people got the job (Jo, Ivan, and Yasuko).

Page 13 In the street b

**Jst** didn't get the job because of his / her age

**I** had their interview the most recently

**Jo** prepared for the interview by assessing how suitable he / she was for the job

**Je** took some medicine to help make him / her feel less nervous

**Y** tried to find out what the company believed in

Page 13 In the street c

1 **head**

2 **match**

3 **followed**

4 **background**

5 **hire**

2A

Page 14 Exercise 1a

choke (v) **to be unable to breathe because the passage to your lungs is blocked**

lean (v) **to bend or move from a vertical position**

burn (n) **an injury or a mark caused by fire, heat or acid**

bleed (v) **to lose blood, especially from a wound or an injury**

press (v) **to push something closely and firmly against something**

wound (n) **a general word for an injury on the body, especially when there is a cut or hole**

treat (v) **to give medical care or attention to a person, an illness, an injury, etc.**

pinch (v) **to hold something tightly between the thumb and finger**

collapse (n) **to fall down (and usually become unconscious), especially because you are very ill / sick**

bandage (n) **a strip of cloth used for tying around a part of the body that has been hurt in order to protect or support it**

Page 15 Exercise 2a

shower /ʃ/: **pressure, rash, unconscious**

jazz /dʒ/: **allergy, bandage**

chess /tʃ/: **choking, temperature**

key /k/: **ache, ankle, stomach**

Page 15 Exercise 2e

antibiotics      operatotion      X-ray

symptom      aspirin      cholesterol

medicine      specialist      injection

emergency      paracetamol      scan

Page 15 Exercise 3a

**His symptoms are headaches, a cough, and a temperature.**  
**The doctor suggests he should wait a few days to see how his symptoms develop.**

Page 15 Exercise 3b

**Doctor** Good morning, Mr Blaine. What's the problem?

**Patient** I<sup>1</sup> **haven't been feeling** well for a few days. I keep getting headaches, and I<sup>2</sup> **ve been coughing** a lot, too. And I have a temperature.

**D** <sup>3</sup>**Have you been taking** anything for the headaches?

**P** Yes, paracetamol. But they don't really help. I read on the internet that headaches can be the first symptom of a brain tumour...

**D** How many tablets <sup>4</sup>**have you taken** so far today?

**P** I took two this morning.

**D** And have you taken your temperature this morning?

**P** Yes. I<sup>5</sup> **ve taken** it five or six times. It's high.

**D** Let me see... Well, your temperature seems to be perfectly normal now.

**P** I think I need a blood test. I <sup>6</sup>**haven't had** one for two months.

**D** Well, Mr Blaine, you know I think we should wait for a few days and see how your symptoms...um...develop. Can you send the next patient in please, nurse?

Page 15 Exercise 3c

**They think he is a hypochondriac.**

Page 15 Exercise 3d

1 Have you *been taking* / *taken* anything for the headaches? ✓

2 How many tablets have you **taken** so far today?

Page 16 Exercise 5b

**Paragraph 1 B Sadly, the problem with Dr Google is that he isn't exactly a comfort in times of crisis.**

**Paragraph 2 E Four hours later I got a diagnosis.**

**Paragraph 3 D Unfortunately, once you have it cyberchondria can be hard to cure.**

**Paragraph 4 C The Microsoft study also revealed another serious problem – that online information often doesn't discriminate between common and very rare conditions.**

**Paragraph 5 A Another problem for cyberchondriacs is that online medical information may be from an unreliable source or be out of date.**

Page 17 Exercise 5C

- 1 **life-threatening**
- 2 **mouth ulcer**
- 3 **alternative remedies**
- 4 **under the weather**
- 5 **cancer**
- 6 **infection**

- 7 heart rate
- 8 surgery
- 9 pulse
- 10 tumour
- 11 miracle cures

Page 17 Exercise 5e

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

Page 17 Exercise 6a

**In general, she thinks it is OK to look up symptoms on health websites, but only if they give reliable information.**

Page 17 Exercise 6b

- 1 An extremely rare skin disease. He was sunburnt.
- 2 the patient's appearance, their blood pressure, their heart rate, and where they live
- 3 websites with online support groups, forums
- 4 i after you've seen the doctor.  
ii a reliable and professional medical website.  
iii have common causes.

**2B**

Page 18 Exercise 1a

**The majority of the adjectives in both groups are negative.**

Page 18 Exercise 2a

**Karoline Bell and Nick Sydney have been made to look old, so that they could experience life as an old person for one month.**

Page 19 Exercise 2d

- 1 People didn't notice them or were rude to them.
- 2 They learnt that old people are just like young people, but with older bodies and with more experience of life.
- 3 They understood old people better and it made them think about getting old themselves.

Page 19 Exercise 2e



- 1 B
- 2 B
- 3 K
- 4 N
- 5 K
- 6 K
- 7 K
- 8 N
- 9 K

### Page 19 Exercise 2f

|                                     |   |                 |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| be prepared                         | 5 | I'm (not) ready |
| loses control of his / her feelings | 2 | breaks down     |
| behave towards you                  | 1 | treat you       |
| solve a problem or do a task        | 4 | deal with       |
| experienced                         | 3 | been through    |

### Page 19 Exercise 3a

- 1
  - a The old have a harder life than the young. ✓
  - b The old people have a harder life than the young people. ✗
  - c Old people have a harder life than young people. ✓
- 2
  - a The man was with a blonde tall Swedish woman. ✗
  - b The man was with a tall Swedish blonde woman. ✗
  - c The man was with a tall blonde Swedish woman. ✓

### Page 20 Exercise 4b

**Liza:** Wear whatever you think **suits you** and makes you **feel good**.

**Adrian:** Dress for **the age you are**, not for **the age you wish you were**.

### Page 20 Exercise 4c

#### Liza

a warm cardigan and slippers: **If you give your granny a warm cardigan and some slippers for her birthday, she will probably want to change them for something more exciting.**

a leather miniskirt: **Jane Fonda, who is in her late 70s, wore one and looked great.**

teenagers: **They try to dress older than they are (maybe to get into pubs and bars).**

women of 30+: **Most try to dress younger than they are.**

very short shorts: **Older women can look a bit ridiculous in very short shorts.**

#### Adrian

men in their 20s who wear blazers and chinos or suits: **Maybe they've just started work and they want their bosses to take them more seriously.**

men in their 30s: **They realize that they can't dress like a teenager any more, but they go to the opposite extreme and buy clothes that their fathers wear.**

### Page 20 Exercise 5a

on your hands and arms: **gloves, rings, a watch, bracelets**  
round your neck: **a scarf, a tie, a necklace, a pendant**  
on your feet: **shoes, boots, socks, trainers, ankle bracelets**  
on your head: **a hat, a cap, a (head)scarf**

### Page 20 Exercise 5c

- 1 get dressed **get undressed**  
short-sleeved **long-sleeved**  
smart **scruffy**  
tight **loose**  
trendy **old-fashioned**
- 2 cycling shorts: **lycra** a sweater: **cotton**  
jeans: **denim** a tie: **silk**  
shoes: **leather** tights: **wool**
- 3 a is too big *It doesn't **fit** me.*  
b looks awful on you *It doesn't **suit** me.*  
c goes perfectly with your trousers *It **matches** my trousers.*
- 4 In what situations do you normally...?  
a try clothes on **when shopping**  
b dress up **to go to a party**  
c hang clothes up **when you get undressed, wash clothes**  
d get changed **when you get back from school / work, get dirty**

### Page 21 Exercise 6a

**/ɪ/ and /ʊ/ are short sounds**  
**/u:/ and /ɜ:/ are long sounds**  
**/aɪ/ and /eɪ/ are diphthongs**

### Page 21 Exercise 6b

boot /u:/ **loose, shoes, suit**  
bull /ʊ/ **hooded, put on, wool**  
fish /ɪ/ **linen, silk, slippers**  
bird /ɜ:/ **fur, shirt, skirt**  
bike /aɪ/ **lycra, striped, tight**  
train /eɪ/ **lace, plain, suede**

## 1&2 Revise and Check

### Page 22 Grammar a

- 1 **about**
- 2 **did**
- 3 **does**
- 4 **Have**
- 5 **been**

Page 22 Grammar b

- 1 the bus leaves
- 2 use
- 3 Don't you
- 4 did call
- 5 the later
- 6 I've had
- 7 I've ever seen!
- 8 a Swiss girl
- 9 the rich
- 10 beautiful Italian leather

Page 22 Vocabulary a

- 1 bad-tempered
- 2 absent-minded
- 3 tight-fisted
- 4 self-confident
- 5 old-fashioned

Page 22 Vocabulary b

- 1 bleed
- 2 swollen
- 3 bandage
- 4 toothache
- 5 rash

Page 22 Vocabulary c

- 1 feel
- 2 sprained
- 3 fainted
- 4 fit
- 5 getting changed

Page 22 Vocabulary d

- 1 plain (The others are a pattern.)
- 2 smart (The others are a type of material.)
- 3 collar (The others are adjectives.)
- 4 lycra (The others are items of clothing.)
- 5 scruffy (The others are positive adjectives.)

Page 22 Vocabulary e

- 1 over
- 2 down

- 3 **throw**
- 4 **up**
- 5 **hang**

Page 22 Pronunciation a

- 1 **ache**
- 2 **suede**
- 3 **striped**
- 4 **wear**
- 5 **cough**

Page 22 Pronunciation b

- 1 **incredibly**
- 2 **big-headed**
- 3 **antibiotics**
- 4 **swimsuit**
- 5 **fashionable**

Page 23 Can You understand this text? a

**Shamans go into a trance and then try to find solutions for people's problems.**

page 23 Can You understand this text? b

- 1 **b solve their health problems**
- 2 **c dealing with their deep emotional problems**
- 3 **b did not initially believe that shamanism could help them**
- 4 **a requires time to work**

Page 23 Can you understand this film?

- 1 **T**
- 2 **F**
- 3 **T**
- 4 **F**
- 5 **T**
- 6 **F**
- 7 **F**
- 8 **T**
- 9 **T**
- 10 **F**

**3A**

Page 24 Exercise 1a

- A 4**  
**B 2**  
**C 3**

**D 1**

Page 24 Exercise 1b

- 1 hand luggage
- 2 overhead compartments
- 3 fasten /'fɑ:sn/
- 4 personal electronic devices
- 5 emergency exits
- 6 life jacket
- 7 inflate

Page 24 Exercise 2b

Is it really worth listening to the safety demonstration telling you how to put your life jacket on?

**Yes, it is. In 1996 when a plane landed in the Indian Ocean some passengers inflated their life jackets when they were in the plane and then they couldn't get out.**

Why is there usually a big mirror when you are going through Customs?

**So that customs officers can look at you from behind the glass and watch your reactions as you walk past.**

Why can you sometimes smell roast chicken in a plane when they are serving you fish?

**Because a bird has crashed into the plane and been burnt in the engine.**

Why do airport staff get annoyed with some passengers who ask for a wheelchair?

**Because some people who don't really need a wheelchair ask for one.**

Page 24 Exercise 2c

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

Page 25 Exercise 3b

- 1 so
- 2 such a
- 3 so
- 4 so
- 5 such
- 6 so many
- 7 so much
- 8 such

Page 26 Exercise 5b

- 1 when the wind changes direction suddenly

- 2 no  
3 Take-off is slightly more dangerous.  
4 yes, some are  
5 confidence  
6 not as stressful as people think  
7 because it's the official language of air traffic control  
8 not many female pilots, but plenty of women air traffic controllers

#### Page 26 Exercise 5c

- 1 sudden changes of wind directions, especially during thunderstorms and typhoons – but it's very unusual  
2 Most turbulence isn't dangerous, just bumpy and uncomfortable. It won't damage the plane. Pilots try to avoid it, but it can happen without warning, so keep your seat belt on.  
3 Both are dangerous (the critical eight minutes – three minutes after take-off and five before landing), but take-off is a bit more dangerous than landing, especially if there is a problem just before the plane goes into the air. The pilot may only have one minute to abort take-off.  
4 Yes, especially ones with mountains or in countries with older more basic equipment. Only very experienced pilots are allowed to land at these airports and sometimes have to practise on a simulator first.  
5 An air traffic controller needs to be a self-confident person – sure of himself and of the decisions he makes.  
6 In general, it isn't as stressful as people think. There are stressful moments, but you are too busy to feel stressed.  
7 Because it's the official language of air traffic control, e.g. *cleared for take-off*. Pilots and air traffic controllers need to understand each other, especially in an emergency, so they need good clear English. There have been accidents because of misunderstandings caused by incorrect pronunciation.  
8 There are a lot of female air traffic controllers although it isn't 50–50. There are some female pilots, but most pilots are men.

#### Page 26 Exercise 6a

An emergency announcement saying the plane had to make an emergency landing on water was played by mistake.

#### Page 26 Exercise 6b

At 11.35 on January 13th 2012 British Airways flight BA 0206 <sup>1</sup>**took off** from Miami to London. It had been flying for about three hours, and was over the Atlantic, when suddenly a voice <sup>2</sup>**came out** of the loudspeakers: 'This is an emergency announcement. We may shortly have to make an emergency landing on water.'  
Immediately panic <sup>3</sup>**broke out**. One passenger on the flight said, 'My wife and I looked at each other and we feared the worst. We imagined that we were about to crash into the Atlantic. It was awful. Everybody <sup>4</sup>**was screaming**.'  
But about 30 seconds later the cabin crew started to run up and down the aisle saying that the message <sup>5</sup>**had been played** by accident, and that everything was OK. By this time a lot

of the passengers were in tears, and <sup>6</sup>**were trying** to get their life jackets out from under their seats.

Another passenger said, 'The captain didn't even say anything about it until just before we started to land and even then he didn't explain what <sup>7</sup>**had happened**. It was very traumatic. Everybody was terrified. I can't think of anything worse than being told your plane's about to crash. It <sup>8</sup>**was** the worst experience of my life.'

Later a British Airways spokesman <sup>9</sup>**said**, 'A pre-recorded emergency announcement was activated by error on our flight from Miami to Heathrow. We would like to apologize to passengers on this flight.'

### Page 26 Exercise 6c

**had flown** (The pilot flew this route many times before this particular flight.)

**had been flying** (The flight started three hours before the announcement was made.)

### Page 26 Exercise 6e

#### Possible answers

- 1 The police stopped the driver because he...  
**...was drunk.**  
**...wasn't wearing a seat belt.**  
**...had gone through a red traffic light.**  
**...had been using his mobile phone.**
- 2 I couldn't sleep last night because...  
**...it was very hot.**  
**...I was feeling stressed.**  
**...I had drunk too much coffee after dinner.**  
**...I had been watching a scary film.**

### Page 27 Exercise 7a

| /u:/ boot                   | /ɪ/ fish  | /ɔ:/ horse  | /ɜ:/ bird                   | /əʊ/ phone  | /ʌ/ up                      | /e/ egg  | /ei/ train                                 |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| <b>flew</b><br><b>threw</b> | <b>hid</b><br><b>driven</b><br><b>hidden</b><br><b>ridden</b><br><b>written</b> | <b>caught</b><br><b>fought</b><br><b>thought</b><br><b>fallen</b> | <b>heard</b><br><b>hurt</b> | <b>drove</b><br><b>rode</b><br><b>told</b><br><b>wrote</b><br><b>flown</b><br><b>thrown</b> | <b>become</b><br><b>cut</b> | <b>fell</b><br><b>held</b><br><b>kept</b><br><b>left</b><br><b>read</b><br><b>said</b><br><b>slept</b> | <b>became</b><br><b>lay</b><br><b>lain</b> |

### 3B

#### Page 28 Exercise 1a

- A **Hooligans**
- B **Revenge is sweet**
- C **Generation gap**
- D **The story of my life**

### Page 29 Exercise 1b

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Time    | now, suddenly                             |
| Manner  | aggressively, bitterly, angrily, normally |
| Degree  | extremely, slightly                       |
| Comment | unfortunately                             |

### Page 29 Exercise 1c

- 1 He speaks French and Spanish **fluently**.
- 2 I **hardly ever** use public transport.
- 3 I thought I'd lost my phone, but **fortunately** it was in my bag.
- 4 It's **extremely** important that you arrive on time.
- 5 As soon as I know, I'll tell you **straightaway**.

### Page 29 Exercise 1e

- 1 **had just gone.**
- 2 **suddenly the electricity went off / there was a power cut / the lights suddenly went out, etc.**
- 3 **luckily he found it in his pocket.**
- 4 **they hardly know / knew each other.**
- 5 **it was raining (so) hard, etc.**
- 6 **he spoke / was speaking incredibly fast / quickly.**

### Page 29 Exercise 2a

**It is about a teacher who had to stay up late preparing an exam.**

### Page 29 Exercise 2b

- a **hard = needing a lot of effort, hardly = almost not**  
b **near = close, nearly = almost**

### Page 29 Exercise 3a

|                   |                                 |                      |                  |                   |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <u>actually</u>   | <u>almost</u>                   | <u>apparently</u>    | <u>basically</u> | <u>definitely</u> |
| <u>even</u>       | <u>eventually</u>               | <u>fortunately</u>   | <u>gradually</u> | <u>ideally</u>    |
| <u>incredibly</u> | <u>luckily</u> <u>obviously</u> | <u>unfortunately</u> |                  |                   |

### Page 30 Exercise 6a

- 1 **She wants Stan to take her to a shooting range. She wants to learn to shoot a gun to protect herself.**
- 2 **Because he had been trying to persuade her for a week to learn how to protect herself.**
- 3 **She had been robbed in the (Mulberry Street Shopping Center) car park.**
- 4 **Why does the writer say about Susan 'She was right, of course, except about the hard earned part.'?**



5 Because Susan was very lazy and didn't work hard.

#### Page 31 Exercise 6b

- 1 at the shooting range / at Target Shooting Range
- 2 She enjoys it. She feels like an actor in a western.
- 3 A little old lady carrying a shopping bag in one hand and a handbag in the other
- 4 A person who looks strong and whose hands are empty
- 5 They should walk confidently with their head up and shoulders back. They should swing their arms and not carry a lot of packages. They should carry their bag under their arm or hold it tightly with both hands.
- 6 A mugger wears dark clothes and hides in bushes.
- 7 To scream loudly and run fast, and how keys and nail scissors could be used as weapons
- 8 Stan is surprised at how confident and strong Susan is after the training.

#### Page 31 Exercise 6c

- 1 It made her feel ready for anything.
- 2 The scene of the crime' is where she was robbed, i.e. the Mulberry Street Shopping Center car park.
- 3 She thought about what she had learnt on the self-defence course.

## 2&3 Colloquial English

#### Page 32 The Interview Part 1 b

*Warrior Scarlet* was her favourite book when she was a child.  
Her mother read *Little House on the Prairie* to her brother.  
Her father read *Mouse House* to her when she was a child.  
*Northern Lights* is a classic book by Philip Pullman, who is her favourite children's writer.

#### Page 32 The Interview Part 1 c

- 1 F (She reads it once a year.)
- 2 T
- 3 F (She doesn't think her mother read to her and can only remember her father reading one book to her aloud.)
- 4 F (He loved reading aloud and was very happy to do it when he came home from work.)
- 5 T

#### Page 32 The Interview Part 2 a

- 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 B

#### Page 32 The Interview Exercise 2 b

- 1 **finding the right book**
- 2 **often**
- 3 **should**
- 4 **children; parents**
- 5 **shouldn't**

Page 33 Children's books Part 3 a

- 1 **both**
- 2 **no**
- 3 **yes**

Page 33 Children's books Part 3 b

- 1 **She is referring to paper books and e-books.**
- 2 **When television first started, people said that children would stop reading and watch TV.**
- 3 **reading and listening to music at the same time**
- 4 **It's harder to find time to get absorbed in a book as you always have other things you have to do.**
- 5 **She means that you suddenly get a feeling that you must know how the story finishes and that you will carry on reading until you do.**

Page 33 Looking at language

- 2 **actually**
- 3 **I mean**
- 4 **all right**
- 5 **sort of**
- 6 **you know**

Page 33 In the street a

**L** *Northern Lights*

**C** *The Famous Five*

**S** *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*

**C** *Dear Zoo*

**L** The Roald Dahl books

Page 33 In the street b

**L** had favourite authors rather than favourite books

**S** heard his favourite book before reading it

**L** identified with a particular situation rather than specific characters

**S** identified with naughty children in general

**C** liked a book because it was about something he / she wasn't allowed to have

**L** liked an author's books especially because of the pictures in them

Page 33 In the street c

- 1 **fact**
- 2 **quite**
- 3 **aloud**
- 4 **trouble**

5      **dive**

**4A**

Page 34 Exercise 1b

**Eco-guilt is what people feel when they do something that they know they shouldn't do because it is bad for the environment.**

Page 35 Exercise 2c

- a      **will have installed, will have been banned, will have disappeared, will have risen, will have closed, will have disappeared**  
b      **will be recycling, will be driving, will be running out, will be getting, will be having**

Page 36 Exercise 3b

**The article was written in the autumn, in the first week of October.  
An Indian summer is warm weather in October or November.**

Page 36 Exercise 3c

- 1      **F (Line 1: ...in 1758...when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather...Not much has changed.)**  
2      **T (Line 10: ...there was a sense of both delight at the lovely hot weather and worry about the threat of global warming.)**  
3      **T (Line 14: ...the Met Office ruled that it couldn't be properly called an Indian summer, which only occurs...in October and November.)**  
4      **F (Line 19: In Britain, until around the end of the First World War, late heatwaves were known as 'St Martin's summers'...)**  
5      **T (Line 26: 'Britons need weather-talk to help us overcome our reserve,' explains Kate Fox.)**  
6      **T (Line 32: 'There's nothing personal about it,' he wrote. 'It gives away no secrets...')**

Page 37 Exercise 4b

- 1      **showers**  
2      **heat**  
3      **mild**  
4      **warm**  
5      **flood**  
6      **drought**  
7      **humid**  
8      **world**

Page 37 Exercise 5a

- Speaker 3**      was both frightened and excited by the weather  
**Speaker 2**      got quite stressed because of the weather  
**Speaker 1**      really enjoyed themselves in spite of the bad weather

Page 37 Exercise 5b

|                              | Speaker 1   | Speaker 2  | Speaker 3  |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| When did it happen?          | <b>on New Year's Eve 2010</b>                         | <b>in the summer of 2003</b>   | <b>in October 1987</b>   |
| Where were they at the time? | <b>in a pub in Yorkshire, in the north of England</b> | <b>in London</b>   | <b>at school in Kent, in the south-east of England</b>   |
| What kind of weather was it? | <b>a snowstorm</b>                                    | <b>a heatwave</b>  | <b>a hurricane</b>   |
| What happened as a result?   | <b>They got stuck in the pub for two days.</b>        | <b>The little girl's party was at her father's surgery as it had air-conditioning.</b> | <b>A tree fell and broke a window. 15 million trees were blown down in the UK and 18 people were killed.</b> |

**4B**

Page 38 Exercise 1b

**Three people see themselves as risk takers (two women and one man).**

Page 38 Exercise 1c

- 1 Speaker 2**
- 2 Speaker 1**
- 3 Speaker 3**
- 4 Speaker 6**
- 5 Speaker 4**
- 6 Speaker 5**

Page 38 Exercise 1d

- Speaker 1** would risk changing her appearance, e.g. her hairstyle, and she'd take risks when travelling.
- Speaker 2** takes risks doing things he enjoys, e.g. skiing or cycling. He wouldn't take a risk if he didn't get any pleasure out of it.
- Speaker 3** wouldn't risk going to a restaurant without having booked in advance. She would never risk buying clothes online.
- Speaker 4** wouldn't risk walking home or get a taxi alone at night. She would risk bungee jumping or paragliding.
- Speaker 5** goes mountain climbing, but he doesn't think it is risky. His biggest risk was leaving a job after 20 years and setting up his own company.
- Speaker 6** drives fast, takes risks with money, and went on a balloon ride.

Page 39 Exercise 2a

- 1 **B he'll be furious.**
- 2 **D make sure you look right and then left.**
- 3 **C I'm going to buy a car.**
- 4 **G we're calling off the match.**
- 5 **F we can start looking for hotels.**
- 6 **E she'll have forgotten she borrowed it.**
- 7 **H I won't be going to work.**
- 8 **A you'll have lost ten kilos by Christmas.**

Page 39 Exercise 2b

- a) **any present tense, i.e. present simple, present continuous, or present perfect**
- b) **any future form, e.g. *will*, *going to*, present continuous (with future meaning), future perfect, future continuous, or an imperative**

Page 39 Exercise 2c

- b) **They refer to things which always happen.**

Page 39 Exercise 3a

- 1 A If we rent a house in the mountains, will you come skiing with us?  
**B I'll tell you as soon as I know my plans.** How much do you think it'll cost?  
A **If six of us go, it won't be too expensive.**  
B Well, I'll have to check my dates first.  
A OK, but **we'll have to book soon if we want to get somewhere nice.**
- 2 A How will I find you at the theatre?  
**B I'll be waiting by the ticket office when you get there.**  
A **What will you do if I'm late?** I don't finish work until 7.00.  
B I'll wait for you until 7.20 and then I'll go to my seat.  
A **Well, give me my ticket in case I get there at the last minute.**

Page 39 Exercise 3b

- A If we rent a flat in the mountains, will you come skiing with us?  
B I'll tell you as soon as I know my plans. How much do you think it'll cost?  
A If six of us go, it won't be too expensive.  
B Well, I'll have to check my dates first.  
A OK, but we'll have to book soon if we want to get somewhere nice.
- A How will I find you at the theatre?  
B I'll be waiting by the ticket office when you get there.  
A What will you do if I'm late? I don't finish work until 7.00.  
B I'll wait for you until 7.20 and then I'll go to my seat.  
A Well, give me my ticket in case I get there at the last minute.

Page 40 Exercise 4b

- 1 **They can attend a speedaholics course or get points on their licence.**
- 2 **They learn that speeding is a huge risk, which may cause their death.**

Page 40 Exercise 4c

- 1 C programmes used to treat alcoholics and drug addicts
- 2 D although other people get injured and even die, 'It's not going to happen to me'
- 3 A the speeders are asked to explain why they were stopped and to give details of any accidents they've had
- 4 E the class to write down their worst experience on the road, their potential risk areas, and what they need to remember to keep themselves alive
- 5 B so before leaving, each of them is given a metal key ring engraved with a cross-section of a head inside a helmet

Page 41 Exercise 5b

- 1 a a pedestrian
- 2 c drive too fast
- 3 b four times
- 4 b Friday afternoon
- 5 c very near your house
- 6 c country roads
- 7 a minor accidents
- 8 c under 25

Page 41 Exercise 5c

- 1 Being a pedestrian or a jogger is more dangerous than being a driver. People have more accidents at home and at work than on the road.
- 2 Most fatal accidents happen because people break the law. The most frequent cause is driving too fast.
- 3 By day a driver can see about 500 yards ahead, but at night it is much worse – maybe as little as 120 yards.
- 4 Statistics show that more accidents in the UK happen on a Friday between four and six in the afternoon. People are finishing work for the week and are rushing home to start their weekend. Their mind may already be on what they are planning to do and they may not be concentrating 100% on the road.
- 5 Sixty per cent of accidents happen within two miles from where we live. The most common kind of accident is crashing into a parked car near our home. Drivers concentrate less well when they driving on roads they know.
- 6 You are twice as likely to have an accident on a country road as a road in town. Drivers think it is safer to break the speed limit on these roads because they are quieter.
- 7 Men take too many unnecessary risks when they're driving. Women are generally much more careful drivers.
- 8 This is the age when drivers have very little experience of driving and it's also the age when they are most likely to drive too fast and take unnecessary risks.

Page 41 Exercise 6a

take out insurance      to pay for a service (here to be insured when you're on holiday)

taking risks... to do something dangerous even though you know that something bad could happen as a result  
very seriously to think that something is important and needs your attention

*Take out* is a phrasal verb.

Page 41 Exercise 6b

Expressions with *take*

- 1 A look after
- 2 H make use of an opportunity
- 3 C participate in
- 4 D happen
- 5 F do sth slowly, not in a hurry
- 6 I think about sb / sth when you are making a decision

Phrasal verbs with *take*

- 7 G be similar to sb
- 8 E 1 (*for planes*) leave the ground; 2 (*for clothes*) remove
- 9 B begin a new activity

Page 41 Exercise 6c

- 1 after
- 2 care of
- 3 your time
- 4 advantage of
- 5 part in
- 6 up
- 7 place
- 8 into account?

### 3&4 Revise and check

Page 42 Grammar a

- 1 had already landed. (a)
- 2 checked in. (c)
- 3 had been flying(a)
- 4 such a (b)
- 5 speaks English fluently. (a)
- 6 I've nearly finished. (c)
- 7 was seriously injured (c)
- 8 will soon have done (a)
- 9 you've finished (c)
- 10 I'm not going to go. (b)

Page 42 Grammar b

- 1 'll / will be lying
- 2 will (already) have started
- 3 has landed / lands.
- 4 drink
- 5 finish / 've finished

#### Page 42 Vocabulary a

- 1 gate
- 2 baggage reclaim
- 3 aisle
- 4 turbulence
- 5 jet lag

#### Page 42 Vocabulary b

- 1 Gina and I haven't seen each other much **lately**.
- 2 Our hotel has a great view! We can **even** see the Eiffel Tower!
- 3 I've been working too **hard** lately.
- 4 How much **luggage** are you going to take?
- 5 I love all pasta, but **especially** lasagne.

#### Page 42 Vocabulary c

- 1 blew
- 2 dropped
- 3 poured
- 4 got
- 5 took

#### Page 42 Vocabulary d

- 1 blizzard (**The others relate to wind.**)
- 2 chilly (**The others relate to hot temperatures.**)
- 3 damp (**The others are nouns.**)
- 4 bright (**The others relate to cold temperatures.**)
- 5 drought (**The others relate to storms.**)

#### Page 42 Vocabulary e

- 1 We checked **in** as soon as we got to the airport.
- 2 The most dangerous moment during a flight is when the plane is taking **off** or landing.
- 3 I've decided to take **up** running. I need to lose some weight.
- 4 Who do you take **after** most in your family?
- 5 The final will take **place** in Stockholm next Saturday.

#### Page 43 Pronunciation a

- 1 **hardly**
- 2 **clear**



- 3 lounge
- 4 humid
- 5 trolley

Page 43 Pronunciation b

- 1 eventually
- 2 gradually
- 3 especially
- 4 passenger
- 5 hurricane

Page 43 Can you understand this text? a

**No. There are a dozen professionals and a handful of people who have ever tried it.**

Page 43 Can you understand this text? b

- 1 **D**
- 2 **E**
- 3 **A**
- 4 **F**
- 5 **C**

**Sentence B is not needed**

Page 43 Can you understand this film?

- 1 **quarter**
- 2 **more extreme.**
- 3 **wettest**
- 4 **mild**
- 5 **economy; politics.**
- 6 **cold weather.**
- 7 **spring; summer.**
- 8 **revolution.**
- 9 **artists**
- 10 **storm**

**5A**

Page 44 Exercise 1b

- 1 **The key to survival is to slow down and divide the challenges into small tasks, one goal at a time, one decision at a time.**
- 2 **When faced with an emergency 80% of people freeze, 10% lose control, and 10% keep calm.**
- 3 **The other important factor is knowing the right thing to do in a crisis.**

Page 44 Exercise 1c

- 2     **stunned**
- 3     **challenge**
- 4     **bewildered**
- 5     **rational**
- 6     **overcome**
- 7     **keep calm**
- 8     **manageable tasks**

Page 44 Exercise 1e

- 2     **c pay attention and also read the safety information in the seat pocket**
- 3     **a I'd stay where I was and wait to be rescued.**
- 4     **c I'd lock myself in a room and call the police.**

Page 45 Exercise 2a

**overwhelmed, stunned, bewildered**

Page 45 Exercise 3a

- 1     A Hi, Sue. What's the matter?  
B I've just been robbed! Please come quickly. I'm **desperate**.
- 2     A You weren't **offended** by what I said, were you?  
B Yes, actually I was.
- 3     A What did you think of the film?  
B To be honest, I was a bit **disappointed**.
- 4     A What don't you understand in the report?  
B I'm just completely **bewildered** by so many facts and figures.
- 5     A Were you surprised to hear that the boss is leaving?  
B I was **astonished**. I really wasn't expecting it.
- 6     A So can you come to dinner next week?  
B Yes, we'd be **delighted** to.
- 7     A How did your parents react when you told them you and Susan had separated?  
B They were **devastated**.
- 8     A How did you feel when you heard the news?  
B I was absolutely **horrified**. It was such an awful accident.
- 9     A So do you like the watch?  
B I love it. I'm completely **overwhelmed** – I don't know what to say!

Page 46 Exercise 4b

- 1     **Their plan was to go into the rainforest for seven days and visit an undiscovered Indian village, then raft (= travel on a small boat usually made of wood) back down the river. After seven days they still hadn't found the village and there were tensions in the group, so they decided to turn around and go back to Apolo, their starting point.**
- 2     a the three men and the guide  
      **Karl (the guide) didn't seem to know where the village was.**  
      b Kevin and Marcus  
      **Marcus was complaining about everything, especially his feet.**

**3** Because Kevin still wanted to raft, as they had originally planned, but didn't want Marcus to come. He persuaded Yossi to join him.

**4** Which pair would *you* have chosen to go with? Why?

**Students' own answers**

**5** How would you have felt if you had been in Marcus's situation?

**Students' own answers**

Page 46 Exercise 4c Part 1

**1** They went faster and faster, and then hit a rock. Kevin swam to land, but Yossi was swept away.

**2** He swam to the river bank and found their backpack with a lot of important and useful things in it, e.g. the map.

Page 46 Exercise 4c Part 2

**3** Kevin – desperate, responsible for what had happened to Yossi. Yossi – quite optimistic, sure he would find Kevin.

**4** Yossi woke up and found a jaguar looking at him, but he managed to scare it away (by setting fire to insect repellent with a cigarette lighter).

Page 46 Exercise 4c Part 3

**5** Because he was exhausted and starving. Then he found a footprint which he thought was Kevin's, but eventually he realized it was his own. He had been walking around in a circle.

Page 46 Exercise 4c Part 4

**6** He had been looking for Yossi.

**7** He decided to save himself.

**8** He had floated down the river on a log and had been rescued by two Bolivian hunters, who hunted in that part of the rainforest once a year.

Page 47 Exercise 4c Part 5

**9** He asked the Bolivian army to look for Yossi.

**10** Because the plane had to fly too high and the forest was too dense. They couldn't see anything.

**11** He paid a local man to take him in his boat to look for Yossi.

Page 47 Exercise 4c Part 6

**12** For nearly three weeks. He was starving, exhausted, and slowly losing his mind.

**13** He thought it was a bee, but in fact it was the engine of the boat Kevin was in.

Page 47 Exercise 5a

**1** were; got lost

**2** 'd call; wouldn't confront

**3** had been

**4** would have died

Page 47 Exercise 5b

**3 and 4 refer to a hypothetical situation in the past.**

**1 and 2 refers to a hypothetical situation in the present or future.**

**5B**

Page 49 Exercise 2a

- 1      infuriates**
- 2      frustrated**
- 3      embarrassing**
- 4      exhausting**
- 5      disappointed**
- 6      amazes**
- 7      terrifying**
- 8      inspired**
- 9      confuse**
- 10     thrilled**

Page 49 Exercise 2c

- 2      stressful.**
- 3      scary.**
- 4      delightful**
- 5      offensive**

Page 50 Exercise 3b

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

Page 50 Exercise 3c

- 1      three quarters**
- 2      two thirds**
- 3      a quarter**

Page 50 Exercise 3e

- 1      ‘Having taken up smoking’**
- 2      ‘Not having saved enough money’**
- 3      ‘Not having done more exercise or eaten more healthily’**
- 4      ‘Not keeping in touch with friends’**
- 5      ‘Not having travelled more and seen more of the world’**

Page 51 Exercise 4b

- 1 I wish I'd travelled more when I had the time.
- 2 There's nothing that I wish was different about my life.
- 3 I wish I'd stayed on at university.
- 4 I wish I'd married my ex.
- 5 I really wish I hadn't wasted all that money on cigarettes.
- 6 I wish there was a song called *Je regrette tout*.

Sentences 1, 3, 4, and 5 are the past perfect and refer to the past.  
Sentences 2 and 6 are the past simple and refer to the present.

- 1 I wish I hadn't eaten two pieces of cake.
- 2 I wish I'd gone to university.
- 3 I wish it wasn't my turn to cook tonight.
- 4 I wish I knew where we were.
- 5 I wish we didn't have to go your parents for dinner.
- 6 I wish I'd bought those shoes I saw in the sales.

#### Page 51 Exercise 5c

- 1 D
- 2 C
- 3 F
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 E

#### Page 51 Exercise 6a

- Speaker 1 E  
Speaker 2 F  
Speaker 3 B  
Speaker 4 C  
Speaker 5 A

**Sentence D is not needed**

#### Page 51 Exercise 6b

- 1 'I really fancied her.' – **He was attracted to the girl.**  
'Now it's too late.' – **It's too late because the girl who he was too afraid to chat up is now engaged to be married.**
- 2 'Someone has to say to you that you really don't have to do this.' – **This is what her sister said on the way to her wedding.**  
'I spent the next 15 years trying to get out of it.' – **This is how long it took her to get divorced.**

- 3 the Russian Revolution – **Her (Polish) grandmother was in Russia during the revolution and met many interesting people (painters, writers). Her granddaughter wishes she could have talked to her about this time.**  
old letters – **By reading her old letters the granddaughter is finding out about her life.**
- 4 ‘It was a crazy idea and totally out of character’ – **The man was normally very honest.**  
‘in the long run it was probably a good thing’ – **He realizes now that in the end it probably had a positive effect on his life because he never stole anything again.**
- 5 ‘My parents were really keen for me to change’ – **Her parents wanted her to go to a better school.**  
‘but I was totally against the idea’ – **At the time she didn’t want to change schools.**

## 4&5 Colloquial English

### Page 52 The Interview Part 1b

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

### Page 52 The Interview Part 1c

- 2 **Jeremy Irons keeps things a long time until they are worn out, e.g. jumpers, car. He doesn’t like waste.**
- 4 **Vangelis is Jeremy’s friend.**
- 6 **She spent a year talking to people – communities and experts.**

### Page 52 The Interview Part 2a

- 1 **trying not to make it too depressing**
- 2 **water pollution**

### Page 52 The Interview Part 2b

- 1 **wonderful**
- 2 **ruined**
- 3 **cheerful**
- 4 **solution**
- 5 **plastic**
- 6 **food**

### Page 53 Waste Part 3a

- 1 **She tries not to blame one person.**
- 2 **because San Francisco shows that zero waste can be achieved on a big scale**
- 3 **no**

### Page 53 Waste Part 3b

- 1 They have four different bins and signs on the wall of what goes into each bin, so it's very easy to recycle.
- 2 She spent a lot of time with her grandparents when she was growing up. They taught her not to waste anything as they had lived through the war.
- 3 She still rides the bike she got when she was 15.

#### Page 53 Looking at Language

- 1 **Actually**
- 2 **Obviously**
- 3 **Amazingly**
- 4 **generally**
- 5 **strangely**
- 6 **sadly**
- 7 **Unfortunately**

#### Page 53 In the street a

**Jo has the most positive attitude.**

#### Page 53 In the street b

**Jo, J** thinks the government should offer money for recycling and producing less rubbish

**P** thinks it's up to people themselves to realize that it's worth recycling

**S** thinks the government should provide more containers for recycling

**J** thinks the government should do more to show people why recycling is good for the environment

#### Page 53 In the street c

- 1 **excuse**
- 2 **financial**
- 3 **long way**
- 4 **kinds of stuff.'**
- 5 **mindset**

### 6A

#### Page 54 Exercise 1a

- 1 **a cello**
- 2 **drums**
- 3 **a soprano**
- 4 **a bass guitar**
- 5 **an orchestra**
- 6 **a saxophone**
- 7 **a flute**
- 8 **a conductor**
- 9 **a choir**
- 10 **a keyboard**
- 11 **a violin**

#### Page 54 Exercise 1d

cello                      concerto                      mezzo-soprano

orchestra      choir                  chorus                  microphone    rhythm                  symphony  
ballet                  encore                  genre

### Page 54 Exercise 1e

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| From Italian | <b>barista, cappuccino, graffiti, macchiato, paparazzi, villa</b>                 |
| From Greek   | <b>architecture, hypochondriac, philosophy, photograph, psychic, psychologist</b> |
| From French  | <b>bouquet, chauffeur, chef, chic, croissant</b>                                  |

### Page 55 Exercise 3b

**Before getting his new hearing aid, Austin Chapman had never heard music. He went on the internet and asked for suggestions of what to listen to. Someone on the site reddit.com wrote that introducing Austin to music is like introducing music to an alien since we imagine that aliens would never have heard any music either.**

### Page 55 Exercise 3c

- 1        profoundly (line 1)**
- 2        make a fool of themselves (line 2)**
- 3        moved to tears (line 4)**
- 4        with no great expectations (line 7)**
- 5        a cacophony (line 9)**

### Page 55 Exercise 3d

**whir = a continuous low sound, for example the sound made by the regular movement of a machine or the wings of a bird**  
**hum = a low continuous sound, for example which people can make when they sing a tune with their mouths almost shut**  
**clacking = if two hard objects clack, they make a short loud sound when they hit each other**

### Page 55 Exercise 3e

- 1        The *Lacrimosa* is the first piece of music Austin listened to. It made him cry.**
- 2        After *Lacrimosa* his friends played all these bands and singers.**
- 3        Someone on the reddit.com website told Austin to start with classical music and then move on to music from the fifties.**
- 4        Austin decided to listen to music from each decade and he started with Guillaume de Machaut's *Agnus Dei*.**
- 5        Austin isn't keen on country music as he thinks it is too depressing.**
- 6        This is his favourite piece for the time being.**
- 7        These are two pieces of music he is also keen on.**
- 8        He hasn't listened to them yet.**
- 9        This is still his favourite sound. It makes him feel peaceful.**

### Page 56 Exercise 4b

- 1        to make us remember important moments in the past, e.g. when we met someone for the first time**
- 2        to help us to change activities, e.g. we play a certain kind of music to prepare us to go out in the evening (another kind to relax us when we get home from work)**



- 3 to intensify **the emotion that we are feeling**, e.g. **if we are sad, we play sad music to make us even sadder (if we are feeling angry, we play angry music to make us angrier; we play romantic music to make a romantic dinner more romantic)**

#### Page 56 Exercise 4c

Three important human emotions

2 **sadness**

3 **anger**

How we feel affects the way we speak, e.g.

2 **sad – speak more slowly / lower**

3 **angry – raise voice / shout**

Music copies this, e.g.

2 **slow music with falling pitches makes us feel sad**

3 **loud music with irregular rhythms makes us feel angry**

Examples (pieces of music)

Music that makes us feel

1 happy, e.g. **Beethoven's Seventh Symphony**

2 angry, e.g. **Mars from The Planets by Holst**

3 sad, e.g. **Albinoni's Adagio for strings.**

This is especially exploited in...**film soundtracks, e.g. the shower scene in Psycho (nothing is happening, but the music makes it terrifying).**

#### Page 57 Exercise 5b

1 **remember**

2 **hearing**

3 **to go; to make**

#### Page 57 Exercise 5c

1 **Remembering the past**

2 **Something for the future**

## 6B

#### Page 58 Exercise 1b

**Speaker 1:** He is a Spanish man living in the UK. He has problems getting to sleep and wakes up when he is asleep because his bedroom isn't dark enough. He prefers to sleep in complete darkness with closed blinds (which he always used to do in Spain), but his English wife doesn't. Their room has thin curtains, which don't keep out all the light. His wife would feel claustrophobic with thicker curtains.

**Speaker 2:** He is a police officer and has to work shifts (one week nights, the next week days). When he works at night he feels tired, but then he can't get to sleep when he gets home because it's too noisy and everybody else is getting up. Just when his body gets used to working nights, it's time to change to working during the day.

**Speaker 3:** She travels to New York very often for work and suffers from jet lag because of the time difference. When she arrives it's evening for her, but it's one o'clock local time, so when it is her bed time, she still has to work and go out for dinner. When she finally gets to bed, she wakes up in the night because her body clock is still on UK time. So she feels tired the next day. By the time she gets used to New

York time, it's time to go home, but flying home (West to East) is worse – she arrives home in the morning UK time, but it is night for her body.

Page 58 Exercise 2a

- 1 I usually did this in the past.
- 3 It's a problem for me because it hasn't become a habit yet.
- 2 It's not a problem for me because it is now a habit.

- a) After *used to* the verb which follows is in the infinitive without *to*.  
b) After *be / get used to* the verb which follows is in the *-ing* form (because *to* is a preposition here, not an infinitive).

Page 58 Exercise 3b

- 1 I'm not used to sleeping on such a hard bed.
- 2 I'll never get used to living alone.
- 3 Did you use to sleep a lot when you were a teenager?

Page 59 Exercise 4b

- 1 T (Line 6: A lucid dream is one in which we are aware that we are dreaming.)
- 2 F (Line 7: In a lucid dream, the dreamer is sometimes able to control or influence what is happening to them...)
- 3 T (Line 12: Gamers spend hours a day in a virtual reality and they are used to controlling their game environments, and this seems to help them to do the same when they are dreaming.)
- 4 T (Line 17: Some experts believe that we have nightmares to help us practise for life-threatening situations in a safe environment.)
- 5 F (Line 19: Since video gamers already practise those (life-threatening) situations regularly in games...video gamers may have less need of nightmares.)
- 6 T (Line 25: When they – a gamer – have a frightening experience in a dream they don't run away like most of us do, they turn round and fight back.)

Page 59 Exercise 4d

- 1 syndrome
- 2 loyal
- 3 deep
- 4 century
- 5 nightfall
- 6 pray
- 7 gamer
- 8 lucid
- 9 turn round

Page 60 Exercise 5b

Robert cooks in the middle of the night **because he cooks when sleepwalking**.  
He cooks **all sorts of things**, e.g. omelettes, spaghetti bolognese, chips, etc.  
It is a problem because **he doesn't know he is doing it and it could be dangerous**.

Page 60 Exercise 5c

Mr Wood, who is <sup>1</sup>55 years old and a retired <sup>2</sup>chef, has been a sleepwalker for more than 40 years.

‘The first time it happened I was <sup>3</sup>14’, he said. ‘My parents heard me wandering downstairs in the middle of the night. Now I get up <sup>4</sup>four or five times a week and these days I usually head for the kitchen, although on other occasions I have also turned on the television very loudly and even filled <sup>5</sup>the bath with water.’

His wife Eleanor says that she often wakes up in the night when she hears her husband cooking downstairs. She has seen him laying the table and caught him making <sup>6</sup>omelettes and spaghetti bolognese and even frying <sup>7</sup>chips. The couple say that because of Mr Wood’s sleepwalking they only get a few hours’ sleep a night and are getting worried that Robert could start a <sup>8</sup>fire without realizing. ‘I really am asleep and have no idea I am getting up,’ said Mr Wood.

Mrs Wood says that although the food her husband cooks when asleep looks lovely, she has never eaten it. ‘Every night, I think “Is Rob going to cook tonight?”. The last time he was in the kitchen, he spilt milk all over the place.’

#### Page 60 Exercise 5e

- 1 T
- 2 F (It isn’t easy to know if someone is sleepwalking as sleepwalkers usually have their eyes open.)
- 3 F (About 18% of the population have a tendency to sleepwalk.)
- 4 T
- 5 T
- 6 F (You can wake a sleepwalker up without any problem.)
- 7 F (Sleepwalkers can hurt themselves – if a sleepwalker is walking around the house, they might trip or fall over a chair, or even fall down stairs.)
- 8 T
- 9 T
- 10 F (Sleepwalking is an excuse if you commit a crime – a man killed his mother-in-law whilst sleepwalking. The man was charged with murder, but he was found not guilty.)

#### Page 61 Exercise 6a

- 2 yawn.
- 3 set; alarm
- 4 pillow
- 5 duvet; sheets; blankets
- 6 fall asleep
- 7 snore
- 8 nightmares
- 9 oversleep
- 10 keep you awake
- 11 insomnia
- 12 sleeping tablets
- 13 siesta; nap
- 14 log
- 15 jet-lagged
- 16 fast asleep

#### 5&6 Revise and Check

Page 62 Grammar a

- 1 hadn't found
- 2 didn't work
- 3 wouldn't have gone
- 4 wouldn't be
- 5 used to driving
- 6 to have
- 7 to getting up
- 8 I could speak
- 9 I'd learnt to play
- 10 you wouldn't leave

Page 62 Grammar b

- 1 meeting
- 2 cleaning
- 3 to get
- 4 not to be
- 5 living

Page 62 vocabulary a

- 1 proud
- 2 homesick
- 3 grateful
- 4 guilty
- 5 stunned

Page 62 vocabulary b

- 1 exhausting
- 2 shocked
- 3 embarrassed
- 4 stressful
- 5 annoys
- 6 disappointing
- 7 amazes
- 8 horrified
- 9 offensive
- 10 scary

Page 62 vocabulary c

- 1 a conductor
- 2 a band / a choir
- 3 a cello
- 4 a soprano
- 5 a keyboard

Page 62 vocabulary d

- 1 pillow
- 2 snore
- 3 nap

- 4 **nightmare**
- 5 **set**

Page 63 Pronunciation a

- 1 **really**
- 2 **alarm**
- 3 **chauffeur**
- 4 **architect**
- 5 **guilty**

Page 63 Pronunciation b

- 1 **upset**
- 2 **devastated**
- 3 **orchestra**
- 4 **insomnia**
- 5 **sleepwalk**

Page 63 Can you understand this text? a

**His contact lens solution (which he drank) and the training he did for a career in the Armed Services.**

Page 63 Can you understand this text? b

- 1 **a carrying**
- 2 **c take out**
- 3 **c setting**
- 4 **b involving**
- 5 **a a search**
- 6 **c although**
- 7 **c fear**
- 8 **b missing**
- 9 **a a career**
- 10 **b misused**

Page 63 Can you understand this film?

- 1 **more than 50% (c)**
- 2 **somniloquy (b)**
- 3 **sleeping patterns (a)**
- 4 **sleep different hours every night (b)**
- 5 **at weekends (c)**

## **7A**

Page 64 Exercise 1a

- 1 **The two people are flatmates and they are arguing because the man has drunk and finished the woman's milk.**
- 2 **They are arguing about how to get to the woman's cousin's house.**

Page 64 Exercise 1b

**Conversation 1**

- 1 You **must have** finished it.
- 2 You **might have** given it to the cat last night.

3 I **can't have** given it to the cat.

### Conversation 2

4 Oh no! We **must have** gone wrong.

5 We **should have** taken the second exit at the roundabout.

6 OK, I **may have** made a mistake.

### Page 64 Exercise 1c

A it's very probable (or almost certain) that something happened or somebody did something

B it's possible that something happened or somebody did something

C it's impossible that something happened or somebody did something

D somebody did something wrong

1 A

2 B

3 C

4 A

5 D

6 B

### Page 64 Exercise 2a

1 You must have finished it.

2 You might have given it to the cat last night.

3 I can't have given it to the cat.

4 Oh no! We must have gone wrong.

5 We should have taken the second exit at the roundabout.

6 OK, I may have made a mistake.

/əv/

### Page 64 Exercise 2b

2 You must have **left it at home**.

3 They may have **got lost**.

4 You shouldn't have **gone to bed so late**.

5 **You can't have worked very hard. / You should have practised more.**

6 **One of them might have met someone else. / One of them might have cheated.**

7 **He might have been ill. / He should have come – it was a really good class.**

8 **We should have left earlier. / We shouldn't have driven.**

### Page 65 Exercise 3c

1 T (Line 4: ...she blamed her husband.)

2 F (Line 13: The fury can last up to 45 minutes, during which time the husband is expected to keep quiet.)

3 F (Line 20: '...men prefer not to argue at all, wherever possible.')

4 T (Line 28: ...I can only argue properly when I have all the evidence to back up my argument ready to use...)

5 T (Line 35: ...the younger men that I see tend to be much more willing to understand their own feelings and talk about them. Older men find it more difficult.)

6 F (Line 40: Crying is a good tactic.)

- 7 **T (Line 45: When I finally come out after half an hour, he's just watching TV as if nothing has happened.)**
- 8 **F (Line 50: The way you deal with emotion is learnt in your family. To understand this, and then make a conscious decision that you will do it differently requires a lot of maturity.)**

Page 66 Exercise 4a

- 1 Think carefully what to say when you begin a discussion. ✓
- 2 Try to 'win' the argument as quickly as you can.
- 3 Say sorry if something really is your fault. ✓
- 4 Never avoid an argument by refusing to talk.
- 5 Don't say things that aren't completely true. ✓
- 6 Don't shout. ✓
- 7 Don't talk about things that aren't relevant to the argument. ✓
- 8 Use another person to mediate.
- 9 Postpone the argument until later when you have both calmed down. ✓
- 10 It's a bad thing for a couple to argue.

Page 66 Exercise 4b

- 1 **The way you begin the conversation is very important.**
- 3 **If you're in the wrong, admit it. This is the easiest and best way to avoid an argument. Apologize and move on. The other person will have more much respect for you.**
- 5 **Don't exaggerate. This will just make the other person get very defensive.**
- 6 **Do not raise your voice. Raising your voice will just make the other person lose their temper, too. If you find yourself raising your voice, stop and take a deep breath, and continue calmly. If you can talk calmly and quietly, you'll find the other person will be more ready to think about what you are saying.**
- 7 **Stick to the point. Try to keep to the topic you are talking about. Don't bring up old arguments, or try to bring in other issues. Just concentrate on solving the one problem you are having and leave the other things for another time.**
- 9 **If necessary, call 'Time out'. You can then continue talking about it the next day when perhaps both of you are feeling less tense and angry. That way there's much more chance that you'll be able to reach an agreement.**

Page 66 Exercise 4c

- 1 But of course it's **easier said than done**.
- 2 If you're the person who's **in the wrong**, just admit it!
- 3 ...it's important to **keep things under control**...
- 4 Raising your voice will just make the other person **lose their temper**, too.
- 5 ...stop for a moment and **take a deep breath**.
- 6 It's also very important **stick to the point**.
- 7 There's much more chance that you'll be able to **reach an agreement**.
- 8 ... **dealing with conflict** is an important part of any relationship...

Page 67 Exercise 5a

- 1 **I'd rather go to the cinema than to a club.**
- 2 **I'd rather not go to the party...**
- 3 **Would you rather meet on Thursday...?**

- 4 **My wife would rather not fly.**
- 5 **My husband would rather get a train to Manchester...**
- 6 **I'd rather come on Sunday...**

Page 67 Exercise 6a

- 1 Try not to say...you never **remember** to buy the toothpaste.
- 2 If you follow these tips, you may often be able to **avoid** an argument.
- 3 The most important thing is not to **raise** your voice.

Page 67 Exercise 6c

- 1 **mind; matter**
- 2 **remember; to remind**
- 3 **robbed; stolen**
- 4 **advise; warn**
- 5 **prevent; avoid**

## 7B

Page 68, Grammar, Exercise 1b

- 1 **a scared**
- 2 **b a young mother**
- 3 **c has just heard a noise**

Page 68, Grammar, Exercise 1c

*looks* + **adjective**

*looks like* + **noun**

*looks as if* + **subject and verb**

Page 68, Grammar, Exercise 1e

- 1 **a football crowd reacting to a near miss**
- 2 **somebody walking on snow**
- 3 **a plane's engines being turned off after the plane has landed**
- 4 **somebody opening a bag of crisps**
- 5 **someone cleaning their teeth with an electric toothbrush**
- 6 **an escalator going up (or down)**
- 7 **somebody cutting vegetables**
- 8 **water boiling**
- 9 **somebody turning on a computer**
- 10 **a dog eating dry dog food**

Page 68, Speaking and listening, Exercise 2c

- 1 **Jason Schwartzman**
- 2 **Steve Guttenberg**
- 3 **Ellen Burstyn**
- 4 **Dan Hedaya**



- 5      **Jane Lynch**  
6      **Cheryl Hines**

Page 68, Speaking and listening, Exercise 2d

- 1      She was playing a wife who's opening the door to her husband at one o'clock in the morning. Her husband forgot that she was giving a dinner party and he went to play poker with his friends and turned his phone off.  
2      He was playing a five-year-old boy who is quietly putting his pet rat into his seven-year-old sister's clothes drawer.  
3      She was playing the role of a high school drama teacher, who is in the audience at the Oscar ceremony and one of the winners is an ex-student of hers. Her ex-student mentions her name when she makes her winner's speech.  
4      He was playing the part of a long-distance truck driver who was tired and closed his eyes for a few moments. He opens them to see that he's on the wrong side of the road, with cars racing towards him.  
5      She was playing the role of a child who's swallowing a spoonful of medicine that her mom promised would taste good.  
6      He was playing the role of a married man who's begging his wife to give him one more chance.

Page 69, Speaking and listening, Exercise 2f

The main way in which radio acting is different is **that you can't use your body, only your voice.**

Page 69, Speaking and listening, Exercise 2g

- 1      **Their voice and timing.**  
2      **raise; voice.**  
3      **He speaks with a smile.**  
4      **They are trying to make it sound like they aren't reading.**

Page 69 Exercise 3b

- A      **2**  
B      **3**  
C      **1**  
D      **4**  
E      **5**  
F      **3**  
G      **5**  
H      **1**

Page 70, Vocabulary, Exercise 4a

- 6      cheek  
8      chin  
3      eyebrow  
4      eyelash  
5      eyelid  
1      forehead  
7      lips  
9      neck

2 wrinkles

Page 70, Pronunciation, Exercise 5b

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| calf     | comb  |
| wrist    | kneel |
| palm     | thumb |
| wrinkles |       |

The *w* in words beginning with *wr* is silent as is the *k* in words beginning with *kn*.  
The *b* is silent in words ending in *mb*.

Page 70, Pronunciation, Exercise 5b

|       |        |         |        |
|-------|--------|---------|--------|
| aisle | calm   | climb   | design |
| doubt | fasten | half    | honest |
| knock | muscle | whistle | whole  |

Page 70, Reading & Listening, Exercise 6a

The writer called his book *What Every Body is Saying* because it is about body language – the way we use our bodies, not just our voices, to communicate things to other people – not about what everybody (= all people) is saying.

Page 70, Reading & Listening, Exercise 6b

- 1 Because he had an alibi.
- 2 Because one of the weapons had been used in the murder and only the killer knew which one. The agent wanted to observe the man's reaction when he asked him about each weapon.
- 3 He closed his eyes when the weapon used in the crime, the ice pick, was mentioned and he kept them closed until the next question.
- 4 Because he has caught many criminals. / Because he knows how to 'read' people and has caught many criminals.
- 5 verbal (spoken language) and non-verbal (silent language)
- 6 Because we haven't learnt to recognize them.

Page 71, Reading & Listening, Exercise 6c

Paragraph 1

- 1 credible
- 2 sincere
- 3 pressed on

Paragraph 2

- 1 observed
- 2 significance
- 3 witnessed

Paragraph 3

- 1 credited with
- 2 decipher
- 3 enable

Paragraph 4

- 1 spot
- 2 achieve
- 3 combine

Page 71, Reading & Listening, Exercise 6f

- 4 dominant
- 6 friendly and interested
- 2 in a good mood
- 5 insecure
- 1 nervous
- 3 relaxed
- 7 stressed

## 6&7 Colloquial English

Page 72, The Interview Part 1, Exercise 1b

- 1 F
- 2 T
- 3 T
- 4 T
- 5 F

Page 72, The Interview Part 1, Exercise 1c

- 1 His first job was in the box office of the Old Vic theatre.
- 5 It was the most exciting role he has had because it made him famous.

Page 72, The Interview Part 2, Exercise 2a

- 1 He loves them both.
- 2 audience; different.
- 3 The director and editor because they can change the way the scene or the characters appear by the way they edit it (e.g. they can make a sad scene funny or an actor appear to be stupid).
- 4 No because when you act, you have the cameras right in front of you.

Page 72, The Interview Part 2, Exercise 2b

- 1 He is referring to the audience in a theatre.
- 2 He is saying that you can never give the perfect performance as a theatre actor.
- 3 The film actor can't do anything as the editor has all the power.
- 4 He is referring to the cameras.

Page 73, The Interview Part 3, Exercise

- 1 When they are good, he loves it. When they aren't good, it is painful.
- 2 He was very lucky to see them. Most people nowadays have forgotten them. They were wonderful on stage.
- 3 He is the only modern actor who approaches his roles as the great actors used to.
- 4 He hates wearing it. It's uncomfortable and sticky.
- 5 He doesn't get stage fright, but he becomes very self-conscious.

Page 73, Looking at language, Exercise

- 1 '...I thought what a wonderful job, what a **fantastically** interesting job...'
- 2 'My job was to reconcile that with the fact that he wrote *The Marriage of Figaro*, and that was **tremendously hard**.'

- 3 '...its fame, almost from the moment it was announced, was **overwhelmingly greater** than anything I had ever done...'
- 4 'They're **absolutely different** media, they require different things from you as an actor...'
- 5 '...you bring **completely different** things to them.'
- 6 'The beauty of the theatre is that every single performance is **utterly different** from every other one.'
- 7 'As a young man, and a boy, I was **extraordinarily lucky** to see that fabled generation of actors, of, of Gielgud and Richardson, Olivier...'

Page 73, In the street, Exercise a

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>M</b> Audrey Hepburn | <b>N</b> Jodie Foster      |
| <b>J</b> Judi Dench     | <b>N</b> Kevin Spacey      |
| <b>N</b> Matt Smith     | <b>M</b> Natalie Portman   |
| <b>N</b> Olivia Colman  | <b>N, S</b> Robert De Niro |
| <b>J</b> Russell Crowe  |                            |

Page 73, In the street, Exercise b

- M** likes one of the actors he / she mentions because he / she is very versatile
- N** has seen one of the actors he / she mentions in the theatre
- J** thinks his / her favourite actors express feelings very well
- S** says the actor he / she likes best was also in the film he / she likes best

Page 73, In the street, Exercise c

- 1 **quality**
- 2 **presence**
- 3 **all time**
- 4 **heart**

## 8A

Page 74, Reading & listening, Exercise 1b

- 1 **C Don't look too well off**
- 2 **D Keep an eye on the kids**
- 3 **F Look confident**
- 4 **E Listen to the locals**
- 5 **B Be smart about cabs**
- 6 **A Be careful when you're sightseeing**

Page 75, Reading & listening, Exercise 1e

- 1 **twenty minutes**
- 2 **laptops or tablets**
- 3 **a dog**
- 4 **It looks expensive, there are good places to hide around the house, and no one is at home.**
- 5 **so they won't get surprised in the house when the owners come home**
- 6 **during the day**
- 7 **by removing a door or window**

## 8 a child's bedroom

Page 75, Reading & listening, Exercise 1f

- 1 Twenty minutes is the maximum length of time a burglar would spend in a house.
- 2 Laptops and tablets are easy to sell and not so easy for the owner to identify if the burglar gets caught later.
- 3 a dog because it is noisy and unpredictable
- 4 An expensive house will have things worth taking. A house where there are good places to hide, so they can watch the house before they break in and they could hide when they come out. There's also less chance of neighbours seeing them. Some burglars wait for no one to be at home.
- 5 (no extra details)
- 6 You are most likely to be burgled during the day – the majority of burglaries happen between around ten in the morning and lunchtime. A burglar will watch a house and then wait for the adults to go to work and the children to go to school.
- 7 Burglars are more likely to get into a house by removing a door or window at the back of the house. They can do this quickly and it doesn't make much noise.
- 8 a child's bedroom as you wouldn't normally expect to find anything worth taking there

Page 75, Vocabulary, Exercise 2b

- 1 burglar
- 2 robber
- 3 shoplifter
- 4 pickpocket
- 5 mugger
- 6 thief

Page 75, Pronunciation & speaking, Exercise 3b

| /ʌ/   | /ɜ:/                | /ɔ:/                     | /ju:/  | /ʊə/ |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|--------|------|
| drugs<br>judge<br>mugger<br>punishment<br>smuggling | burglar<br>murderer | caught<br>court<br>fraud | accuse | jury |

caught and court

Page 75 Exercise 4a

- 1 How often do you **have** your hair **cut**?
- 2 Have you ever had a problem with your laptop? Where did you **have** it **repaired**?
- 3 Do you usually **have** your passport or ID card **renewed** in plenty of time before it runs out?
- 4 Have you **had** a burglar alarm **installed** in your house or flat? What kind is it?
- 5 Have you ever **had** your photo **taken** in front of a famous monument? Where?

Page 76, Grammar, Exercise 5a

**The story advises the readers to be careful with deals that are too good to be true. The woman paid \$400 for an iPad, which was in fact just a piece of wood with some glass stuck to the front.**

Page 76, Grammar, Exercise 5b

**Not her best buy**

If a man approaches you outside a Best Buy store with a complicated story about needing money to get home, and a surprisingly cheap iPad for sale, don't believe him!

A woman in Daytona Beach, Florida, <sup>1</sup>**learnt** this the hard way after handing over \$400 for what turned out to be a square piece of wood with a piece of glass stuck to the front. When the man, 39-year-old Torrance Canady, who <sup>2</sup>**had** a long criminal record, <sup>3</sup>**was later caught** by the police, several more fake Apple products <sup>4</sup>**were found** in his car. There were two MacBooks which <sup>5</sup>**had been made** from wood and which were covered in silver tape. An Apple logo <sup>6</sup>**had been cut** out in the middle, and a Best Buy price tag stuck on the back. Canady insisted that he <sup>7</sup>**didn't know** the computers were fake and said he'd 'bought them in a nearby town for his girlfriend'. He <sup>8</sup>**has been charged** with selling fake electrical equipment and <sup>9</sup>**is being held** in Volusia County jail.

Page 76, Grammar, Exercise 5c

- 1 **in houses shared by students / (in the area between Broadway and 9th Street) in New York**
- 2 **drugs, electronics, and other gadgets**
- 3 **He helped himself to food and had a shower.**
- 4 **He pretended to know someone there.**
- 5 **Two students saw him in the area with a laptop and a backpack which he had just stolen from their house.**
- 6 **hiding behind some bushes**

Page 76, Grammar, Exercise 5d

- 1 **to have committed**
- 2 **that he was**
- 3 **to have made**
- 4 **that he would pretend**

**After he is thought (said / believed), etc. you use *to* + infinitive.**

**After it is thought (said / believed), etc. you use *that* + a clause.**

Page 76, Grammar, Exercise 5f

**Britain's most polite robber**

Police in Stockport in the UK are looking for a man who <sup>1</sup>**is believed to be Britain's most polite armed robber.**

The robber, who always says 'please' and 'thank you' when he orders shop staff to give him the money in the till, <sup>2</sup>**is said to be a tall man in his early forties.**

He wears a mask and washing-up gloves during robberies. It <sup>3</sup>**is thought that he has robbed** at least four shops in Stockport in recent weeks.

A police officer said, 'He <sup>4</sup>**is reported to be polite to his victims**, but there is nothing polite about armed robbery. Last week this man used a knife to threaten shop staff. They were terrified. Saying "please" and "thank you" cannot change that.'

Page 76, Reading, Exercise 6b

**C Illegally downloading music is the same as stealing it from a shop and it will ultimately harm the people who are committing the crime.**

Page 76, Reading, Exercise 6c

- 1 **People think that anything in the online world is free.**
- 2 **If people wanted a song on a CD, they wouldn't just take it from the shop as it is stealing, but online they feel they can help themselves.**
- 3 **The government wanted to punish illegal downloaders with internet disconnection. A group of artists and musicians opposed this because they said it reduced people's rights.**
- 4 **She thinks people who download music illegally should be punished (for example being banned from using the internet).**
- 5 **Because they love music, but they are watching the music industry suffer.**
- 6 **Because the music industry will get smaller and music magazines will close. People who want to work in the music industry will find that the salaries are very low because of money lost through illegal downloading.**

## **8B**

Page 78, Speaking and listening, Exercise 1c

**The story is about a tiger who ate a tiny video camera keepers had put in a snowman.**

Page 78, Speaking and listening, Exercise 1d

- 1 **Soundari is a seven-year-old Siberian tiger living at Longleat Safari park in Wiltshire.**
- 2 **to entertain the tigers**
- 3 **a tiny video camera**
- 4 **She ate it.**
- 5 **because you could feel what it would be like to be attacked by a tiger and see its open mouth, its enormous sharp teeth and its rough tongue**
- 6 **They could see what it would be like to be eaten by a tiger and they managed to give Soundari's mouth, gums, and teeth a quick health check.**

Page 78, Grammar, Exercise 2a

**Two chefs got into a fight about a dish which they both said they had invented. The newspaper invited both chefs to prepare the dish at a restaurant. Newspaper staff ate both dishes and voted for Andrew's dish.**

Page 78, Grammar, Exercise 2b

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| <b>A</b> | <b>6</b> |
| <b>B</b> | <b>2</b> |
| <b>C</b> | <b>5</b> |
| <b>D</b> | <b>3</b> |
| <b>E</b> | <b>4</b> |
| <b>F</b> | <b>1</b> |

## Page 79, Pronunciation, Exercise 3b

|        |        |              |              |                 |                |
|--------|--------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| accuse | admit  | advise       | agree        | convince        | deny           |
| insist | invite | <u>offer</u> | <u>order</u> | persuade        | <u>promise</u> |
| refuse | regret | remind       | suggest      | <u>threaten</u> |                |

## Page 79, Pronunciation, Exercise 3d

- 2 He **refused** to go.
- 3 He **agreed** to help me.
- 4 He **promised** to call me.
- 5 He **reminded** me to lock the door.
- 6 He **advised** me to buy a new car.
- 7 He **invited** me to have dinner.
- 8 He **denied** breaking the window.
- 9 He **admitted** stealing the money.
- 10 He **regretted** marrying Susan.
- 11 He **suggested** going to a club.
- 12 The police **accused** him of killing his boss.

## Page 80, Reading &amp; Vocabulary, Exercise 4a

- 3 a war reporter 1 the online editor of the magazine *Marie Claire*  
4 a paparazzo (pl *papparazzi*) 2 a radio news presenter 6 an agony aunt  
5 a freelance journalist

## Page 80, Reading &amp; Vocabulary, Exercise 4b

- |    |              |
|----|--------------|
| 1  | a readers    |
| 2  | c glamorous  |
| 3  | b headlines  |
| 4  | a report     |
| 5  | a assignment |
| 6  | a go off     |
| 7  | b recognizes |
| 8  | a makes      |
| 9  | b scrolls    |
| 10 | c turns on   |
| 11 | c runs       |
| 12 | b checks     |

## Page 81, Listening, Exercise 6a



- 1 Brad Pitt doesn't like the paparazzi.
- 2 and 3 Britney Spears and Lindsay Lohan call the paparazzi to tell them where they are going and then get money from the photos taken.
- 4 and 5 Julia Roberts and Kate Bosworth hate being photographed by paparazzi.
- 6 Jennifer Buhl got the most money from a photo she took of Paris Hilton going into jail, carrying a Bible.

#### Page 81, Listening, Exercise 6b

- 1 Many celebrities work with the paparazzi. ✓
- 2 There are far more male paparazzi than female.
- 3 Most celebrities have a favourite paparazzo or paparazza.
- 4 It's easy for celebrities to avoid the paparazzi if they want to. ✓
- 5 If celebrities are not photographed, the public become less interested in them. ✓
- 6 There is no need to have stricter laws to protect people from paparazzi. ✓
- 7 Nowadays many paparazzi use their phones to take photos.
- 8 There are some places where paparazzi won't go to try and get photographs. ✓
- 9 Being followed by paparazzi is not stressful for most celebrities. ✓

### 7&8 Revise and Check

#### Page 82, Grammar

- 1 You **must have** left your phone in the restaurant.
- 2 You **should have told** me it was your birthday!
- 3 The backpackers **can't have got** lost.
- 4 What would you **rather do** tonight, go out or stay in?
- 5 It looks **as if** somebody has tried to break in.
- 6 This meat **tastes like** beef.
- 7 My brother works **as a waiter** in a restaurant.
- 8 The accident happened when the road **was being repaired**.
- 9 The murderer will probably **never be found**.
- 10 The burglar is thought **to be** a teenager.
- 11 It **is said** that crime doesn't pay.
- 12 We need to have a **burglar alarm installed** in our house.
- 13 I advised Sarah **to talk** to a lawyer.
- 14 Margaret denied **killing her husband**.
- 15 James **apologized for being** late.

#### Page 82, Vocabulary, a

- 1 Please **remind** the children to do their homework.
- 2 A I'm terribly sorry.  
B Don't worry. It doesn't **matter**.
- 3 The robbers **stole** €50,000 from the bank.
- 4 If you know the answer, **raise** your hand, don't shout.
- 5 Don't **argue** about it! You know that I'm right.
- 6 My brother **refuses** to admit that he has a problem.

Page 82, Vocabulary, b

- 1 calf (**The other things relate to hands.**)
- 2 hip (**The others are organs.**)
- 3 wink (**The others are things you do with your hand.**)
- 4 vandal (**The others are all kinds of thieves.**)
- 5 smuggler (**The others are crimes.**)
- 6 evidence (**The others are people.**)

Page 82, Vocabulary, c

- 1 **chew**
- 2 **scratch**
- 3 **stare**
- 4 **frown**
- 5 **hack**
- 6 **blackmail**
- 7 **bribe**
- 8 **quit**

Page 82, Vocabulary, d

- 1 **critic**
- 2 **biased**
- 3 **censored**
- 4 **newsreader**
- 5 **accurate**

Page 82, Pronunciation, a

- 1 **frown**
- 2 **biased**
- 3 **fraud**
- 4 **stare**
- 5 **jury**

Page 82, Pronunciation, b

- 1 realize
- 2 kidney
- 3 kidnap
- 4 commentator
- 5 objective

Page 83, Can you understand this text, a

**She presented a TV programme called *Crimewatch* about unsolved crimes in the UK and then she was murdered and the police couldn't solve the crime.**

Page 83, Can you understand this text, b

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

- 7 F
- 8 T
- 9 T
- 10 F

Page 83, Can you understand this film

- 1 They just have to post an article online.
- 2 30,000
- 3 Blackbeard / Edward Teach
- 4 Journalists would ride their horses to the nearest town that had a printing press.
- 5 because the roads were very bad
- 6 the telegraph
- 7 They were very biased / had no objectivity and they were usually censored.
- 8 radio and television
- 9 by (live) Twitter (feeds)
- 10 because photos were taken on smartphones and uploaded to Twitter within seconds

## 9A

Page 84, Reading & vocabulary, Exercise 1b

- 1 Lucky Strike cigarettes
- 2 the 1920s
- 3 The ad used doctors to advertise smoking to suggest that they approved of it and that some brands were better for your throat than others.

Page 84, Reading & vocabulary, Exercise 1c

- A 3 and 4
- B 1 and 4
- C 2
- D 3
- E 2
- F 3

Page 85, Reading & vocabulary, Exercise 1d

- 2 commercials
- 3 advert, ads
- 4 claiming
- 5 celebrity endorsers
- 6 airbrushed
- 7 brands
- 8 sued
- 9 misleading
- 10 consumers
- 11 an advertising campaign

### Page 85, Listening & speaking, Exercise 2b

- |                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ✓ free gifts                      | ✓ attractive models       |
| ✓ limited supplies of the product | ✓ doctors and celebrities |
| two for one offers                | smiling, happy families   |
| animals and nature                | good music or a good song |
| ✓ crowds of people                | ✓ recent studies          |
| a good slogan                     | humour                    |

### Page 85, Listening & speaking, Exercise 2c

free gifts: **consumers are attracted to the word ‘free’, but nothing is free. The price of the ‘free gift’ is included in the price of the product.**

limited supplies of the product: **companies don’t run out of products. They could easily produce more.**

crowds of people: **advertisers say ‘everyone is using it’; this might not be true, plus everyone could have made a bad choice.**

attractive models: **advertisers say we can look like models, but we can’t because we aren’t models and also because the photos have been airbrushed.**

doctors and celebrities: **the celebrity advertising the product might not be using it. The ‘doctor’ advertising a product might not even be a doctor.**

recent studies: **these might have been done or paid for by the advertising company themselves.**

### Page 85, Grammar, Exercise 3b

- 1 **what the advert said**
- 2 **we don’t really need the products**
- 3 **make us believe it**
- 4 **we can’t fail to get the message**
- 5 **make the models look even slimmer**
- 6 **the actress is holding the product in the photo**
- 7 **the company itself**

A contrast **In spite of..., Even though..., Although...**

A purpose **So as to, so that, in order to, for**

### Page 86, Reading & listening, Exercise 4b

**The bagel test showed how honest his customers were –what type of people / companies stole compared to those who didn’t. It also looked at whether certain circumstances made people less honest.**

- 1 **He worked in Washington. / He worked for the US Navy. / He held senior-level jobs. / He earned a good salary. / He was the head of the public research group.**
- 2 **At the office Christmas party his colleagues introduced him as ‘the guy who brings in the bagels’ (instead of ‘the head of the public research group’).**
- 3 **It started as a way of thanking his employees when they won a contract. Every Friday he bought in bagels and cream cheese.**

- 4 People from other departments wanted bagels, too. Finally, he was bringing in so many bagels that he needed to charge to cover his costs. 95% of people paid.
- 5 His friends thought he was mad ('lost his mind'). His wife supported him.
- 6 Within a few years he was delivering thousands of bagels (8,400) a week to many companies (140).
- 7 He discovered how honest his customers were and what kind of people and companies stole more or less.

Page 86, Reading & listening, Exercise 4d

- 1 b (80–90%)
- 2 Smaller offices were more honest.
- 3 The cash box has hardly ever been stolen.
- 4 They cheated more during bad weather.
- 5 They cheated more before Christmas because many people often feel anxious and stressed before this holiday and don't look forward it.
- 6 Executives cheated more than lower status employees.

Page 86, Reading & listening, Exercise 4e

- 1 c because the workers were his colleagues
- 2 a a company where less than 80% paid for their bagels
- 3 b they would be more embarrassed about being caught
- 4 c before some public holidays
- 5 c an employee who likes the company where he works

Page 87, Mini Grammar, Exercise 5

- 1 wherever
- 2 whoever
- 3 Whenever
- 4 however
- 5 Whatever
- 6 whichever

Page 87, Vocabulary, Exercise 6a

the head = **the person in charge (of the company)**

a colleague = **a person that you work with, especially in a profession or a business**

employees = **people who are paid to work for sb**

a department = **a section of a large organization**

set up = **to create sth, to start it**

customers = **people who buy sth**

Page 87, Vocabulary, Exercise 6c

- 1 A *customer* is normally used for someone who buys a product (e.g. in a shop) or a service (e.g. a meal in a restaurant). A *client* is normally used for someone who pays a professional for a service, e.g. a lawyer or accountant.

- 2 *A boom* is a sudden increase in trade and economic activity. *A recession* is a difficult time for the economy of a country, when there is less trade and industrial activity than usual and more people are unemployed.
- 3 *Increase* means to become or to make something greater in amount, number, value, etc. This can be a verb or noun. *Improve* is a verb and means to become better than before.
- 4 *Rise* is both a verb and a noun. The verb means to come or go upwards, to reach a higher level or position. *Fall* is also both a verb and a noun. The verb means to drop down from a higher level to a lower level.
- 5 *Export a product* means to sell it to another country whereas *import a product* means to buy it from another country.
- 6 *A manager* is a person who is in charge of running a business, a shop, or a similar organization. *An owner* is the person who owns, e.g. the shop or the business.

Page 87, Pronunciation & speaking, Exercise 7c

- 1 progress.
- 2 progressing
- 3 export
- 4 exports
- 5 refund; refunds.
- 6 increased; increase
- 7 produce
- 8 produced
- 9 transport
- 10 transport

## 9B

Page 88, Reading & speaking, Exercise 1a

**A megacity is a city with more than ten million inhabitants.**

Page 88, Reading & speaking, Exercise 1c

### Tokyo

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 33 million                      | the population  |
| eight million                   | the number of commuters on the subway every day   |
| a letter from the train company | If you are late for work and you say the train was late, you need a letter from the train company as proof. |
| driving schools                 | Some are on top of buildings.   |
| 25 square metres                | A family of six could live in a flat of 25 square metres.   |
| the <i>Hikikomori</i>           | inhabitants of Tokyo who don't like living in a megacity and rarely go out                                  |
| Rent a friend                   | a company that 'rents friends' to people who need someone to talk to or to go to a wedding with             |
| the <i>Hashiriya</i>            | a group of men who drive as fast as they can around Tokyo on a Saturday night                               |

### Mexico City

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| taco stands          | The city is full of them and people meet there to socialize.                               |
| Mariachi bands       | They walk through the streets and squares playing songs for money.                         |
| two-and-a-half hours | This is how long it can take commuters to drive to and from work during rush hour.         |
| social imbalance     | There is great wealth and extreme poverty. Because of this it can be a dangerous city.     |
| kidnapping           | This is quite common.  |
| Kevlar               | In some shops you can buy men's clothes which are made of Kevlar (a bulletproof material). |

Page 88, Reading & speaking, Exercise 1d

### Tokyo

- 1 automated
- 2 unthinkable
- 3 unemployment
- 4 overcrowded
- 5 alienation
- 6 loneliness

### Mexico City

- 7 pollution
- 8 wealth
- 9 poverty
- 10 homeless

Page 89, Pronunciation & speaking, Exercise 3b

|               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| accommodation | antisocial    | bilingual      |
| entertainment | government    | homeless       |
| loneliness    | multicultural | neighbourhood  |
| overcrowded   | poverty       | underdeveloped |
| unemployment  |               | vandalism      |

Page 90, Listening & speaking, Exercise 4c

- 1 Sydney in Australia: His son and family live there.
- 2 Edinburgh in Scotland: He went there for his honeymoon.
- 3 Cairo in Egypt: He lived there for five years in the 70s and both his sons were born there.
- 4 Lucca in Italy: It is the birthplace of Puccini, who is one of Miles's all-time favourite composers.
- 5 Vientiane in Laos: He went there after finishing university and it was his first experience of living and working outside Western Europe.

Page 90, Listening & speaking, Exercise 4d

- 1 it is a waterfront city with the sea all around it; there's wonderful surfing and plenty of bays for sunbathing and swimming. It's also a very cosmopolitan city, so there's a wonderful choice of restaurants.
- 2 it is especially exciting every August during the festival, when there's a programme of music, dance, and the arts. There is also 'the Fringe', a massive alternative festival, which has hundreds of events – comedy, theatre, amateur student groups, street entertainers. And the pubs stay open until much later than usual during the Festival, which adds to the atmosphere.
- 3 The pyramids are amazing, but the best thing about Cairo is the museums, which are absolutely fantastic.
- 4 It isn't as crowded as nearby Florence and Pisa. You can explore Lucca on foot in about an hour. It is surrounded by Renaissance town walls, which are amazing – they are completely intact and you can peer into people's living rooms as you walk past. Or you can walk from one end of the town to the other along *Via Fillungo*. Nearby there's a wonderful open-air festival every year, where they perform Puccini's operas.
- 5 The Laotians are lovely people. They showed him how it is possible to be happy with very little money. The scenery is spectacular. The Mekong River is impressive; it flows far away over the sands in the dry season and speeds by the city like a torrent when the rainy season begins.

Page 90, Listening & speaking, Exercise 4e

- 1 bay (= a part of the sea, or of a large lake, partly surrounded by a wide curve of the land)
- 2 (= very large in size or amount and seeming to have no end)
- 3 (= to be full of excitement, activity, etc.)
- 4 (= extremely beautiful or carefully made)
- 5 jam-packed (= very full or crowded)
- 6 peer (= to look closely or carefully at something, especially when you cannot see it clearly)
- 7 gentle (= calm and kind; doing things in a quiet and careful way)
- 8 sweeping away (= to get rid of something completely)

Page 91, Grammar, Exercise 5a

- 1 advice
- 2 some bad weather
- 3 accommodation was
- 4 too much luggage
- 5 the outskirts are
- 6 the staff was / the staff were ✓

## 9&10 Colloquial English

Page 92, The Interview Part 1, Exercise 1b

- 1 his father's brother / his uncle and his father
- 2 1984



3 talk when the commercials were on  
 4 because they get into your head and you can't get them out, and you sometimes hear them several times a day  
 5 animated cartoons advertising cereal for children  
 6 Willie trips over a rock every day, so one day Wilhelmina tells him to move it. When he says he can't as it is too big, she says she will do it. Willie says she isn't strong enough, but he is wrong – Wilhelmina eats H. O. Farina, so she is strong.

Page 92, The Interview Part 2

1 1 **impact**  
 2 **communication**  
 3 **persuasion**  
 2 A **Attention**  
 I **Interest**  
 D **Desire**  
 A **Action**  
 3 **getting impact; (giant) fan**  
 4 **incredibly important**

Page 93, The Interview Part 3

1 **remain important.**  
 2 **both good and bad adverts**  
 3 **because they make people feel good about themselves**  
 4 **innovative**  
 5 **honest and clear**

Page 93, Looking at language

1 **ear** worms  
 2 get into your **head**  
 3 **word** for word  
 4 their ears **perk** up  
 5 had their **day**  
 6 a captive **audience**  
 7 hit a **false** note

Page 93, In the street, a

**four of them**

Page 93, In the street, b

**I** is against adverts which can make smoking seem attractive to young people  
**Y** prefers to do their own research before they buy a product  
**J and I** say that they are concerned about young people's health  
**D** is not sure we should ban the advertising of unhealthy products  
**El** thinks that women are sometimes exploited in advertising

Page 93, In the street, c

- 1      susceptible
- 2      subconsciously
- 3      comes to mind
- 4      pretty much
- 5      issues

## 10A

### Page 94 exercise 1b

- 1      M
- 2      M
- 3      F
- 4      M
- 5      M
- 6      F
- 7      M
- 8      M

### Page 94 exercise 1c

- 1      Coins are not aerodynamic and they are relatively small and light, so although a person on the ground would feel the impact, the coin wouldn't kill him. It wouldn't even hurt very much.
- 2      Neurologists haven't been able to find any area of our brains which isn't being used for something.
- 3      The sun illuminates every part of the moon at some point during the 24-hour cycle. It is true that there is a side of the moon that we never see, but the other side isn't always dark.
- 4      If you are caught in a thunderstorm, it is much safer to be inside a car than outside. But the tyres have nothing to do with it. When lightning strikes a car, it is the car's metal body that protects the passengers. It acts as a conductor and passes the electrical current down to the ground.
- 5      Records show that young Albert got very high marks in maths and science.  
Antibiotics can help your body kill bacteria, not viruses. You can't actually 'kill' a virus since a virus is not really alive to begin with.
- 6      In spite of a lot of scientific research, nobody has found any link at all between the full moon and insanity or crime.
- 7      Bats can see just as well as humans. Like dogs, bats rely heavily on other senses like hearing and smell. They have a very advanced sound-based system called echolocation, which allows them to know where they are when they are flying at night.

### Page 95 exercise 2c

| person             | adjective          | subject          |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <u>scient</u> ist  | <u>scient</u> ific | <u>science</u>   |
| <u>chem</u> ist    | <u>chem</u> ical   | <u>chemistry</u> |
| <u>biolog</u> ist  | <u>biolog</u> ical | <u>biology</u>   |
| <u>physic</u> ist  | <u>physic</u> al   | <u>physics</u>   |
| <u>genet</u> icist | <u>genet</u> ic    | <u>genetics</u>  |

The adjectives from science and biology have the stress on a different syllable from the base word.

Page 95 exercise 2f

- 1 **laboratory**
- 2 **discovery**
- 3 **theory**
- 4 **drugs**
- 5 **research; side effects**
- 6 **guinea pigs**

Page 96 exercise 4a

**Three (Alexander Bogdanov, Thomas Midgley, and Louis Slotin) died as a result of their experiments or inventions.**

Page 96 exercise 4b

- 1 **C**
- 2 **B, D**
- 3 **B**
- 4 **D**
- 5 **A, C**
- 6 **B**
- 7 **C**
- 8 **A**

Page 97 exercise 4c

anaesthetic /anəs'θetɪk/

nitrogen /'naɪtrədʒən/

blood transfusion /blʌd trʌns'fjuːʒn/

donors /'dəʊnəz/

malaria /mə'leəriə/

tuberculosis /tjuːbɜːkju'ləʊsɪs/

lead /led/

additive /'adətɪv/

polio /'pəʊliəʊ/

nuclear /'njuːklɪə/

lethal dose /'liːθl dəʊs/

Page 97 exercise 5a

- 1 **Both**
- 2 **Neither**
- 3 **all**
- 4 **All the**
- 5 **everything**

Page 97 exercise 5d

- 1 **move only in one direction. (a)**
- 2 **in both liquid and solid form. (c)**
- 3 **all day (b)**
- 4 **hardly any of it (a)**
- 5 **either other animals or eggs (b)**
- 6 **only by instance heat (c)**

- 7 nearly six minutes (b)
- 8 Pluto is no longer considered to be a planet (c)
- 9 some of that air is oxygen (c)
- 10 nearly sixty seconds (a)

## 10B

Page 98 exercise 1a

The first man to land on the moon was Neil Armstrong in 1969.

Page 98 exercise 1b

That's one **small** step for man, one giant leap for **mankind**.

- 1 A step = the act of lifting your foot and putting it down in order to walk or move somewhere. A leap = a long or high jump; a sudden large change or increase in something.
- 2 Mankind = all humans, thought about as one large group; the human race.

Page 98 exercise 1c

The controversy is whether he said 'one small step for man' or 'one small step for a man'. The version without *a* doesn't really make sense.

'One small step for a man' means one small step for an individual human being.  
'One small step for man' means one small step for all men, i.e. the human race (which is the same as *mankind*).

It proved him right.

Page 98 exercise 1d

- 1 During the time (nearly seven hours) between landing on the moon and actually stepping out of the capsule onto the moon.
- 2 He says he wrote 'That's one small step for a man...'.  
3 Because that sentence means 'one small step for people in general, one giant leap for people in general.'
- 3 He thought he said 'One small step for a man...'.  
4 He is an Australian computer expert, who used very high-tech sound techniques to analyse Armstrong's sentence. He discovered in fact that did say *a man*, but he said it so quickly you can only hear it with special sound equipment.
- 5 He felt relieved.

Page 98 exercise 1e

- 1 Neil Armstrong was born in the USA. ✓
- 2 He was a shy boy, who loved books and music.
- 3 He studied aeronautical engineering at university
- 4 He was the first man who set foot on the moon.
- 5 His famous words were heard by people all over the world. ✓
- 6 Before becoming an astronaut, he worked for the US navy.
- 7 After 1994 he refused to give autographs.
- 8 In 2005 he was involved in a lawsuit with an ex-barber, who tried to sell some of Armstrong's hair.

Page 98 exercise 2a

- 1 **BO**
- 2 **EP**
- 3 **WC**
- 4 **NM**

Page 98 exercise 2b

Emmeline Pankhurst

- 1 **hunger strike**
- 2 **(you are) at death's door**
- 3 **the authorities**
- 4 **sacred**

Winston Churchill

- 1 **go on**
- 2 **growing**
- 3 **surrender**

Nelson Mandela

- 1 **cherished**
- 2 **if needs be**

Barack Obama

- 1 **stand in the way**
- 2 **a cynic**
- 3 **a reality check**
- 4 **hope**

Page 100 exercise 3b

**The speaker should have remembered to get to know as much as possible about his / her audience beforehand (tip 3).**

Page 100 exercise 3c

- Speaker 1 **The speaker only spoke English and his audience only spoke Chinese.**
- Speaker 2 **The speaker arrived a bit late. He went into the women's toilet by mistake and had to wait a while to get out. He was nearly late for the talk.**
- Speaker 3 **The equipment she needed – a video player – wouldn't work at first.**
- Speaker 4 **Her skirt fell down as she was speaking.**

Page 100 exercise 3d

| Speaker | What the disaster was   | How and why it happened  | Which tip the speaker should have remembered |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1       | The speaker only spoke English and his audience only spoke Chinese. | <b>He was doing a tour of Asia and he assumed the audiences would understand English as the organisers knew he couldn't speak Chinese.</b> | <b>Tip 3</b>                                 |
| 2       | The speaker arrived a bit   | <b>There were two doors with words</b>   | <b>Tip 5</b>                                 |

|          |   |   |              |
|----------|---|---|--------------|
|          | late. He went into the women's toilet by mistake and had to wait a while to get out. He was nearly late for the talk. | <b>on them in Hungarian, but no signs. He didn't speak Hungarian, so he looked at the words and decided that one of them was the men's toilet and he went in.</b>   |              |
| <b>3</b> | The equipment she needed – a video player – wouldn't work at first.   | <b>She wanted to show the audience some good ideas for using video in the classroom, but the video player wouldn't work. She hasn't checked the equipment before the talk.</b>  | <b>Tip 6</b> |
| <b>4</b> | Her skirt fell down as she was speaking.  | <b>When she was getting dressed, she put on a silk skirt and as she was doing it up, the button at the waist broke. She didn't bother to change because the skirt had a zip and she was in a hurry. As she walked backwards and forwards across the stage, her skirt fell down.</b> | <b>Tip 4</b> |

Page 101 exercise 4d

B

**salt and pepper**

**ice and lemon**

**bread and butter**

**thunder and lightning**

**knife and fork**

**bed and breakfast**

**peace and quiet**

**backwards and forwards**

C

right or **wrong**

now or **never**

more or **less**

sooner or **later**

all or **nothing**

once or **twice**

dead or **alive**

Page 101 exercise 4e

**1 C – fed up with**

**2 G – small things**

**3 F - occasionally**

**4 H – you'll soon find out**

**5 E - compromise**

**6 A – good times and bad times**

**7 B – a situation in which the law is obeyed**

**8 D – without problem or injury**

Page 101 exercise 4f

- 1      **now and then**
- 2      **now or never**
- 3      **black and white**
- 4      **safe and sound**
- 5      **peace and quiet**
- 6      **Sooner or later**
- 7      **More or less**
- 8      **law and order**
- 9      **sick and tired**
- 10     **thunder and lightning**

#### Page 101 exercise 5a

**Good afternoon everyone / and thank you for coming. / I'm going to talk to you today / about one of my hobbies, / collecting adult comics. / Since I was a child / I've been mad about comics / and comic books. / I started reading Tintin and Asterix / when I was seven or eight. / Later / when I was a teenager / some friends at school / introduced me to Manga, / which are Japanese comics. / I've been collecting them now / for about five years / and I'm also learning to draw them.**

### Revise and Check 9&10

#### Page 102 Grammar

- 1      **despite (b)**
- 2      **even though**
- 3      **to buy (a)**
- 4      **so as not to wake (c)**
- 5      **Whenever (c)**
- 6      **some cheap accommodation (b)**
- 7      **a piece of advice (a)**
- 8      **pair of trousers (c)**
- 9      **no (a)**
- 10     **Everything (c)**
- 11     **neither (c)**
- 12     **- (b)**
- 13     **the (a)**
- 14     **- (b)**
- 15     **The (a)**

#### Page 102 vocabulary a

- 1      **genetics**
- 2      **scientific**
- 3      **neighbourhood**
- 4      **loneliness**
- 5      **death**

#### Page 102 vocabulary b

- 1      **overpopulated**
- 2      **mispronounced it.**
- 3      **multinational**
- 4      **autobiography**

5      **underpaid**

Page 102 vocabulary c

- 1      **loss**
- 2      **set up**
- 3      **leader**
- 4      **launch**
- 5      **branches**
- 6      **staff**
- 7      **rise**
- 8      **side**
- 9      **carry**
- 10     **guinea**

Page 102 vocabulary d

- 1      **quiet**
- 2      **sound**
- 3      **later**
- 4      **order**
- 5      **never**

Page 102 Pronunciation a

- 1      **neighbourhood**
- 2      **prove**
- 3      **research**
- 4      **launch**
- 5      **colleague**

Page 102 Pronunciation b

- 1      **biological**
- 2      **physicist**
- 3      **multicultural**
- 4      **increase**
- 5      **manufacture**

Page 103 Can you understand this text? a

**Billy Ray Harris feels surprised and upset.**

Page 103 Can you understand this text? a

- 1      **b dropped**
- 2      **c shocked**
- 3      **a expensive**
- 4      **c rarely**
- 5      **a realized**
- 6      **c fortunately**
- 7      **a appreciation**
- 8      **b related**
- 9      **c returning**
- 10     **b actually**



Page 103 Can you understand this film?

- 1 **radio waves**
- 2 **biologists**
- 3 **blackboard; Oxford / 1931.**
- 4 **1925; scientific instruments; astronomy**
- 5 **sun; moon; stars.**
- 6 **time; angles.**
- 7 **world/stars.**
- 8 **silver; George III.**

## Writing

Page 113 Writing 1 exercise a

Hi Sue,

Sorry that I **haven't** been in touch for a while, but I've been ill. I got flu last week and I had a **temperature** of 39°C, so I've been in bed **for** four days. I'm feeling a bit better today, so I've been catching up on my emails. **Luckily** my classes at university don't start till next week.

How are you? What have you been doing? **Anything exciting?** Here everyone **is** fine (apart from me and my flu!). My brother Ian has just started his new job with a **software company** – I think I told you about it when I last wrote – anyway, he's really enjoying it. How are your family? I hope **they're** well.

I have some good news – I'm going to a conference in your town in **May**, from 16th to 20th. Could you **recommend** hotel where I could stay in the centre of town? It needs to be somewhere not too expensive because the university is paying. I'll have a free half-day for **sightseeing**. Do you think **you'll be able to show** me around? That would be great.

Well, that's all for now. Please give my regards to your family.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Take care,  
Anna

Page 113 Writing 1 exercise b

I haven't written or phoned. = **I haven't been in touch.**

I've been reading and replying to my emails. = **I've been catching up on my emails.**

Have you been doing anything lately? = **What have you been doing? Anything exciting?**

Page 113 Writing 1 exercise c

Opening expressions:

Thanks **for** your email / letter.

It was great **to** hear from you.

Sorry for **not** writing earlier / sorry that I haven't been in touch for a while.

I **hope** you and your family are well.

Responding to news:

Sorry **to** hear about your exam results.  
Glad to **hear** that you're all well.  
Good **luck** with the new job.  
Hope you **feel** better soon.

Closing expressions:

Anyway, / Well, that's all **for** now.

Hope to hear from you soon. / Looking **forward** to hearing from you soon.

**Send** my regards (love) to...

Take **care** / **best** wishes / regards / (lots of) love from.

**PS** (= something you forgot and want to add) Please send me the photos you promised.

Page 114 Writing 2 exercise a

**He wrote an email which had a negative comment about his boss's wife in it and he accidentally sent it to his boss. He was sacked.**

Page 114 Writing 2 exercise b

It was only a small mistake, but it changed my life for ever. I had been working at JB Simpson's for ten years. It was a small <sup>1</sup>*family run* company which exported garden furniture. I was <sup>2</sup>**quite** happy with my job. I got on <sup>3</sup>**well** with the owner, Arthur Simpson, but not with his wife, Linda. She was a loud, <sup>4</sup>**aggressive** woman, who <sup>5</sup>**frequently** used to turn up at the office and start criticizing us for no reason. Everyone disliked her.

One afternoon Mrs Simpson came in while I was finishing writing a report. She looked at me and said, 'If I were you, I wouldn't wear that colour. It doesn't suit you at all.' I was wearing a <sup>6</sup>**new** pink shirt that I was very <sup>7</sup>**fond** of, and her comment really annoyed me. I typed a <sup>8</sup>**quick** email to Alan Simmonds in Sales. 'Watch out! The old witch is here!' and pressed 'send'. A couple of minutes later I was surprised to receive an email from Mr Simpson asking me to come to his office <sup>9</sup>**immediately**. When I opened the door I saw his wife glaring at the computer screen. I realised, to my horror, what I had done. I had clicked on Simpson instead of Simmonds. <sup>10</sup>**An hour later** I was packing my things. I had been sacked.

Page 114 Writing 2 exercise c

**'I want to talk to you about an email you sent,' Mr Simpson said coldly.**

Page 114 Writing 2 exercise d

**At** that moment the door opened.

As soon **as** I saw him, I knew something was wrong.

Ten minutes **later**, I went back to sleep.

**One** morning in September I got to work early.

We got to the station just **in** time to catch the train.

Page 115 Writing exercise 3b

Every year, more and more people are tempted by the idea of going on an adventure sports holiday, especially during the summer months.

Spending your holiday being active and enjoying the outdoors has a lot of advantages. <sup>1</sup>*The main advantage* is that adventure sports, like many other physical activities, offer health benefits. <sup>2</sup>**For example**, when you practise extreme sports your brain releases endorphins

because of the adrenalin rush and that makes you feel happy. <sup>3</sup>**Another advantage** is the self-confidence that you gain from doing these activities. <sup>4</sup>**Furthermore** the lessons learnt from facing the difficulties and the risks of these extreme sports may be very valuable in everyday life.

<sup>5</sup>**On the other hand**, there are also some important disadvantages. <sup>6</sup>**Although** they make you feel good, risky sports can be extremely dangerous. The possibility of getting seriously injured while performing these activities is quite high, and some adventure sports, <sup>7</sup>**for example**, skydiving or cliff jumping can even have fatal consequences. <sup>8</sup>**Because of** these risks you need to be extremely fit to practise these sports during a holiday, which means they are not for everyone. <sup>9</sup>**In addition**, they are likely to be expensive because they require a lot of equipment, safety measures, and well-trained and qualified instructors.

<sup>10</sup>**To sum up**, adventure sports holidays have both advantages and disadvantages. Whether they suit you or not depends on your level of fitness, your personality, and how much you can afford.

### Page 115 Writing 3 exercise c

To list advantages / disadvantages:

*The main advantage*

**Another advantage**

To add more points to the same topic:

**Furthermore**

**In addition**

To introduce an example:

**For example**

To make contrasting points:

**On the other hand**

**Although**

To give a reason:

**Because of**

To introduce the conclusion:

**To sum up**

### Page 116 Writing 4 exercise a

**The parents should have kept the knives in drawers that children can't reach. They shouldn't have put a bed under a window. They shouldn't have put medicine where children can reach it.**

### Page 116 Writing 4 exercise b

**New paragraph after '...the child falls out.'**

**New paragraph after '...leave them in a locked cupboard.'**

**New paragraph after '...liquids are in high cupboards.'**

### Page 117 Writing 5 exercise b

I think this is a family photo, although none of the family members is actually looking at the camera. <sup>1</sup>*In the foreground* we see the inside of a room with a glass door leading into a garden. <sup>2</sup>**In the centre** of the photo there is a girl sitting at the table, resting her head on one hand, with an open book <sup>3</sup>**in front of** her. There are two other empty chairs around the table. The girl is smiling; she looks as if she is daydreaming, maybe about something she's read in the book. <sup>4</sup>**To her right**, there is another woman, who looks older than the girl, perhaps her mother. She's standing with her arms folded, looking out of the glass doors into the garden. She seems to be watching what's happening <sup>5</sup>**outside**, and she looks a bit worried.

<sup>6</sup>**In the background**, we can see a terrace, and <sup>7</sup>**behind** that a beautiful garden. Outside the glass door on the right you can see a boy and a man who may be father and son. The boy is standing looking at the man who is crouching <sup>8</sup>**opposite** him. It looks as though they're having a serious conversation. Maybe the boy has been naughty because it seems as if he's looking at the ground. This photo reminds me of a David Hockney or Edward Hopper painting, and it immediately makes you speculate about who the people are what they are thinking.

### Page 118 Writing 6 exercise b

<sup>1</sup>*Nowadays* in the UK when a young person commits a minor offence he or she is normally sentenced to prison, given a fine or community service. <sup>2</sup>**In most cases** I believe that community service is the best option.

<sup>3</sup>**Firstly**, community service often persuade a young person not to re-offend. <sup>4</sup>**For instance** working with sick children, or old people makes the young offenders realize that there are people who have more difficult lives than they do. So community service can be an educational experience, <sup>5</sup>**whereas** going to prison or paying a fine is not.

<sup>6</sup>**Secondly**, spending time in prison results in young people meeting other criminals and learning more about the criminal world, which may tempt them into committing more crimes. <sup>7</sup>**In addition**, in prisons many of the inmates take drugs and this is a terrible example for young offenders.

<sup>8</sup>**Finally**, I do not think that a fine is suitable punishment for young people. They do not usually have much money themselves, <sup>9</sup>**so** it is often the parents who pay the fine for them.

<sup>10</sup>**In conclusion**, I believe that community service has important advantages both for minor offenders and for the community.

### Page 119 Writing 7 exercise a

- 1 **When you want to eat out cheaply / If you are on a small budget**
- 3 **When you are celebrating something / For a special occasion**
- 4 **General advice / Things to remember about eating out in London**

## Grammar Bank

### 1A

#### Page 132 Exercise a

- 1 **Should I tell her how I feel?**
- 2 **How long have you known your best friend?**
- 3 **Could you tell me when the next train leaves?**

- 4 Who does the housework in your family?
- 5 What are you thinking about?
- 6 What don't you like doing at the weekend?
- 7 What kind of music does Jane like listening to?
- 8 Do you know what time the film finishes?
- 9 How many students came to class yesterday?
- 10 Do you remember where the restaurant is?

#### Page 132 Exercise b

- 1 How often **do you usually do** exercise?
- 2 Who **wrote** Oliver Twist?
- 3 Could you tell me how much **this book costs**?
- 4 I can't remember where **I parked** my car this morning.
- 5 **Did you enjoy** your trip to Paris last weekend?
- 6 What kind of work **does your sister do**?
- 7 Who **ate / has eaten** the last biscuit?
- 8 Do you know what time **the swimming pool opens** on a Saturday?
- 9 **Didn't / Doesn't your sister like** the present you gave her?
- 10 **Do you have to** play your music so loud? I can't concentrate.

#### 1B

#### Page 133 Exercise a

- 1 A He's booked the flights, **hasn't** he?  
B Yes, I think so.
- 2 A It's hot today, **isn't** it?  
B Yes, it's boiling.
- 3 A Why didn't you go to the meeting?  
B I **did** go to the meeting, but I left early.
- 4 A I wouldn't like to be a celebrity.  
B Neither **would** I.
- 5 A Emma doesn't like me.  
B She **does** like you. She just doesn't want to go out with you.
- 6 A Mike's arriving tomorrow!  
B **Is** he? I thought he was arriving today.
- 7 A What did you think of the film?  
B Tom liked it, but I **didn't**. I thought it was awful.
- 8 A Are you a vegetarian?  
B Yes, I am and so **is** my boyfriend.
- 9 A You'll remember to call me, **won't** you?  
B Yes, of course!
- 10 I really want to go to Egypt, but unfortunately my husband **doesn't**. He hates the heat.

#### Page 133 Exercise b

- A You're Tom's sister, **aren't** you?  
B Yes, I'm Carla.  
A It's a great club, **isn't** it?  
B Well, it's OK. But I don't like the music much.  
A **Don't** you? I love it! I've never been here before.  
B Neither **have I**. I don't go clubbing very often.  
A Oh **don't you**? I **do**. In fact, I usually go most weekends.

**B** **Do** you? I can't afford to go out every weekend.  
**A** I didn't see you at Tom's birthday party last Saturday. Why **didn't** you go?  
**B** I **did** go but I arrived really late because my car broke down.  
**A** Oh, that's why I didn't see you. I left early.  
**B** I fancy a drink. I'm really thirsty after all that dancing.  
**A** So **am** I. Let's go to the bar.

## 2A

### Page 134 Exercise a

- 1 ✓
- 2 **Your mother has phoned three times this morning!**
- 3 **The kids are exhausted because they've been running around all day.**
- 4 **Tim and Lucy haven't seen our new house.**
- 5 **I've never met her boyfriend. Have you?**
- 6 **It's been raining all morning.**
- 7 **Bill has just gone to work. He won't be back till this evening.**
- 8 ✓

### Page 134 Exercise b

- 1 We've **known** Jack and Ann for years.
- 2 You look really hot. **Have you been working out** at the gym?
- 3 Emily **hasn't done** her homework yet, so I'm afraid she can't go out.
- 4 They don't live in London, **they've moved**.
- 5 I **haven't had** time to cook anything.
- 6 We've **been walking** for hours. Is this the right way?
- 7 **Have you been reading** my diary again?
- 8 Oh no! I've **cut** my finger on this knife.

## 2B

### Page 135 Exercise a

- 1 **The Dutch** tend to be good at languages.
- 2 Florence Nightingale looked after **the ill / the sick** during the Crimean war.
- 3 The system of reading for **the blind** is called Braille.
- 4 **The French** think that their cuisine is the best in the world.
- 5 Ambulances arrived to take **the injured** to hospital.
- 6 **The Swiss** are usually very punctual.
- 7 The worst season for **the homeless** is winter.
- 8 There is a discount for students and **the unemployed**.
- 9 The monument was erected to honour **the dead** from the Second World War.
- 10 There are special TV programmes for **the deaf** which use sign language.

### Page 135 Exercise b

- 1 **an attractive young man**
- 2 **dirty old shoes**
- 3 **a beautiful black velvet jacket**
- 4 **a short fat American woman**
- 5 **a long sandy beach**
- 6 **a lovely old country house**
- 7 **a stylish Italian leather bag**
- 8 **huge dark eyes**
- 9 **a friendly old black dog**
- 10 **a striped cotton T-shirt**

## 3A

### Page 136 Exercise a

Meg and Liam McGowan **got** a nasty surprise when they **were checking in** at Heathrow airport yesterday with their baby Shaun. They **had won** three free plane tickets to Rome in a competition, and they **had been looking forward to** their trip for months. But, unfortunately, they **had forgotten** to get a passport for their son, so Shaun couldn't fly. Luckily, they **had arrived** very early for their flight, so they still had time to do something about it. They **ran** to the police station in the airport to apply for an emergency passport. Meg **went** with Shaun to the photo machine while Liam **was filling in** the forms. The passport was ready in an hour, so they **hurried** to the gate and **got** on the plane.

### Page 136 Exercise b

- 1 I was really fed up because we'd / **had been queuing** for hours.
- 2 She went to the police to report that someone **had stolen** her bag.
- 3 It'd / **had been raining** all morning. The streets were wet, and there were puddles everywhere.
- 4 She got to work late because she'd / **had left** her phone at home and **had had to** go back and get it.
- 5 I almost didn't recognize Tony at the party. He'd / **had changed** a lot since I last saw him.
- 6 The tourists' faces were very red. They'd / **had been sitting** in the sun all morning and they **hadn't put on** any sun cream.
- 7 I could see from their expressions that my parents **had been arguing**.
- 8 Jess had a bandage on her arm because she'd / **had fallen** off her bike that morning.
- 9 I was amazed because I'd / **had never seen** such an enormous plane before.
- 10 How long **had you been walking** before you realized that you were lost?

### 3B

#### Page 137 Exercise a

- 1 **X** She liked the present very much.
- 2 **X** Mark came home very late last night.
- 3 **✓** The ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident after a few minutes.
- 4 **X** A young man was badly injured and was taken to hospital.
- 5 **✓** I was extremely tired last night.
- 6 **X** She's a bit lazy about doing her homework.
- 7 **X ✓** I almost forgot your birthday, but fortunately my sister reminded me.
- 8 **X ✓** Luckily, we had taken an umbrella, because it started to rain just after we'd left.
- 9 **✓ ✓ ✓** Mary doesn't always eat healthily, because she often has snacks between meals.
- 10 **X** Apparently, Jack has been sacked.

#### Page 137 Exercise b

- 1 Their house was badly damaged in the fire last week.
- 2 Ben is often at his friend's house in the evening.
- 3 My father usually has a nap in the afternoon.
- 4 Julia left early and she didn't even say goodbye.
- 5 Martin always talks incredibly fast.
- 6 Apparently, his brother nearly died in a skiing accident.
- 7 We're probably going to the cinema tonight.
- 8 I rarely send emails nowadays.
- 9 I've just bought a really beautiful new coat.



10 Eventually, Karen realized that she was never going to learn to drive.

#### 4A

##### Page 138 Exercise a

- 1 At 10.00 they'll / will be flying to Geneva.
- 2 By the end of the year, I'll / will have saved €2,400.
- 3 At 7.00 tomorrow she'll / will be driving to work.
- 4 Don't call me at 2.30 because we'll / will be having a meeting.
- 5 By June he'll / will have paid for his car.
- 6 By the end of May they'll / will have finished their exams.
- 7 By the end of this week she'll / will have written five chapters.
- 8 There's no point phoning Sonia now. It's 7.00 and she'll / will be working out at the gym.
- 9 The film will have downloaded at 8.30.

##### Page 138 Exercise b

A Well, it looks like we'll be having very different weather in the future if climate change continues.

B What do you mean?

A Well, they say <sup>1</sup>we'll be having much higher temperatures here in London, as high as 30°. And remember, we <sup>2</sup>won't be lying on the beach, we <sup>3</sup>ll / will be working in 30°, which is quite different. And islands like the Maldives <sup>4</sup>will have disappeared by 2150 because of the rise in the sea level. They say the number of storms and tsunamis <sup>5</sup>will have doubled by the middle of the century too, so even more people <sup>6</sup>will have moved by then to the cities looking for work. Big cities <sup>7</sup>will have grown even bigger by then. Can you imagine the traffic?

B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Petrol <sup>8</sup>will have run out completely by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone <sup>9</sup>will have invented a new method of transport, so we <sup>10</sup>ll / will be flying around in air cars or something.

#### 4B

##### Page 139 Exercise a

- 1 If you're not feeling better tomorrow, you should go to the doctor's.
- 2 If we're lucky, we'll have sold our house by Christmas.
- 3 I'll pay for dinner – if I have enough money!
- 4 If we carry on playing like this, we'll have scored ten goals by half time.
- 5 Don't call Sophie now. If it's 8 o'clock, she'll be bathing the baby.
- 6 If you don't hurry up, you won't get to school on time.
- 7 You can be fined if you aren't wearing a seat belt in your car.
- 8 If you go out with wet hair, you'll catch a cold.
- 9 My suitcase always gets lost if I have a connecting flight.
- 10 I won't go to work on Monday if my daughter is still ill.

##### Page 139 Exercise b

- 1 I'm going to pack my suitcase before I go to bed.
- 2 Do you want to borrow my satnav in case you get lost?
- 3 I'll be leaving work early tomorrow unless my boss has a crisis.
- 4 I'll be meeting an old friend when I'm in London next week.
- 5 Don't worry. I'll call you as soon as I open the letter with my exam results.



- 6 **If** I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
- 7 Lily will have packed some sandwiches **in case** we get hungry.
- 8 The children will be playing in the park **until** it gets dark.
- 9 **After** we've had lunch we could go for a walk.
- 10 Don't call the emergency number **unless** it's a real emergency.

## 5A

### Page 140 Exercise a

- 1 I **wouldn't have made** so much food if you'd told me you weren't hungry.
- 2 If I were you, I **wouldn't lend** money to members of your family.
- 3 I'd / **would ask** Jack to help me if he wasn't so busy.
- 4 Joe **wouldn't have had** an accident if he hadn't been driving so fast.
- 5 I'd run the marathon if I **were / was** a bit fitter.
- 6 If you'd / **had looked (or had been looking)** where you were going, you wouldn't have fallen over.
- 7 I'm sure you **would enjoy** dancing if you came to the classes with me.
- 8 We'd go to the local restaurant if they **changed** the menu from time to time.
- 9 Nina wouldn't have gone abroad if she'd / **had been able** to find a job here.
- 10 If you'd / **had asked** for a discount in the shop, they might have given you one.

### Page 140 Exercise b

- 1 If Luke **hadn't** missed the train, he **wouldn't have been** late for the interview.
- 2 Millie **would have bought** the top if she'd **had / had had** some money.
- 3 If it **hadn't started** snowing, we'd **have reached / we would have reached** the top.
- 4 If Rebecca **didn't drink** so much coffee, she **wouldn't sleep (so)** badly.
- 5 I'd **drive / I would drive** to work if **there weren't / wasn't** so much traffic.
- 6 If Matt **treated** his girlfriend better, she'd **stay / she would stay** with him.
- 7 You'd **feel / You would feel** a lot healthier if you **did** some exercise.
- 8 The driver **wouldn't have found** the street if he **hadn't had** satnav.
- 9 If Jim **had bought** the right size, I **wouldn't have had to change** the sweater.
- 10 If you **got up** earlier, you **wouldn't waste** half the morning.

## 5B

### Page 141 Exercise a

- 1 I **wish shop assistants would be more polite.**
- 2 I **wish you wouldn't turn the heating up all the time.**
- 3 I **wish my sister would tidy our room.**
- 4 I **wish the neighbour's dog wouldn't bark at night.**
- 5 I **wish it would stop raining.**
- 6 I **wish Jane wouldn't talk about her boyfriend so much.**
- 7 I **wish my dad wouldn't sing in front of my friends.**
- 8 I **wish you wouldn't drive so fast!**
- 9 I **wish my husband would do the washing-up.**
- 10 I **wish the bus would come.**

### Page 141 Exercise b

- 1 I wish I **had** naturally blonde hair!
- 2 Suzanne wishes her parents **didn't live** so far away.
- 3 I wish I'd / **had started** learning English when I was a child!
- 4 This flat's so cold! I wish it **had** central heating.
- 5 I wish we'd / **had bought** more expensive seats. I can't see a thing.
- 6 The party sounds as if it was great fun. I wish I'd / **had been** there.
- 7 Is it only five o'clock? I wish it **didn't get** dark so early in winter.

- 8 I wish I **could** speak French. It would be useful in this job.
- 9 This suitcase is too heavy. I wish I **hadn't packed** so many clothes!
- 10 I'm really tired. I wish we **had gone / were going** by car instead of deciding to walk.
- 11 I wish I **weren't / wasn't** an only child. I'd love to have brothers and sisters.
- 12 I'd love to be able to play the piano. I wish I'd / **had learnt** when I was a child.

## 6A

### Page 142 Exercise a

- 1 I suggest **taking** a taxi to the airport tomorrow. It'll be much quicker.
- 2 Even though the snow was really deep, we managed **to drive** to the local shop and back.
- 3 We'd better **do** some shopping – there isn't much food for the weekend.
- 4 I'm very impatient. I can't stand **waiting** in queues.
- 5 I wasn't well and a young man offered **to carry** my bags.
- 6 My parents used to make me **tidy** my room.
- 7 We threatened **to call** the police if the boys didn't stop throwing stones.
- 8 Do you feel like **coming** to the gym with me?
- 9 I'd prefer **to eat out / eating out** instead of getting a takeaway.
- 10 I don't mind **working** late tonight if you want me to.

### Page 142 Exercise b

- 1 I'll never forget **seeing** the Grand Canyon for the first time.
- 2 I need **to call** the helpline. My computer has crashed.
- 3 Have you tried **taking** a tablet to help you sleep?
- 4 I must have my keys somewhere. I can remember **locking** the door this morning.
- 5 I had to run home because I had forgotten **to turn** the oven off.
- 6 Our house needs **painting**. Do you know any good house painters?
- 7 Did you remember **to send** your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
- 8 We tried **to learn / learning** to ski last winter, but we weren't very good at it.

## 6B

### Page 143 Exercise a

- 1 **X used to play**
- 2 **X couldn't get used to drinking**
- 3 **X Have you got used to living**
- 4 **✓**
- 5 **✓**
- 6 **X used to have**
- 7 **X I'm used to it**
- 8 **✓**
- 9 **X to get used to living**
- 10 **✓**

### Page 143 Exercise b

- 1 When Nathan started his first job he couldn't **get used to getting up** at 6 a.m.
- 2 I didn't recognize you! You **used to have** long hair, didn't you?
- 3 Isabelle **used to rent** a flat when she was at university, but now she has a house of her own.
- 4 When we were children we **used to spend** all day playing football in the park.
- 5 Jasmine has been a nurse all her life, so she **is used to working** nights.
- 6 I've never worn glasses before, but now I'll have to **get used to wearing** them.

- 7 Amelia is an only child. She **isn't used to sharing** her things.
- 8 Although I've lived in Spain for years, I've never **got used to having** dinner at 9 or 10 o'clock at night.
- 9 I **didn't use to like** spinach, but now I love it.
- 10 If you want to lose weight, then you'll have to **get used to eating** less.

## 7A

### Page 144 Exercise a

- 1 She **might have had** an argument with her boyfriend.
- 2 Ben **must have read** my email.
- 3 Sam and Ginny **can't have got** lost.
- 4 You **can't have seen** Ellie yesterday.
- 5 John **might not have seen** you.
- 6 Lucy **must have bought** a new car.
- 7 Alex **can't have been** very ill.
- 8 They **might not have received** the invitation.
- 9 You **must have used** too much sugar.
- 10 It **can't have been** my phone.

### Page 144 Exercise b

- 1 You **should have / ought to have written** it down.
- 2 You **shouldn't have / oughtn't to have gone** by car.
- 3 You **shouldn't have / oughtn't to have invited** her.
- 4 You **shouldn't have / oughtn't to have bought** so many shoes.
- 5 I **should have / ought to have gone** to bed earlier last night.
- 6 You **should have / ought to have taken** it out of the freezer earlier.
- 7 You **shouldn't have / oughtn't to have sat** in the sun all afternoon without any sunscreen.

## 7B

### Page 145 Exercise a

- 1 **F**
- 2 **G**
- 3 **A**
- 4 **B**
- 5 **K**
- 6 **J**
- 7 **C**
- 8 **E**
- 9 **D**
- 10 **I**
- 11 **H**

### Page 145 Exercise b

- 1 You've gone completely white. You **look as if** you've seen a ghost!
- 2 What's for dinner? It **smells** delicious!
- 3 I think John and Megan have arrived. That **sounds like** their car.
- 4 Have you ever tried frogs' legs? Apparently they **taste like** chicken.
- 5 Are you OK? You **sound as if** you've got a cold.
- 6 Can you put the heating on? It **feels** really cold in here.
- 7 You **look** really happy. Does that mean you got the job?
- 8 Your new bag **feels like** real leather. Is it?
- 9 Let's throw this milk away. It **tastes** a bit off.
- 10 Can you close the window? It **smells as if** someone is having a barbecue.

## 8A

### Page 146 Exercise a

- 1 The road was closed after the accident.
- 2 My handbag has been stolen.
- 3 My house is being painted.
- 4 A meeting will be held / is being held tomorrow to discuss the problem.
- 5 If the bomb hadn't been found in time, it would have exploded.
- 6 You can be arrested for driving without a licence.
- 7 Miranda thinks she was followed / was being followed last night.
- 8 I hate being / to be woken up when I'm fast asleep.
- 9 The local police station is going to be closed.

### Page 146 Exercise b

- 1 It is believed that the burglar is a local man.  
The burglar is believed to be a local man.
- 2 It is said that the muggers are very dangerous.  
The muggers are said to be very dangerous.
- 3 It is thought that the robber entered through an open window.  
The robber is thought to have entered through an open window.
- 4 It is said that the murderer has disappeared.  
The murderer is said to have disappeared.
- 5 It is expected that the trial will last three weeks.  
The trial is expected to last three weeks.

## 8B

### Page 147 Exercise a

- 1 Jamie insisted on **paying** for the meal.
- 2 Lauren has agreed **to work** late next week.
- 3 I warned Jane **not to walk** through the park at night.
- 4 The man admitted **stealing** the woman's handbag.
- 5 The doctor advised Lily **to give up** drinking coffee.
- 6 The boss persuaded Megan **not to leave** the company.
- 7 Freya accused me of **trying /having tried** to steal her boyfriend.
- 8 I apologized to Evie for **not remembering** her birthday.
- 9 Did you manage to convince your parents **to come** tonight instead of tomorrow?
- 10 My neighbour denies **damaging** my car, but I'm sure it was him.

### Page 147 Exercise b

- 1 Ryan **suggested going** for a walk.
- 2 The teacher **accused him of copying** Anna's exam.
- 3 Sam's neighbour **threatened to call** the police if he had any more parties.
- 4 The children **refused to go** to bed.
- 5 Simon **invited me to have** dinner with him.
- 6 Molly **reminded Jack to phone** the electrician.
- 7 Ricky **promised never to do** it again.
- 8 Sarah **recommended trying** Giacobazzi's. She said it was fantastic.

## 9A

### Page 148 Exercise a

- 1 We loved the film **despite** the fact that it was nearly three hours long!
- 2 Carl doesn't like spending money **even** though he's very well off.
- 3 They went down to the harbour **to** see if they had fresh fish.
- 4 I'll put your number straight into my phone so **as** not to forget it.
- 5 My mother called the doctor's in **order** to make an appointment.

- 6 The cake tasted good in **spite** of not looking like the photo in the recipe book.
- 7 I've put the heating on quite high so **that** the house will warm up quickly.
- 8 I must say that **although** the service was poor, the meal was delicious.
- 9 I stopped at a motorway café **for** a quick meal before continuing on my journey.
- 10 **Despite** not being very fit, he managed to walk the three miles to the village.

#### Page 148 Exercise b

- 1 We stayed at a bed and breakfast so that **we wouldn't spend too much money on accommodation.**
- 2 Although **she earns a fortune, she drives a very old car.**
- 3 Everyone enjoyed the film in spite of **the sad ending. / the ending being sad. / the fact that the ending was sad.**
- 4 The plane managed to land even though **the weather conditions were terrible.**
- 5 I told her I enjoyed the meal she had cooked me so as **not to offend her.**
- 6 The manager called a meeting in order **to explain the new policy.**

### 9B

#### Page 149 Exercise a

- 1 **X We had beautiful weather**
- 2 **X some lovely furniture**
- 3 **✓**
- 4 **X a pair of scissors**
- 5 **X some new trousers / a new pair of trousers**
- 6 **✓**
- 7 **✓**
- 8 **X The homework was**
- 9 **✓**
- 10 **X The police are sure**

#### Page 149 Exercise b

- 1 **Athletics is my favourite sport.**
- 2 **✓**
- 3 **Harvey's clothes look really expensive.**
- 4 **✓**
- 5 **✓**
- 6 **Could I have a piece of paper to write down the new words?**
- 7 **I think I'll have some time after lunch to help you with that report.**
- 8 **I've got some good news for you about your job application.**
- 9 **We've made a lot of progress this term.**
- 10 **Hello, Reception? Do you have an iron I could use?**

### 10A

#### Page 150 Exercise a

- 1 **Most of** my closest friends live near me.
- 2 You can come round at **any** time on Saturday. We'll be home all day.
- 3 **Everything** is ready for the party. We're just waiting for the guests to arrive.
- 4 **Most** people enjoy the summer here, but for some it's too hot.
- 5 Gina goes dancing **every** Friday night.
- 6 We haven't got **any** onions for the soup.
- 7 **None** of us want to go out tonight. We're all broke.
- 8 **Anybody** can go to the festival. It's free.

- 9 I've got two very close friends, but unfortunately **neither** of them lives near me.  
 10 I'd like to have a bigger table, but there's **no** room in my kitchen.

Page 150 Exercise b

- 1 **Both the kitchen and the bathroom need cleaning.**  
 2 **The food wasn't cheap or tasty. / The food was neither cheap nor tasty.**  
 3 ✓  
 4 **The journey was both long and boring.**  
 5 **It's either Jane's or Karen's birthday today.**  
 6 ✓  
 7 **Both her aunt and her cousin came to visit. / Her aunt and her cousin both came to visit.**  
 8 **We can either walk or take the bus.**  
 9 ✓ (Or I have two children, but neither of them looks like me.)  
 10 **My parents love horses, and both of them ride every day.**

10B

Page 151 Exercise a

- 1 The weather was awful, so we stayed at (–) home.  
 2 **The** dishwasher we bought last week has stopped working already.  
 3 I love reading (–) historical novels.  
 4 Sarah had had an exhausting day, so she went to (–) bed early.  
 5 I saw a man walking with a woman in the park. **The** woman was crying.  
 6 The teachers are on strike, so the children aren't going to (–) school.  
 7 Turn left immediately after **the** church and go up the hill.  
 8 My neighbour's in (–) prison because he didn't pay his taxes.  
 9 People are complaining because the council have refused to build **a** new hospital.  
 10 Visitors will not be allowed to enter **the** hospital after 7 p.m.

Page 151 Exercise b

- 1 (–) Sicily is the largest island in **the** Mediterranean.  
 2 Cairo is on **the** River Nile.  
 3 We didn't have time to visit **the** Louvre when we were in Paris.  
 4 (–) south west England is famous for its beautiful countryside and beaches.  
 5 (–) Mount Everest is in **the** Himalayas.  
 6 The largest inland lake is **the** Caspian Sea.  
 7 We stayed at **the** Palace Hotel while we were in Madrid.  
 8 *Romeo and Juliet* is on at **the** Globe Theatre.  
 9 Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in **the** Alps.  
 10 I've always wanted to visit (–) India.

Vocabulary Bank

Illnesses and injuries

Page 152 Exercise 1b

- 9 a cough  
 6 a headache  
 1 a rash  
 4 a temperature  
 2 sunburn  
 8 She's being sick. / She's vomiting.

- 10 She's sneezing.
- 3 Her ankle is swollen.
- 7 Her back hurts. / Her back aches.
- 5 Her finger is bleeding.

#### Page 152 Exercise 1d

- 1 **B** He has a sore throat. It hurts when he talks or swallows food.
- 2 **D** He has diarrhoea. He's been to the toilet five times this morning.
- 3 **E** He feels sick. He feels that he's going to vomit.
- 4 **C** He's fainted. It's so hot in the room that he's lost consciousness.
- 5 **H** He has a blister on his foot. He's been walking in uncomfortable shoes.
- 6 **F** He has a cold. He's sneezing a lot and he has a cough.
- 7 **A** He has flu. He has a temperature and he aches all over.
- 8 **G** He feels dizzy. He feels that everything is spinning round.
- 9 **I** He's cut himself. He's bleeding.

#### Page 152 Exercise 2b

- 1 **C** He's unconscious. He's breathing, but his eyes are closed and he can't hear or feel anything.
- 2 **G** He's had an allergic reaction. He was stung by a wasp and now he has a rash and has difficulty breathing.
- 3 **B** He's twisted his ankle. / He's sprained his ankle. He fell badly and now it's swollen.
- 4 **D** He has high blood pressure. It's 18 over 14.
- 5 **E** He has food poisoning. He ate some prawns that were off.
- 6 **F** He's choking. He was eating a steak and a piece got stuck in his throat.
- 7 **A** He's burnt himself. He spilt some boiling water on himself.

#### Page 152 Exercise 3b

- 1 **pass out** means faint
- 2 **lie down** means put your body in a horizontal position
- 3 **throw up** means vomit, be sick
- 4 **get over** means get better / recover from something
- 5 **come round** means become conscious again

### Clothes and fashion

#### Page 153 Exercise 1b

##### Fit

- 2 loose
- 1 tight

##### Style

- 6 hooded
- 4 long sleeved
- 3 sleeveless
- 5 V-neck

##### Pattern

- 11 checked
- 9 patterned
- 7 plain
- 10 spotted



8 striped

Page 153 Exercise 1d

4 a cotton vest

9 a denim waistcoat

5 a fur collar

3 a lace top

1 a linen suit

7 a lycra swimsuit

8 a silk scarf

6 a velvet bow tie

2 a wool(len) cardigan

11 leather sandals

10 suede boots

Page 153 Exercise 2b

1 Long skirts are really *fashionable* now.

2 She's very **trendy**. She always wears the latest fashions.

3 The Italians have a reputation for being very **stylish** – they wear fashionable and attractive clothes.

4 He looks really **scruffy**. His clothes are old and a bit dirty.

5 Jane looked very **smart** in her new suit. She wanted to make a good impression.

6 That tie's a bit **old-fashioned**! Is it your dad's?

Page 153 Exercise 3b

1 **C** I'm going to dress up tonight.

2 **A** Please hang up your coat.

3 **F** These jeans don't fit me.

4 **H** That skirt really suits you.

5 **G** Your bag matches your shoes.

6 **B** I need to get changed.

7 **E** Hurry up and get undressed.

8 **I** Get up and get dressed.

9 **D** That tie doesn't really go with your shirt.

Air travel

Page 154 Exercise 1b

1 **A** Airport terminal

2 **D** Baggage drop off

3 **I** Baggage reclaim

4 **C** Check-in desk

5 **J** Customs

6 **B** Departures board

7 **G** Gate

8 **H** Runway

9 **E** Security

10 **F** VIP lounge

Page 154 Exercise 2b

I often fly to Chile on business. I always choose an *aisle* seat, so that I can get up and walk around more easily.

Sometimes there is **turbulence** when the plane flies over the Andes, which I don't enjoy, and the **cabin crew** tell the passengers to put their **seat belts** on.



There aren't any **direct flights** to Chile from London, so I usually have to get a **connecting flight** in Madrid. Whenever I take **long-haul flights** I always suffer from **jet lag** because of the time difference and I feel tired for several days.

#### Page 154 Exercise 3b

- 1 We're going on a five-day **trip** to the mountains.
- 2 A Did you have a good **journey** here?  
B No, my flight was delayed for six hours.
- 3 Do you have to **travel** much in your job?
- 4 Have a good **trip**. See you when you get back.

#### Page 154 Exercise 3c

##### Travel

**Travel is normally used as a verb. However, it can be used as an uncountable noun.**

##### Trip

**The noun trip means to go somewhere and come back, including the time you stay there.**

##### Journey

**Journey is also normally used as a noun. It means the time when you travel from one place to another, but does not include the time you stay there.**

#### Page 154 Exercise 4b

- 1 My husband **dropped** me **off** at the airport two hours before the flight.
- 2 I **checked in** online the day before I was going to fly.
- 3 As soon as I **got on** the plane I sat down in the first empty seat.
- 4 The plane **took off** late because of the bad weather.
- 5 I **filled in** the immigration form for the US, which the cabin crew gave me shortly before landing.
- 6 When I **got off** the plane I felt exhausted after the long flight.
- 7 When I **picked up** my luggage at baggage reclaim I bumped into an old friend who had been on the same flight.

#### Adverbs and adverbial phrases

#### Page 155 Exercise 1b

- 1 He trains very **hard** – at least three hours a day.  
It's incredibly foggy. I can **hardly** see anything.
- 2 I hate it when people arrive **late** for meetings.  
I haven't heard from Mike **lately**. He must be very busy.
- 3 **At the end** of a film I always stay and watch the credits roll.  
I didn't want to go, but **in the end** they persuaded me.
- 4 I love most kinds of music, but **especially** jazz.  
My wedding dress was **specially** made for me by a dressmaker.
- 5 She looks younger than me, but **actually** she's two years older.  
**At the moment** they're renting a flat, but they're hoping to buy one soon.
- 6 I've **nearly** finished my book. I'm on the last chapter.  
Excuse me, is there a bank **near** here?
- 7 Have you found a job **yet**?  
He's 35, but he **still** lives with his parents.
- 8 Have you **ever** been to the USA?

I've been all over the USA – I've **even** been to Alaska!

#### Page 155 Exercise 2b

- 1 **ideally**
- 2 **in fact**
- 3 **basically**
- 4 **obviously**
- 5 **gradually**
- 6 **apparently**
- 7 **anyway**
- 8 **eventually**

#### Weather

##### Page 156 Exercise 1c

- 1 It's **cool**.
- 2 It's **chilly**.
- 3 It's **freezing**.
- 4 It's **below zero**.
- 5 It's **mild**.
- 6 It's **warm**.
- 7 It's **boiling**. / It's scorching.
- 8 It's **humid**.
- 9 It's **damp**.
- 10 It's **drizzling**.
- 11 There are **showers**.
- 12 It's **pouring**.
- 13 There's a **breeze**.

**Mist** isn't usually very thick and it often occurs in the mountains or near the sea.

**Fog** is thicker and can be found in towns and in the country.

**Smog** is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

##### Page 156 Exercise 2b

- 1 **heatwave**
- 2 **drought**
- 3 **hail**
- 4 **lightning**
- 5 **thunder**
- 6 **blizzard**
- 7 **flood**
- 8 **hurricane**
- 9 **monsoon**

##### Page 156 Exercise 3b

In the north of England and Scotland it will be very cold, with **strong** winds and **heavy** rain. There will also be **thick** fog in the hills and near the coast, though it should clear by midday.

Driving will be dangerous as the roads will be **icy**. However, the south of England and the Midlands will have **clear** skies and it will be **bright** and sunny, though the temperature will

still be quite low. Over the next few days the weather will be **changeable**, with some showers, but occasional **sunny** periods. It should become more **settled** over the weekend.

#### Feelings

##### Page 157 Exercise 1b

- 1 **J** 'I'm very offended.'

- 2 **F** 'I feel a bit homesick.'
- 3 **E** 'I'm a bit disappointed.'
- 4 **G** 'I'm very lonely.'
- 5 **I** 'I'm incredibly proud.'
- 6 **H** 'I'm really nervous.'
- 7 **C** 'I'm very grateful.'
- 8 **A** 'I'm shocked.'
- 9 **D** 'I'm so relieved.'
- 10 **B** 'I feel a bit guilty.'

### Page 157 Exercise 2b

- 1 *stunned*
- 2 **devastated**
- 3 **delighted**
- 4 **thrilled**
- 5 **astonished**
- 6 **desperate**
- 7 **overwhelmed**
- 8 **bewildered**
- 9 **horrified**

### Page 157 Exercise 3c

- 1 **B** I was scared stiff when I heard the bedroom door opening.
- 2 **A** You look a bit down. What's the problem?
- 3 **D** I'm absolutely shattered. I want to relax and put my feet up.
- 4 **F** I was completely gobsmacked when I heard that Tina was getting married!
- 5 **E** I'm sick of hearing you complain about your job.
- 6 **C** When he missed that penalty I was absolutely gutted.

## Verbs often confused

### Page 158 Exercise 1b

- 1 I need to **discuss** the problem with my boss.
- 2 I often **argue** with my parents about doing housework.
- 3 I didn't **realize** you were so unhappy.
- 4 I didn't **notice** that Karen had changed her hair colour.
- 5 Jack always tries to **avoid** arguing with me.
- 6 My dad can't **prevent** me from seeing my friends.
- 7 I've spoken to her husband twice and he **seems** very nice.
- 8 Carol doesn't **look** very well. I think she's working too hard.
- 9 My parents don't **mind** if I stay out late.
- 10 It doesn't **matter** if we're five minutes late.
- 11 Can you **remind** me to call my mum later?
- 12 **Remember** to turn off the lights before you go.
- 13 I **expect** that Daniel will forget our anniversary. He always does.
- 14 We'll have to **wait** half an hour for the next train.
- 15 I **wish** I was a bit taller!
- 16 I **hope** that you can come on Friday. I haven't seen you for ages.
- 17 Arsenal **won** the match 5–2.
- 18 Arsenal **beat** Manchester United 5–2.

- 19 Tom always **refuses** to discuss the problem.
- 20 Tom always **denies** that he has a problem.
- 21 The cost of living is going to **rise** again this month.
- 22 It's hard not to **raise** your voice when you're arguing with someone.
- 23 Last night I came home and **lay** on the sofa and went to sleep.
- 24 I **laid** the baby on the bed and changed his nappy.
- 25 The men had been planning to **rob** the bank.
- 26 If you leave your bike unlocked, somebody might **steal** it.
- 27 I think I should **warn** you that Liam doesn't always tell the truth.
- 28 My teachers are going to **advise** me what subjects to study next year.

## The body

### Page 159 Exercise 1b

- 3 ankle
- 1 calf (*pl* calves)
- 2 heel
  
- 6 elbow
- 5 fist
- 8 nails
- 4 palm
- 7 wrist
  
- 12 bottom
- 9 chest
- 13 hip
- 11 thigh
- 10 waist
  
- 14 brain
- 17 heart
- 16 kidneys
- 15 liver
- 18 lungs

### Page 159 Exercise 2b

- 1 **bite** your **nails**
- 2 **blow** your **nose**
- 3 **brush** your **hair** / **brush** your **teeth**
- 4 **comb** your **hair**
- 5 **fold** your **arms**
- 6 **hold** somebody's **hand**
- 7 **touch** your **toes**
- 8 **suck** your **thumb**
- 9 **shake** **hands**
- 10 **shrug** your **shoulders**
- 11 **shake** your **head**
- 12 **raise** your **eyebrows**

### Page 159 Exercise 2d

- 1 He **winked** at me to show that he was only joking. **eye**

- 2 The steak was tough and difficult to **chew**. **teeth**
- 3 When we met, we were so happy we **hugged** each other. **arms**
- 4 Don't **scratch** the mosquito bite. You'll only make it worse. **nails**
- 5 She **waved** goodbye sadly to her boyfriend as the train left the station. **hand**
- 6 Some women think a man should **kneel** down when he proposes marriage. **knee**
- 7 The teacher **frowned** when she saw all the mistakes I had made. **forehead**
- 8 The painting was so strange I **stared** at it for a long time. **eyes**
- 9 She got out of bed, and **yawned** and **stretched**. **mouth / arms**
- 10 If you don't know the word for something, just **point** at what you want. **finger**

## Crime and punishment

### Page 160 Exercise 1b

|    | Crime             | Criminal           | Verb                     |          |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1  | <u>blackmail</u>  | <u>blackmailer</u> | <u>blackmail</u>         | <b>J</b> |
| 2  | <u>bribery</u>    | –                  | bribe                    | <b>M</b> |
| 3  | <u>burglary</u>   | <u>burglar</u>     | break in / <u>burgle</u> | <b>E</b> |
| 4  | drug dealing      | drug dealer        | sell drugs               | <b>G</b> |
| 5  | fraud             | <u>fraudster</u>   | <u>commit</u> fraud      | <b>L</b> |
| 6  | <u>hacking</u>    | <u>hacker</u>      | hack (into)              | <b>F</b> |
| 7  | <u>hijacking</u>  | <u>hijacker</u>    | <u>hijack</u>            | <b>C</b> |
| 8  | <u>kidnapping</u> | <u>kidnapper</u>   | <u>kidnap</u>            | <b>A</b> |
| 9  | <u>mugging</u>    | <u>mugger</u>      | mug                      | <b>P</b> |
| 10 | <u>murder</u>     | <u>murderer</u>    | <u>murder</u>            | <b>B</b> |
| 11 | rape              | <u>rapist</u>      | rape                     | <b>D</b> |
| 12 | <u>robbery</u>    | <u>robber</u>      | rob                      | <b>K</b> |
| 13 | <u>smuggling</u>  | <u>smuggler</u>    | <u>smuggle</u>           | <b>H</b> |
| 14 | <u>stalking</u>   | <u>stalker</u>     | stalk                    | <b>Q</b> |
| 15 | <u>terrorism</u>  | <u>terrorist</u>   | set off bombs, etc.      | <b>N</b> |
| 16 | theft             | thief              | steal                    | <b>O</b> |
| 17 | <u>vandalism</u>  | <u>vandal</u>      | <u>vandalize</u>         | <b>I</b> |

### Page 160 Exercise 2b

#### The crime

- 1 Carl and Adam **committed** a crime. They robbed a large supermarket.
- 2 The police **investigated** the crime.
- 3 Carl and Adam were **caught** driving to the airport in a stolen car.
- 4 They were **arrested** and taken to a police station.
- 5 The police **questioned** them for ten hours.
- 6 Finally, they were **charged** with armed robbery.

#### The trial

- 7 Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in **court**.
- 8 They were **accused** of armed robbery and car theft.
- 9 **Witnesses** told the court what they had seen or knew.
- 10 The **jury** of 12 people looked at and heard all the **evidence**.
- 11 After two days the jury reached their **verdict**.
- 12 Carl was found **guilty**. His fingerprints were on the gun used in the robbery.
- 13 The **judge** decided what Carl's **punishment** should be.
- 14 He **sentenced** him to ten years in prison.

- 15 There was no **proof** that Adam had committed the crime.  
16 He was **acquitted** and allowed to go free.

## The media

### Page 161 Exercise 1b

- 1 *critic*  
2 **commentator**  
3 **reporter**  
4 **editor**  
5 **presenter**  
6 **freelance journalist**  
7 **newsreader**  
8 **paparazzi**  
9 **agony aunt**

### Page 161 Exercise 2b

- 1 **D** The reporting in the paper was very sensational.  
2 **E** The news on Channel 12 is really biased.  
3 **B** I think The Observer is the most objective of the Sunday papers.  
4 **A** The film review was quite accurate.  
5 **C** I think the report was censored.

### Page 161, 3b

- 1 **A** Famous actress in restaurant bill row  
2 **E** United boss to quit after shock cup defeat  
3 **G** Prince to wed 18-year-old TV soap star  
4 **L** Prime Minister backs his Chancellor in latest scandal  
5 **I** Tarantino tipped to win Best Director  
6 **B** Thousands of jobs axed by UK firms  
7 **K** Stock market hit by oil fears  
8 **C** Police quiz witness in murder trial  
9 **D** Astronaut bids to be first man on Mars  
10 **J** Ministers clash over new car tax proposal  
11 **H** Bayern Munich boss vows to avenge defeat  
12 **F** Footballer and wife split over affair with cleaner

## Business

### Page 162 Exercise 1b

- 1 Although GAP stands for Genuine American Product, most of its clothes are **manufactured** in Asia.  
2 In 1989 Pepsi-Cola **launched** a new product called Pepsi A.M., which was aimed at the 'breakfast cola drinker'. It was an immediate flop.  
3 The Spanish airline Iberia **merged** with British Airways in 2011.  
4 Apple is considered one of the best companies in the world for the way they **market** their products.  
5 *Prosciutto* is a kind of Italian ham. Two of the best known kinds are San Daniele and Parma, which are **produced** in the Friuli and Emilia regions of Italy, and are **exported** all over the world.  
6 The Royal Bank of Scotland **took over** NatWest Bank in 2000 even though it was in fact a smaller rival.  
7 The supermarket chain Tesco **became** the market leader in 1995 and is still the UK's biggest-selling chain.

- 8 Zara shops were opened in Spain in 1975, but the company soon **expanded** internationally.
- 9 Nowadays it is quite a risk to **set up** a new business. In the UK, 20% of businesses fail in their first year.
- 10 The cost of living in Iceland is so high because so many food products have to be **imported**.
- 11 During a boom period, the economy **grows** quickly and living standards improve.
- 12 During a recession, many companies **close down** and living standards **drop**.

#### Page 162 Exercise 1d

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| do                     | make                      |
| <i>business (with)</i> | <b>a deal</b>             |
| <b>a job</b>           | <b>a decision</b>         |
| <b>market research</b> | <b>a loss</b>             |
| <b>well</b>            | <b>money</b>              |
| <b>badly</b>           | <b>somebody redundant</b> |

#### Page 162 Exercise 2c

##### Organizations

- 1 **a chain**
- 2 **a business**
- 3 **a multinational**
- 4 **head office**
- 5 **a branch**

##### People

- 1 **the staff**
- 2 **a customer**
- 3 **a client**
- 4 **a colleague**
- 5 **the CEO**
- 6 **the owner**
- 7 **a manager**

#### Word building

##### Page 163 Exercise 1b

- 1 **G** Mumbai is a very overcrowded city.
- 2 **C** Tokyo is one of 20 megacities.
- 3 **D** This part of the city is very poor and underdeveloped.
- 4 **B** London is a very multicultural city, with many different races and religions.
- 5 **J** The quickest way to get around New York is on the subway.
- 6 **H** Montreal is probably the most bilingual city in the world – most inhabitants speak English and French.
- 7 **E** If you want to avoid the traffic jams in Bangkok, get the monorail.
- 8 **F** The autopilot was switched on after the plane had taken off.
- 9 **A** Vandalism, especially breaking public property, is very antisocial behaviour.
- 10 **K** I misunderstood the directions that man gave me, and now I'm completely lost.
- 11 **I** He's doing a postgraduate degree in aeronautical engineering.

##### Page 163 Exercise 1d

- 1 **D** There are a lot of home**less** people in this city. The situation is hope**less**.
- 2 **A** Be care**ful** how you drive! The instructions were very use**ful**.

3      **C** The police usually wear bullet-**proof** vests. My watch is water**proof**.

4      **B** Their new laptops are completely unbreak**able**. I don't think the tap water here is drink**able**.

Page 163 Exercise 2b

| <i>-ion / -(a)tion</i>   | <i>-ment</i>   | <i>-ness</i>  | <i>-ence / -ance</i>   | <i>-ism</i>                                   | <i>-hood</i>                                      |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| <b>accommodation</b><br><b>intention</b><br><b>pollution</b><br><b>reduction</b> | <b>entertainme</b><br><b>nt</b><br><b>excitement</b><br><b>government</b><br><b>improveme</b><br><b>nt</b> | <b>coldness</b><br><b>friendlines</b><br><b>s</b><br><b>ugliness</b><br><b>weakness</b> | <b>absence</b><br><b>convenienc</b><br><b>e</b><br><b>distance</b><br><b>ignorance</b> | <b>alcoholis</b><br><b>m</b><br><b>racism</b> | <b>brotherhoo</b><br><b>d</b><br><b>childhood</b> |

Page 163 Exercise 3b

- 1      **lose**
- 2      **die**
- 3      **succeed**
- 4      **think**
- 5      **believe**
- 6      **hot**
- 7      **strong**
- 8      **hungry**
- 9      **high**
- 10     **long**