

Unit One

Customs

Words to note: 12, 8, 13, 14, 10, 15, 2, 5, 16, 11, 4, 7, 1, 6, 3, 9

Understanding the text:

Part A: 1. They gave clocks to Chinese and the phrase "give a clock" sounds like "make a funeral arrangement".

2. Because they symbolize the cutting of a relationship.
3. Things from your own place that are difficult to get locally in the place where you are visiting.
4. With both hands.
5. To show modesty; they do not want to appear greedy by accepting immediately.

Part B: 1. Chinese; sounds like "making funeral arrangements"

2. Muslims; alcohol is against their religion
3. Japanese, Korean and Chinese; unlucky number
4. Latins and Asians; sign of cutting /ending the relationship
5. Asians; seen as inappropriately romantic
6. Indians; cows are revered by Hindus
7. Some other places; sign of sadness
8. Women; seen as inappropriately intimate

Part C: 1. they can strengthen business relationships.

2. they may be seen as inappropriately romantic.
3. wrapped and presented correctly.
4. they don't want the donor to lose face if the gift is not appropriate.
5. remember the country's religion, avoid giving things that are not appropriate, and chose the wrapping paper carefully.

Unit Two

Horoscopes

Words to note: 7, 5, 12, 9, 1, 15, 2, 3, 10, 6, 13, 16, 4, 11, 14, 8

Understanding the text:

Part A: 1. The Western horoscope is divided into 12 star signs.

2. Varied answers.
3. Cartoons and crosswords.
4. Traveling overseas.
5. The horse.
6. Power, passion and daring.
7. The second new-moon day after the winter solstice.
8. Because some signs are believed to be incompatible with others and therefore a bad marriage will result.

Part B: F, T, F, F, F, T, F, F

Corrections:

1. About 30% British people read their star signs every year.
3. If you are a Libra you should look before you leap into a new love affair.
4. Horoscopes in the newspaper give light-hearted and harmless fun to entertain people in their daily lives.
5. The Chinese tiger is strong and dynamic.
7. The Chinese horoscopes describe your fate.
8. The Western and Chinese horoscopes are essentially not the same.

Unit Three Astronomy

Words to note: 9, 3, 15, 2, 7, 1, 10, 14, 4, 12, 5, 11, 6, 8, 13

Understanding the text:

Part A: 8, 5, 2, 6, 3, 7, 1, 4

Part B: F, F, T, T, F, F, F, T, T, F

Corrections:

1. Mars has always seemed the most promising for life outside our own.
2. Herschel discovered that Mars seemed to have seasons like Earth.
5. Viking discovered that water had once covered Mars in huge oceans.
6. ALH 8400 is 4.6 billion years old.
7. The meteorite was blown into space from Mars about 16 million years ago.
10. Scientists were concerned that the rock was contaminated while lying under the Antarctic ice.

Unit 4 Food, Glorious Food

Words to note: 12, 7, 13, 2, 14, 10, 8, 1, 4, 5, 11, 9, 3, 6,

Understanding the text

Part A:

Lunch: 12, 13, 14, sandwich, apple, crisps, and lemonade

Tea: 15, 16, tea with sandwich, pasties with cream and jam

Supper: 22, 23, cool meal, baked beans on toast

Brunch: 11, same as lunch,

Eleven o'clock: 11, light snack of coffee and biscuits

Dinner: 19, 20, spaghetti, chicken curry, pork or lamb with two boiled vegetables like potatoes and carrots with gravy, potatoes

Breakfast: 8, bacon and egg with fried tomatoes and mushrooms, black pudding, toast and marmalade with tea or coffee, cereals, porridge

Part B: F, F, F, T, F, T

Corrections:

1. British people eat a very large breakfast before going to work.
2. Families do not sit down together to have lunch.
3. People like to try different kinds of food from different countries.
5. The meal called tea includes tea, sandwiches and pasties with cream and jam..

Unit 5 **A Romantic Story**

Words to note:6, 12, 4, 9, 1, 10, 15, 2, 11, 3, 13, 5, 14, 7, 16, 8

Understanding the text

Part A: T, F, F, F, T, T, F, T, F, F

Corrections:

2. In America Katy had no interest in her Chinese background.
3. It was Sam ' s first time to visit Katy.
4. Katy does not like spending time with Sam at first.
7. Sam goes away to China because it ' s the end of his holiday.
9. Sam is happy to see Katy.
10. Katy stayed with Sam in China.

Part B: 1. Because it is about her.

2. Because she went to a local school, spoke English to her friends and had no interest in her Chinese background.
3. Because everything is new or strange for him.
4. That is the day when Katy fell in love with Sam.
5. Because he thinks that Katy is too good for him.
6. Katy now feels that she is really Chinese and that she has discovered her roots.

Unit 6 **The Archaeology of Today**

Words to note:10, 4, 6, 17, 9, 1, 12, 3, 14, 2, 18, 5, 13, 11, 16, 8, 7, 15

Understanding the text

Part A: 1. It is important because it contains a great deal of evidence about how people in a society lived their everyday lives.

2. The Garbage Project is a research project carried out by the University of Arizona. It studies the garbage in city rubbish dumps to find evidence of the lifestyles of the local population. It started in 1973 in Tucson, but has now expanded to many other cities and has built a huge database of information on most aspects of modern American life.
3. The garbage is sorted into a variety of categories (food items, dangerous materials, personal items etc.).
4. This is because when there is a shortage of something, people try to hoard large supplies of the item. They may buy too much. This frequently means that the item needs to be thrown away before it can be used –perhaps because of a shortage of storage space or because it starts to perish.
5. There are two reasons for this. The first is that people do not want to be seen as wasteful when it comes to food. They say (and think) they throw away less food than they

actually do. The other reason is that they know they should be eating less junk food and more healthy food, but in fact the evidence from the garbage is that they eat more junk food. They are not deliberately lying; they just have an inaccurate impression of their own eating habits.

6. The Garbage Project can give a clear impression of how people live and behave.

Part B: F, F, T, F, F, T

Corrections:

1. It was started in Arizona, but has now expanded to cover many other American cities and even Mexico City as well.
2. There are too many households in Tucson to collect from each and every one. Therefore, only a sample of households had their rubbish collected. Also, there is no time specified in the text, it simply says “ over a period of time ” .
4. The passage does not specify the quantity of Mexican sugar found –simply that some was found in Tucson where there was a sugar shortage. There is no evidence that it tasted bad.
5. The evidence shows that poor people buy smaller packets of food and not the large economy packets (which more wealthy families bought). They may have wanted to buy the more economical larger packets but could not afford the larger outlay of money.

Unit 7 Home Truths

Words to note: 5, 11, 16, 3, 1, 15, 2, 14, 4, 12, 6, 10, 8, 13, 9, 7

Understanding the text:

Part A:

1. Property prices increased by this amount in the 1990s.
2. The year in which Sir Edward Coke said "An Englishman's home is his castle."
3. The number of new homes built each year in Britain.
4. Pots of paint sold by a single British company in one year.
5. Average price of a British home in 2001.

Part B:

1. A castle was a very strong building specifically built to keep the people inside safe and secure. The expression, therefore, means that the home is a place where the owner feels safe from the outside world and where the outside world cannot enter without his permission. He is protected and secure there. This is a very common expression used to describe the attitude of English people towards their homes. It may also link with ideas about privacy: many British people like to think of their home as being a private place which others can't simply just walk into without permission; inside the family they can do as they wish, without being bothered by outsiders.
2. One reason is that the house costs so much to buy that it makes good sense to maintain it and even improve it as much as possible (both to make it worth even more if it is sold and to improve the comfort and space if not). The other reason is that the home is, in a way, a reflection

of the owner. How the house looks to other people, tells them something about the person who owns it –therefore the owner wants to make sure it reflects a good image of his or her self. The better the houses look, the better the owners feel about their status.

3. It is a loan from a bank or other financial company that is used specifically to buy a house. It is paid back through monthly payments (with interest) over a number of years – often over as many as 25 years.
4. Before the industrial revolution, the home was much more than simply a house that you happened to be living in at that time. It had a history of family life, of ancestors, of relatives and probably of having the same neighbors for generations. After the industrial revolution, people had to move much more and the home became more of a place that you were living in at that time and many of the other traditions were lost.
5. Trading up means buying a house that is relatively cheap, keeping it for a few years until its value has increased (and also the owners' assets), and then selling it to buy a more expensive property. This process is repeated several times over, each property being more expensive than the one before. Trading up only works in times of inflation or progressive increases in property values; if prices were stable over many years, trading up would be unlikely to happen much.

Unit 8 A World of Plants

Words to note: 3, 7, 6, 1, 10, 8, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11,

Understanding the text:

Part A: 6, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5

Part B: T, F, F, T, F, T

Corrections:

2. Although the Eden Project is in Britain, the plants come from all over the world and many of them would not grow naturally in Britain but need specially-controlled greenhouses.
3. It was the first time that Katie had visited the Eden Project.
5. There is no information as to whether or not it is the largest greenhouse in the world. The Humid Tropics Biome is said to be the largest greenhouse in the world.

Unit 9 Blue Jeans

Words to note: 12, 4, 9, 1, 11, 2, 10, 6, 15, 3, 13, 5, 8, 14, 7

Understanding the text:

Part A: 1950s; 1980s; 1930s; 1870s; 1970s

Part B: T, F, F, T

Corrections:

1. Originally jeans were made from a mixture of fabrics. It wasn't until the 18th century that cotton was used.
3. Quite the reverse. During WW II, cotton and other raw materials was scarce so the manufacture of jeans was greatly reduced.

4. They did not hate Western culture but they did wish to separate themselves from the culture of their parents –they wanted a separate identity and culture to their parents.

Part C:

1. From serge de Nimes.
2. It makes cloth dark blue.
3. The pockets tore easily.
4. It symbolized strength of the jeans.
5. They were no longer a sign of youth rebellion.

Unit 10 A Ghost Story

Words to note: 6, 9, 2, 14, 10, 8, 1, 13, 3, 11, 4, 7, 12, 15, 5

Understanding the text

Part A: 3, 5, 2, 1, 4

Part B: F, F, T, F, F, T, T, T

Corrections

1. The narrator 's grandmother lived alone but he used to visit her.
2. The text does not specify why the narrator and his family moved into the city –but it seems unlikely the grandmother was the reason.
4. The narrator 's mother did give him a camera, but it used to belong to the grandmother, who left it to the narrator when she died.
5. He had never taken any photographs of strangers –including children –before. It seems that the camera (or the grandmother) was making him do this.

Unit 11 School Days

Words to note: 10, 5, 8, 2, 9, 1, 4, 6, 3, 7

Understanding the text:

Part A: 1. Yes, the writer is good at studying school subjects.

2. He had to move from room to room to attend classes.
3. Because of his hair, clothes and glasses.
4. The writer was poor at sciences, art and music.
5. The writer didn't enjoy rowing because it was too hard and cold.
6. He got married, then divorced, and was living in a tiny flat alone. He was called "Slim " because he was fat.

Part B: F, T, T, F, F, F

Corrections:

1. The 11+ exam was designed to separate students who were good academically from those who were not.
4. Fives is a kind of squash using the hand rather the racket to hit the ball.

5. The writer only has one friend from his school days.
6. The writer feels that his school days were disciplined.

Part C: The writer didn't enjoy his time at school.

Supporting evidence from the text:

1. had to take two buses to get there
2. had to move from room to room
3. struggled with the sciences
4. had no time at all for art or music
5. found the early morning training ... no fun at all
6. life at Cambridge would be ... liberating after the discipline of school

Unit 12 A Himalayan Achievement

Words to note: 8, 5, 9, 1, 6, 10, 2, 4, 3, 7

Understanding the text:

Part A: The passage is about a famous British mountain climber, George Leigh Mallory. He disappeared when trying to get to the top of Mount Qomolangma and other mountaineers were trying to find out what actually happened to him. It also shows that human beings are not easily defeated in their attempt to learn more and do more than has ever done before.

Part B: T, F, T, F, T

Corrections:

2. In 1975 a Chinese climber found a body which he described as “ old English dead ” .
4. Mallory ' s body was buried where it was found, on the mountain.

Part C: 1. To show that this was justifiable enough to climb Qomolangma.
 2. They disappeared on the northeast ridge on June 8th 1924.
 3. To find out the truth behind the disappearance.
 4. Sunglasses in his pocket suggest he was coming down the mountain.
 5. Because his achievement of courage is great enough.

Unit 13 The Human “ Map ”

Words to note: 13, 7, 2, 1, 10, 12, 16, 4, 15, 8, 3, 6, 11, 5, 14, 9

Understanding the text:

Part A: 8, 11, 13, 9/10/12, 8, 7, 6, 3, 14, 1, 4, 5, 2

Part B:

- 1) how the genes fit together to make a human being
- 2) 99.9 percent
- 3) learn why some people respond better to drug treatment than others and identify possible problems before they occur
- 4) make better choices about how to live

5) make sure that an individual's genetic information should be private

Unit 14 The Magician Behind Harry Potter

Words to note 7, 3, 8, 1, 2, 5, 6, 4

Understanding the text:

Part A: F, T, T, F, T, F

Corrections:

1. J.K. Rowling had the idea for the first Harry Potter book while travelling on a train between Manchester and King ' s Cross station.
4. The first Harry Potter story achieved almost instant success.
6. J.K. Rowling has planned what would be going on in each book.

Part B:

- 1) It is based after J.K. Rowling herself.
- 2) On a train in 1990.
- 3) She was alone with a baby and no job or money.
- 4) He is an old-fashioned hero, honest, decent and people can identify with him.
- 5) The books are about human power not magic power.
- 6) Children have become avid readers through reading these books.

Unit 15 An Adventure Story

Words to note:4, 7, 9, 1, 3, 8, 18, 21, 14, 16, 13, 2, 20, 11, 19, 15, 10, 5, 12, 6, 17

Understanding the text:

Part A: 8, 6, 4, 5, 1, 7, 3, 10, 9, 2

Part B: F, T, T, F, F, F, F, T, F, F

Corrections:

1. Rom and Ben had been to this part of England before.
4. Ben didn't really want to go into the tunnel.
5. Probably not; the rustling sound was the roof beginning to crack.
6. Rom was injured.
7. Ben got Rom out of the tunnel first before he went for help.
9. Both Mum and Dad were relieved to see Rom at the guesthouse.
10. Both of them learnt something from the incident.

Unit 16 The Paralympics

Words to note 5, 3, 8, 2, 10, 1, 4, 14, 6, 13, 12, 7, 11, 9

Understanding the text:

Part A: T, F, T, F, F, F

Corrections:

2. Tanni has been in a wheelchair since she was eight years old. She was born with the disease spina bifida which paralyzed her from the waist down.
4. Being at Sydney was incredible, "says Tanni. "...the atmosphere was just amazing ... The whole games were so well organized ... everything was brilliant. "
5. " It ' s nice when people come up to me and ask me questions or have a chat ... "
6. One month later Tanni was training again.

Part B:

1. She has won nine golf medals in the Barcelona, Atlanta, Sydney Paralympics; she has won the London marathon 5 times; she holds a number of British and World records; she has won all these races in a wheelchair.
2. Basketball, tennis, swimming, athletics.
3. Amputees; visually impaired; people in wheelchairs.
4. She won gold medals in all four events in spite of the distances being so wide-ranging.
5. She trains very hard; she wants to be better than anyone else.
6. As an athlete, pure and simple; not as a special case.

Unit 17 Tourism

Words to note: 13, 6, 16, 10, 1, 3, 17, 12, 14, 2, 18, 15, 8, 4, 11, 5, 9, 7

Understanding the text:

Part A: T, F, F, T, F, T

Corrections:

2. International tourism is unstoppable in the shrinking world of globalization.
3. The rich Western countries remain the most popular destinations for visitors.
5. In order to attract tourists, governments all over the world have been keen to advertise and promote their region ' s special features.

Part B:

1. There have been spectacular increases in numbers of travelers and in the amount of money spent; tourism has become world ' s largest single industry; tourism is now international (in every country in the world).
2. ... it involves overlapping and mingling of cultures giving a heightened awareness of human commonality.
3. It made overseas travel affordable to the masses.
4. ... the mass tourist experiences an entirely commercialized setting ... solo travelers ... the see themselves as explorers in search of new experiences and unspoiled places.
5. They have nothing to do with authentic tribal activities. They are simply tourist shows often performed by people not from the local culture.
6. The conflict between satisfying tourists and preserving the culture and society ... " how to reconcile the demands ... with the preservation ...

Unit 18 Human Cloning

Words to note 15, 9, 4, 13, 7, 1, 11, 3, 16, 14, 12, 8, 2, 10, 5, 6

Understanding the text:

Part A: T, F, F, F, T, F

Corrections

2. It (cloning) involves nuclear transfer between cells. Researchers take the nucleus (containing DNA) of one cell (donor) and transplant it into an egg whose own nucleus has been removed. (The sex of the eggs is not stated.)
3. They had succeeded in cloning a sheep.
4. It is only on the genetic level that the person is an exact copy of the donor.
6. For nearly everyone the desire to mate and reproduce normally will produce enough children so that clones are unnecessary.

Part B

- a) donor cell inserted into female egg and then implanted into womb and grows as an embryo --- correct
- b) male cell and female cell grown in test tube until birth --- false
- c) donor cell inserted into womb of animal and egg then placed into incubator as embryo --- false

Unit 19

Fashion

Words to note: 11, 16, 6, 2, 9, 14, 4, 3, 15, 1, 5, 13, 7, 12, 10, 8

Understanding the text:

Part A: Negative

Supporting evidence

1. Much of the vocabulary used to describe aspects of fashion has negative connotations. Examples are: “ fashion victim ” , “ vicious circle ” , “ sense of inferiority ” , “ vulnerable ”
2. The writer emphasizes: the wasted clothes caused by changes in fashion; the high cost of fashions; the way fashion houses deliberately change fashions to make more money; the huge profits made by fashion houses; the dreadful conditions in some “ sweatshops ” ; the very low wages in the clothes manufacturing industry.
3. The writer also criticizes people who follow fashions closely, saying they lack self-confidence, have a low self-esteem etc.

Part B: F, F, T, F, F

Corrections:

1. Mainly the young are concerned with fashions, the older people care less.
2. The writer clearly states that the workers in “ sweatshops ” (clothing factories) are paid very low wages.
4. They are very large companies that make huge profits.
5. The writer argues that they are, in reality, people with little self-confidence and like to be members of a group (of people who dress in a similar way).

- Part C: 1. What is and what is not "fashionable" at that time.
2. The high cost of constantly having to buy new clothes and the large amount of almost unused clothing which will never be worn again.
 3. They believe they are making a statement about themselves; that they are, in some way, important or special because of the way they dress.
 4. According to the writer, the real reason is that they lack self-confidence and individuality and want to belong to the group.
 5. The people who have to work extremely long hours, in poor conditions and for a very low wage, in order for fashion houses to be able to constantly change fashion.

Unit 20

A Short Story

Words to note: 6, 14, 9, 3, 6, 1, 11, 4, 2, 13, 15, 10, 8, 7, 5

Understanding the text:

- Part A: 1. Autumn, cold and damp, foggy, miserable.
2. The kidnapping.
 3. Amy Pettigrew.
 4. To collect 1 million pounds and wait for instructions.
 5. In the gatekeeper's cottage.

Part B: c, b, c, a, c, b

- Part C: 1. To get the ransom money from his bank.
2. He was uninjured, Amy's room was not disturbed, Mrs. King was making cakes for Amy and she is married to Pettigrew's gatekeeper.
 3. Let students give their own answer but they should give reasons for their opinion.