

## 1.1 Personality

### VOCABULARY

#### A

1 c 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 c 6 a 7 b 8 c 9 c 10 a

#### B

1 thrilled 2 impressed 3 tense 4 frustrated 5 stunned  
6 relieved

### GRAMMAR

#### A

- 1 Could you tell me where the nearest bank is?
- 2 Can I ask what your name is?
- 3 What are you thinking about?
- 4 What happened when you got there?
- 5 What didn't you like about the meal?
- 6 Who is taking the lesson today?
- 7 Do you know where he lives?
- 8 Would you mind repeating that?

#### B

- 1 the test is
- 2 me (what) your name (is)
- 3 how old you are
- 4 where we have to go
- 5 where I sign my name (, please)
- 6 sitting down over there (, please)
- 7 what your address is
- 8 what time it is / what the time is

#### C

- 1 didn't you tell
- 2 are you talking about
- 3 happened yesterday
- 4 Do you know
- 5 didn't you like
- 6 did you grow up
- 7 were you talking to
- 8 Who are you going

### PRONUNCIATION

#### A

1 ↗ 2 ↘ 3 ↗ 4 ↘ 5 ↘ 6 ↗ 7 ↗ 8 ↘

## 1.2 Who we are

### GRAMMAR

#### A

- 1 were you doing 2 I'd 3 he's working 4 have to
- 5 was travelling 6 I've 7 was raining 8 grew

#### B

- 1 hasn't finished 2 was; leaving 3 had sold out 4 closes
- 5 'm seeing 6 lived

#### C

- 1 've faced 2 had burnt 3 sounds 4 had
- 5 wasn't 6 was looking 7 'm going
- 8 hadn't thought

## VOCABULARY

#### A

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

#### B

- 1 confidence 2 arrogance 3 determination 4 optimism
- 5 loyalty 6 responsibility 7 difference 8 stubbornness

### PRONUNCIATION

#### A

- 1 You can't always get what you want in life.
- 2 Alex isn't an easy person to get to know.
- 3 Actually, he's not at all like his brother.
- 4 Marco will support us whatever we end up doing.
- 5 Everyone at work has been really understanding about it.

#### B

- 1 How far is it to your house – will it take long to walk?
- 2 My job is much better now that I work from home on Wednesdays.
- 3 He was generally thought of as lazy and disruptive.
- 4 I think I've done the best I can on this project.
- 5 I think it's important to talk to people we don't agree with.

## 1.3 Reading

### READING

#### B

They all overcame serious problems before they achieved success in their chosen fields.

#### C

1 d 2 a 3 f 4 b

#### D

- 1 It made him work harder. ('... criticism just made him more determined')
- 2 He practised speaking with small stones in his mouth and with a knife between his teeth. ('It is said that he would fill his mouth with small stones and practise speaking with a knife held between his teeth to get rid of his stammer and improve the strength of his voice')
- 3 It wasn't a great success. ('... his first commercial film made a profit of only \$1 ...')
- 4 Being asked to direct the film *Duel* ('... if he hadn't then been given the chance to direct the film *Duel* ...')
- 5 He worked on the family farm. ('His mother died when he was nine years old and Lincoln was immediately put to work on the family farm')
- 6 Working as a lawyer ('It was when he decided to become a lawyer and later to go into politics that he finally found his life's work')
- 7 To hide her physical disabilities ('When she was just six years old, she caught polio which left her right leg shorter and much thinner than the left – something she wore long skirts to disguise')
- 8 No. Her first choice was to be a doctor. ('... Kahlo dreamt of becoming a doctor, but her ambitions were cut short ...')

## 1.4 Listening

### LISTENING

**B**

2

**C**

- 1 British government appoints a minister for loneliness.
- 2 The decision came about because of recent research.
- 3 Young people are lonelier than older people.
- 4 The new minister will develop a strategy based on input from many groups.
- 5 Try to develop new relationships with your neighbours.
- 6 Give practical help to those in need.

**D**

1 b 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 c

## 1.5 Write a formal letter asking for information

### WRITING

**A**

- 1 To ask for information about the robotics club.
- 2 The person who runs the robotics club.
- 3 Because the letter is formal and the writer doesn't know the name or gender of the person he is writing to.

**B**

- 1 salutation or greeting
- 2 purpose of the letter
- 3 request for information
- 4 request for a response
- 5 sign-off

**C**

1 b 2 e 3 d 4 a 5 c

### WRITING PRACTICE

**C**

#### Model answer

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to enquire about joining your sailing club. I would be grateful if you could answer one or two questions about the club and how it operates to help me decide if it is suitable for me.

I would like to know when and how often the club meets, as I need to know if the times fit in with my schedule. Could you tell me whether I need to have any previous experience of sailing and if instruction is provided for beginners? I have never sailed before and would need help and guidance in the beginning. I was also wondering what measures are in place to ensure the safety of the members. Finally, do I need any special equipment, such as my own lifejacket?

If you could let me know as soon as possible, I would be grateful, as I am keen to get started and hope your club suits my requirements. Thanks in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,

Lucas Nilsson

## 2.1 A full life

### VOCABULARY

**A**

- 1 stress 2 anxiety 3 depression 4 calories 5 obesity 6 cholesterol

**B**

- 1 Mental 2 processed 3 life 4 reduces 5 ageing 6 level 7 suffer 8 under

### GRAMMAR

**A**

- 1 been reading 2 been staying 3 lost 4 been phoning 5 been 6 been trying 7 spent 8 been doing 9 haven't been sleeping 10 has written

**B**

- 1 I've finished 2 have you been doing 3 I've put on 4 I've given up 5 We've been working 6 I've stopped 7 Mía's been cycling 8 he's already been

**C**

- 1 've/have broken 2 've/have been calling 3 haven't finished 4 've/have been going 5 's/has cleaned 6 've/have been waiting 7 's/has been 8 've/have been staying

### PRONUNCIATION

**A**

1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a

**B**

- 1 They've been 2 I've been 3 We've been 4 She's been 5 He's been

## 2.2 Change

### GRAMMAR

**A**

- 1 correct
- 2 He didn't ~~used~~ to have such long hair.
- 3 We would ~~to~~ sit out on the balcony and talk all night.
- 4 I found it really difficult to get **used** to wearing contact lenses at first.
- 5 You'll have to ~~be~~ **get** used to working longer hours now you've got your new job.
- 6 Being the youngest in the family, I soon **got** used to being told what to do.
- 7 correct
- 8 correct
- 9 I think I'm slowly getting **used** to such a long commute.
- 10 correct

**B**

- 1 used to 2 be used to / have got used to 3 get used to 4 got used to 5 would 6 used to 7 didn't use to 8 to get used to

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

/d/

## VOCABULARY

### A

- 1 Naturally 2 Sadly 3 undoubtedly 4 merely 5 frankly  
6 Admittedly 7 apparently 8 simply

### B

- 1 Admittedly, 2 Frankly 3 merely/simply 4 Naturally  
5 apparently 6 Sadly

### C

- 1 ridiculous  
2 disappointed  
3 concerned  
4 easy  
5 likely

## 2.3 Reading

### READING

### C

2

### D

- 1 'But as we all know, advice is always easier to give than to follow ...'  
2 'I think we can all agree that knowing how others have coped in similar situations can give you the strength to carry on.'  
3 '... many are, without doubt, full of unscientific nonsense.'  
4 'If you have the time and the money, a nice home and a loving family, then it becomes that much easier to make positive changes in your life.'  
5 '... we only seem to turn to self-help when the economy is bad.'

## 2.4 Listening

### LISTENING

### B

- 1 Set realistic goals.  
2 Focus on one change at a time.  
3 Make a detailed plan of action.  
4 Ask friends and family for support.  
5 Use social media to log your progress.

### C

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

## 2.5 Write an article giving advice

### WRITING

### C

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

### D

- 1 make a plan before you start  
2 to do some physical exercise  
3 using your mobile after 10 pm  
4 break tasks down into stages  
5 forget to reward yourself

## WRITING PRACTICE

### C

#### Model answer

Fear of speaking in public, whether in front of a large audience or even a small group, is high up in the top ten fears most people have. At school, college or work, you might be asked at any time to speak to an audience or give a presentation. How will you manage the nerves, the anxiety, the thumping heart? If you want help, read on.

#### Prepare

- It's a good idea to start small. Practise your speech on your family or a few friends.
- Make sure you know your material inside out. Knowing your topic gives you confidence, and you'll be ready for any questions.
- Remember to practise your speech several times before the big day. Time yourself and make sure you have extra material in case you finish early.
- Whatever you do, don't try to memorise your whole speech; it will sound unnatural and tense. Memorise the key points and use cards as prompts for examples you want to make.

#### Beat stress

- Remember that it isn't you but what you have to say that people have come for. If you've done your preparation, there's nothing to fear.
- Meet some of the audience before you speak. You'll see they are normal friendly people.
- Don't forget to add some humour into your talk. Involve your audience, ask questions, get them to participate.
- Let your knowledge and passion for the subject shine through.

## 3.1 Staying alive

### GRAMMAR

### A

- 1 had already eaten  
2 was trying  
3 packed  
4 had been decorating  
5 hadn't revised  
6 knocked  
7 was pouring  
8 had been walking

### B

- 1 had already left  
2 was leaving  
3 was looking forward  
4 rushed  
5 had locked  
6 had been working  
7 remembered  
8 was getting

## C

... he had a funny feeling that someone ~~followed~~ **was following** him; ... he ~~wasn't seeing~~ **didn't see** anyone; ... until the moment he ~~had been arriving~~ **arrived** at the office; ... remembered how he **had** felt eight hours earlier; Surely now he would notice if someone ~~watched~~ **was watching** him; ... he ~~was having~~ **had** one last anxious look around; ... ~~did he work~~ **had he been working** too hard for the last few weeks?; ... his phone ~~had rung~~ **rang** and made him jump

## VOCABULARY

### A

- 1 smashed
- 2 growled
- 3 creaked
- 4 crackling
- 5 crunched
- 6 rumbled

### B

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

## 3.2 Fear and danger

### GRAMMAR

#### A

- 1 in case 2 unless 3 As soon as 4 as long as  
5 Provided

#### B

- 1 our flight unless we hurry up
- 2 the money provided you pay me back next week
- 3 in case it gets cold later
- 4 don't phone me unless there's a problem
- 5 let you know as soon as I arrive
- 6 as long as you follow these instructions

### PRONUNCIATION

#### A

Sentences should have rising intonation on the first clause, falling intonation on the second.

### VOCABULARY

#### A

- 1 talk over
- 2 worked out
- 3 sort it out
- 4 went through
- 5 weigh up
- 6 put up with
- 7 deal with it

#### B

- 1 sort it out
- 2 put up with
- 3 deal with
- 4 weigh up
- 5 work out
- 6 talked it over
- 7 go through

## C

- 1 I'm sick ~~about~~ **of** listening to him telling us how brilliant he is.
- 2 correct
- 3 It's very important to be sensitive ~~of~~ **towards** the feelings of others.
- 4 correct
- 5 correct
- 6 Aren't you envious ~~for~~ **of** Marco? He gets to travel all around the world!
- 7 correct
- 8 It seemed that the man wasn't aware ~~from~~ **of** anyone following him.
- 9 I'm just so sick ~~from~~ **of** him telling me what to do all the time!
- 10 correct

## 3.3 Reading

### READING

#### C

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

#### D

- 1 Colombia ('... he hitchhiked to Colombia, where he met fellow traveller, Marcus Stamm. They became friends and decided to travel to Bolivia together, where two more men, Karl Rupprechter and Kevin Gale, joined the group.')
- 2 They didn't have enough supplies and couldn't source enough nearby ('... they didn't have enough supplies and that the local villages couldn't provide all they needed.')
- 3 They didn't trust each other, particularly Karl. ([Karl] '... decided that he didn't want to continue because the river passed over dangerous rocks and waterfalls. He also told them he couldn't swim. This led to suspicion and distrust in the group ...')
- 4 He lost them during the incident with the raft. ('... all the supplies had been lost with the raft.')
- 5 He made a flame thrower with a lighter and a spray can. ('He improvised, using a spray can and a lighter as a makeshift flame thrower to frighten it off.')
- 6 Kevin turned around and saw him. ('By chance, Kevin turned around for a last look and saw him.')

## 3.4 Listening

### LISTENING

#### B

- 1 creating a safe space 2 finding water 3 building a shelter  
4 finding food 5 getting rescued

#### C

- 1 T
- 2 T
- 3 F (The speaker talks about different methods of collecting water.)
- 4 T
- 5 F (The speaker explains how to decide if something is poisonous or not.)
- 6 F (You can also make a pattern or message with rocks or branches.)

#### D

- 1 safe zone 2 cave walls 3 branches 4 small shellfish  
5 skin 6 three 7 piles of rocks

## 3.5 Write a short story

### WRITING

#### A

- somewhere in the countryside ('We live in the countryside ...')
- a car accident ('Halfway home, we hit a patch of ice, skidded across the road and ended up facing the wrong way with two wheels hanging over the edge of the ditch.')
- the narrow roads ('... the roads are narrow and boarded by shallow ditches.');
- the bad weather ('Driving around there is difficult at the best of times, but it had snowed the night before and I knew the roads would be icy.');
- his mother's driving ('She isn't the best driver ...')

#### B

- T
- F (It had snowed the previous evening.)
- F (She got into the car as the writer 'was putting her suitcase into the back of the car.')
- T
- F (They phoned an ambulance when they saw the accident.)

#### C

- noisily
- nervously
- heavily
- violently
- Slowly
- Fortunately
- desperately
- Surprisingly

### WRITING PRACTICE

#### C

##### Model answer

My friends and I all knew the story of how Shaka, Chief of the Zulus, had thrown his treasure into a waterfall as his enemies approached. For us though, the waterfall was just a beautiful place for a picnic and a swim at the weekend.

There were five of us who set off that Saturday morning: me, my cousin Rose, her boyfriend Jack and his brother and sister. We had prepared our food the night before as we wanted an early start.

The sun was shining brightly and we were feeling hot and dusty when we arrived at the waterfall after the long drive. We scrambled quickly down to the water – all except Jack who, as usual, dived from the top of the waterfall. Then we ate and lay in the sun. Jack decided it was time for another swim and climbed back up and dived again. This time, he did a somersault before hitting the water. We waited for him to rise triumphantly from the pool. A minute that seemed like an hour passed as we peered anxiously into the pool. His brother and I dived into the pool to look for him, staying under until our breath ran out. We surfaced, gasping desperately for air, then dived down again.

At last, we found him and got him out of the pool. He had hit his head and was bleeding heavily. Fortunately, his sister knew what to do. She performed CPR and patched up his head and we carried him back to the car and got him to the nearest hospital. He doesn't seem to have learnt his lesson, though. We still go there, and he still insists on diving.

## 4.1 My future

### GRAMMAR

#### A

- a
- c
- b
- a
- b
- c
- a
- b

#### B

- 's getting
- 'll fly
- doesn't end
- 'm visiting
- 'll take
- 'm going to book

#### C

What are you ~~doing~~ **going to do** now, Dan?; I guess ~~I'm taking~~ **I'll take** a few weeks off ...; ~~I'm~~ **I'm going to** work on my CV tomorrow, then ~~I'll~~ **I'm going to go** job hunting on Monday; What do mean you'll ~~you're~~ **you're going to go** job hunting?; ~~I'm probably spending~~ **I'll probably spend** some time searching for jobs ...; The work ~~is going to~~ **starts** on the 14<sup>th</sup>; I ~~don't~~ **won't** have time to do that ...;

### VOCABULARY

#### A

- of
- of
- in
- in
- of
- about
- on
- in

#### B

- challenging; to balance
- produce; benefits
- influences; control
- to produce; balance
- benefit; control
- challenged; influence

### PRONUNCIATION

#### A

produce; increase; record; invite

#### B

- reject
- increase
- update
- download
- discount

## 4.2 What will life be like?

### GRAMMAR

#### A

- will have risen
- be eating
- be travelling
- be living
- have been living
- have expired

#### B

- will you be living
- will/'ll have finished
- will/'ll be travelling
- will have worked / will have been working
- will/'ll still be having
- will have left
- will/'ll be watching
- will/'ll have discovered

### VOCABULARY

#### A

- a
- b
- c
- c
- a
- a
- b
- c

#### B

- widely
- especially
- firmly
- undoubtedly
- greatly
- significantly
- entirely
- incredibly

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

rise-fall; it adds emphasis to the sentence

## 4.3 Reading

### READING

#### C

- 1 'In fact, one major electronics company already has fridges that can communicate with your local supermarket.'
- 2 '... in future, power may be generated by solar windows – a development that one expert says could be commercially available within the next few years.'
- 3 '... a 2016 report published by the National Building Council suggested that in the future, floors and stairs within the home will be able to monitor your weight, ...'
- 4 'So why is it that only an estimated 1% of homes now have full smart technology?'

#### D

- 1 facial recognition software
- 2 kitchen appliances
- 3 household chores
- 4 energy conservation
- 5 hack
- 6 30% / thirty per cent

## 4.4 Listening

### LISTENING

#### C

The interviewees agree about statements 1, 2 and 4.

- 3 Dr Scott disagrees, saying that people who have survived life-changing accidents are 'prepared to go that little bit further'.
- 5 Dr Scott disagrees, saying that for most people, 3D printing organs is 'science fiction' and that we're 'years away' from such technology being used.

#### D

- 1 artificial devices
- 2 brain power
- 3 science fiction
- 4 anxiety or fear
- 5 sensors and cameras
- 6 fatal mistakes

## 4.5 Write a for and against blog post

### WRITING

#### A

Online learning

#### D

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

## WRITING PRACTICE

### C

#### Model answer

These days, we don't need to cross the living room to change channels on the TV or wash all our clothes or dishes by hand. Many chores are already done by machines, giving us more free time to do the things we enjoy.

If – or when – we have walking, talking robots in our homes, what more will they do and what will be left for us to do? Some people argue that this is the future, that all our needs will be catered for and that we will have more time to work or enjoy hobbies. Others think that we'll have the opportunity to become more creative with our time and talents.

On the other hand, not everyone knows what to do with their leisure time and many people hate not being occupied by meaningful work. One argument against widespread use of robots in the home is that by having our meals cooked, beds made, lawn cut, etc by robots, we will become lazy and unhealthy. Some people argue that there is also the possibility we will lose control of them – that robots will learn how to act on their own. And who knows where that will lead?

In conclusion, I believe that while robots (or machines) can be useful labour-saving devices, we can choose how much more free time we need. I think we'll have to learn, with robots in the workplace and at home, how to use our increased leisure time more productively and enjoyably.

## 5.1 Changing environment

### GRAMMAR

#### A

- 1 was published
- 2 is destroying
- 3 be solved
- 4 was donated
- 5 will be added
- 6 had been fined

#### B

- 1 1.9 tonnes of food is wasted by the UK food industry every year.
- 2 Families are being supported by volunteers during the food shortage.
- 3 The water crisis in sub-Saharan Africa still hasn't been solved.
- 4 Many communities of nesting birds in the area will be affected by the oil spill.
- 5 Whale hunting has been banned by most governments around the world.
- 6 Nearly 10,000 rhinos have been poached in South Africa in the last ten years.

#### C

- 1 've had a lot of work done
- 2 were having/getting the floors replaced
- 3 had/got underfloor heating put in
- 4 had/got all the doors and windows changed
- 5 had to have/get a few holes in the roof fixed
- 6 having/getting the wiring put in
- 7 be having/getting the walls finished off
- 8 have/get a swimming pool put in

## VOCABULARY

### A

- 1 solar panel
- 2 double-glazing
- 3 water butt
- 4 energy-efficient light bulb
- 5 compost heap
- 6 smart meter
- 7 underfloor heating
- 8 wind turbine

### B

- 1 water butt
- 2 double-glazing
- 3 smart meters
- 4 compost heap
- 5 wind turbine
- 6 energy-efficient light bulb
- 7 underfloor heating
- 8 solar panel

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

- 1 It'll save you money, but take a while to pay for itself.
- 2 We'd like to start straight away.
- 3 It'll take about a week to have it done.
- 4 I'm going to get a quote for a smart t meter.
- 5 Don't worry, I bought a new light b bulb.
- 6 Have you got a water butt i in the garden?

## 5.2 Changing places

## VOCABULARY

### A

- 1 housing 2 suburbs 3 residential 4 Rural 5 industrial
- 6 slums 7 commercial 8 urban

### B

- 1 impossible
- 2 overpriced
- 3 unhappy
- 4 misled
- 5 underestimated
- 6 Suburban
- 7 overpopulated
- 8 redeveloped

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

- 1 3 2 3 3 4 4 3 5 2 6 4

### B

- 1 aspirin
- 2 average; business
- 3 camera; different
- 4 favourite
- 5 several; general; interest
- 6 comfortable; temperature

## GRAMMAR

### A

- 1 to bow
- 2 to see
- 3 find
- 4 taking
- 5 to become
- 6 calling
- 7 Driving
- 8 to speak
- 9 pack
- 10 to pick up
- 11 tidying up
- 12 to see

### B

- 1 chatting 2 to imagine 3 building 4 drinking
- 5 fighting 6 watching

### C

- 1 to tell me what's wrong with him
- 2 to fill up on petrol
- 3 to listen to heavy metal in the car
- 4 working on a Sunday
- 5 to reach the summit
- 6 to lend me his car

## 5.3 Reading

## READING

### C

- 1 global warming
- 2 erosion of sea ice
- 3 destruction of their natural habitat
- 4 rising temperatures
- 5 change in its chemical balance
- 6 coastal erosion
- 7 Rising sea levels
- 8 cost of extreme weather events

## 5.4 Listening

## LISTENING

### A

- 1 c 2 b 3 b

### B

- 1, 4, 7

### C

- 1 empty streets; closed schools and cafes; an ageing population; abandoned fields and houses
- 2 By paying them - between '€800 and €2000 to single people and families'.
- 3 They must commit to living permanently in the village and have a job.
- 4 nature lovers, walkers and campers
- 5 a hotel, a shop, a restaurant, an eco-centre, a school
- 6 Yes - the population of the village has increased and some farm land is back in production.



## 5.5 Write a problem solution article

### WRITING

#### B

- 1 e-commerce
- 2 online
- 3 technology
- 4 entertaining

#### C

Second problem = lack of parking facilities; Solution = provide more (underground) parking areas; improve public transport; Conclusion = that people should rediscover the social side of shopping in their local high street

### WRITING PRACTICE

#### C

##### Model answer

One of the biggest threats to the environment, both on land and at sea, is plastic waste. And if the environment is at risk, so are we. Modern lifestyles demand single-use, easily disposable products, such as water bottles, coffee cups, take-away food packaging and the plastic bags we are given in supermarkets.

The main issue with plastic is that it is made to last and it does not break down as easily as other materials. It also contains toxins that are harmful to plants, animals and humans. If you burn it, toxic gases are released into the air; if you bury it in landfills, toxins seep into the water system. One way for us as consumers to tackle the problem is to shop more responsibly. For example, we can reuse the plastic water bottles we buy, carry our own cup for our coffee on the way to work, refuse to buy products that have plastic packaging and take our own reusable, non-plastic bags when we shop. In fact, some governments have addressed the issue by making supermarkets charge customers for plastic bags, and this has had the effect of greatly reducing the use of plastic bags.

The truth is, these individual actions aren't enough. You may be a keen recycler, but the current methods of waste disposal don't help much. However, we may be able to persuade companies by our actions to cut down on plastic and also force our governments to take action.

## 6.1 The right method?

### GRAMMAR

#### A

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

#### B

- 1 aren't / are not allowed to talk
- 2 ought to learn
- 3 let me deal with
- 4 mustn't tell anyone
- 5 we obliged to stay
- 6 don't have to add
- 7 am supposed to study
- 8 aren't / are not obliged

### PRONUNCIATION

#### A

rise-fall

#### B

- 1, 4, 5, 6

### VOCABULARY

#### A

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

#### B

- 1 scholarship
- 2 secondary
- 3 campus
- 4 lectures
- 5 seminars
- 6 seminars
- 7 graduate
- 8 vocational

## 6.2 Traditions of youth

### GRAMMAR

#### A

- 1 the 2 the 3 a 4 an 5 – 6 – 7 a 8 the

#### B

- 1 an; the
- 2 the; –
- 3 the; the
- 4 –; a
- 5 a; the
- 6 –; –
- 7 the; the
- 8 the; the

#### C

... coming-of-age traditions around **a** the world ...; The Sateré-Mawé tribe live deep in ~~an~~ **the** Amazon rainforest ...; ... to search for ~~the~~ **a** specific species of ant ...; ... which can cause ~~the~~ extreme pain ...; Once the boys find ~~an~~ **the** ants ...; ... was enough of **a** ~~an~~ initiation ...; Each boy has to wear **the** glove for ...; **A** **The** initiation can last months ...; ... being stung by **a** bullet ant would probably ...; ... part of the transition to ~~the~~ manhood.

### PRONUNCIATION

#### B

- 1 The ants have a venomous sting.
- 2 The age-old tradition of land diving.
- 3 The second Monday of January is a special day in Japan.
- 4 These young adults then go on to celebrate at parties in the evening.
- 5 It's a coming-of-age movie about three young friends growing up together.
- 6 I often wonder what it would be like to be in the Sateré-Mawé tribe and do the initiation!



## VOCABULARY

### A

- 1 well-known
- 2 old-fashioned
- 3 last-minute
- 4 up-to-date
- 5 thrill-seeking
- 6 high-risk
- 7 seven-bedroom
- 8 organically grown

### B

- 1 two-hour
- 2 100-mile
- 3 well-behaved
- 4 world-famous
- 5 never-ending
- 6 Spanish-speaking

### C

- 1 made
- 2 Making
- 3 did
- 4 making
- 5 do
- 6 doing
- 7 making
- 8 do

## 6.3 Reading

### READING

#### C

- 1 them (my schooldays)
- 2 their (parents)
- 3 we (boys)
- 4 them (traditions / physical tests)
- 5 they (the boys)
- 6 it (beating pupils / corporal punishment)
- 7 that (cavalry twill)

#### D

- 1 NG (There's nothing in the text to indicate which school James went to)
- 2 NG (The writer says that the parents believed this, but not that this was necessarily true)
- 3 NG (The writer doesn't give his own opinion, but says '... that you might think barbaric.')
- 4 F (It was banned in state schools in 1986, but '... continued in schools like mine for another decade before being outlawed')
- 5 T
- 6 T

## 6.4 Listening

### LISTENING

#### C

- 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 c 5 a

#### D

- 1 F (She uses 'a lot on her plate' to mean that her daughter is very busy at the moment.)
- 2 T
- 3 T
- 4 F (She says that 'University isn't everybody's cup of tea', meaning that it doesn't work for everyone.)
- 5 T

## 6.5 Write a report

### WRITING

#### B

Education and law have seen the greatest decline; the two most popular subjects are computer science and pre-clinical medicine.

#### C

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

### WRITING PRACTICE

#### C

##### Model answer

##### Gender gap in higher education choices

##### Introduction

This report evaluates the results of a survey on gender differences in certain university subjects and suggests ways of closing this gap.

##### Results

The key trend indicated by the chart is that there is a divide between arts subjects and the 'hard' sciences which is closely linked to gender. Most students studying computing are male. Males also make up a far greater proportion of those studying mathematical sciences and engineering and technology. By contrast, female students dominate the arts and 'soft' sciences, e.g. creative arts and design and social studies. More than twice as many female students study languages as males.

##### Interpretation

It is evident that as things stand, male students are drawn to the sciences, while female students opt for the arts. No doubt, gender stereotyping plays some part, yet studies show that female students equal or outperform male students in science, technology and maths coursework but do less well in tests. The idea that certain subjects are masculine or feminine still affects some people. That, and lack of confidence and support, has an impact on students' choice of subjects.

##### Conclusion

I would recommend that schools provide encouragement and support for female students who want to study sciences and discourage gender stereotyping. Similarly, more male students should be persuaded that arts subjects are neither feminine nor without future practical use.

## 7.1 Open spaces

### GRAMMAR

#### A

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

## B

- 1 'd/would have given
- 2 'd book
- 3 wouldn't be
- 4 had
- 5 would have gone
- 6 didn't have to

## C

- 1 had not/hadn't taken
- 2 would not/wouldn't have
- 3 had not/hadn't fought
- 4 might not have
- 5 would make
- 6 had
- 7 would go
- 8 achieve

## VOCABULARY

### A

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

### B

- 1 to restore
- 2 constructed
- 3 demolished
- 4 transformed
- 5 to relocate
- 6 extended

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

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

## 7.2 Make a change

### GRAMMAR

#### A

I wish ~~I've~~ **I'd** done things a little ...; If only **I'd** tried that little bit harder ...; If only I ~~do~~ **did** a job that I ...; ... I wish people ~~won't~~ **wouldn't** ask me what I ...; I also sometimes wish ~~I've~~ **I'd** been braver ...; If only I ~~would have~~ **had had** the courage to try ...

#### B

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

## VOCABULARY

### A

- 1 get around to 2 run out of 3 come up against
- 4 look up to 5 come up with 6 keep up with
- 7 get on with 8 cut down on

### B

- 1 sharing 2 pollution 3 spirit 4 party 5 banks
- 6 group 7 workers 8 exchange

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

The main stress is on the second word, the secondary stress is on the first.

## B

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

## 7.3 Reading

### READING

#### B

2

#### C

- 1 They suggest that British people aren't as sociable as people from other countries.
- 2 He's not certain. The odds are against it, but it's possible.
- 3 Because they were too much like living in a hotel.
- 4 Because many people like to keep work and home life separate.

#### D

- 1 f 2 e 3 c 4 a

## 7.4 Listening

### LISTENING

#### A

- 1 Addressing the issue of overcrowding in towns and cities.
- 2 Because there is no more space for development in urban areas.

#### B

- 1 Housing an underground farm
- 2 Creating an artificial climate
- 3 Repurposing an industrial facility
- 4 Keeping things safe and secure
- 5 Solving a transport issue

#### C

- 1 London
- 2 tunnels
- 3 vegetables; herbs
- 4 water; energy
- 5 mine
- 6 commercial
- 7 energy bills
- 8 Amsterdam
- 9 train stations
- 10 theft

## 7.5 Write a formal letter of complaint

### WRITING

#### A

- 1 To complain about a proposal to close/demolish the local library.
- 2 A member of the local council.
- 3 The greeting and the sign-off; the language used (e.g. I am writing to you with *regard to* ...); the way it is organised.

#### B

- 1 b 2 c 3 a

#### C

- 1 b 2 e 3 c 4 a 5 d

## WRITING PRACTICE

**C**

### Model answer

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you to complain about the amount of graffiti in the town centre, which gets worse by the day, and what seems to me the lack of any attempt to do anything about it.

I'm sorry, but I feel the authorities are failing in their duty here. Graffiti is rather like litter and makes the area look scruffy and uncared for. I understand the council has actually endorsed the painting of murals on some buildings and I admit some of these add colour to the area. But most graffiti is just scrawls by people who want attention or gang members marking out territory. I appreciate that it is expensive to remove graffiti and difficult to keep up with more being written every day. However, I'm afraid that whatever preventative measures you have at the moment, they are not working. May I suggest larger fines for those caught painting graffiti and a larger number of police officers on the streets?

I feel that more action should be taken on this issue, and I hope that my suggestions will be listened to. I am not alone in thinking that this unattractive practice on our streets should stop. I look forward to hearing what your intentions and plans are in regard to this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Hermione Plunkett

## 8.1 Myths and legends

### GRAMMAR

**A**

- 1 must have crashed
- 2 may/might/could have got
- 3 must have run out
- 4 may/might/could have been captured
- 5 may/might/could have reached
- 6 may/might/could have been found
- 7 may/might/could have been
- 8 can't have been

**B**

- 1 may/might/could have got lost
- 2 can't have stolen the money
- 3 parcel must have arrived
- 4 plane may/might/could have been delayed
- 5 can't have been born in 1976
- 6 car must have been stolen
- 7 can't/couldn't have been Stephen that you saw because he's in Austria
- 8 may/might/could have been French

### VOCABULARY

**A**

- 1 traditional 2 traditionally 3 believe 4 belief
- 5 essentially 6 myth 7 mythical 8 legend
- 9 legendarily 10 resemble 11 represent 12 representative

**B**

- 1 mythical 2 Legend 3 resembles 4 traditionally
- 5 represented 6 believe 7 myth 8 essentially

## PRONUNCIATION

**A**

In Irish folklore, / Cúchulainn is a mythological hero / who appears in many stories. / According to the stories, / during battles, / he is transformed into some kind of monster. / Although descriptions of him differ in the various stories, / most agree that he is extremely handsome. / The stories about Cúchulainn / bear some similarity to other legends from different parts of the world, / most notably / ancient Greece and Persia. /

**B**

Cúchulainn's most heroic deed was performed at the Raid of Cooley. / Legend has it, / the Irish hero defended Ulster from attack from the men of Connaught. / The leader of Connaught, / Queen Medb, / wanted to conquer Ulster so she could take possession of a magical brown bull / which was owned by the elder warriors of Ulster. / At the time of the attack, / the men of Ulster were suffering from a bizarre weakness / imposed on them by the goddess Macha. / None of the warriors were able to defend their city. / Cúchulainn, / however, / was unaffected by Macha's curse as he was not merely human – / he was the son of a god. / Cúchulainn went to battle against the whole army of Connaught, / helped only by his father, / the god of light, / and by Morrigan, / the goddess of war. / During the defence, / Cúchulainn is severely wounded, / but his father helps heal his wounds. / He regains his energy / and kills hundreds of Connaught soldiers, / using their dead bodies to build a wall to help defend Ulster. / Eventually, / the men of Ulster regain strength and launch into battle, / forcing their enemy to retreat. /

## 8.2 Who did it?

### VOCABULARY

**A**

- 1 listened
- 2 heard
- 3 hearing
- 4 looking
- 5 felt
- 6 watching
- 7 saw
- 8 looked
- 9 touched
- 10 looked

**B**

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

**C**

- 1 punishment
- 2 sentenced
- 3 witnesses
- 4 investigating
- 5 accused
- 6 caught; charged
- 7 commit
- 8 innocent
- 9 proof
- 10 questioned

## GRAMMAR

### A

- 1 We watched an interesting Japanese documentary on Netflix last night.
- 2 She was wearing a striped cotton top she bought in the sales.
- 3 They live in a fantastic old house just outside Cambridge.
- 4 The antique wooden clock struck midnight as he tiptoed down the stairs.
- 5 Overall, I'd say that it's quite an economical little car.
- 6 Apparently, she's found a beautiful Italian dress she likes.
- 7 As I stood up a small round object on the grass caught my eye.
- 8 Every day, he ate two large sugar-coated doughnuts for breakfast.
- 9 The £20m development includes two large state-of-the-art lecture theatres.
- 10 The couple found the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Chinese vase in their back garden.

### B

- 1 It's a charming little coastal village in West Sussex.
- 2 correct
- 3 I bought a new designer suit for my interview.
- 4 correct
- 5 correct
- 6 We live on a long, pleasant tree-lined street in the suburbs.
- 7 correct
- 8 We were struck by the beautiful snow-covered hills.

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

fall-rising

## 8.3 Reading

### READING

#### C

- 1 T
- 2 T
- 3 F ('... there were supplies of food and water ...')
- 4 F ('Others suggest the ship might have been attacked by pirates, not as improbable as the other theories, but it's unlikely to have been the reason ...')
- 5 T
- 6 NG (Although both are mentioned as being faulty or broken, there is nothing in the article to suggest the cause of this.)

#### D

- 1 To a bottle that had been thrown into the sea.
- 2 To suggest that no one was in control of the boat.
- 3 That the papers, like wedding confetti, had been thrown around in a random fashion.

## 8.4 Listening

### LISTENING

#### C

- 1 Sales are at their highest ever
- 2 The basic structure of a crime novel
- 3 Excitement keeps you entertained
- 4 Creating an ideal moral world
- 5 Bringing order to chaos

#### D

- 1 c 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 b

## 8.5 Write a complex essay

### WRITING

#### A

- 1 The possible causes of the rise in cybercrime and what can be done about it.
- 2 Cybercrime.

#### B

- 1 c 2 b

#### C

- 2 Conclusion 1 doesn't cover all of the main arguments in the essay and introduces new ideas ('We rely on the authorities to deal with the problem ...').

### WRITING PRACTICE

#### C

##### Model answer

Cyberbullying is among the principal dangers facing young people today, with one in five teenagers saying they have experienced it. This essay will first look at some of the reasons it has become so widespread and the harm it does and will then suggest ways of improving the situation.

The foremost problem is that most teenagers have mobile phones, tablets or computers, and most cyber bullying takes place through social media. The result can be serious psychological damage. The main issue facing those wishing to prevent it is that the bully can easily remain anonymous. As a result, parents and teachers can neither see nor hear it. With electronic media, victims can be bullied 24 hours a day wherever they are, and most information communicated electronically is public and permanent.

The fact that cyberbullying is hidden from parents and teachers poses a challenge. One solution is for parents and teachers to better understand the technology and networks their children use. Teachers should be trained to notice changes in behaviour that might be a clue to someone being bullied. Another way to tackle the problem is to encourage students to report any abusive messages immediately. In addition, all schools should have counsellors to help the victims of bullying to cope with the situation. Another solution might be for tech companies to develop software that blocks offensive or hurtful texts or pictures.

In conclusion, the fact that most young people now have mobile phones and computers and are active on social media, and the fact that bullies can remain anonymous, makes it easy for cyberbullies to act undetected. Solving the problem requires the combined effort of parents, teachers, tech companies and, above all, the young people themselves.

## 9.1 Customers

### GRAMMAR

#### A

- 1 which
- 2 that
- 3 that
- 4 in which
- 5 where
- 6 who
- 7 that
- 8 when
- 9 whose
- 10 –
- 11 which
- 12 –

#### B

- 1 The documentary we watched last night was terrible.
- 2 Could you pass me the book on the table?
- 3 The first stop on our journey was Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia.
- 4 My friend just started dating a guy I used to work with.
- 5 Hey, that's the man who/that stole my bag!

#### C

- 1 The staff **who/that** dealt with me in the store were really helpful.
- 2 Online sales, ~~that~~ **which** have increased dramatically over the last year, could be our main source of income soon.
- 3 We haven't been back to the restaurant ~~when~~ **where** we ate those bad prawns.
- 4 I don't know ~~whose~~ **who is** to blame for the poor promotional campaign.
- 5 correct
- 6 correct
- 7 I've no time for managers ~~whose~~ **whose** sole focus is maximising profit.
- 8 Not one of the employees ~~in which~~ **that** / – he hired had the right attributes – I'd seriously question his recruitment process.

### PRONUNCIATION

#### A

step down

### VOCABULARY

#### A

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

#### B

- 1 argue about
- 2 consent to
- 3 deal with
- 4 insist on
- 5 adhere to
- 6 complaining about
- 7 thank you for
- 8 apologise for

## 9.2 Products

### VOCABULARY

#### A

- 1 theory
- 2 Researchers
- 3 findings
- 4 evidence
- 5 data
- 6 analysis

#### B

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

### GRAMMAR

#### A

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

#### B

- 1 both
- 2 few
- 3 either
- 4 plenty of
- 5 none
- 6 Every
- 7 no
- 8 any

### PRONUNCIATION

#### A

- 1 A few of
- 2 A large number of
- 3 a great deal of
- 4 Plenty of; none of them
- 5 Some of; most of them
- 6 both of them; neither of them

#### B

- 1 Thousands of people were sold faulty goods, but only half of them complained.
- 2 There are a whole bunch of reasons why I don't trust the brand – lack of quality being one of them.
- 3 Some of the best technology on sale these days is manufactured in China.
- 4 Most of the shops on the high street have survived the recession.
- 5 A number of residents are worried the redevelopment will cause a great deal of disruption.

## 9.3 Reading

### READING

**B**

1 c 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 b

**C**

- 1 increased sales/profits ('The first is obviously bigger sales and higher profits.');
- 2 publicising their products ('... companies need to let people know that they've got something exciting to offer ...');
- 3 keeping existing customers ('... businesses have to keep reminding [existing customers] of the satisfaction they received from products in the past.');
- 4 attracting new ones ('It's also vital for companies to attract new customers ...')
- 5 Because they might find a newer version of the same product or see a smarter advert ('For existing customers, who might be tempted to switch brands because their rivals have produced a newer version or a more impressive ad ...').
- 6 Today's consumers are not so easy to fool or impress ('Advertisers have also had to adapt to an increasingly knowledgeable audience, who are less easily fooled or impressed.').
- 7 They made new and more creative adverts and became very important ('... presented the public with arty ads, funny ads or just plain weird ads. This explosion of "creativity" occurred in the 1980s and admen were as much a feature of the cultural landscape as writers, artists and film stars.').
- 8 recording ('They are far more likely to record their favourite shows ...');
- 9 downloading ('... or alternatively download ...');
- 10 live-streaming ('... or live-stream ad-free content.').
- 11 It keeps their brand in consumer's minds ('Whether the reaction is positive or negative ... then it keeps the brand in consumers' minds.').

## 9.4 Listening

### LISTENING

**B**

**Conversation 1:** The woman booked a squash court, but arrived late so it has been given to another customer.

**Conversation 2:** Liam didn't follow his boss's instructions properly and photocopied too many slips, missed a spelling mistake and sealed the envelopes.

**C**

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

## 9.5 Write a proposal

### WRITING

**A**

- 1 The leisure centre is losing members due to the negative comments on its website.
- 2 Changes that could be made in response to the complaints.

**B**

1 d 2 c 3 a 4 b

**C**

- 1 Additionally 2 As a result 3 Furthermore 4 however
- 5 After all 6 Also 7 Moreover

## WRITING PRACTICE

**C**

### Model answer

#### Introduction

The aim of this proposal is to examine the reasons for poor sales performance and suggest possible changes and improvements that could be made.

#### Current situation

The main reason sales have been falling year on year is that more people are shopping online. This is part of a general trend in shopping habits and is affecting many retailers on the high street. Additionally, criticism has been expressed about our clothing line, claiming that it caters mainly to the middle-aged. Consequently, we fail to attract younger shoppers, the largest demographic for clothes shopping. Although we do provide social amenities for customers, such as a café, we have had suggestions from some customers that we should do more in this area. Specifically, parents shopping with their children voiced this complaint.

#### Suggestions

One measure we could take is to upgrade our own online presence, establishing a website that provides guided tours of the store and shows what is available and in what sizes and colours. Furthermore, to encourage on-site shopping, we could take measures to make shopping a more pleasant experience by providing in-store entertainment and play areas for children. This would also address the criticism from parents. Finally, hiring a fashion consultant could help to make the stock in our clothing department more attractive to younger buyers.

#### Final recommendations

Implementation of the ideas suggested above would lead to an increase in the number of customers in store and therefore our profit margin.

## 10.1 Reporting the news

### GRAMMAR

**A**

- 1 if/whether I could turn the TV news off because it was so depressing
- 2 (that) her cousin works as a journalist for the local paper
- 3 (that) they couldn't make it because they would be working then
- 4 (that) he'd been lying to us the whole time
- 5 (that) the restaurant had gone downhill
- 6 (that) she'd seen the documentary the previous week
- 7 if/whether I'd always been interested in current affairs
- 8 (that) she really had to go because she had work the next day

**B**

... I asked her how ~~did~~ she ~~get~~ **got** into acting; ... she said that she ~~hasn't~~ **hadn't** thought about ...; She told me that she ~~was~~ **had been** working as a waitress ...; ... she told **me** that her mum had persuaded her ...; She said that they'd been ~~attending~~ **attended** by none other than ...; ... she'd been the most promising actress that she ~~came~~ **had come** across ...; She told me that she ~~stops~~ **has stopped** speaking to Von Danke ...

## VOCABULARY

### A

- 1 tabloids
- 2 biased
- 3 headlines
- 4 broadsheets
- 5 coverage
- 6 editor
- 7 subjective
- 8 sources

### B

- 1 tabloid
- 2 source
- 3 editor
- 4 Broadsheets
- 5 biased
- 6 coverage
- 7 headlines

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

Rise-fall-rise is used on the first underlined word in each sentence to show the speaker hasn't finished. A fall tone is used at the end to show that they have.

## 10.2 Digital media

### GRAMMAR

### A

- 1 informed
- 2 convinced
- 3 explained
- 4 decided
- 5 apologised
- 6 promised

### B

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

## VOCABULARY

### A

- 1 influencer
- 2 viral; key factor
- 3 campaign
- 4 hashtag
- 5 to reach; wider audience
- 6 trending
- 7 followers
- 8 meme

### B

- 1 donations
- 2 audience
- 3 engagement
- 4 factor
- 5 content
- 6 mentions
- 7 reaction
- 8 audience

## PRONUNCIATION

### A

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

## 10.3 Reading

### READING

### B

- 1 It was a focal point for the family (the writer describes it as the heart of the living room).
- 2 Similar to the number of weekly listeners.
- 3 That both are thought to be no longer used/popular.
- 4 By being made available online.
- 5 Its feeling of intimacy; the sense that it is a reliable source of information; the fact that it's often live; its interactivity; the fact that it has a local, national and international reach.

### C

- 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 d

## 10.4 Listening

### LISTENING

### B

She isn't human – she's computer-generated.

### C

- 1 c 2 c 3 b 4 b 5 c

### D

- 1 F (She has 1.5 million followers on Instagram.)
- 2 T
- 3 F (The speaker says the story was 'picked up by traditional news outlets'.)
- 4 T
- 5 T

## 10.5 Write a persuasive essay

### WRITING

### A

- 1 The views of those who prefer e-books and the views of those who prefer conventional, print books.
- 2 Give your opinion.

### B

c

### C

- 1 paraphrasing the essay question
- 2 outlining the advantages of e-readers
- 3 outlining the disadvantages of e-readers
- 4 giving a personal opinion

### D

- 1 Although
- 2 However
- 3 As much as
- 4 nevertheless
- 5 while



## WRITING PRACTICE

C

### Model answer

This question and discussion comes up in almost every generation. The fact that the young invent new ways of communicating which exclude their parents' generation is the way things have always been. And while some people may find the new means of communication confusing, I don't think the language itself is in danger.

Some people argue that young people today don't have an adequate grasp of the rules of grammar, spelling and so on. Samuel Johnson made the same complaint in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. If it can be shown that this lack is also apparent in other areas, such as school work or formal writing, then there is perhaps cause for concern. Throughout society, there is now a less formal approach to almost all aspects of life, and this is reflected in the language. Furthermore, we all use different languages in different situations. Communicating with friends is not the same as writing an essay or a formal letter.

Changes and additions to the language can be an improvement and open up new possibilities. While I reserve judgement about emojis, communications written using all the resources of digital media, coupled with an active imagination, can be very expressive and entertaining. The language is appropriate to the context.

In short, I am not convinced that a knowledge of the 'correct' use of the language is being lost. On the contrary, language is being adapted to suit both new media and new social contexts.

## Exam Practice

### EXAM PRACTICE 1

#### Reading Part 1

- 1 DIFFICULT 2 DIFFERENCES 3 DEVELOP 4 HEIGHT  
5 FORMED 6 VARIATION 7 DIFFERENCES 8 REACT

#### Reading Part 2

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

#### Listening Part 1

- 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F; 6 funding 7 heavier  
8 underground 9 monitor 10 tablets

#### Listening Part 2

- 1 C 2 C 3 A 4 B 5 A; 6 during social events 7 our overall focus 8 our mood 9 our personality 10 our youth

### EXAM PRACTICE 2

#### Reading Part 1

- 1 BY 2 OFF 3 HAS 4 AS 5 TO 6 HAVE 7 THE  
8 HOW

#### Reading Part 2

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

#### Listening Part 1

- 1 relate to 2 live in harmony 3 attention 4 emotionally involved 5 learning process; 6 F 7 T 8 F 9 F 10 T

#### Listening Part 2

- 1 life satisfaction 2 43/forty-three 3 health and education  
4 Ukraine 5 Asians and Africans; 6 unit of measurement  
7 money can buy 8 lack of crime 9 political or social  
10 (generally) much richer