

## Student's Book Answer Key

# 1A Eating in...and out

## 1 VOCABULARY food and cooking

a 1 pear 2 pasta 3 onions 4 tomato, fruit salad 5 cake 6 cookie

### Vocabulary Bank Food and cooking

#### 1 FOOD

##### a Fish and seafood

1 crab 7 lobster 5 mussels 6 prawns 2 salmon 3 squid 4 tuna

##### Meat

11 beef 12 chicken 9 duck 10 lamb 8 pork

##### Fruit and vegetables

20 aubergine 14 avocado 25 beetroot 13 cabbage 24 cherries 22 courgette 18 cucumber  
 23 grapes 27 green beans 26 lemon 19 mango 15 melon 21 peach 16 pear  
 28 raspberries 17 red pepper

#### 2 COOKING

a 6 baked 5 boiled 1 fried 2 grilled 4 roast 3 steamed

#### 3 PHRASAL VERBS

b1 I eat **out** a lot because I often don't have time to cook. Luckily, there are lots of good restaurants near where I live.

2 I'm trying to cut **down on** coffee at the moment. I'm only having one cup at breakfast.

3 The doctor told me that I should completely cut **out** all cheese and dairy products from my diet.

#### d Possible answers

**fresh** fish, vegetables, etc.  
**frozen** peas, fish, pizza etc.  
**hot / spicy** sauce, chicken, etc.  
**low-fat** yogurt, cheese, etc.  
**raw** fish, vegetables, etc.  
**tinned** tomatoes, tuna, etc.

e 2 spicy prawns, hot food 3 fresh tuna 4 low-fat yogurts 5 tinned red peppers  
 6 frozen raspberries

## 2 PRONUNCIATION short and long vowel sounds

a 3 cat /æ/ 4 car /ɑ:/ 5 clock /ɒ/ 6 horse /ɔ:/ 7 bull /ʊ/ 8 boot /u:/  
 The two dots /:/ tell you that a sound is long.

b crab salad 3 grilled squid 1 a jar of raspberry jam 4 steamed green beans 2  
 a good cook 7 hot sausages 5 raw pork 6 tuna with beetroot 8

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**3 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding key words in questions**

- a** topping /'tɒpɪŋ/ = a layer of food that you put on top of a dish, to add flavour  
 filling /'fɪlɪŋ/ = food put inside a sandwich  
 ready-made /'redi 'meɪd/ = prepared in advance so that you can eat it immediately or after heating it  
 takeaway /'teɪkəweɪ/ = a meal that you buy in a restaurant that cooks and sells food that you take away and eat somewhere else, usually at home  
 allergic /ə'ɪl:dʒɪk/ = when you react badly or feel sick when you eat sth  
 intolerant /ɪn'tɒlərənt/ = not able to eat particular foods without becoming ill  
 cheer yourself up = to make yourself happier  
 miss /mɪs/ = feel sad because you can't have sth

**b Sarah 6 John 2c Rob 4a James 3 Sean 1b**

**c Emma tea Sarah pasta John curries, Indonesian food, Thai food Rob chocolate, ice cream James caffeine / coffee Sean meat / pepperoni**

**4 READING using your own experience to understand a text**

- c** 1 Because you're less likely to be at risk of heart disease as an adult.  
 2 It can make us more mentally alert.  
 3 Having steak and chips for lunch means we digest it better. Having it for dinner makes our blood glucose levels higher.  
 4 Because our sense of smell and taste are at their best at this time.  
 5 a yoga or going for a walk b running or cycling  
 6 Because it helps us to go to sleep.
- d** 1 heart 2 stomach 3 liver 4 brain 5 muscles 6 lung  
**a** We have one heart, stomach, liver, and brain.  
**b** We have two lungs.  
**c** We have more than two muscles.

**5 LISTENING predicting content using visual clues**

- b** 1 my dad caught 2 lemon and olive oil 3 a small blue notebook  
 4 animals, a garden, olive trees, and grapes 5 Greek sandwich with pitta bread
- d** 1 She studied psychology at Kent University. She travelled round southern Europe and South America. She went back to Crete and worked in the family restaurant.  
 2 When she was a student, she used to save money and go and eat there. Because she wanted to work there.  
 3 She became head chef.  
 4 It has more Cretan dishes on the menu.  
 5 Four or five times a year. They share all the food and always order too much.

**6 GRAMMAR present simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs**

- b** 1 don't need (It's a non-action verb, not normally used in the continuous.)  
 2 I'm making (It's a temporary action which is only happening this week.)  
 3 I go (It's a habitual action.)

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**Grammar Bank 1A**

**a** 1 is coming 2 doesn't want 3 isn't working 4 seems 5 aren't speaking 6 thinks  
 7 Do we need 8 I'm having 9 I love 10 tastes

**b** 1 I have high cholesterol, so I never eat fried food.  
 2 Are you taking any vitamins at the moment?  
 3 Don't eat the spinach if you don't like it.  
 4 Does your boyfriend know how to cook fish?  
 5 We order takeaway pizzas once a week.  
 6 What is / 's your mother making? It smells delicious!  
 7 You look sad. What are you thinking about?  
 8 I think the diet in my country is getting worse.  
 9 How often do you have seafood?  
 10 I don't usually cook red meat.

**d On a typical day**

- What do you usually have for breakfast?
- Do you drink fizzy drinks, e.g. Coke? How many glasses do you drink a day?
- Where do you normally have lunch?
- What do you usually have for lunch during the week?
- Do you ever cook? What do you make?
- Do you prefer eating at home or eating out?

**At the moment / Nowadays**

- Are you taking vitamins or food supplements at the moment?
- Are you trying to cut down on anything at the moment?
- Do you need to buy any food today?
- Do you want anything to eat right now?
- Is the diet in your country getting better or worse?

## Student's Book Answer Key

# 1B Modern families

## 1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING family

- a**
- 1 A father is the male parent of a child. A parent is the mother or father.
  - 2 A stepmother is married to your father, but she isn't your biological mother.
  - 3 A brother-in-law is the brother of your husband / wife, or your sister's husband.
  - 4 A stepsister is the daughter of your stepmother or stepfather and their previous husband or wife. She isn't biologically related to you. A half-sister shares one parent with you, either your mother or your father.
  - 5 A grandfather is your father or mother's father. A greatgrandfather is your father or mother's grandfather.
  - 6 An adopted child is one who has become part of a family which is not the one in which he or she was born. An only child is a child who doesn't have brothers or sisters.
  - 7 'Brothers and sisters' and 'siblings' mean the same thing, but *sibling* is a more formal word and is used for both genders.
  - 8 Your immediate family are your parents, children, brothers, and sisters. Your extended family is anyone related to you who is not your immediate family, e.g. your uncles, aunts, cousins, grandparents, etc.
- c** 1 14% 2 45% 3 40% 4 30 5 32 6 10% 7 17% 8 2

## 2 GRAMMAR future forms

- a**
- A 2; They're talking about a party that she's going to.  
 B 3; They're talking about if he can borrow her car.  
 C 1; They're talking about what he's going to do next year.
- b**
- 1 a going to go b Shall I make  
 2 c 'm staying d 's going to be  
 3 e 'll drive f 'll be
- c** a plan or intention: a a prediction: d, e an offer: b an arrangement: c a promise: f

### Grammar Bank 1B

- a** 1 Shall 2 'll make 3 f 4 Are you going to go 5 won't tell 6 're visiting  
 7 will go down 8 f 9 Shall
- b** 1 I promise I will / 'll phone every day.  
 2 He is / 's going to do a degree in engineering.  
 3 No, I am / 'm working late.  
 4 Yes, I will / 'll have the prawns, please.  
 5 OK. Shall we get a takeaway?  
 6 No problem, I will / 'll lend you some.  
 7 No, the weather forecast says it is / 's going to rain / will rain.  
 8 Shall I pick you up from the airport?

## 3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING sentence stress

- a** They are stressed.
- b** 1 sister's, having, baby, April

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- 2 anyone, family, moving, house, soon  
 3 see, parents, weekend  
 4 think, live, home, next, year

- c 1 My sister's having a baby in April.  
 2 Is anyone in your family moving house soon?  
 3 Are you going to see your parents at the weekend?  
 4 Do you think you'll live at home next year?

**4 VOCABULARY adjectives of personality**

- a 1 shy 2 mean 3 lazy 4 quiet 5 serious

**Vocabulary Bank Personality**
**1 WHAT ARE THEY LIKE?**

- a 2 Spoilt 3 Mature 4 Honest 5 Charming 6 Sensible 8 Anxious 9 Imaginative  
 10 Independent 11 Bossy 12 Insecure 13 Sensitive 14 Stubborn 15 Patient 16 Ambitious  
 17 Reliable 18 Self-confident 19 Rebellious 20 Moody 22 Competitive 22 Affectionate

**2 NEGATIVE PREFIXES**

- b *un-* / *dis-*: unambitious, unfriendly, dishonest, unimaginative, unkind, disorganized,  
 unreliable, unselfish, unsociable, untidy  
*in-* / *im-* / *ir-*: immature, impatient, irresponsible, insensitive

**5 PRONUNCIATION word stress**

- b 1 anxious, ambitious, generous, rebellious  
 2 sociable, reliable  
 3 responsible, sensible  
 4 competitive, talkative, sensitive  
 5 unfriendly, insecure, impatient, immature  
 No, prefixes and suffixes are unstressed.

**6 READING identifying reasons**

- c 1 the youngest child 2 the oldest child 3 the only child 4 the middle child  
 d 2 C 3 A 4 B 5 E 6 F 7 D 8 G

**7 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding a story**

- c **James**

- 1 15  
 2 In their bedroom  
 3 James accidentally stabbed his brother in the finger with a penknife.  
 4 Their mother was very angry with James, but it was a very small cut.  
 5 James's brother still tells other people about when James stabbed him.

**Marilyn**

- 1 Ten  
 2 She was in her bedroom.  
 3 Her sister hid her parrot in a cupboard. Marilyn and her parents looked for it everywhere and she was very upset.

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- 4 Her sister showed them where the parrot was, in the cupboard.  
 5 Marilyn sometimes hides her sister's things to remind her of the parrot incident.

**8 WRITING a description of a person**
**Writing**
**1 A DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON**

a 1 Because she is looking for an au pair and Sofia's friend, Kasia, told Angela she might be interested in working in England as an au pair.

2 Yes, she does.

b ~~interested~~ interested, ~~responsable~~ responsible, ~~forgetfull~~ forgetful, ~~fotography~~ photography, ~~independant~~ independent

c 1 intelligent, hard-working, mature, responsible, friendly, independent

2 She likes going to the cinema, listening to music, and taking photos.

3 She's quite shy, a bit forgetful, and her English isn't very good.

4 Yes, she does.

d

	<b>incredibly</b>	
	<b>really</b>	
Kaisa is	very	forgetful
	<b>quite</b>	
	<b>a bit</b>	

**Practical English Episode 1: Meeting the parents**
**1 INTRODUCTION**

b 1 magazine 2 British 3 months 4 London 5 New York 6 permanent 7 find 8 family

**2 REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY**

a He left the chocolates on his desk at work.  
 She's got a promotion – she's now a manager.

b 1 T

2 F (Rob's desk is **always a complete mess.**)

3 F (Rob is meeting Jenny's parents for the **first** time.)

4 T

5 F (Jenny's new job is Managing **Editor.**)

6 F (She is a manager, but **not** Rob's manager.)

c 1 no, believe, You're 2 pity, Never 3 Really 4 How, news 5 great

**3 HARRY FINDS OUT MORE ABOUT ROB**

a The evening ends well.

b 1 Harvard

**Student's Book Answer Key**

**2** No, he isn't, because he thinks creative people, like writers, sometimes don't earn enough to pay the bills.

**3** He likes taking photographs.

**4** Jenny

**5** Famous jazz musicians

**6** That he knows about Wynton Marsalis (Harry's idol) and has interviewed him and spent the day with him.

**d** **1** see **2** really **3** things **4** mean **5** because **6** incredible **7** guy **8** ahead

**e** **A** 8 **B** 5 **C** 2 **D** 3 **E** 1 **F** 6 **G** 4, 7

## Student's Book Answer Key

## 2A Spending money

### 1 VOCABULARY money

- a** 1 1 Russia, rouble 2 China, lei 3 Japan, yen 4 Poland, zloty 5 Brazil, real 6 Mexico, peso  
 7 Switzerland, franc 8 Hungary, forint  
 France uses the euro and Turkey uses the lira.  
 2 **a** False (They were made around 600 BC by the Lydians of Asia Minor, present-day Turkey.)  
**b** True  
**c** False (For example, in the UK most banknotes are made of polymer, a flexible plastic material.)  
**d** False (For example, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, etc. don't.)  
**e** True

### Vocabulary Bank Money

#### 1 VERBS

- b** 2 save 3 lend 4 borrow 5 waste 6 can't afford 7 charges 8 cost 9 owe  
 10 invest 11 earn 12 is worth 13 raise

#### 2 PREPOSITIONS

- b** 2 for 3 on 4 in 5 to 6 from 7 for 8 into

#### 3 NOUNS

- b** 1 bill 2 salary 3 tax 4 loan 5 budget 6 mortgage 7 contactless payment 8 insurance

#### 4 PHRASAL VERBS

- b** 1 out 2 back 3 off 4 on

## 2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING *o* and *or*

- a** 1 sunny 2 funny 3 honey
- c** /ʌ/ done, money, nothing, some, won, worry  
 /ɒ/ cost, dollar, honest, promise, shopping  
 /əʊ/ clothes, loan, note, owe, sold
- e** The letters *or* are normally pronounced /ɔ:/ when they're stressed.  
*Work* and *worth* are pronounced /ɜ:/ (this applies to most words beginning *wor-* + consonant).
- f** 1 Let's go shopping for clothes.  
 2 Can I borrow some money?  
 3 He won a million dollars.  
 4 I've done nothing wrong.  
 5 They can't afford to pay the mortgage.  
 6 I work in a store.



**Student's Book Answer Key**
**3 READING understanding paragraphing**

**b** A 2 B 6 C 3 D 1 E 4 F 7 G 5

- c** 1 F (She couldn't use buses or flights, etc.)  
 2 F (She had plenty of cheap food, but it was boring.)  
 3 T  
 4 F (She had a bag of chips in East Anglia.)  
 5 F (She is much slimmer and fitter.)  
 6 T  
 7 T

**e** olive oil electricity bill cleaning products cycling trip beauty treatments tap water

**GRAMMAR present perfect and past simple**

- a** They are arguing about money.
- b** 2 've just bought 3 did...cost 4 were 5 Have...seen 6 arrived 7 haven't paid 8 bought  
 9 didn't need 10 worked 11 needed 12 needed
- c** 1 PS (e.g. *How much did they cost?*)  
 2 PP (e.g. *Have you seen this?*)  
 3 PP (e.g. *I've just bought them.*)

**Grammar Bank 2A**

- a** 1 **Have you ever booked** a flight online?  
 2 Soon. I **have / 've already saved** nearly €1,000.  
 3 **Have you paid** the phone bill **yet**?  
 4 **Have** your parents **ever lent** you money?  
 5 I don't know. I **have / 've never used** it.  
 6 We **have / 've just won** the lottery!  
 7 I **have / 've already spent** my salary.  
 8 No, thanks. I **have / 've just (or already) had** one.
- b** 1 ✓  
 2 ✗ **Has** your sister **paid** you back yet?  
 3 ✓  
 4 ✗ When **did** you **buy** that leather jacket?  
 5 ✗ **They finished** paying back the loan last month.  
 6 ✓  
 7 ✓  
 8 ✗ I'm sure I **didn't borrow** any money from you last week.  
 9 ✓  
 10 ✗ **Did** you **see** the Batman film on TV yesterday?

**5 SPEAKING**

- a** 2 lent 3 wasted 4 bought 5 inherited 6 lost 7 won 8 forgotten 9 lost  
 10 taken out 11 bought, sold

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**6 LISTENING listening for facts**

- c ~~Business~~ Business ~~have died~~ died ~~there~~ their ~~I am needing~~ I need  
~~can to transfer~~ can transfer ~~dolars~~ dollars ~~acount~~ account ~~him~~ it  
~~I want organize~~ I want to organize ~~you~~ your
- d Heather lost over £2,000. Carl lost about £200. Paul lost £20,000.  
 Never give your bank account or credit card details to anybody, either in an email or on the phone.
- e 1 email 2 wallet 3 credit card 4 money 5 believed 6 bank account 7 phone call  
 8 bank 9 account 10 new account

**2B Changing lives**
**1 LISTENING checking hypotheses**

- a 1 In 2008  
 2 They were on safari to see the mountain gorillas.  
 3 It broke down.  
 4 A primary school for orphans  
 5 It was in a terrible condition. The walls were falling down, the blackboards were broken, and there weren't many desks.  
 6 She started teaching them English songs.  
 7 A new school  
 8 To set up a charity to raise money to rebuild the school  
 9 On 14 March 2010
- b 2 A 3 E 4 D 5 H 6 F 7 C 8 G
- c 1 There are **57** children living in the children's home.  
 2 People in Uganda **don't** eat (a lot of ) vegetables / eat **very few** vegetables.  
 3 They are building tanks to **collect rainwater**.  
 4 In the factory, they make **sunflower** oil.  
 5 In the FAL groups, **adults** learn to read and write.  
 6 They have just built a **secondary** school.  
 7 Most of the volunteers are from **Uganda**.  
 8 John Muzzei is now studying to be **a** nurse.  
 9 When Rose first arrived at the children's home, she never **smiled**.

**2 GRAMMAR present perfect + for / since, present perfect continuous**

- a 1 b  
 2 1–4 are present perfect continuous (have / has + been + -ing form).  
 5 and 6 are present perfect simple (have / has + past participle).
- b 2 doing 3 running 4 building 5 started 6 changed

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**Grammar Bank 2B**

- a** 1 She's been studying English for three years.  
 2 How long have they been watching TV?  
 3 It's been raining since lunchtime.  
 4 I haven't been living here for very long.  
 5 How long have you been learning to drive?
- b** 1 for 2 haven't seen 3 have you known 4 ✓ 5 I've been cleaning
- c** 1 We've known each other since we were children.  
 2 The children have been playing computer games for two hours.  
 3 Has your sister had that hairstyle for a long time?  
 4 I've loved her since the first day we met.  
 5 My internet connection hasn't been working since yesterday.  
 6 How long have you been waiting?  
 7 I've been a teacher for three years.  
 8 It's been snowing since 5.00 this morning.  
 9 Sam hasn't been studying enough recently.  
 10 Have you been living in London for a long time?

**3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress**

- a** 1 learning, French  
 2 learning, French, three, years  
 3 How, long, raining  
 4 raining, lunchtime
- b** 1 How long have you been learning French?  
 2 I've been learning French for three years.  
 3 How long has it been raining?  
 4 It's been raining since lunchtime.

**5 WRITING an informal email**
**2 AN INFORMAL EMAIL**

- a** A She apologizes for not writing before.  
 B She thanks Angela for her stay.  
 C She talks about the nice things they did together when she was with them.  
 D She talks about what she's been doing recently.  
 E She thanks them again and invites them to stay.  
 F She sends greetings to another member of the family.
- b** 2 Thanks 3 time 4 miss 5 spending 6 hope 7 wishes 8 attach

**6 READING understanding the order of events**

- b** 1 She's run an ultra marathon in Namibia and she's kayaked down the Amazon.  
 2 A polar challenge – a 500-mile journey to the South Pole. It's different because the cold, rather than the heat, might be a problem.
- c** 2 D 3 I 4 C 5 E 6 H 7 F 8 A 9 G

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- d feeling very emotional** G (I cried)  
**how beautiful Antarctica is** B (the scenery was incredible)  
**looking forward to a wash** H (lots of hot water so I can have a good wash)  
**looking like a science fiction character** A (I may look like Darth Vader)  
**not being able to go outside** D (we've had to stay in the tent)  
**stopping cycling because she was very tired** C (we had to stop because I was completely exhausted)  
**stopping using one method of transport** F (we've only been using bikes and cross-country skis, not kite-skis)  
**having to wear the same clothes every day** I (I'm not going to get clean clothes again for three weeks!)  
**travelling quickly for the first time** E (we set off...and straight away we were travelling fast.)

**7 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING strong adjectives**

- a** 1 exhausted (= very tired) 2 freezing (= very cold) 3 filthy (= very dirty)  
**c** 2 small 3 afraid 4 interesting 5 hungry 6 big 7 hot 8 dirty 9 pleased  
 10 funny 11 sure 12 surprised

**8 VIDEO LISTENING**

- a** The winning cake is number 2, the Neapolitan cake.
- b** 1 The New York Marathon is an example of one of the ways that people raise money for charity. It raises about \$40 million every year.  
 2 *The Great British Bake Off* is a television programme which has made baking and bake sales very popular.  
 3 Macmillan Cancer Support and Adelante Africa are the two charities that the OUP bake sale is raising money for.  
 4 Daisy Watt is a chef and is one of the judges of the baking competition  
 5 Viennese Whirls are the biscuits that Emma is making.  
 6 Emma says that baking is a stress-reliever for her – she enjoys baking and listening to music in the kitchen.  
 7 James is making a sponge cake with blueberries.  
 8 James says that when he bakes it's usually with his kids, and they make something easy.  
 9 The decoration is one of the things that Daisy is looking for – she wants to see that the bakers have made a real effort with the decoration of their cakes.  
 10 The OUP bake sale raised over £270 for the two charities.

## Student's Book Answer Key

**1&2 Revise and Check****GRAMMAR**

1 a 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 c 6 c 7 a 8 c 9 a 10 b 11 a 12 b 13 a 14 c 15 b

**VOCABULARY**

- a** 1 duck (the others are seafood)  
 2 crab (the others are meat)  
 3 beetroot (the others are fruits)  
 4 raspberry (the others are vegetables)  
 5 chicken (the others are ways of cooking)
- b** 1 dishonest 2 unfriendly 3 irresponsible 4 immature 5 insensitive
- c** 1 waste 2 inherit 3 earn 4 borrow 5 save
- d** 1 exhausted 2 starving 3 freezing 4 filthy 5 furious
- e** 1 out 2 out 3 on 4 back 5 out

**PRONUNCIATION**

- c** 1 chicken /ɪ/ 2 charge /ɑː/ 3 inherit /h/ 4 salary /æ/ 5 steamed /iː/
- d** 1 sensible 2 terrified 3 unselfish 4 mortgage 5 exhausted

**CAN YOU understand this text?**

- a** is now doing
- b** 1 giving 2 proud 3 benefit 4 might 5 wasted 6 improvement 7 closing

## Student's Book Answer Key

# 3A Survive the drive

## 1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING transport

### Vocabulary Bank Transport

#### 1 PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES

**b** 2 coach 8 ferry 3 lorry 9 motorbike 6 motorway 4 scooter 5 tram  
 7 the Underground 1 van

#### 2 ON THE ROAD

**b** 1 car crash 2 cycle lane 3 parking fine 4 pedestrian zone 5 petrol station  
 6 roadworks 7 rush hour 8 seat belt 9 speed camera 10 speed limit  
 11 taxi rank 12 traffic lights 13 traffic jam 14 zebra crossing

#### 4 PHRASAL VERBS

**b** 1 set 2 pick 3 may 4 run 5 Look

## 2 PRONUNCIATION /f/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/

**c** /f/ crash, rush, station  
 /dʒ/ bridge, journey, traffic jam  
 /tʃ/ adventure, catch, coach

**e** 1 b jeep 2 a chain 3 b joke 4 b chip 5 a shoes 6 b watch

**f** 1 Do you like chips?  
 2 I'm going to wash it.  
 3 You choose.  
 4 Don't joke about it.  
 5 Is it cheap?

## 3 READING & LISTENING confirming predictions

**a** They go from Kew Bridge, in the south-west of London, to the check-in desk at London City Airport, in the east.  
 A bike, a car, a motorboat, and public transport

**d** 1 Ja 2 Je 3 R 4 Ja 5 R 6 Je 7 Je

**e** turned round /tɜːnd raʊnd/ = changed direction  
 was ahead of /wəz ə'hed əv/ = was in front of sb  
 crash into /kræʃ 'ɪntə/ = hit an object or another vehicle  
 turned red /tɜːnd red/ = changed to red  
 get stuck /get stʌk/ = be unable to move  
 getting worse /getɪŋ wɜːs/ = becoming more and more busy

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- f** He took a bus from Kew Bridge to Acton Town. Then he took the Underground (District line) from Acton Town to Monument.  
 Then at Monument, he changed onto the Docklands Light Railway, which he took to London City Airport.  
 The train now approaching is...; Please mind the gap between the train and the platform; The next station is Monument.  
 Change here for...
- g** **1** Richard (bike) **2** Jeremy (boat) **3** The Stig (public transport) **4** James (car)  
 Because *Top Gear* is a car programme, and the car came last.

**4 GRAMMAR choosing between comparatives and superlatives**

- a** **1** ✗ the quickest way  
**2** ✓  
**3** ✗ as fast as  
**4** ✓  
**5** ✗ as many trains as  
**6** ✗ the most exciting journey  
**7** ✓  
**8** ✗ more carefully than

**Grammar Bank 3A**

- a** **1** I think skiing is **easier than** horse-riding.  
**2** This is **the hottest** train I've ever been on.  
**3** A motorbike is **more powerful than** a scooter.  
**4** I drive **more slowly than** my partner.  
**5** **The worst** time to travel is on holiday weekends.  
**6** **The furthest / The farthest** I've ever driven is from London to Edinburgh.  
**7** The London Underground is **older than** the subway in New York.  
**8** I think that travelling by train is **the most relaxing** form of transport.  
**9** Of all my family, my mum is **the best** driver.

**b** **1** as **2** the **3** than **4** ever **5** him **6** most **7** as **8** more **9** as **10** in

**5 LISTENING & PRONUNCIATION linking**

- b** **1** most dangerous **2** bad decisions **3** look at an accident **4** cause of accidents on  
**5** twice as, have an accident **6** What did, most interesting **7** keep your eyes on
- c** **1** feeling emotional  
**2** reaching for something in the car  
**3** looking at something by the road  
**4** adjusting the satnav  
**5** feeling tired  
**6** adjusting the radio or music system  
**7** eating or drinking  
**8** talking to a passenger

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- d** 2 **reaching for something in the car** – nine times more likely to have an accident  
 3 **looking at something by the road** – seven times more likely to have an accident  
 4 **adjusting the satnav** – five times more likely to have an accident  
 5 **feeling tired** – 60 per cent of drivers have driven when tired in the last year  
 6 **adjusting the radio or music system** – twice as likely to have an accident  
 7 **eating or drinking** – you normally take one hand off the wheel  
 8 **talking to a passenger** – the driver often turns to look at the passenger

**7 WRITING an article for a website**
**Writing**
**3 AN ARTICLE FOR A WEBSITE**

**b** the most expensive: black cab / taxi

the healthiest: cycling

the best for sightseeing: (double-decker) bus

the safest late at night: taxi / minicab

**1** To travel on the Underground and on buses

**2** £2 a day for short journeys up to 30 minutes, more for longer journeys (£2 for each additional 30 minutes).

**3** A black cab is more expensive, but the drivers know London very well. A minicab is a normal car which works for a company; you have to book it, but it's much cheaper than a black cab.

**c** 2 on 3 off 4 on 5 with 6 in 7 at

**3B Men, women, and children**
**1 SPEAKING & READING understanding the main point in a paragraph**

**a** 1 speaking 2 on, tend 3 general, usually

- c** 1 Men are better at navigating than women.  
 2 Women talk more than men.  
 3 Women are more caring than men.  
 4 Women can multitask better than men.  
 5 Men are better at telling jokes than women.

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

**e** 1 show 2 discover 3 argue 4 turn out

**2 GRAMMAR articles: a / an, the, no article**

**b** 1 – 2 – 3 A 4 a 5 a 6 an 7 the 8 the 9 – 10 a 11 –



**Student's Book Answer Key**
**Grammar Bank 3B**

**a** 1 a nurse, The hospital 2 a horrible day, the car 3 love stories, war films  
 4 the theatre, once a month 5 dinner, next Friday 6 a chef, the best cook  
 7 the windows, home 8 dogs, the dogs 9 school, last week 10 happiness, money

**b** 1 **A** How often do you go to **the** gym?

**B** About three times **a** week. But I never go on – Fridays.

2 **A** What time does **the** train leave?

**B** In 40 minutes. Can you drop me off at **the** station on your way to – work?

3 **A** What **an** amazing dress!

**B** Thanks. I bought it in **the** sales – last month.

4 **A** What's **the** most interesting place to visit in your town?

**B** Probably **the** castle. It's the oldest building.

5 **A** What shall we do – next weekend?

**B** Let's invite Toni for – lunch. We could eat in **the** garden.

6 **A** Do you like – cats?

**B** Not really. I prefer – dogs. I think they're **the** best pets.

7 **A** Is your mum **a** housewife?

**B** No, she's **a** teacher. She's always tired when she finishes – work.

8 **A** Have you ever had **a** problem in your relationship?

**B** Yes, but we solved **the** problem and we got married.

9 **A** When is **the** meeting?

**B** They've changed **the** date. It's on – Tuesday now.

**PRONUNCIATION /ə/, two pronunciations of *the***

**b** 1 the office 2 the Underground 3 the internet 4 the accident 5 the evening  
 Because the noun starts with a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u*).

*The universe* is the exception because it starts with the /**j**u:/ sound (not /ə/).

**4 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding points of view**

**c** In the past, boys were dressed in pink and girls in blue. No, they don't.

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

**5 VOCABULARY collocation: verbs / adjectives + prepositions**

**a** 1 about 2 between 3 in

**Vocabulary Bank Dependent prepositions**
**1 AFTER VERBS**

**b** 2 with, about 3 in 4 at 5 for 6 in 7 to 8 between 9 on 10 about 11 at 12 to  
 13 for 14 of 15 on 16 to...about

**2 AFTER ADJECTIVES**

**b** 2 with, about 3 to 4 from 5 about 6 for 7 with 8 of 9 at 10 for 11 in  
 12 on 13 to 14 to 15 with 16 of 17 to 18 about 19 of

**d** 1 about 2 at 3 to 4 to 5 on 6 of 7 for 8 in 9 of 10 with, about 11 with 12 on

## Practical English Episode 2: A difficult celebrity

### 1 ROB'S INTERVIEW

- a** She is happy to talk about her new album and what she's been doing recently, but not about what happened with the band or her private life.
- b** **1** F (The song is about **money**.)  
**2** F (She **used to play** in a band, but she now plays **solo**.)  
**3** T  
**4** F (Her father was in a band and her mother is a pianist.)  
**5** F (She started playing the guitar when she was about **four**.)  
**6** T  
**7** T  
**8** F (She is going to play **at some clubs** in New York.)

### 2 GIVING OPINIONS

- a** They disagree about which city is better, New York or London.
- b** **1 a** The waiters in New York never leave the customer alone.  
 London waiters are friendly, but not too friendly. They don't bother you.  
**b** The people in New York are less easy-going.  
**2** Rob agrees. Don and Jenny disagree. Don thinks New York is the greatest city in the world, and Jenny thinks New Yorkers are very friendly.  
**3** The taxi driver phones Rob about a (cell) phone left in his taxi.
- c** **1** Personally, opinion, agree, honest, think **2** agree, ask, right, sure

### 3 A SURPRISE FOR KERRI

- a** Kerri is surprised because the taxi driver returned to the restaurant to give her back her phone, which she had left in the taxi.
- b** **1** left a big tip. **2** misses London. **3** kind.
- d** **1** mean **2** just **3** hang **4** back **5** kind
- e** **A** 3 **B** 2 **C** 5 **D** 4 **E** 1

## Student's Book Answer Key

## 4A Bad manners?

### 1 VOCABULARY phone language

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

### 2 GRAMMAR obligation and prohibition

a A phone went off while he was playing. He stopped playing, and then played the ringtone on his viola.

c A 6 B 4 C 2, 3 D 5 E 1

#### Grammar Bank 4A

a 1 ✓ 2 mustn't 3 ✓ (has to would be more common because it's an external obligation)  
 4 ✓ 5 ✓ 6 don't have to 7 had to 8 shouldn't

b 1 Did you have to do a lot of homework when you were at school?

2 Must I take my tablet out of my bag at Security?

3 My sister is a nurse, so some weeks she has to work nights.

4 Have you ever had to have an operation?

5 I love not having to get up early.

6 I don't think we should wear boots inside their house.

7 The exhibition was free, so I didn't have to pay.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION silent consonants

b calm design dishonest doubt foreign half hour island knowledge  
 listen mustn't ought rhythm should talk walk whole wrong

### 5 READING assessing a point of view

b 1 At work or when meeting someone socially for the first time

2 You shouldn't eat smelly food or put on make-up.

3 Not on short flights

4 When you see that a person is pregnant, old, or in need.

5 Only if you have permission

c Possible answers

kissing is not appropriate in many professional situations = You shouldn't kiss people if you meet them at work.

It's inconsiderate to eat smelly food in a closed environment = It isn't very nice for other people if you eat smelly food in places like offices, trains, etc.

don't monopolize the armrest = Share the armrest – don't use it all yourself.

it is also rude to aggressively decline the offer of a seat = If sby offers you a seat and you don't want it, say no politely.

unless the host or hostess (or in a restaurant, the other diners) gives their permission for people to start = Only start eating if the people who invited you, or the other people with you in a restaurant, tell you that it's OK.

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**6 LISTENING understanding problems and advice**

- a** 1 Belinda's mother-in-law criticizes Belinda's cooking.  
 2 Damien's brother brings his dog when he comes to stay, but Damien and his girlfriend don't like dogs.  
 3 Miranda's young nephew behaves very badly when he comes to visit Miranda with his parents.
- c** 1 who behaves well 2 argue with her 3 say how you feel 4 give a reason  
 5 speak to his parents 6 calm down 7 write on the walls

**4B Yes, I can!**
**1 GRAMMAR ability and possibility**

- b** 1 can, be able to 2 could, been able to
- c** 1 *can* 2 *can*

**Grammar Bank 4B**

- a** 1 ✓ 2 be able to 3 been able to 4 being able to 5 be able to  
 6 ✓ 7 ✓ 8 be able to 9 been able to 10 ✓
- b** 1 Her mobile has been switched off all morning, so **I haven't been able to** talk to her yet.  
 2 I like **being able to / to be able to** have a conversation without shouting.  
 3 I **will / 'll be able to** leave home when I get a job.  
 4 **Will you be able to** come?  
 5 You need **to be able to** swim before you can go in a canoe.  
 6 I hate **not being able to** communicate with people in their own language.  
 7 Fortunately, firefighters **were able to** rescue everybody from the burning house.  
 8 I'm very sorry, but we **won't be able to** come to your wedding next month.  
 9 **Have you been able to** contact the doctor yet?  
 10 The manager **isn't able to** see you right now because she's in a meeting.

**2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress**

- a** 1 never, able, dance  
 2 won't, able, come  
 3 love, able, ski  
 4 hates, able, drive
- b** 1 He's never been able to dance.  
 2 We won't be able to come.  
 3 I'd love to be able to ski.  
 4 She hates not being able to drive.

**3 LISTENING making inferences**

- c** 1 octave 2 busking 3 high note, low note 4 musical instruments 5 notes 6 tune
- d** 2 He learned something, but not enough.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- e 1 **hour** optimistic (Because he has everything he needs, and he has a plan.)  
 2 **hours** unhappy (Because playing the trumpet is difficult – he can't play for very long before getting tired, and he can't play the high notes.)  
 5 **hours** annoying (Because the online teacher wears colourful shirts and is probably cheerful.)  
 9 **hours** He's frustrated by how little he can play (Because he still can't play high notes, and he can't play any tunes he likes.)  
 14 **hours** He's depressed and wants to give up (Because he isn't improving.)  
 15 **hours** badly (Because he's doing everything wrong.)  
 17 **hours** optimistic again (Because he's improving and enjoying himself.)  
 20 **hours** He thinks he'll be able to improve (Because he says he'll keep practising.)

**5 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives**

- a 1 annoying 2 annoyed
- c 1 depressed 2 exciting 3 amazing 4 disappointed 5 tiring 6 embarrassing 7 frightened  
 8 tired 9 boring 10 frustrated

**6 READING & SPEAKING understanding tips and examples**

- c 5 All you need is love, love. Love is all you need.  
 1 Are you sure you want to shut down your computer now?  
 3 Why don't we stay in and watch a movie tonight, honey?  
 6 I work for Samsung. I'm a computer programmer. I've been working there for three years.  
 4 outgoing – shy generous – mean friendly – unfriendly  
 2 Saxophonist Tim Garland will reunite with his former partner in Celtic jazz group Lammass.
- e they she we you he it

**7 VIDEO LISTENING**

- b 2 French 3 Hebrew 4 Italian 5 Dutch 6 Greek 7 Spanish 8 Russian 9 German  
 10 English 11 Catalan
- c 1 Alex says that every new language that he learns is a completely new adventure for him.  
 2 Greek and German are the two languages that he enjoys speaking the most.  
 3 Chinese and Slovene are two languages that he would like to learn at the moment.  
 4 Alex feels guilty that he's never learned other British and Irish languages – Welsh, Irish, or Scottish Gaelic. On a recent trip to Wales he loved that everything was in two languages, Welsh and English.  
 5 Russian was the most difficult language for him to learn, because he had to learn a new alphabet.  
 6 YouTube has helped Alex to watch videos in other languages and immerse himself in other cultures. He says that there's a lot of technology to help with learning vocabulary and grammar.
- d 1 Because they don't have enough time, they're not doing it for the right reasons, or they expect it to be easier than it actually is.  
 2 Because the grammar is very simple (there are almost no irregular verbs, and there are only three real tenses) and a lot of the vocabulary in Afrikaans is very similar to vocabulary in English.  
 3 Because they don't have much confidence and they never get a chance to practise other languages.  
 4 You never **finish** learning a language.  
 Try to spend **10–15 minutes** a day on the language you are learning.

## Student's Book Answer Key

**3&4 Revise and Check****GRAMMAR**

1 c 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 a 7 b 8 b 9 a 10 c 11 b 12 b 13 c 14 b 15 a

**VOCABULARY**

a 1 limit 2 belts 3 lanes 4 rush 5 rank

b 1 in 2 for 3 on 4 at 5 of

c 1 traffic 2 van 3 ferry 4 set 5 take

d 1 boring 2 frightening 3 excited 4 disappointed 5 depressing

e 1 leave 2 engaged 3 hung 4 swiped 5 ringtones

**PRONUNCIATION**

c 1 arrive /aɪ/ 2 engaged /g/ 3 message /dʒ/ 4 Underground /ə/ 5 with /ð/

d 1 motorway 2 disappointed 3 pedestrian 4 voicemail 5 embarrassing

**CAN YOU understand this text?**

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

**CAN YOU understand these people?**

1 c 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 b

## 5A Sporting superstitions

### 1 VOCABULARY sport

- b** 1 swimming 2 basketball 3 baseball 4 rugby 5 table tennis / ping pong  
6 golf 7 ice hockey 8 tennis 9 athletics 10 football

#### Vocabulary Bank Sport

##### 1 PEOPLE AND PLACES

- b** 3 captain 7 coach 1 fans 5 players 2 referee / umpire 9 spectators / the crowd  
6 sports hall 8 stadium 4 team

- d** 2 pitch 3 pool 4 track 5 circuit 6 course 7 slope

##### 2 VERBS

- a** beaten, won, won, lost, lost drew, drawn

- b** drew, beat, won, lost

- e** 2 get injured 3 kick 4 get fit 5 score 6 go 7 do 8 throw

##### 3 PHRASAL VERBS

- b** 1 D 2 B 3 C 4 A

### 2 PRONUNCIATION /ɔ:/ and /ɜ:/

- b** /ɔ:/ ball, caught, course, court, draw, fought, score, sport, warm up  
/ɜ:/ circuit, hurt, serve, shirt, work out, world, worse

- c** 1 I hurt myself when I caught the ball.  
2 Her serve's worse than the other girl's.  
3 It was a draw – the score was four-all.  
4 It's the worst sport in the world.  
5 We warmed up on the court.  
6 They wore red shirts and white shorts.

### 4 READING understanding how examples support main points

- b** Yes, because they increase confidence and control.
- c** 1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C
- d** 1 They're examples of famous sportspeople's superstitions.  
2 They were used in a study at the University of Cologne to show that people perform better when they have 'lucky' things.  
3 Adrenaline and other chemicals are produced as a result of sporting rituals, helping athletes to focus better.  
4 This is an example of how superstitions can cause problems – both players wanted to be the last person to leave the changing room.

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**5 LISTENING understanding an interview**

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

**d** 1 right decisions 2 fast 3 rules 4 exceptions 5 with the ball 6 typical superstar

**6 GRAMMAR past tenses**

**a** He helped his brother, and as a result, he didn't win the race.

**b** Past continuous: he was winning; His brother, Alistair, was running  
 Past perfect: he'd gone very fast; he hadn't drunk enough; Jonny had stopped; who had been behind them  
 The past continuous verbs show that these actions were in progress when the main events happened.  
 The past perfect verbs show that these things happened before the main events in the story.

**Grammar Bank 5A**

**a** 1 had trained 2 was cycling 3 wanted 4 had already started 5 hadn't scored 6 was playing  
 7 stopped 8 hadn't lost 9 was raining

**b** 1 The accident **happened** when they **were driving** home.  
 2 The crowd **cheered** when the referee **blew** the final whistle.  
 3 I **didn't recognize** Jane at first because she **had changed** so much.  
 4 The police **stopped** my sister on the motorway because she **wasn't wearing** a seat belt.  
 5 Some of the players **weren't listening** while the coach **was talking** to them.  
 6 We **couldn't** use the ski slope because it **hadn't snowed** enough.  
 7 They **weren't able to** play tennis because they **hadn't booked** a court.  
 8 The player **got** a yellow card because **he had taken off / took off** his shirt after scoring a goal.

**d** 2 was doing 3 fell 4 damaged 5 fell 6 had broken 7 tried / was trying 8 ran 9 replaced  
 10 had brought 11 finished

**8 WRITING telling a story**
**Writing**
**4 TELLING A STORY**

**a** They got lost because her husband followed the instructions given by the satnav, which sent them in the wrong direction.  
 They also left their dog under the table in the café on the motorway.

**b** 2 when 3 However 4 instead of 5 but 6 So 7 because 8 as soon as 9 although



## Student's Book Answer Key

**5B #thewaywemet**
**1 READING & LISTENING predicting the end of a story**

- b** Tiffany met her partner in a supermarket car park.  
 Kristina met her partner in an acupuncture clinic.
- c** 1 T 2 T 3 K 4 K 5 K 6 T
- d** Tiffany and her partner own exactly the same car.  
 Kristina was studying Creative Writing and her partner's surname is Tolstoy  
 (like the great Russian novelist).

**2 GRAMMAR past and present habits and states**

- a** They met in a school corridor, and it wasn't romantic.
- b** 1 T  
 2 F (She was a student at the school, but not in his classes.)  
 3 F (She wasn't usually very punctual.)  
 4 T  
 5 T  
 6 F (She ran off, laughing.)  
 7 T  
 8 F (They've been married for 12 years.)
- c** 1 We use *used to* to talk about things that were true over a period of time in the past.  
 We make questions with *Did* + person + *use to* + infinitive.  
 2 No

**Grammar Bank 5B**

- a** 1 × didn't use to like 2 ✓ 3 × never used to want 4 × did you use to keep in touch  
 5 × usually go 6 ✓ 7 × Did your parents meet 8 × used to work 9 × usually go
- b** 1 We **used to have** a lot in common, but now we're completely different.  
 2 We **usually go** to bed early during the week because we have to get up at 6.00 a.m.  
 3 I **didn't use to watch** TV on my phone, but now I often do.  
 4 Do you **usually play** football on Sunday mornings?  
 5 They love sushi, so they **usually eat out** in Japanese restaurants.  
 6 Where **did** your husband **use to work** before he got the job in the bank?  
 7 My sister has lost a lot of weight. She never **used to be** so slim.  
 8 **Did** you **use to argue** a lot with your parents when you were a teenager?  
 9 Laura **usually gets on** really well with her flatmates, but they occasionally argue about housework.  
 10 My ex-boyfriend **didn't use to speak** to me, but now he calls me quite often.

**3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING the letter s, used to**

- b** /s/ used to, parents, practise, singer, sport, summer, supermarket  
 /z/ use, busy, friends, holidays, lose, music  
 /ʃ/ sugar, sure  
 /ʒ/ usually, decision, occasion, unusual

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- c** 1 At the beginning of a word, the letter *s* is usually pronounced /s/. The two exceptions are *sure* and *sugar* /ʃ/.  
 2 At the end of a word, *s* can be pronounced /s/ or /z/.  
 3 In vowel + *-sion*, the letter *s* is pronounced /z/.
- d** 1 I'm sure you used to take sugar in your tea.  
 2 She didn't use to like classical music, but now she loves it.  
 3 We used to stay with my parents' friends in the summer holidays.  
 4 Did you use to use your car more?  
 5 The singer usually practises for six hours a day.

**4 VOCABULARY relationships**

- a** 3 colleagues (= people that you work with)  
 4 friends (= people you know well and like)  
 6 argue with somebody (= to speak angrily to sb because you disagree with them)  
 5 discuss something with somebody (= to talk about sth with sb, especially in order to decide sth)  
 1 meet somebody (= to see sb for the first time)  
 2 know somebody (= you have met before)

**Vocabulary Bank Relationships**
**1 PEOPLE**

**b** 2 partner 3 fiancé(e) 4 flatmate 5 colleague 6 ex 7 close friend 8 classmate

**2 VERB PHRASES**

**b** 2 got to know 3 became friends, had...in common 4 went out together  
 5 were together, broke up 6 lost touch 7 got in touch 8 got on 9 proposed 10 got married

**d** -ship

**e** 1 relationship 2 membership 3 leadership 4 partnership 5 friendship

**5 LISTENING understanding facts and supporting information**

- b** 1 Animals 2 social media 3 productive 4 Love 5 health
- c** 1 Chimpanzees, horses, elephants, dolphins, and bats can form friendships.  
 2 Because with Facebook, it's easier to stay in touch with friends.  
 3 Because if you have friends at work, you're happier, and that makes you work better; the exception is your boss (it's better not to be friends with him / her).  
 4 Because when you're in love, you have less time to see your friends.  
 5 Because you're less stressed, and so you live longer; you are 50 per cent more likely to have a long life.

## Practical English Episode 3: Old friends

### 1 JENNY HAS COFFEE WITH A FRIEND

- a** She has got engaged. / She and her boyfriend are getting married.
- b** 1 Monica's fiancé / Monica's future husband  
 2 A few days ago  
 3 Only family  
 4 She used to go clubbing; now she stays in and reads wedding magazines.  
 5 The two mothers want to organize the wedding.  
 6 That they haven't been together long.  
 7 She thinks it will be hard for Jenny to persuade him to stay in New York.

### 2 PERMISSION AND REQUESTS

- a** He asks Jenny to meet his friend, Paul, at the airport and to take him back to his flat.
- b** 1 F (He orders a **large latte**.)  
 2 F (He says she **hasn't changed**.)  
 3 T  
 4 F (She needs **to meet someone**.)  
 5 F (She says most of their friends are **getting married**.)  
 6 F (He is going to stay for a **week**.)  
 7 F (He used to be **a bit wild**.)  
 8 T
- c** 1 mind, course 2 OK 3 Can, Sure 4 favour, meeting, Not 5 could, problem
- d** 1 Of course not. / Not at all.  
 2 *Could you...? / Would you mind...?*

### 3 PAUL ARRIVES

- a** Rob is delighted to see him. Jenny seems tired and not very enthusiastic.
- d** 1 mate 2 come 3 way 4 mind 5 days 6 about
- e** A 4 B 2 C 6 D 1 E 5 F 3

## 6A Behind the scenes

### 1 READING understanding the main point in a paragraph

- b** Days can be very long, and extras spend a lot of time waiting.  
 They have to repeat scenes many times.  
 They have to work in all kinds of weather, often in unsuitable clothes.  
 They can't use phones on set.  
 They aren't well paid.
- c** 1 patient 2 miming 3 weather 4 secrets 5 expensive 6 real 7 ordinary
- d** 1 They read or play cards.  
 2 They had to pretend to clap and cheer, but in silence.  
 3 The snow is real if you can see the breath coming out of people's mouths.  
 4 She took a photo of the set and posted it online. She's never been employed as an extra again.  
 5 Because extras are paid less than in Britain.  
 6 Because they look more real than digital extras, and can be stored and reused.  
 7 They look at the extras to see who's doing things right or wrong.

### 2 GRAMMAR passive (all tenses)

- a** 1 present simple 2 past continuous 3 past simple 4 present continuous  
 5 infinitive 6 present perfect

#### Grammar Bank 6A

- a** 1 are being made 2 inspired 3 hasn't been inhabited  
 4 is set 5 will be shot 6 aren't recording 7 wasn't being used  
 8 has transformed 9 hadn't owned 10 was taken
- b** 1 A lot of foreign films are subtitled.  
 2 *Love in the Time of Cholera* **was written by** García Márquez in 1985.  
 3 My laptop **is being repaired** at the moment.  
 4 The DVD of the film **hasn't been released yet**.  
 5 The film **won't be finished** until the spring.  
 6 The tickets **have to be collected** from the box office.  
 7 The actor **hadn't been told** about the changes in the script.  
 8 *La La Land* **was directed by** Damien Chazelle.  
 9 The soundtrack **has already been recorded**.  
 10 The director **was being interviewed** about the film.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION regular and irregular past participles

- b** 1 recorded = /ɪd/ 2 directed = /ɪd/ 3 ✓ 4 done = /ʌ/ 5 forgotten = /ɒ/  
 6 ✓ 7 fallen = /ɔː/ 8 put = /ʊ/ 9 ✓

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**4 VOCABULARY cinema**

- a** 1 a scene = part of a film in which the action happens in one place  
 2 on set = in the place where a film is being made / filmed  
 3 shot = filmed  
 4 epic = a long film that contains a lot of action, usually with a historical setting

**Vocabulary Bank Cinema**
**1 KINDS OF FILM**

- b** 5 an action film 3 an animation 12 a comedy 1 a drama 11 a historical film  
 6 a horror film 2 a musical 10 a rom-com 9 a science fiction film  
 7 a thriller 4 a war film 8 a western

**2 PEOPLE AND THINGS**

- b** 2 star 3 soundtrack 4 plot 5 scene 6 audience 7 sequel 8 special effects 9 trailer  
 10 script 11 extra 12 subtitles 13 review 14 set 15 critic

**3 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES**

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

- c** 1 a plot = the story of a film a script = the words of a film  
 2 a horror film = a film that is designed to frighten people a thriller = a film with an exciting story, especially one about crime  
 3 a musical = a film in which part or all of the story is told using songs and often dancing a soundtrack = the music from a film that people can buy  
 4 the cast = all the people who act in a film the stars = the most important actors in a film  
 5 a dubbed film = a film where the actors' voices have been replaced by foreign actors' voices a film with subtitles = a film where the actors' words are translated into a different language and appear on the screen (the voices stay the same)  
 6 the set of a film = the place where a film is being shot the film was set in... = the story of the film was situated in that place and at that time  
 7 a critic = a person who writes about films, books, restaurants, etc. (for the press) a review = an article which gives an opinion about a film, a book, a restaurant, etc.

**5 LISTENING listening for content words**
**a Possible answers**

*E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial, Jurassic Park, Saving Private Ryan, Minority Report, Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull, War Horse, Lincoln, Bridge of Spies, The BFG, The Post, Ready Player One*

- b** They were on the set of *Schindler's List*. Dagmara was interpreting for Spielberg.

- c** 1 F (She was a **student**.)  
 2 T  
 3 F (It was a party for **all the actors and the crew**.)  
 4 F (The interpreter **couldn't** come.)  
 5 F (She drank **a couple of glasses**.)  
 6 T
- d** 1 film set every day, translate...instructions, actors, extras  
 2 really exciting, director myself  
 3 worst thing, shoot...a scene, again...again, wasn't...right

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- g** **1** Some scenes were repeated 16 times. It made Dagmara think it was her fault and it made her nervous.  
**2** He was stressed. He apologized; she cried a little; all was right again.  
**3** He was demanding; he was really nice, he treated her like a daughter; it was freezing on set; he made sure she had a warm coat and gloves.  
**4** Two party scenes; one scene didn't make the final cut, and before the other scene, she tripped, twisted her ankle, and was in pain.  
**5** Yes, she interpreted at the premiere of *Schindler's List* in Poland.  
**6** He offered her work as his production assistant for his next movie in Hollywood. No, not at all

**7 WRITING a film review****Writing****5 A FILM REVIEW**

**a** **1** directed **2** stars **3** nominated **4** set **5** filmed **6** recommend **7** action  
**8** soundtrack **9** special effects

**b** Paragraph **1** the name of the film, the director, the stars, and any prizes it won  
 Paragraph **2** where and when it is set, where it was filmed  
 Paragraph **3** the plot  
 Paragraph **4** why you recommend the film

**c** The present simple

## 6B Every picture tells a story

### 1 READING & SPEAKING understanding humour

b 2 and 3

c 1 C 2 A 3 E 4 H 5 F 6 G 7 D 8 B

### 2 GRAMMAR modals of deduction

a 1 must 2 might 3 can't 4 could

b 1 could 2 must 3 can't

#### Grammar Bank 6B

a 1 I 2 J 3 A 4 C 5 H 6 B 7 F 8 E 9 G

b1 Yes, my nephew. I don't know his salary, but he **must** earn a fortune!

2 I'm not sure. She **might not** like it. It's a bit short for her.

3 She **must** speak a lot of languages to work there.

4 Poor Andy. He **can't** be very happy about that.

5 I'm not sure. I suppose they **might** be on holiday.

6 She **must** be ill. She called to say that she was going to the doctor's.

7 You **might not** recognize her – she's lost a lot of weight.

8 She **can't** be working very hard.

9 I'm not sure, but she **might** have a new partner.

10 I don't know, but he **can't** live near the office because he commutes every day by train.

### 3 VOCABULARY the body

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

#### Vocabulary Bank The body

##### 1 PARTS OF THE BODY

b6 arms 8 back 21 chin 16 ears 13 eyes 9 face 7 feet 14 fingers 5 hands 2 head

19 knees 17 legs 20 lips 1 mouth 4 neck 18 nose 12 shoulders 10 stomach

11 teeth 22 thumb 3 toes 15 tongue

##### 2 VERBS RELATED TO THE BODY

b2 kicked 3 smells 4 stared 5 taste 6 whistle 7 touch 8 clapped 9 pointed

10 smiles 11 nodded

bite: teeth clap: hands kick: feet nod: head point: finger smell: nose

smile: mouth / lips stare: eyes taste: mouth / tongue touch: hands whistle: lips

### 4 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

c 1 bite, eyes, smile

2 face, taste

3 nose, shoulders, throw, toes

4 mouth

**Student's Book Answer Key**

5 hair, stare

- d** 1 You wear a ring on your fingers / thumb; you wear gloves on your hands; you wear socks on your feet; you wear a cap on your head.  
 2 Ballet dancers stand on their toes.  
 3 Footballers often injure their legs / feet / knees.  
 4 Women put make-up on their face, neck, lips, and eyes.  
 5 People brush their hair and teeth.  
 6 People carry a rucksack on their back / shoulders.

**5 READING & LISTENING checking assumptions**

- c** The charisma coach is Danish Sheikh.  
 1 He's worked with Microsoft, Yahoo, and the BBC.  
 2 Yes – he charges £150 an hour, and plenty of people are paying.  
 3 He followed Colin everywhere and watched how he behaved, because Colin is going to be his student.  
 4 He can't make conversation, he has negative body language, he doesn't smile enough, and he seems bored when he's talking to people.
- e** A person with charisma does 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 10.
- f** 1 Talk about yourself enough, but not too much.  
 2 Remembering a past success will help you to feel more confident.  
 3 You have to have your chin up and your shoulders back.  
 4 The person you're talking to notices very quickly.
- g** 1 talk to strangers.  
 2 giving him advice, e.g. make eye contact, don't cross your arms, etc.  
 3 understanding who you really are.

**6 VIDEO LISTENING**

- b** Sam liked outfit 2 best because it was quite bold, he felt very smart, and he wouldn't normally wear clothes like that.
- c** 1 Sam fills in a questionnaire.  
 2 Sam meets Elin at the Fashion Lounge.  
 3 Elin asks Sam questions about his lifestyle.  
 4 Sam goes shopping with Elin.  
 5 Sam tries on four outfits.
- d** 1 Look at your own wardrobe before you go shopping.  
 2 Stay true to yourself when you go shopping.  
 3 It doesn't matter how much money you've got – you can look good.  
 4 Everyone should have a good pair of jeans in their wardrobe.



## Student's Book Answer Key

**5&6 Revise and Check****GRAMMAR**

1 a 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 b 6 c 7 a 8 b 9 c 10 a 11 a 12 b 13 a 14 c 15 b

**VOCABULARY**

a 1 lips / mouth 2 eyes 3 nose 4 hands 5 teeth

b 1 beat 2 court 3 get injured 4 scored 5 go

c 1 close 2 common 3 touch 4 got 5 fiancé

d 1 soundtrack 2 subtitles 3 special effects 4 star 5 scene

e 1 out 2 off 3 up 4 out 5 on

**PRONUNCIATION**

c 1 booked /t/ 2 crowd /aʊ/ 3 eyes /z/ 4 shoulders /əʊ/ 5 world /ɜ:/

d 1 referee 2 review 3 spectators 4 director 5 colleague

**CAN YOU understand this text?**

a The best exercise is the exercise that you will do.

b 1 B 2 E 3 C 4 A 5 F 6 G 7 D

**CAN YOU understand these people?**

1 c 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 a

**Student's Book Answer Key**

## 7A Live and learn

### 1 VOCABULARY education

- a** 1 1939 2 Italy's 3 Six 4 Universal Serial Bus  
 5 Isaac Newton 6 Three 7 Leg 8 Hydrogen
- b** biology chemistry geography history  
 information technology literature maths physics
- c** 1 history 2 geography 3 maths 4 information technology 5 physics  
 6 literature 7 biology 8 chemistry

### Vocabulary Bank Education

#### 1 THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THE UK AND THE US

**b** 2 nursery 3 secondary 4 state 5 private 6 boarding 7 pupils 8 students  
 9 head 10 terms 11 degree

**d** 2 high 3 grades 4 kindergarten 5 twelfth grade 6 semesters 7 college

#### 2 DISCIPLINE AND EXAMS

**b**

**A** 2 let 3 misbehave 4 be punished 5 make 6 cheat 7 be expelled

**B** 1 take 2 pass 3 revise 4 fail 5 result

### 2 PRONUNCIATION the letter u

- c** 1 What subject did you study at university?  
 2 Do pupils at your school wear a uniform?  
 3 Most students have lunch in the canteen.  
 4 I usually get good results in my music exams.

### 4 LISTENING listening for numbers

- a** 1 Because in some subjects, Asian students are three years ahead of Western students of the same age.  
 2 Five Chinese teachers are going to teach a group of British students for four weeks. They will then take tests to see who does better, the students taught by the British teachers or the students taught by the Chinese teachers.
- b** **7.00 a.m.** They start the day at 7.00 a.m., much earlier than usual.  
**30 minutes a day** They do 30 minutes of physical exercises every day instead of two hours a week.  
**50** There are 50 students in one class instead of 30.  
**11.30 a.m.** They have lunch, and it's early for them.  
**5.00 p.m.** They finish lessons at 5.00, but they can't go home.  
**7.00 p.m.** They clean the classroom before they go home.  
**12 hours** The school day is 12 hours long, which is very tiring for British students.
- c** Sts should tick: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10

**Student's Book Answer Key**

d

Test results	Students with British teachers	Students with Chinese teachers
maths	54%	68%
science	50%	58%
Mandarin	37%	46%

The British teachers learned that the Chinese method got good results, but that their discipline was too strict for some British students.

The Chinese teachers learned that their method didn't help to develop personality or creativity.

**5 GRAMMAR first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.***

- b** 1 She's sure she has passed, but she's worried about her grades.  
 2 She'll get her results tomorrow at school.  
 3 She doesn't want to plan any celebrations until she knows the results.  
 4 She wants to study Medicine at Cambridge University.  
 5 She will probably do another year at school and take the exams again.
- c** Olivia got an A star in biology, an A in chemistry and physics, and only a B in maths. She's going to try to get a place at another university. But she'd really like to go to Cambridge, so she might retake her A levels again next year.
- d** 1 I get 2 I wake up 3 I know 4 my parents will kill me 5 I feel

**Grammar Bank 7A**

- a** 1 That girl will get into trouble if she doesn't wear her uniform.  
 2 If you give in your homework late, the teacher won't mark it.  
 3 Don't write anything unless you are / 're sure of the answer.  
 4 Gary will be expelled if his behaviour doesn't improve.  
 5 They'll be late for school unless they hurry.  
 6 Ask me if you don't know what to do.  
 7 Johnny will be punished if he shouts at the teacher again.  
 8 My sister will finish university this year if she passes all her exams.  
 9 I won't go out tonight unless I finish my homework quickly.  
 10 Call me if you need some help with your project.
- b** 1 until 2 before 3 when 4 after 5 unless 6 as soon as 7 until 8 when 9 unless 10 before

**6 READING & SPEAKING understanding points of view**

- b** Is it really a good idea / a good use of your time, effort, and money?
- c** 1 S 2 ✓ 3 × 4 × 5 ✓ –

## Student's Book Answer Key

## 7B The hotel of Mum and Dad

### 1 READING & SPEAKING understanding pros and cons

- a **Photo 1** at home  
**Photo 2** in shared accommodation  
**Photo 3** in a hall of residence / uni accommodation
- d 1 matter 2 embarrassing 3 let 4 awake 5 hear 6 wrong 7 afford  
 8 realized 9 remove 10 bills

### 2 GRAMMAR second conditional, choosing between conditionals

- a **Vivienne** Yes, she wants to have her own things, and not be told what to do.  
**Marco** No because somebody else cooks and cleans and he has a nice room.  
**Andrea** Yes, she doesn't feel independent.  
**Carlos** Yes, his mum drives him mad and he'd like a dog.
- b 1 The past simple  
 2 The conditional form (*would* + infinitive)  
 3 b (a situation they are imagining)

#### Grammar Bank 7B

- a 1 Nick **wouldn't have to** commute every day if he **worked** from home.  
 2 If they **didn't have** such a noisy dog, they'd **get on** better with their neighbours.  
 3 I **wouldn't buy** that bike if I **were** you – it's too expensive.  
 4 **Would** we **sell** our house if somebody **offered** us enough money?  
 5 If my mother-in-law **lived** with us, we'd **get** divorced.  
 6 **Would** you **share** a flat with me if I **paid** half the rent?  
 7 If my sister **tidied** her room more often, it **wouldn't be** such a mess.  
 8 You **wouldn't treat** me like this if you really **loved** me.  
 9 If we **painted** the kitchen white, **would** it **look** bigger?  
 10 I **wouldn't buy** a house with a garden if I **didn't enjoy** gardening so much.
- b 1 My kids **would get up** earlier if they didn't go to bed so late. (2nd)  
 2 Where **will** you **live** if you go to university? (1st)  
 3 If you **don't pass** your exams, what will you do? (1st)  
 4 I'd buy a bigger house if I **was** sure we could afford it. (2nd)  
 5 We couldn't have a dog if we **didn't have** a garden. (2nd)  
 6 How will you get to work if you **sell** your car? (1st)  
 7 If we sit in the shade, we **won't get** sunburnt. (1st)  
 8 If you could change one thing in your life, what **would** it **be**? (2nd)  
 9 He won't be able to pay next month's rent if he **doesn't find** a job soon. (1st)  
 10 If she made less noise, her neighbours **wouldn't complain** so often. (2nd)

### 4 VOCABULARY houses

#### Vocabulary Bank Houses

- 1 WHERE PEOPLE LIVE  
 a 2 on 3 in 4 on 5 on 6 in

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**2 PARTS OF A HOUSE**

**b3** attic **5** balcony **8** basement **2** chimney **7** entrance **12** gate **6** ground floor  
**10** path **1** roof **9** steps **13** terrace / patio **4** top floor **11** wall

**3 DESCRIBING A HOUSE OR FLAT**

**b2** I live in a cottage in the country. It's old and made of stone, and the rooms have very low ceilings. There's an open fire in the living room and it's very cosy in the winter.  
**1** I live in a modern flat in the city centre. It's spacious and very light, with wooden floors and big windows.

- c 1 the outskirts** = the area around a town or city which is the furthest from the centre  
**a suburb** = a residential area outside the centre of a large city  
**2 a village** = a very small town located in a country area  
**a town** = a place where people live and work, which is larger than a village, but smaller than a city  
**3 a roof** = the structure that covers the whole house  
**a ceiling** = the top inside surface of a room  
**4 a balcony** = a platform that is built on the upstairs outside wall of a building, with a wall or rail around it  
**a terrace** = a flat, hard area, especially outside a house, where you can sit, eat, and enjoy the sun  
**5 a chimney** = a structure through which smoke is carried up, away from a fire, etc. and through the roof of a building  
**a fireplace** = an open space for a fire in the wall of a room  
**6 the ground floor** = the floor of a building that is at the same level as the ground outside  
**the first floor** = the level of a building above the ground level (NB in American English, *the first floor* = the ground floor)  
**7 wood** = noun; the hard material that the trunk and branches of a tree are made of; this material when it is used to build or make things, or as a fuel  
**wooden** = adjective; made of wood

**5 PRONUNCIATION the letter c**

**c 1 /k/ 2 /s/ 3 /ʃ/ 4 /k/ 5 /ks/**

**6 LISTENING using prediction to understand content**

- b** They are both musicians.  
 They both left their countries to live in London. Handel came to London in the 18th century and Hendrix in the 1960s.  
 They lived in the same building in London.
- d 1 Han 2 Hen 3 Han 4 Han 5 Hen 6 Hen 7 Hen 8 Han**
- e 1 Nobody**  
**2** Because he was a foreigner.  
**3** Entertaining and working  
**4** A bedroom and a dressing room  
**5** The servants  
**6** Four years  
**7** Hendrix's girlfriend  
**8** In March 1969  
**9** In a London hotel  
**10** As an office

**Student's Book Answer Key**

**f** 1 settle 2 moved 3 occupant 4 upper 5 decorating 6 venue

**7 SPEAKING & WRITING describing a house or flat****Writing****6 DESCRIBING A HOUSE OR FLAT****b Possible answers**

a **fully-equipped** kitchen a **sunny** terrace **stunning** views a **large** garden  
**lovely** beaches **ideal** for a family

## Practical English Episode 4: Boys' night out

### 1 ROB AND PAUL CATCH UP

- a** He clearly doesn't like her, and implies that she is bossy / controlling.
- b** 1 T  
2 F (He **doesn't have** much free time. / His job keeps him busy.)  
3 T  
4 T  
5 F (**Jenny** gave Rob the shirt he's wearing.)  
6 T

### 2 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

- a** Paul and Rob decide to go and see Kerri playing in a gig.  
Jenny says she has a busy day the next day.  
She ends up going to Monica's house.
- b** 1 P 2 J 3 P 4 J 5 J 6 P 7 R
- c** 1 do, Let's 2 don't, keen, could 3 How 4 What 5 shall, Why 6 could, idea
- d** Let's (go dancing).

### 3 THE MORNING AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE

- a** Rob and Jenny have a meeting with Don, but Rob hasn't come in to work, because he isn't feeling well.
- b** 1 terrible 2 a party 3 the meeting 4 important meeting 5 it won't happen  
6 is leaving 7 a professional
- d** 1 anyway 2 why 3 happen 4 off 5 that 6 word 7 such
- e** A 7 B 2 C 6 D 5 E 3 F 4 G 1

## Student's Book Answer Key

## 8A The right job for you

### 1 VOCABULARY work

b 2 I 3 G 4 D 5 C 6 F 7 H 8 A 9 B

#### Vocabulary Bank Work

##### 1 VERB PHRASES

b2 got promoted 3 work shifts 4 was sacked 5 was made redundant 6 resign  
 7 retire 8 set up 9 do 10 applied for 11 run

##### 2 SAYING WHAT YOU DO

a1 unemployed 2 self-employed 3 freelance 4 temporary 5 part-time

b2 in...of 3 for 4 at 5 in

##### 3 WORD-BUILDING

a2 application 3 retirement 4 employment 5 qualification 6 resignation

b1 scientist 2 lawyer 3 musician 4 pharmacist 5 farmer 6 translator

#### ACTIVATION Possible answers

-er: hairdresser, banker

-or: actor, director

-ian: electrician, optician

-ist: pianist, receptionist

- d 1 a running = in charge of, managing  
 b running = as a sport  
 2 a was fired = lost her job  
 b fired = shot  
 3 a work = it's my job.  
 b doesn't work = is broken  
 4 a market = the number of people who want to buy sth  
 b market = an open area for shopping  
 5 a company = business  
 b good company = a nice person to be with

### 2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING word stress

b 1 apply 2 salary 3 redundant 4 experience 5 overtime 6 permanent  
 7 qualifications 8 resign 9 responsible 10 temporary

### 3 GRAMMAR choosing between gerunds and infinitives

- a 2 helping 3 not earning 4 listening 5 making 6 Taking 7 to work  
 8 managing 9 expressing 10 to follow 11 to be 12 improvising 13 Doing  
 14 solving 15 to understand 16 to calculate
- d 1 the gerund 2 to + infinitive 3 to + infinitive 4 the gerund 5 the gerund



**Student's Book Answer Key**
**Grammar Bank 8A**

**a** 1 to spend 2 Applying 3 to do 4 to open 5 not to ask 6 working 7 solving  
 8 not going 9 modelling 10 to learn

- b** 1 My parents are planning **to retire** before they are 65.  
 2 Rob spends three hours **commuting** to work and back every day.  
 3 Mark and his wife agreed **not to worry** about the problems he had at work.  
 4 Did you remember **to lock** the door?  
 5 In the end I decided **not to buy** the shoes because they were very expensive.  
 6 The manager lets us **leave** work early on Fridays.  
 7 All employees must **wear** a jacket and tie at work.  
 8 Please try **not to make** any more mistakes in the report.  
 9 I don't mind **doing** overtime during the week.

**4 WRITING a covering email**
**Writing**
**7 A COVERING EMAIL**

- b** 1 I am writing 2 I have been working 3 I speak English very well 4 attach  
 5 I look forward to hearing from you. 6 Yours faithfully,

**5 READING predicting from evidence**

- a** 1 They are five multi-millionaires who have made their fortunes through business.  
 2 In the 'Den', the room where the programme is filmed  
 3 The contestants present their product to the 'Dragons' in three minutes. The Dragons ask them questions and decide whether or not to invest in the contestants' businesses. If they decide not to invest, they say 'I'm out.'
- b** 1 The product the Dragons invested in and has been successful: Slappie watches  
 2 The product the Dragons didn't invest in and has been a failure: Tingatang  
 3 The product the Dragons didn't invest in, but has been very successful: Tangle Teezer

**6 LISTENING listening and making notes**

- c** 1 F (Joe applied without telling Jake.)  
 2 F (They worked very hard and practised a lot.)  
 3 T  
 4 F (They practised their pitch the night before and they prepared the furniture they needed.)  
 5 T  
 6 F (They were the first contestants.)  
 7 T  
 8 F (Contestants aren't allowed to meet the Dragons before they go on.)
- d** They were offered a job, not investment in their business.
- e** 1 He smiled at her to help himself to relax, but she just stared at him to make him feel nervous.  
 2 Jake forgot his first words, which he never usually does.  
 3 Four of the Dragons said, 'I'm out,' to show that they weren't interested in investing.  
 4 Peter is incredibly tall – more than two metres – which makes him scary.  
 5 Peter owns a big chain of camera shops called Jessops.  
 6 Peter offered them a job, which has never happened on *Dragons' Den* before.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- f** Joe and Jake decided not to accept the jobs, because it wasn't a good time and they were enjoying running their own business.

Yes, they think it was the right decision, and they don't regret it.

**7 SPEAKING**

**a** A 4 B 2 C 1 D 5 E 3

**8B Have a nice day!**
**1 READING & SPEAKING**

**a** 1 SA 2 SA 3 C 4 SA 5 C 6 SA 7 C 8 C 9 SA 10 SA

**b** No. The second one talked too much and kept asking questions.

**c** He asks seven different questions (he repeats one):

- Hello, do you need any help?
- Are you going anywhere nice? (x 2)
- Where do you work?
- Do you like football?
- Are you going to watch the England match?
- What are you doing after work?
- Are you doing anything for the rest of the day?

Many people would think that only the first one is appropriate.

**2 GRAMMAR reported speech: sentences and questions**

- a** 2 'Where do you work?' 'I work in an office round the corner.'  
 3 'Do you like football?' 'It's OK.'  
 4 'Are you going to watch the England match?' 'No, I'm not.'  
 5 'What are you doing after work?' 'I'm having dinner with a friend.'

**Grammar Bank 8B**

- a** 1 My friend Tim said **(that) he was selling all his books.**  
 2 Emma told me **(that) she had booked the flights.**  
 3 My mother told me **(that) my new dress didn't suit me.**  
 4 Matt said **(that) he might not be able to go to the party.**  
 5 Jenny said **(that) she wouldn't wear those shoes again.**  
 6 My brother told me **(that) he hadn't bought me a present.**  
 7 Luke told me **(that) he couldn't find anywhere to park.**

- b** 1 My parents asked me **when I was leaving.**  
 2 She asked him **if / whether he had ever been married.**  
 3 Anna asked Robert **if / whether he would be home early.**  
 4 My sister asked me **where I usually bought my clothes.**  
 5 We asked him **if / whether he had worn a suit to the job interview.**  
 6 I asked Lisa **if / whether she ever went to the theatre.**  
 7 Sally asked the policeman **if / whether he could help her.**

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**3 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING shopping**

- a** 1 **A basket** is a small container for holding or carrying things; **a trolley** is a large basket on wheels.  
 2 When you use **a credit card**, you don't have to pay the money immediately; with **a debit card**, you do.  
 3 **A receipt** is a piece of paper to prove you've paid for something; **a refund** is money you get back if you return something you've bought.  
 4 **A discount** is money taken off the usual cost of something; **a bargain** is a thing bought for less than the usual price.  
 5 **A chain store** is one of a series of similar shops owned by the same company; **a department store** is a large shop divided into different sections, which sell a lot of different things.  
 6 **A library** is a place where you can borrow (but not buy) books; **a bookshop** is a shop where you can buy books.  
 7 To **put on a shirt** is to get dressed; to **try on a shirt** is to put it on before buying it.  
 8 **It fits you** means it's the right size for you; **it suits you** means it looks good on you.

**4 READING predicting the end of a story**

- a** Because people can use social networks to tell millions of other people about good or bad service.  
**d** 1 B, D, E 2 C, E 3 B, D 4 A, B, D

**5 PRONUNCIATION the letters ai**

- b** /eɪ/ complain, contain, email, explain, paid, waiter  
 /eə/ airline, fair, hair, repair  
 /ə/ bargain, certain  
**1** **a ai** when stressed is usually /eɪ/. **b ai** when unstressed is usually /ə/. *Email* is the exception.  
**2** *air* is pronounced /eə/.  
**3** *Said* is pronounced /sed/.

**6 LISTENING understanding the order of events**

- b** 1 throwing 2 complained 3 claim 4 produced 5 contacted, offered 6 reported, dropped  
**c** 1 To complain about the experience he'd had with United Airlines  
 2 Because the video went viral on YouTube and was watched by millions of people, who found out about United Airlines' bad customer service  
**d** 2 They saw the baggage handlers throwing their guitars, and complained to airline staff.  
 3 They got their connecting flight to Omaha, Nebraska.  
 4 Dave discovered that his guitar was broken.  
 5 He complained again to United Airlines by phone and email, but they didn't help him.  
 6 He wrote a song about his experience.  
 7 He put a video of the song on YouTube.  
 8 United Airlines contacted him and offered him money.  
 9 He did lots of media interviews.

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**7 VOCABULARY making nouns from verbs**

**a** compensate complain pay

**Vocabulary Bank Word-building**
**1 MAKING NOUNS FROM VERBS**

**b** *-ation*: compensation, consideration, demonstration, explanation, temptation, valuation

*-ment*: achievement, agreement, argument, attachment, improvement, management, payment, treatment

**new word**: choice, complaint, delivery, failure, loss, response, sale, service, success

**d2** attachment **3** arguments **4** explanations **5** complaint, compensation **6** choice **7** service

**8 VIDEO LISTENING**

- c**
- 1** Air-conditioning (24% of complaints)
  - 2** Wi-fi (14% of complaints)
  - 3** Noise (11% of complaints)
  - 4** Rooms not being clean (10% of complaints)
  - 5** Slow or bad service (9% of complaints)

**d Situation 1 – the air-conditioning doesn't work.**

Phil complains to the wrong person, the chambermaid, but she can't fix it, and it isn't her job to ask somebody else to fix it.

The second time Phil complains to the right person, the receptionist, who can arrange for the air-conditioning to be fixed.

**Situation 2**

The waiter brings Phil the wrong things for breakfast – he wanted brown toast and a cappuccino.

Phil complains to the right person, the waiter, but he then accepts the white toast and the cappuccino. There's no point complaining if you don't want a solution to the problem.

The second time Phil asks the waiter to bring the right toast and coffee, as soon as possible, so his problem is solved.

**Situation 3**

Phil's room was noisy and the wi-fi was slow. Phil complains when he's checking out at the end of his stay, so it's too late to do anything about it. He's also rude and aggressive.

The second time he complains politely and at the right time, so the receptionist can give him a new room and investigate the problem with the wi-fi.

**9 WRITING an email of complaint**
**Writing**
**8 AN EMAIL OF COMPLAINT**

**a1** Sandra Adams, the Head of Department of John Leavis Customer Service

**2** A coffee machine. He ordered it two weeks ago and it still hasn't arrived, but payment has been taken from his credit card.

**3** The customer service line

**4** The person he spoke to was rude and could not give him any information.

**bC** something positive about the company (if possible), and that you expect them to do something

**A** an introduction that gives the context of the problem

**B** a detailed explanation of the problem

**Student's Book Answer Key**

c 1 Dear 2 reference 3 in stock 4 delivered 5 However 6 unhelpful  
7 service 8 forward 9 Yours

**7&8 Revise and Check****GRAMMAR**

1 a 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 c 6 b 7 a 8 b 9 a 10 a 11 b 12 c 13 b 14 c 15 c

**VOCABULARY**

a 1 terms 2 nursery 3 secondary 4 behave 5 boarding

b 1 on 2 ceiling 3 gate 4 on 5 fireplace

c 1 overtime 2 shifts 3 temporary 4 set 5 self-employed

d 1 choice 2 agreement 3 success 4 complaint 5 demonstration 6 improvement  
7 qualifications 8 translator 9 scientists 10 explanation

**PRONUNCIATION**

c 1 ceiling /s/ 2 email /eɪ/ 3 repair /eə/ 4 roof /u:/ 5 spacious /ʃ/

d 1 secondary 2 unemployed 3 delivery 4 apply 5 achievement

**CAN YOU understand this text?**

a 2

b 1 obey 2 value 3 prepared 4 depending on 5 longer 6 encourage  
7 losing 8 shoppers

**CAN YOU understand these people?**

1 c 2 a 3 c 4 a 5 a

## Student's Book Answer Key

## 9A Lucky encounters

### 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING listening to summarize

- d** 1 The ticket inspector radioed Peterborough station and asked them to make the train to Leeds wait for Bernard.  
 2 He was incredibly grateful. He wanted to give the ticket inspector everything he had.  
 3 He asked Bernard to help the next person he sees who's in trouble, and to tell them to do the same to someone else.  
 4 It changed him from a young man who was nearly a criminal into a good human being.

**e** Stories 1 and 3

**f** A 3 B 2 C 3 D 1 E 2 F 1 G 3 H 1 I 2

### 2 GRAMMAR third conditional

**a** 1 C 2 B 3 A 4 D

- b** 2 describes what happened.  
 1 describes an imaginary situation.

#### Grammar Bank 9A

**a** 1 I 2 F 3 H 4 E 5 A 6 J 7 B 8 G 9 C

- b** 1 If you **hadn't taken** me to the station, I **would have missed** my train.  
 2 We **wouldn't have won** the match if the referee **hadn't given** us a penalty.  
 3 You **would have enjoyed** the weekend if you **had come** with us.  
 4 If I **hadn't bought** the theatre tickets online, they **would have been** more expensive.  
 5 Mike **would have forgotten** his wife's birthday if she **hadn't reminded** him.  
 6 If the police **had arrived** five minutes later, they **wouldn't have caught** the thief.  
 7 If you **hadn't lent** me the money, I **wouldn't have been able** to go away for the weekend.  
 8 That girl **would have fallen** in the river if you **hadn't caught** her arm!  
 9 We **wouldn't have found** the hotel if we **hadn't seen** the signpost.  
 10 If I **had known** about the job, I **would have applied** for it.

### PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm, weak pronunciation of *have*

- a** *Have* is pronounced /əv/.

### 4 READING & SPEAKING understanding topic sentences

**b** 1 B 2 E 3 C 4 D 5 A

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

### 5 VOCABULARY making adjectives and adverbs

**a** 1 luckily 2 unluckily

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**Vocabulary Bank Word-building**
**2 MAKING ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS**
**b** **fortune** fortunately, unfortunately

**comfort** comfortable, uncomfortable, comfortably, uncomfortably

**patience** patient, impatient, patiently, impatiently

**care** careful, careless, carefully, carelessly

**d** 2 comfortable 3 carelessly 4 unlucky 5 impatient 6 luckily 7 patiently  
 8 carefully 9 fortunately 10 uncomfortable

**9B Digital detox**
**1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION electronic devices; linking**
**c** 2 an adaptor 4 a charger 5 a keyboard 1 a memory stick 13 a mouse 6 a plug  
 8 a printer 10 a remote control 3 a router 11 a socket 9 a speaker 7 a switch  
 12 a USB cable

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

**2 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding attitude**
**b** 1 *Digital detox* means taking a break from technology, e.g. switching off or not using digital devices.

 3 *Unplug* means 'disconnect from technology'.

**c** 1 negative 2 positive 3 positive 4 negative 5 positive

**d** positive

**e** 1 F (One in three UK adults checks their phones in the middle of the night.)

2 T

3 T

4 F (The second evening, she felt very disconnected and lonely, and burst into tears during yoga.)

5 T

 6 F (She **didn't** check her phone on the train.)

 7 F (She's 'technology-free' on **Saturdays** and doesn't do email after 8.00 p.m.)

8 T

**3 GRAMMAR quantifiers**
**b** 1 a lot 2 enough money 3 too much 4 a few 5 big enough 6 too expensive

**Grammar Bank 9B**
**a** 1 a few 2 much 3 ✓ 4 very few 5 ✓ 6 a lot 7 too 8 ✓ 9 old enough 10 ✓

**b** 1 ✗ A lot! 2 ✓ 3 ✗ There isn't enough time / There's no time

4 ✗ too loud 5 ✓ 6 ✗ isn't fast enough 7 ✗ too many emails

8 ✗ None 9 ✗ only a few people 10 ✓

## Student's Book Answer Key

**4 PRONUNCIATION** *ough and augh*

- b** /ɔ:/ bought, brought, caught, daughter, thought  
 /ʌ/ enough, tough  
 /əʊ/ although  
 /ɑ:/ laugh  
 /u:/ through  
 /ʊ/ cough  
 The most common sound is /ɔ:/.  
*enough, tough, laugh, and cough*

**5 READING & SPEAKING** understanding technical language

- c** 1 answer 2 make 3 find 4 Delete 5 keep 6 Update 7 forget  
 8 click 9 set up 10 Choose 11 recycle
- d** **Tip 1** unopened, unanswered **Tip 2** Uninstall **Tip 5** unfollow **Tip 8** unsubscribe
- e** 1 unread 2 undo 3 unfriend 4 unlock 5 unhelpful 6 unknown 7 unclear 8 uncomfortable

**6 WRITING** an article – advantages and disadvantages**Writing****9 AN ARTICLE – ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

- a 1** It has information about more or less everything, and the information is easy to find.  
 It gives a good, basic introduction to a topic.  
 It gives links and references to other sources.
- 2** The information is sometimes inaccurate.  
 You don't know who's written the articles.
- 3** Generally 'for'
- b 1** an **2** millions **3** usually **4** On **5** are **6** it's **7** written **8** In **9** you're **10** to get



## Student's Book Answer Key

**Practical English Episode 5: Unexpected events****1 JENNY GETS A SURPRISE**

- a** Jenny is upset and Rob is furious.
- b** 1 T  
 2 F (Paul tells Jenny that Rob is planning to **go back to London.**)  
 3 F (Rob arrives with **bagels** for breakfast.)  
 4 T  
 5 T  
 6 F (Rob says he will **buy Paul's ticket** to Boston.)

**2 INDIRECT QUESTIONS**

- a** No, they don't.
- b** 1 Paul couldn't get a ticket to Boston because all the buses were full.  
 2 Because Rob bought Paul's ticket to Boston.  
 3 Because he told Kerri that he misses London.  
 4 He behaved like a different person.  
 5 She doesn't know if it is going to work out.
- c** 1 tell 2 know 3 like 4 wonder 5 Can
- f** 1 where the station is  
 2 what he said  
 3 if / whether she likes me  
 4 if / whether your brother is coming tonight  
 5 what time the shop closes

**3 ROB GETS SERIOUS**

- a** It's a happy ending (assuming you think marriage is a happy ending!).
- b** 1 is serious 2 go back to London 3 life in New York 4 Jenny's parents  
 5 the chocolates 6 marry him
- d** 1 obvious 2 course 3 either 4 guess 5 What 6 stop
- e** A 2 B 6 C 3 D 4 E 5 F 1

## Student's Book Answer Key

# 10A Idols and icons

## 1 READING reading with purpose

- c 1 P (Prince) 2 JC (Johan Cruyff) 3 CF (Carrie Fisher)  
 4 ZH (Zaha Hadid) 5 MA (Muhammad Ali)  
 6 AR (Alan Rickman) 7 HL (Harper Lee)  
 8 LC (Leonard Cohen) 9 DB (David Bowie)

## 2 GRAMMAR relative clauses

- a 1 which (Harper Lee) 2 where, who (Leonard Cohen) 3 which (Carrie Fisher)  
 4 who (Muhammad Ali) 5 whose (Zaha Hadid)

### Grammar Bank 10A

- a 1 Rob and Corinna, **who** have twins, often need a babysitter.  
 2 Downing Street, **where** the British Prime Minister lives, is in central London.  
 3 The sandwich **which** you made me for lunch was delicious.  
 4 The woman **who** lived here before us was a writer.  
 5 David Bowie, **whose** songs inspired us for nearly 50 years, died in 2016.  
 6 My computer is a lot faster than the one **which** I used to have.  
 7 The *Mona Lisa*, **which** has been damaged several times, is now displayed behind glass.  
 8 Look! That's the woman **whose** dog bit me last week.  
 9 On our last holiday we visited Stratford-upon-Avon, **where** Shakespeare was born.  
 10 We all went to the match except Angela, **who** doesn't like football.  
 11 That man **who** you saw at the party was my boyfriend!  
 12 That's the park **where** I learned to ride a bike.

- b The following sentences should be ticked: 3, 4, 6, and 11  
 Sts should circle the following pronouns: 3 *which*, 6 *which*, 11 *who*

- c 3 Beijing, which is one of the world's biggest cities, has a population of over 25 million.  
 4 Adele's 25, which was released in 2015, is one of the bestselling albums of the last ten years.  
 6 Sally and Joe, who got married last year, are expecting their first baby.

## 3 SPEAKING

- a 1 an extra 2 a zebra crossing 3 your tongue 4 the roof 5 her fiancé

## 4 WRITING a biography

### Writing

#### 10 A BIOGRAPHY

- b2 After he graduated, he worked for Radiotelevisione Italiana, where he became friends with artists, painters, musicians, and writers.  
 3 In September 1962, he married Renate Rame, who was a German art teacher.  
 4 They lived in an apartment in Milan, where Eco had a library of 30,000 books.  
 5 Eco is best known for his novel *The Name of the Rose*, which was published in 1980 and made into a film six years later.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

6 The book, which sold 15 million copies and made him an international literary star, is a murder mystery set in a 14th-century Italian monastery.

7 Eco, who had been diagnosed with cancer, died in Milan in 2016.

**5 LISTENING listening for facts**

- a The red phone box – the 1920s  
 The Anglepoise lamp – the 1930s  
 The Penguin book covers – the 1940s  
 The miniskirt – the 1960s

**7 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION**

- b The two written as one word are *paperback* and *songwriter*.  
 The stress is normally on the first noun.
- c 1 a cycle lane 2 the rush hour 3 a parking fine 4 a tennis court 5 a traffic jam 6 a seat belt  
 7 the head teacher 8 the soundtrack 9 science fiction 10 a memory stick 11 the ground floor  
 12 a state school

**10B And the murderer is...**
**VOCABULARY & READING crime**

- c 1 detectives 2 witnesses 3 victims 4 murderer 5 murder 6 evidence  
 7 suspects 8 solve 9 prove
- d 2 murderer 3 victims 4 witnesses 5 detectives 6 evidence 7 prove 8 suspects 9 solve
- e 1 In London in the autumn of 1888 2 Five 3 Three months  
 4 A doctor, a businessman, a painter, a sailor, a singer, and a member of the royal family

**2 LISTENING listening and making notes**

- a 1 Hendrik de Jong, a **sailor**
- b **what evidence there is:** He had a history of violence against women, was in London when the murders took place, and he matches the descriptions of Jack the Ripper.  
**what Inspector Morton thinks:** Inspector Morton thinks he could be the murderer, but there isn't enough evidence.
- c 2 Michael Maybrick, a **musician** (a singer and a composer)  
**what evidence there is:** The Ripper's letters are similar in style to some of his songs. The letters were posted from different parts of the UK, and Maybrick was on tour at the time.  
**what Inspector Morton thinks:** He doesn't believe this theory.
- 3 Walter Sickert, a **painter**  
**what evidence there is:** An analysis suggests that DNA from his paintings matches DNA from Jack the Ripper's letters. Letters written by both men are on the same unusual paper. Sickert's paintings are violent and frightening.  
**what Inspector Morton thinks:** He thinks this theory might be correct, but he doesn't know for sure.

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**3 GRAMMAR question tags**

- b** 1 weren't you 2 isn't it 3 was he 4 do you  
 1 Were you a detective with Scotland Yard?  
 2 Is it incredible?  
 3 Was he ever arrested?  
 4 Do you think she's right?  
 Question tags are used to check that a statement is correct.

**Grammar Bank 10B**

- a** 1 I 2 E 3 A 4 F 5 C 6 H 7 K 8 D 9 B 10 J  
**b** 1 Your brother works at the police station, **doesn't he?**  
 2 They don't have any proof, **do they?**  
 3 That man isn't the murderer, **is he?**  
 4 You were a witness to the crime, **weren't you?**  
 5 The police have arrested someone, **haven't they?**  
 6 The woman wasn't dead, **was she?**  
 7 That girl took your handbag, **didn't she?**  
 8 He won't go to prison, **will he?**  
 9 You haven't seen the suspect, **have you?**  
 10 They couldn't find enough evidence, **could they?**

**4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING intonation in question tags**

- a** 1 isn't it 2 aren't you 3 were you 4 do you 5 was she

**5 READING & LISTENING understanding referencing**

- b** 1 was both = pretty and clever  
 2 During that time = the time when May was engaged to Walter  
 3 It was all very unfortunate = the fact that Walter fell in love with June and left May  
 4 'She's ruined my life.' = 'I will never be happy again.'  
 5 This thought = that perhaps Walter was sorry he had married June and not her
- c** 1 **a** She refused to speak to her.  
     **b** She was reconciled with her.  
 2 Because they were both alone and May didn't have very much money. June wanted to recompense May for marrying Walter.  
 3 **Possible answers:** Because she hadn't been very happy with Walter and it was painful for her  
     OR She had been very happy with Walter and she didn't want to hurt May.  
 4 She was looking for proof that Walter hadn't really loved June.  
 5 **Possible answer:** Because she now believed that Walter had really loved her.
- d** 1 changeable, wealthy 2 unfortunate, unknown 3 extremely, passionately  
 4 death, marriage 5 wedding ring, engagement ring
- f** May sees a letter from Walter to June, saying how much he loved her. May picks up a gun and kills June.
- g** 1 Because she thought Walter hadn't really loved June, and she thought June had been punished for what she did.  
 2 She thought they had been burgled.  
 3 It was messy, with broken glass on the floor.  
 4 She had thrown a bottle at the burglar.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- 5 It made her angry.  
 6 She picked up the burglar's gun and killed June.  
 7 She said she hadn't been thinking because of the shock.

**6 VIDEO LISTENING**
**a Possible answers**

Ruth Rendell may have had a more interesting life because she worked as a journalist before becoming a writer – but Agatha Christie's life had some interesting events, like her mysterious disappearance.

Ruth Rendell's life may have been happier, as Agatha Christie had an unhappy first marriage..

**c Ruth Rendell**
**her life**

- born: in London in 1930
- parents: father was English, mother was Danish
- marriages: married twice to Don Rendell in 1950 and 1977
- other things: worked as a journalist, died 2015

**her books**

- first novel: published 1964, *From Doon with Death*
- detectives: Inspector Wexford
- pseudonyms: Barbara Vine
- films: *La Cérémonie*, *Carne Trémula*, and others
- approach to crime writing: interested in characters, and why murder is committed

**Agatha Christie**
**her life**

- born: in Torquay, south-west of England, in 1890
- parents: father was American, mother was English
- marriages: married Archie Christie 1914, married Max Mallowan 1930
- other things: disappeared for 11 days in 1926

**her books**

- first novel: published 1920, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*
- two detectives: Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple
- pseudonyms: Mary Westmacott
- films: *Murder on the Orient Express* and others
- approach to crime writing: interested in plots, and who committed a murder

## Student's Book Answer Key

**9&10 Revise and Check****GRAMMAR**

1 b 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 a 7 b 8 b 9 a 10 c 11 a 12 a 13 b 14 c 15 a

**VOCABULARY**

a 1 luckily 2 careless 3 uncomfortable 4 unfortunately 5 impatient

b 1 turned 2 set 3 unplug 4 turn 5 switch / turn

c 1 remote control 2 keyboard 3 adaptor 4 socket 5 mouse

d 1 book 2 child 3 lamp 4 song 5 box

e 1 detective 2 prove 3 victims 4 solve 5 suspect

**PRONUNCIATION**

c 1 caught /ɔ:/ 2 cough /ɒ/ 3 enough /f/ 4 solve /v/ 5 tough /Λ/

d 1 comfortable 2 adaptor 3 cable 4 witness 5 evidence**CAN YOU understand this text?**

a 1 What 2 How 3 Who 4 Book

- b 1 T  
 2 F (It's a must-see attraction.)  
 3 DS  
 4 F (It takes 110 minutes to walk through the Dungeon.)  
 5 T  
 6 F (The recommended age is 12 and above.)  
 7 DS  
 8 T

**CAN YOU understand these people?**

1 b 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 b