

## 1A Questions and answers

### 1 READING & SPEAKING understanding questions

- b Florence Welch** 1 What 2 did 3 don't 4 was 5 who 6 would 7 Where 8 Have  
 9 What / Which  
**Dan Stevens** 1 When 2 do 3 What 4 What 5 Who 6 would 7 How 8 does 9 Do
- c** 1 D – question 9 2 F – question 5 3 D – question 7 4 F – question 4 5 D – questions 1 and 8  
 6 D – questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 7 F – question 9 8 F – question 3

### 2 GRAMMAR question formation

- a** 1 What brings you to London?  
 2 How long are you going to be in London for?  
 3 Don't you like London?  
 4 Can you tell us if there's any truth in that?
- b** a question which ends with a preposition = 2  
 a subject question, where there is no auxiliary verb = 1  
 a question which uses a negative auxiliary verb = 3  
 an indirect question = 4

#### Grammar Bank 1A

- a** 1 Should I tell her how I feel?  
 2 How long have you known your best friend?  
 3 Could you tell me when the next train leaves?  
 4 What are you thinking about?  
 5 What do you like doing at the weekend?  
 6 What kind of music does Jane like listening to?  
 7 Do you know what time the film finishes?  
 8 How many students came to class yesterday?  
 9 Do you remember where the restaurant is?  
 10 Who does the housework in your family?
- b** 1 How often do you usually do exercise?  
 2 Who wrote *Oliver Twist*?  
 3 Could you tell me how much this book costs?  
 4 I can't remember where I parked my car this morning.  
 5 Did you enjoy your trip to Paris last weekend?  
 6 What kind of work does your sister do?  
 7 Who ate / has eaten the last biscuit?  
 8 Do you know what time the swimming pool opens on Saturdays?  
 9 Why didn't / doesn't your sister like the present you gave her?  
 10 Do you have to play your music so loud?

### 3 PRONUNCIATION intonation: showing interest

- a** 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b
- c** 2 Why not 3 Me too 4 How interesting 5 Oh really

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**4 READING & VOCABULARY working out meaning from context**

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

e 1 gut feeling 2 foolproof 3 light-hearted response 4 geek 5 work–life balance 6 the point of  
7 good-natured rivalry 8 job-seekers

**5 LISTENING understanding the stages of a short interview**

b 1 have dinner, three people 2 have, boyfriend, get pregnant 3 practise philosophy  
4 What animal

c

	How did they answer?	What happened in the end?
1	I can't answer this right now. Can I answer this at the end?  John Lennon, Picasso, and another artist or musician (he can't remember).	He got the place at university.
2	No, I don't have a boyfriend, and I have no plans to get pregnant.	She decided immediately that she didn't want to work for that company.
3	Well, I still think a lot.	He got the job.
4	A cat	She didn't get the job.

## 1B It's a mystery

### 1 READING & LISTENING understanding facts vs theories

- b** They are all unsolved mysteries.
- c** **1** There was nobody at the lighthouse. This was discovered by the three new lighthouse keepers who arrived at the island to relieve the men who had been working there for three months.  
**2** the lighthouse door was unlocked  
 a chair was knocked over  
 one rain jacket was hanging on its hook, but the other two had disappeared  
 the clocks had stopped  
 the last entry in the log book was 9 a.m. on 15th December  
**3** The men had argued about a woman; they had been kidnapped by German agents; they had been carried away by a sea serpent, a giant bird, or a boat full of ghosts.
- d** **1** puzzle **2** baffle **3** remote **4** extraordinary **5** trace **6** solve
- e** Muirhead thought that the men had been washed away by an enormous wave. People rejected his idea at the time. Now people think that small waves can combine to create a huge wave, which swept the men away.
- f** **1** A huge rock was lying on the steps leading up to the lighthouse, but it would have been too heavy for anyone to carry, so it adds evidence to the idea of the huge wave.  
**2** The ship *Queen Elizabeth II* was hit by a 100-ft wave in 1995, a modern example of Muirhead's theory.  
**3** A paper in a scientific journal has recently been published saying that monster waves really exist.  
**4** 1901 was the date when Muirhead actually solved the mystery, but then there was no proof.  
**5** There are some things we will never know the answers to.

### 2 GRAMMAR auxiliary verbs

- c** **1** Did **2** do **3** have **4** have **5** did  
**A 5 B 4 C 2 D 1 E 3**

#### Grammar Bank 1B

- a** **1** He's booked the flights, **hasn't** he?  
**2** It's hot today, **isn't** it?  
**3** I **do** like it, but it isn't my favourite.  
**4** Neither **would** I.  
**5** **Is** he? I thought he was arriving today.  
**6** Tom liked it, but I **didn't**. I thought it was awful.  
**7** She **does** like you. She just doesn't want to go out with you.  
**8** Yes, I am, and so **is** my boyfriend.  
**9** You'll remember to call me, **won't** you?  
**10** I really want to go to Egypt, but my boyfriend **doesn't**.
- b** **1** It's a great club, **isn't** it?  
**2** **Don't** you?

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- 3 Neither **have** I.  
 4 Oh, **don't** you?  
 5 I **do**.  
 6 **Do** you?  
 7 Why **didn't** you go?  
 8 I **did** go, but I arrived really late because my car broke down.  
 9 So **am** I.

**3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING intonation and sentence rhythm**

- a 1 Did you? 2 I don't believe... I do 3 You don't like...?. I do like them.

**4 LISTENING & SPEAKING following instructions**

- d 1 the person = an important person in your life  
 2 the animal = problems in your life  
 how you interact with it = how you deal with your problems  
 3 the house = your ambitions  
 no fence = you are open to new ideas  
 a fence = you often think you are right  
 4 the table = how you are feeling at the moment  
 5 the cup = how strong your relationship is with the person you are walking with  
 6 the water = your friends  
 how wet you get = how important your friends are to you (very wet = very important)

**GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**
**h possible answers**

- 1 ...the more I spend. / the more I save.  
 2 ...the better I feel. / the worse I feel. / the more I do.  
 3 ...the more difficult they are to understand.  
 4 ...the thinner I get. / the hungrier I am. / the more bad-tempered I am.  
 5 ...the more I enjoy it. / the easier it gets.  
 6 ...the fitter I get. / the more I like it.

**5 VOCABULARY compound adjectives**

- b 1 minded 2 sufficient

they both have a positive meaning

- c The second word

**d Positive**

easy-going = relaxed and happy to accept things without worrying or getting angry

good-tempered = cheerful and not easily made angry

laid-back = calm and relaxed

open-minded = willing to listen to, think about or accept different ideas

well-balanced = sensible and emotionally in control

well-behaved = behaving in a way that other people think is polite or correct

**Negative**

absent-minded = tending to forget things, perhaps because you are not thinking about what is around you, but about something else

**Student's Book Answer Key**

bad-tempered = often angry; in an angry mood

big-headed = having a very high opinion of how important and clever you are

narrow-minded = not willing to listen to new ideas or to the opinions of others

self-centred = tending to think only about yourself and not thinking about the needs or feelings of other people

strong-willed = determined to do what you want to do, even if other people advise you not to

tight-fisted = not willing to spend

# 1 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about...getting a job

## 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

- b** Sts should have ticked: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8.
- c** 1 He asks some general questions about their journey to the interview, the weather, or if they have been to Oxford before.  
 2 He asks some general questions about the candidate, their CV, their background.  
 3 Information which shows how the candidate meets the criteria for the post, including specific skills and experience they have that is relevant.

## 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

- a** One candidate thought they were being interviewed for a very different job.  
 One candidate started eating a chocolate bar during the interview.  
 One candidate arrived in their tennis clothes.
- b** 1 He could have stopped the interview or carried on.  
 2 She was diabetic and needed to eat something to calm down.  
 3 Clothes that are appropriate for the role that they are applying for.  
 4 He had forgotten that he had the interview and had come directly from the tennis court in his tennis clothes. He didn't get the job.

## 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- a** 1 How would you describe Facebook to your grandmother?  
 2 Would you rather fight a horse-sized duck or a hundred duck-sized horses?
- b** 1 T  
 2 F ('It's not something that I have direct experience of...')  
 3 T  
 4 F (It was to see if candidates had the ability to multitask.)  
 5 F (He would have had to have asked for the question to be repeated, and he probably wouldn't have been able to answer immediately.)  
 6 T

## 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

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

## 3 THE CONVERSATION

- a** S, D, A                    **b** 1 D 2 B 3 A 4 F 5 E 6 C
- d** 1 terrible terrible 2 really really 3 definitely
- e** 1 speaking 2 will  
 They give the word extra stress.

## 2A Doctor, doctor!

### 1 VOCABULARY illnesses and injuries

- a** **running water** = water from the tap  
**damp cloth** = slightly wet cloth  
**rub** (v) = to press two surfaces against each other and move them backwards and forwards  
**press** (v) = to push sth closely and firmly against sth  
**tip** (v) = to move so that one end or side is higher than the other  
**pinch** (v) = to hold sth tightly between the thumb and finger  
**bandage** (n) = a strip of cloth used for tying around a part of the body that has been hurt, in order to protect or support it
- b** 1 a and c are myths. 2 a is a myth. 3 a and b are myths. 4 a is a myth. 5 c is a myth.  
 6 c is a myth.

### Vocabulary Bank Illnesses and injuries

#### 1 MINOR ILLNESSES AND CONDITIONS

- a** 1 a rash 2 sunburn 3 Her ankle's swollen. 4 a temperature 5 Her finger's bleeding.  
 6 a headache 7 Her back hurts. / Her back aches. 8 She's being sick. / She's vomiting.  
 9 a cough 10 She's sneezing.

**c** 1 B 2 D 3 E 4 C 5 H 6 F 7 A 8 C 9 I

#### 2 INJURIES AND MORE SERIOUS CONDITIONS

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

#### 3 PHRASAL VERBS CONNECTED WITH ILLNESS

- a** 1 *pass out* means faint  
 2 *lie down* means put your body in a horizontal position  
 3 *throw up* means vomit, be sick  
 4 *get over* means get better, recover from something  
 5 *come round* means become conscious again
- d** **possible answers** **eating out**: an allergic reaction, food-poisoning, diarrhoea, feeling sick, vomiting, stomach ache, choking  
**hiking in the mountains**: a blister, hypothermia, a sprained ankle, sunburn, be stung by an insect  
**doing sport**: backache, a sprained ankle, a swollen ankle, a blister  
**visiting a tropical country**: sunburn, be stung by an insect

### 2 PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/, and /k/

- c** 1 ti (before on), ss, sh, ci; the most common is sh  
 2 /dʒ/  
 3 /k/ and /tʃ/; /tʃ/ is more common

## Student's Book Answer Key

- e** **cholesterol** = /k/ indigestion = /dʒ/, /tʃ/  
**injection** = /dʒ/, /ʃ/ operation = /ʃ/ scratch = /k/, /tʃ/  
**surgeon** = /dʒ/ syringe = /dʒ/  
**cholesterol** /kə'lestərɔ:l/ = a substance found in blood, fat, and most tissues of the body. Too much cholesterol can cause heart disease.  
**indigestion** /ɪn'dʒestʃən/ = pain caused by difficulty in digesting food  
**injection** /ɪn'dʒekʃn/ = an act of injecting sb with a drug or other substance  
**operation** /ɒpə'reɪʃn/ = the process of cutting open a part of a person's body in order to remove or repair a damaged part  
**scratch** /skratʃ/ = cut or damage your skin slightly with sth sharp  
**surgeon** /'sɜ:dʒən/ = a doctor who is trained to perform (= medical operations that involve cutting open a person's body)  
**syringe** /sɪ'rɪndʒ/ = a plastic or glass tube with a long hollow needle that is used for putting drugs, etc., into a person's body or for taking a small amount of blood from a person

### 3 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding an anecdote – where they were, who with, what happened, how they felt

- b** 1 pulse, having a heart attack  
 2 calm her down, in shock  
 3 ambulance turned up  
 4 tripped and fell  
 5 was still conscious  
 6 very painful  
 7 fell backwards  
 8 called an ambulance  
 9 took him away

- c** **Jane:** Yes because she used to be a nurse.  
**Daniel:** Yes because it happened right in front of him.  
**Alison:** No because she didn't know what to do.

**d** **Jane**

- 1 She was out shopping with her husband.
- 2 A man. He was lying on the ground.
- 3 She felt his pulse and started doing cardiac massage.
- 4 An ambulance came and took the man to hospital.
- 5 a) She felt quite calm (because she knew what to do).  
 b) She felt pleased (because she was able to do something).

**Daniel**

- 1 He was cycling to work.
- 2 An old lady. She tripped and fell into the road.
- 3 He helped move her and then helped her sit up until the ambulance came.
- 4 She was taken to hospital and he visited her there.
- 5 a) He felt worried (because he thought someone might steal his rucksack).  
 b) He felt glad (because he was able to do something).

**Alison**

- 1 She was waiting for the bus.
- 2 A big, tall man. He fell backwards and hit his head on the pavement.
- 3 She didn't really do anything.
- 4 An ambulance arrived, and the paramedics took him away on a stretcher.



**Student's Book Answer Key**

- 5 a) She felt helpless (because she didn't know what to do).  
 b) She felt ashamed of not helping the man (because he was a bit dirty).

**4 GRAMMAR present perfect simple and continuous**

- a 1 A cough, headaches, a temperature  
 2 A brain tumour  
 3 A blood test  
 4 He should wait a few days, take paracetamol, and go to bed early.
- b They think he's a pain in the neck. We call someone who behaves like this 'a hypochondriac'.
- c 1 I haven't been feeling 2 I've been coughing 3 have you been taking 4 have you taken  
 5 have you taken 6 I've taken it 7 haven't had  
 In 1 and 3, the other option is possible although less common.

**Grammar Bank 2A**

- a 1 ✓ 2 phoned 3 been running 4 seen 5 met 6 been snowing 7 gone 8 ✓  
 9 been reading, read
- b 1 We've known Jack and Ann for years.  
 2 You look really hot. Have you been working out at the gym?  
 3 Emily hasn't done her homework yet, so I'm afraid she can't go out.  
 4 They don't live in London – they've moved.  
 5 I hope they're getting on OK. They've been arguing a lot recently.  
 6 We've been walking for hours. Is this the right way?  
 7 Why is my laptop switched on? Have you been using it?  
 8 Oh no! I've cut my finger on this knife.

**5 READING & SPEAKING reading and summarizing**

- d a **Suggested answer** (real or imagined) symptoms of illness  
 It's humorous, e.g. Did I go straight there? Of course not., Sadly, the problem with Dr Google is that he isn't exactly a comfort in times of crisis.
- b 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 c
- c 1 open-heart surgery 2 miracle cures 3 under the weather 4 scare stories 5 worst-case scenarios 6 heart rate 7 life-threatening illness
- c 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 c

**6 WRITING an informal email**

- a 1 haven't (punctuation) 2 temperature (spelling) 3 ~~since~~ for (grammar) 4 Luckily (spelling)  
 5 Anything exciting? (punctuation) 6 ~~are~~ is (grammar) 7 software company (punctuation)  
 8 they're (grammar) 9 May (punctuation) 10 recommend (spelling) 11 sightseeing (spelling)  
 12 you'll be able to show (grammar)
- b emailed, messaged, or phoned. = been in touch  
 reading and replying to = catching up on my emails  
 Have you been doing anything fun? = What have you been doing? Anything exciting?  
 I don't have any more news. = that's all for now send my best wishes to = give my regards to

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- c 1 for 2 to 3 not 4 hope 5 hear 6 to 7 luck 8 feel / are / get 9 for 10 Give 11 forward  
 12 care 13 Best 14 PS

## 2B Act your age

### 1 READING & SPEAKING scanning several texts

- c Dilys is 85. Sian is 37.
- d 1 B 2 S 3 B 4 B 5 D 6 B 7 B 8 D 9 S 10 D 11 B 12 S
- e They have a lot in common and they admire each other.
- h 1 clicked; to click = become friends with sb at once  
 2 hit; to hit it off = have a good friendly relationship with sb  
 3 gap; age gap = age difference  
 4 point, view; point of view = the particular attitude or opinion that sb has about sth  
 5 take; take sides = to express support for sb in a disagreement  
 6 care; couldn't care less = used to say, often rudely, that you do not think that sb / sth is important or worth worrying about  
 7 look; look up to = to admire or respect sb

### 2 GRAMMAR using adjectives as nouns, adjective order

- a 1 a ✓ b ✗ (no definite article needed) c ✓  
 2 a ✓ b ✗ (wrong word order) c ✗ (wrong word order)

#### Grammar Bank 2B

- a 1 The Dutch 2 the sick 3 the blind 4 The French 5 the injured 6 The Swiss 7 the homeless  
 8 the unemployed 9 the dead 10 the deaf

- b 1 an attractive young man  
 2 dirty old shoes  
 3 a beautiful black velvet jacket  
 4 a tall teenage American girl  
 5 a long sandy beach  
 6 a magnificent 17th-century country house  
 7 a stylish Italian leather bag  
 8 huge dark eyes  
 9 a friendly old black dog  
 10 a striped cotton T-shirt

### 3 VOCABULARY clothes and fashion

- b 1 jeans 2 jacket 3 trainers 4 top 5 sandals 6 dress 7 sweater

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**Vocabulary Bank Clothes and fashion**
**1 DESCRIBING CLOTHES**
**a Fit**

2 loose

1 tight

**Style**

6 hooded

4 long-sleeved

7 polo neck

3 sleeveless

5 V-neck

**Pattern**

12 checked

10 patterned

8 plain

11 spotted

9 striped

**c 4 a cotton vest**

9 a denim waistcoat

5 a fur collar

3 a lace top

1 a linen suit

7 a lycra swimsuit

8 a silk scarf

6 a velvet bow tie

2 a wool cardigan

11 leather sandals

10 suede boots

**2 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE CLOTHES AND THE WAY PEOPLE DRESS**
**a 1** She always wears casual clothes to work – she hates dressing formally.

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

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

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

5 I like wearing classic clothes that don't go out of fashion.

**3 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES**
**a 1** C I'm going to dress up tonight. I'm going to a party.

2 A Please hang up your coat. Don't leave it on the chair.

3 F These jeans don't fit me. They're too small.

4 H That skirt really suits you. You look great in it.

5 G Your bag matches your shoes. They're almost the same colour.

6 B I need to get changed. I've just spilt coffee on my shirt.

7 E Hurry up and get undressed. It's bath time.

8 I Get up and get dressed. Breakfast is on the table.

9 D That tie doesn't really go with your shirt. They don't look good together.

**4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds**
**a 1** /ɪ/ = short **2** /aɪ/ = diphthong **3** /eɪ/ = diphthong **4** /ɜː/ = long **5** /uː/ = long

**b 1** striped **2** plain **3** leather **4** scruffy **5** wool

## 5 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding a discussion – opinions, explanations, examples

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

**c** 1 T

2 F (They sometimes dress older to get into pubs and bars.)

3 T

4 T

5 F (He looks great.)

6 F (Most men don't dress like that nowadays.)

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

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

## 7 VIDEO LISTENING

**a** Each pair of jeans is made by hand.

**b** 2 classic

3 Meghan Markle (the Duchess of Sussex)

4 In 2002 because the previous factory closed down and they wanted to get people's jobs back.

5 Many of the former factory's workers

6 180

7 They encourage people not to wash their jeans for 3 or 6 months.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

# 1 & 2 Revise and Check

## GRAMMAR

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

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

## VOCABULARY

**a** 1 tempered 2 absent 3 fisted 4 confident 5 fashioned

**b** 1 bleed 2 swollen 3 bandage 4 toothache 5 rash

**c** 1 feel 2 sprained 3 fainted 4 fit 5 changed

**d** 1 plain (the others are a pattern)  
 2 smart (the others are a type of material)  
 3 collar (the others are adjectives)  
 4 lycra (the others are items of clothing)  
 5 scruffy (the others are positive adjectives)

**e** 1 over 2 down 3 throw 4 up 5 hang

## PRONUNCIATION

**a** 1 ache /k/ 2 suede /s/ 3 striped /aɪ/ 4 wear /eə/ 5 cough /ŋ/

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

## CAN YOU understand this text?

**a** No, they don't.

**b** 1 b 2 c 3 b 4 c

## CAN YOU understand these people?

1 c 2 b 3 a 4 c

## 3A Fasten your seat belts

### 1 LISTENING & VOCABULARY understanding formal language in announcements; air travel

a A P B T C T D P E P F P G T H T I P J P

- b 1 The train will now leave from platform 13.  
 2 The train has been cancelled.  
 3 The first-class coaches are at the front of the train.  
 4 You need to change at the next stop (London Bridge).
- c 1 On the plane. Relax and enjoy the flight.  
 2 On the plane. Pay attention to the safety instructions and locate your nearest emergency exit.  
 3 In the airport terminal. Go to Gate 3 immediately.  
 4 On the plane. Fasten your seat belts and place all baggage under your seat, put your seats and trays in the upright position, and turn off all electronic devices.  
 5 In the airport terminal. Passengers with children and needing special assistance can begin boarding; have boarding pass and ID ready.  
 6 On the plane. Please get off the plane by the front or rear exits; remember to take your belongings with you.

d 1 about 2 find 3 go to 4 put, phones / iPads / laptops, etc. 5 needing 6 get off, back

#### Vocabulary Bank Air travel

##### 1 AT THE AIRPORT

- a 1 A Airport terminal  
 2 D Bag drop  
 3 I Baggage reclaim  
 4 C Check-in desk  
 5 J Customs  
 6 B Departures board  
 7 G Gate  
 8 H Runway  
 9 E Security  
 10 F Lounge

##### 2 ON BOARD

- a 2 row 3 turbulence 4 cabin crew 5 seat belts 6 direct flights 7 connecting flight 8 long-haul flights 9 jet lag

##### 3 TRAVEL, TRIP, OR JOURNEY?

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

- b 1 *Travel* is normally used as a verb. However, it can be used as an uncountable noun.  
 2 *Journey* means the time when you travel from one place to another, but does not include the time you stay there.

## Student's Book Answer Key

3 The noun *trip* means to go somewhere and come back, including the time you stay there, e.g. a business trip.

### 4 PHRASAL VERBS RELATED TO AIR TRAVEL

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

## 2 READING using a diagram to understand a text

- b If you want a speedy exit 4C  
 If you want to sleep 4L  
 If you don't like turbulence 11C  
 If you need more legroom 10L  
 If you want a better dining experience 3J  
 If you're safety-conscious 21B  
 If you want to have an empty seat next to you 16J, 16L
- c 1 overhead locker 2 altitude 3 cabin 4 low-cost 5 evacuation 6 special assistance 7 engine  
 8 tail

## GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

- e 2 such a 3 so 4 so many 5 so much 6 such

## 4 LISTENING

- b 1 When the wind changes direction suddenly. 2 No. 3 Take-off is slightly more dangerous.  
 4 So they aren't distracted. 5 Yes, definitely. 6 No, never.
- c 1 When the wind changes direction very suddenly, especially during take-off and landing.  
 2 No, it isn't, though passengers should wear their seat belts.  
 3 They're both dangerous, but take-off is slightly more dangerous.  
 4 Because the crew don't want passengers to be distracted if there's an emergency, and they don't want the tray tables to get in the way if there's an evacuation.  
 5 Yes, definitely, especially to identify the nearest emergency exit.  
 6 No, never, and he has been flying since he was 16.

## 5 GRAMMAR narrative tenses, past perfect continuous

- a The *Daily Mail* said that the pilot had told passengers they would probably have to fly with just one engine working and asked if they wanted to stay on the plane or get off. In fact, the pilot just asked the passengers if they wanted to get off the plane or not, while he was trying to start the engines.
- b 1 boarded 2 were sitting 3 asked 4 was trying 5 had asked 6 said 7 provided 8 landed

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- c** Thursday and Friday  
 Past perfect continuous

**Grammar Bank 3A**

- a** 1 were checking in 2 had won 3 had been looking forward to 4 had forgotten 5 had arrived  
 6 ran 7 went 8 was filling in 9 hurried 10 got

**b**

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

**e Some possible ways to complete the sentences**

- 1 ...didn't have his lights / seat belt on.  
 ...was using his mobile.  
 ...had gone through a red (traffic) light.  
 ...had been driving too fast.  
 2 ...it was very hot.  
 ...my neighbours were making a noise.  
 ...I had had a cup of coffee after dinner.  
 ...I had been worrying about work.

**6 PRONUNCIATION irregular past forms, sentence rhythm**

- e** 1 happened 2 flying 3 reading 4 watching 5 heard 6 turned 7 having 8 came 9 born



## 3B A really good ending?

### 1 GRAMMAR the position of adverbs and adverbial phrases

b 1 D 2 A 3 B 4 C

c **Time:** at once, at last  
**Manner:** carefully, silently, angrily  
**Degree:** much, absolutely  
**Comment:** unfortunately  
**Frequency:** always

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

### Grammar Bank 3B

a 1 a lot ✗ She liked the present a lot.  
 2 very late ✗, last night ✗ Mark came home very late last night.  
 3 after a few minutes ✓  
 4 badly ✗ A young man was badly hurt and was taken to hospital.  
 5 incredibly ✓  
 6 a bit ✗ She's a bit lazy about doing her homework.  
 7 almost ✗, fortunately ✗ I almost forgot your birthday, but fortunately, my sister reminded me.  
 8 luckily ✗, straight away ✓ Luckily, we had taken an umbrella because it started to rain straight away.  
 9 always ✓, healthily ✓, often ✓  
 10 apparently ✗ Apparently, John has been sacked.

b 1 Their house was **badly** damaged in the fire **last week**.  
 2 Ben is **often** at his friend's house **in the evening**.  
 3 My father **usually** has a nap **in the afternoon**.  
 4 Julia left **early** and she didn't **even** say goodbye.  
 5 Martin **always** eats **incredibly** quickly.  
 6 **Apparently**, his brother **nearly** died in a skiing accident.  
 7 We're **probably** going to the cinema **tonight**.  
 8 I **rarely** send emails **nowadays**.  
 9 I've **just** bought a **really** beautiful new coat.  
 10 **Eventually**, Karen realized that she was **never** going to learn to drive.

### f Possible answers

1 ...had **just** left.  
 2 ...**suddenly** the music stopped / the electricity went off.  
 3 ...**luckily**, he found it in his pocket / it was in his pocket.  
 4 ...in fact, they have **never** met.  
 5 ...it was raining (so) **hard**, etc.  
 6 ...he was speaking **incredibly** fast / quickly.

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**2 VOCABULARY adverbs and adverbial phrases**

**a** Dad

- b** **a** *near* = close to, *nearly* = almost  
**b** *late* = near the end of a period of time, *lately* = recently

**Vocabulary Bank Adverbs and adverbial phrases**
**1 CONFUSING ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL PHRASES**

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

**2 COMMENT ADVERBS**

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

**3 PRONUNCIATION word stress and intonation**

- a** absolutely actually apparently basically definitely especially eventually fortunately  
gradually ideally incredibly luckily obviously unfortunately

**6 READING & LISTENING reading for pleasure**
**a Suggested answers**

- 1** she was socially ambitious, but poor.  
**2** she was jealous of her life of luxury.  
**3** he had got an invitation to a party at the Ministry.  
**4** she had nothing to wear to the party.  
**5** his wife didn't want to go to the party and he had gone to a lot of trouble to get the invitation.  
**6** he had already saved the money for himself.  
**7** she didn't have any jewellery.  
**8** she lent her a beautiful necklace to wear.
- b** **1** Yes, she did. She was the prettiest of all, all the men admired her, she danced all night.  
**2** They walked and then got a cab.  
**3** That she had lost Madame Forestier's necklace.  
**4** Her husband went out to look for the necklace.  
**5** They decided to buy another necklace.  
**6** They used their savings and borrowed the rest.  
**7** She reacted coldly and told Mathilde she should have returned the necklace sooner.

## Student's Book Answer Key

- c** 1 They moved to a small attic with no servant. She had to do all the housework and shopping, and wear worn-out clothes.  
 2 He worked in the evening and at night.  
 3 They had paid everything back that they owed.  
 4 Mathilde now looked like an old woman.
- d Suggested answer for the message of the story**  
 The moral of the story is that you should be happy with what you have.

## 7 WRITING a short story

- a** He wrote an email which had a negative comment about his boss's wife in it and he accidentally sent it to his boss. He was sacked.
- b** 2 quite 3 well 4 aggressive 5 frequently 6 new 7 fond 8 quick 9 immediately 10 An hour later
- c** 'I want to talk to you about an email you sent,' Mr Simpson said coldly.
- d** 1 **At** that moment 2 As soon **as** 3 Ten minutes **later** 4 **One** morning in September  
 5 just **in** time

## 2&3 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about...books

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

- b** *Warrior Scarlet* was her favourite book when she was a child. Her mother read *Little House on the Prairie* to her brother. Her father read *Mouse House* to her when she was a child. *Northern Lights* is a classic book by Philip Pullman, who is her favourite children's writer.
- c** 1 F (She reads it once a year.)  
 2 T  
 3 F (She doesn't think her mother read to her and can only remember her father reading one book to her aloud.)  
 4 F (He loved reading aloud and was very happy to do it when he came home from work.)  
 5 T

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

- a** 1 B 2 A 3 C
- b** 1 finding the right book 2 often 3 should 4 children, parents 5 shouldn't

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- a** 1 Both 2 No 3 Yes
- b** 1 She is referring to paper books and eBooks.  
 2 When television first started, people said that children would stop reading and watch TV.  
 3 Reading and listening to music at the same time  
 4 It's harder to find time to get absorbed in a book, as you always have other things you have to do.  
 5 She means that you suddenly get a feeling that you must know how the story finishes and that you will carry on reading until you do.

## 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

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

### 3 THE CONVERSATION

- a** D recommends one book.  
 E recommends more than one book.  
 I doesn't recommend a specific book.
- b** 1 C 2 B 3 B 4 A 5 A 6 C 7 B 8 B 9 C
- d** 1 like 2 kind of 3 things like that 4 sort of  
 1 no 2 yes 3 yes 4 yes

## 4A Stormy weather

### 2 GRAMMAR future perfect and future continuous

- c** **a** all the ones beginning with *will have*, e.g. *will have installed*, *will have stopped*, etc.  
**b** all the ones with *will be + -ing* form, e.g. *will be recycling*, *will be cycling*, etc.

#### Grammar Bank 4A

- a** **1** At 10.00 they'll / will be flying to Geneva.  
**2** By the end of the year, I'll / will have saved €2,400.  
**3** At 7.00 tomorrow, she'll / will be driving to work.  
**4** Don't call me at 2.30 because we'll / will be having a meeting.  
**5** By June, he'll / will have paid for his car.  
**6** By the end of May, they'll / will have finished their exams.  
**7** By the end of this week, she'll / will have written five chapters.  
**8** It's 7.00 and she'll / will be working out at the gym.
- b** **1** won't be lying **2** 'll / will be working **3** will have disappeared **4** will have doubled  
**5** will have moved **6** will have grown **7** will have run out **8** will have invented  
**9** 'll / will be getting

### 3 VOCABULARY weather

- b** **2** heavy **3** thick **4** icy **5** clear **6** bright **7** changeable **8** sunny **9** settled

#### Vocabulary Bank Weather

##### 1 WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?

- a** **1** It's cool.  
**2** It's chilly.  
**3** It's freezing.  
**4** It's below zero.  
**5** It's mild.  
**6** It's warm.  
**7** It's boiling. It's scorching.  
**8** It's humid.  
**9** It's damp.  
**10** It's drizzling.  
**11** There are showers.  
**12** It's pouring.  
**13** There's a breeze.
- b** **1** When the weather's foggy or misty, or there's smog, it's difficult to see.  
**2** Mist isn't usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the sea.  
**3** Fog is thicker and can be found in towns and in the country.  
**4** Smog is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

##### 2 EXTREME WEATHER

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

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE WEATHER**

a 2 heavy 3 thick 4 icy 5 clear 6 bright 7 changeable 8 sunny 9 settled

**4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds**

b 2 phone 3 boot 4 up 5 egg 6 tree 7 horse 8 fish 9 bike 10 ear

**5 READING scanning for examples**

- a It's about sharing stories about how climate change has affected people in different parts of the world.
- b Diana Maciaga is from **Poland**.  
 Umberto Crespo Palmarito is from **Cuba**.  
 Nadine Lefort is from **Canada**.  
 Harou Abass Hadiza is from **Niger**.  
 Efleda Bautista is from the **Philippines**.  
 Jordan Hamada is from the **USA**.
- c 1 Efleda – They had one month's rainfall in one or two days and everywhere was flooded.  
 2 Umberto – They used to say that 21st September was when the weather changed.  
 3 Jordan – Los Angeles and Manhattan will eventually be underwater – a scary thought.  
 4 Harou – The river used to be deep and green and they used to swim in it, but now it's dusty and dirty.  
 5 Diana – This means the period between winter and spring, which doesn't really exist any more.  
 6 Nadine – Many beautiful properties and parks on the coasts will disappear because of erosion.

**6 LISTENING understanding examples**

- b 1 A meteorologist collects the data, and a weather presenter presents the information on radio or TV.  
 2 Five to seven days  
 3 Not in detail, but they can give a general trend.  
 4 Thunderstorms  
 5 Because it affects everything they do, because the weather changes all the time.  
 6 He doesn't think it has changed significantly – there's a bit more extreme weather and it's a bit warmer.  
 7 Pessimistic
- c 1 Low cloud at airports, knowing when it's going to clear  
 2 The weather in the Arctic and the Indian Ocean can affect the weather in the UK.  
 3 You can see lightning moving inside the clouds, showing the shape of the clouds.  
 4 Driving to and from work, what to wear when we're going out, putting the heating on, what's in the shops, how we feel  
 5 An intense heatwave  
 6 More extreme heatwaves, colder and longer winters, more rain and flooding
- d **Suggested answer**  
 Yes because he's very enthusiastic, almost poetic, about his favourite kind of weather (thunderstorms), and about how the weather affects almost every aspect of people's lives.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

## 4B A risky business

### 1 LISTENING focusing on the main points

a 1 ✗, a sport 2 ✓, money 3 ✓ / ✗, a job 4 ✗, a relationship

c 1 H 2 K 3 J 4 H 5 K 6 T 7 J 8 T

### 3 GRAMMAR zero and first conditionals, future time clauses

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

b 1 Any present form, e.g. present simple, present continuous, present perfect, or an imperative  
 2 Any future form, e.g. will, going to, present continuous – with future meaning (H), future perfect, future continuous, or an imperative (D)

c 1 a 2 b

#### Grammar Bank 4B

a 1 aren't feeling 2 'll have sold 3 have 4 have scored 5 'll be bathing 6 won't get  
 7 aren't wearing 8 'll catch 9 always gets 10 won't go

b 1 I'm going to pack my suitcase before I go to bed.  
 2 Take your phone with you in case you get lost.  
 3 I'll be leaving work early tomorrow unless there's a last minute crisis.  
 4 Let's meet when I'm in London next week.  
 5 There's a crisis! Please call me as soon as you possibly can.  
 6 If I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.  
 7 Lily will have packed some sandwiches in case we get hungry.  
 8 Dan will be playing football in the park until it gets dark.  
 9 Then, after we've eaten, we could go for a walk.  
 10 Don't call the emergency number unless it's a real emergency.

#### e Suggested answers

1 ...you're sure it's in good condition.  
 2 ...you're afraid of needles.  
 3 ...someone has an accident.  
 4 ...they are at least 14 years old.  
 5 ...you have a problem when you're on holiday.  
 6 ...destroy the old one immediately.  
 7 ...you've told someone where you're going.  
 8 ...you'll need to learn the language.

### 4 PRONUNCIATION linked phrases

a as soon as

a) As and soon are linked because as finishes with the /z/ sound and soon starts with the very similar sound /s/.  
 b) Soon and as are linked because soon ends with a consonant sound (/n/) and as begins with a vowel sound (/a/).

## Student's Book Answer Key

- b** 1 unless it's an 2 far as I'm 3 and above all 4 such an amazing 5 short time ago 6 worth it in  
7 First of all 8 In an ideal

## 5 READING summarizing an argument

- a** 1 wingsuit flying 2 bungee jumping 3 skydiving 4 paragliding
- b** Sts should have ticked 2, 4, and 5.
- c** 1 110 mph 2 33 3 Dean Potter, Graham Hunt 4 59,679 5 36% 6 Jess Cox 7 Steph Davis
- d** He means that people need to learn to do them better, e.g. more elegantly, rather than more dangerously.

## 6 VOCABULARY expressions with *take*

- a** 1 What's the first extreme sport you did? When was it?  
2 What other extreme sports have you done?  
3 Why do you enjoy extreme sports?  
4 Are you ever afraid that you might get injured or killed?  
5 Why do you think extreme sports are becoming more popular?  
6 Do you think extreme sports are more popular with men than with women?
- b** 1 Skiing; when I was six  
2 Mountain biking, rock climbing, ice-walking, white-water rafting  
3 I love taking risks; I love the adrenaline rush.  
4 I don't really think about getting injured or killed.  
5 Because they're becoming more accessible, and there's much more exposure than before on TV and on social media. It's the adrenaline rush that people really enjoy.  
6 I think it's becoming a bit more equal between men and women, but men still dominate.
- c** 1 after 2 risks 3 part  
1 take after sb = to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father  
2 take risks = to do sth even though you know that sth bad could happen as a result  
3 take part in = to be involved in sth
- d** 1 take care of = care for sb / sth / yourself; to be careful about sth  
2 take advantage of = make use of sth well; to make use of an opportunity  
3 take place = happen, especially after previously being arranged or planned  
4 take your time = use as much time as you need without hurrying  
5 take into account = consider particular facts, circumstances, etc. when making a decision about sth  
6 take no notice = pay no attention  
7 take pity on = show compassion, feel sorry for  
8 take off = remove; leave the ground and begin to fly  
9 take up = learn or start to do sth, especially for pleasure  
10 take to = start liking sb  
11 take against = to start not liking sb / sth for no clear reason  
12 take out = go to a restaurant, theatre, club, etc. with sb you have invited; remove



## Student's Book Answer Key

### e Sts A

1 after 2 care of 3 advantage of 4 place 5 notice

### Sts B

1 your time 2 up, up 3 into account 4 to, against 5 out

## 7 WRITING for and against

b 2 for example 3 Another advantage 4 Furthermore / In addition 5 On the other hand  
6 Although 7 for example 8 Because of 9 Furthermore / In addition 10 To sum up

c **To list advantages / disadvantages:** another advantage

**To add more points to the same topic:** furthermore, in addition

**To introduce an example:** for example

**To make contrasting points:** on the other hand, although

**To give a reason:** because of

**To introduce the conclusion:** to sum up

## 8 VIDEO LISTENING

a Surfing helped her to relax and get her mind off her problems.

b 1 Ireland

2 maths teacher

3 older brother

4 Europe, Indonesia

5 hundred, dollars

6 more popular

7 healthy, fun

8 breath, relax

9 best wave

10 hurt, killed

**Student's Book Answer Key**

## 3 & 4 Revise and Check

### GRAMMAR

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

**b** 1 'll / will be lying 2 will, have started 3 has landed / lands 4 drink 5 finish / 've finished

### VOCABULARY

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

**b** 1 trip 2 lately 3 even 4 hard 5 especially

**c** 1 blew 2 dropped 3 poured 4 got 5 took

**d** 1 blizzard (the others only relate to wind)  
 2 chilly (the others relate to hot temperatures)  
 3 damp (the others are nouns)  
 4 bright (the others relate to cold temperatures)  
 5 drought (the others relate to storms)

**e** 1 in 2 off 3 up 4 after 5 place

### PRONUNCIATION

**a** 1 windy /ɪ/ 2 clear /ɪə/ 3 lounge /aʊ/ 4 humid /uː/ 5 trolley /iː/

**b** 1 eventually 2 gradually 3 especially 4 passenger 5 hurricane

### CAN YOU understand this text?

**a** Mount Misti

**b** 1 N 2 T 3 N 4 M 5 T 6 M

### CAN YOU understand these people?

1 b 2 b 3 a 4 c

## 5A I'm a survivor

### 1 SPEAKING

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

### 2 READING & LISTENING recognizing positive and negative experiences

d 1 challenge 2 so 3 actually 4 easy 5 through 6 sick 7 if 8 Although 9 as well  
 10 definitely

On balance, she was positive.

- f ✗ most of what we ate was yucca, which is a bit like a potato  
 ✗ the water we had to wash in was the sea  
 ✗ when it rained  
 ✗ we were meeting all these new people we'd never met before  
 ✓ (He) threw us out of the boat and told us to swim to the island.  
 ✓ we had a sports day and we had a talent show  
 ✓ leaving the island

- g 1 For the first week, they didn't eat anything except a few coconuts.  
 2 They managed to kill a wild boar.  
 3 There was tension between the two groups, and it didn't take much for arguments to occur.  
 4 The two groups came together, and they built a communal shelter on the beach in the last week.  
 5 Ali survived for 35 days (five weeks) on the island.

- h 13 They learned that they were much more effective working together as one big team.

### 3 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION feelings; word stress

a 1 stunned 2 thrilled 3 proud 4 relieved

#### Vocabulary Bank Feelings

#### 1 ADJECTIVES

- a 1 B I feel really miserable.  
 2 F I feel a bit homesick.  
 3 E I'm quite disappointed.  
 4 G I'm very lonely.  
 5 I I'm incredibly proud.  
 6 H I'm really fed up.  
 7 C I'm very grateful.  
 8 A I'm very upset.  
 9 D I'm so relieved.  
 10 J I'm very offended.

#### 2 STRONG ADJECTIVES

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

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**3 INFORMAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**
**a & b**

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

- c 1 desperate 2 offended 3 disappointed 4 bewildered 5 astonished 6 delighted 7 devastated  
 8 horrified 9 overwhelmed

**4 READING & LISTENING understanding mood and feelings**

- a 1 Australia 2 Brazil, Peru, Colombia 3 second-longest 4 dark 5 tribes, contact  
 6 snakes, frogs, spiders
- b 1 To go deep into the jungle for seven days and visit an undiscovered Indian village  
 After seven days, they still hadn't found the village and there were tensions in the group, so they decided to turn around and go back to Apolo, their starting point.  
 2a The three friends started to suspect that Karl (the guide) didn't know where the village was.  
 b Marcus was complaining about everything, especially his feet.  
 3 Kevin was angry with Marcus because he thought it was his fault that they were having to cut the trip short; Kevin and Yossi decided to raft down the river, but didn't want Marcus to come.  
 Marcus and Karl decided to go back to Apolo on foot.
- c 1 They were both thrown into the water when the raft hit a rock.  
 2 He swam to the river bank and found their backpack floating in the river, with food, insect repellent, a lighter, and the map.  
 3 Kevin was feeling desperate and responsible for what had happened to Yossi. Yossi was feeling quite optimistic because he was sure he would find Kevin.  
 4 A jaguar came near him, but he frightened it away.  
 5 Because he was exhausted and starving. Then he saw footprints which he thought were Kevin's and followed them. Then he realized they were his own.  
 6 He had been looking for Yossi.  
 7 He decided to save himself and let himself float down the river.  
 8 He was rescued by two (Bolivian) hunters.  
 9 He went to an army base and asked them to look for Yossi.  
 10 Because the plane had to fly too high over the dense forest, so they couldn't see anything..  
 11 He paid a local man with a boat to take him up the river.  
 12 Three weeks. He was starving, exhausted, and losing his mind.  
 13 A bee. It was the engine of the boat Kevin was in.

**4 GRAMMAR unreal conditionals**

- a 1 were hiking, got lost 2 'd / would call, wouldn't confront 3 had been 4 would have died
- b 3 and 4 refer to a hypothetical situation in the past. 1 and 2 refer to a hypothetical situation in the present or future.

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**Grammar Bank 5A**

- a**
- 1 I **wouldn't have made** so much food if you'd told me you weren't hungry.
  - 2 If I were you, I **wouldn't lend** money to members of your family.
  - 3 If Jack were here, I'd / **would ask** him to help me.
  - 4 Joe **wouldn't have had** an accident if he hadn't been driving so fast.
  - 5 I'd run a half-marathon if I **were / was** a bit fitter.
  - 6 If you'd / **had looked** (or had been looking) where you were going, you wouldn't have fallen over.
  - 7 I'm sure you'd / **would enjoy** dancing if you came to the classes with me.
  - 8 We'd go to the local restaurant more often if they **changed** the menu from time to time.
  - 9 Nina wouldn't have gone abroad if she'd / **had been able** to find a job here.
  - 10 If you'd / **had asked** for a discount in the shop, they might have given you one.
- b**
- 1 If Luke **hadn't missed** the train, he **wouldn't have been** late for the interview.
  - 2 Millie **would have bought** the top if she'd / **had had** enough money.
  - 3 If it **hadn't started** snowing, we'd / **would have reached** the top.
  - 4 If Rebecca **didn't drink** so much coffee, she **wouldn't sleep** (so) badly.
  - 5 I'd **drive / would drive** to work **if there weren't / wasn't** so much traffic.
  - 6 If Matt **worked** harder, he'd / **would get** promoted.
  - 7 If we **hadn't run** for the bus, we **wouldn't have caught** it.

**6 WRITING a blog post**

- a**
- The parents should have kept the knives in drawers that children can't reach.
  - They shouldn't have put a bed under a window.
  - They shouldn't have put medicine where children can reach it.
- b**
- New paragraph after ...*the child falls out*.
  - New paragraph after ...*keep them in a locked cupboard*.
  - New paragraph after ...*liquids are in high or locked cupboards*.

## 5B Wish you were here

### 1 GRAMMAR *wish* for the present / future

d 1 past simple 2 *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive

#### Grammar Bank 5B

- a 1 I wish I was / were fitter.  
 2 I wish my sister didn't share a room with me.  
 3 I wish I could / was able to dance.  
 4 I wish my grandmother wasn't dead.  
 5 I wish I lived in a country with a better climate.  
 6 I wish shop assistants would be more polite.  
 7 I wish you wouldn't turn the heating up all the time.  
 8 I wish my brother would tidy our room.  
 9 I wish the neighbour's dog wouldn't bark at night.  
 10 I wish it would stop raining.

### 2 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING expressing feelings with verbs or *-ed* / *-ing* adjectives

b 2 frustrated 3 embarrassing 4 exhausting 5 disappointed 6 amazes 7 terrifying 8 inspired  
 9 confuse 10 thrilled

c 2 stressful 3 scary 4 delightful 5 offensive

### 3 READING & SPEAKING checking hypotheses

b education, career, love

By retweeting one of the replies to someone who had very few followers; she now has more than 900.

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

Pronouns, e.g. I (in A, Moved to France... instead of I moved...); it (in A, Still scary... instead of It's still scary).

d **Nouns:** sorrow (adj: sad), anger (adj: angry), fear (adj: afraid)

**Adjectives:** honest (n: honesty), brave (n: bravery), encouraging (n: encouragement), excited (n: excitement), enthusiastic (n: enthusiasm)

### 4 GRAMMAR *wish* for past regrets

a **Speaker 1** Not asking a girl out

**Speaker 2** Not spending more time with her grandmother

**Speaker 3** Not changing schools

b 1 I wish I'd tried.

2 I wish I'd had more time with my grandmother. I wish she'd lived longer.

3 I wish I'd listened to my parents.

The past perfect

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**Grammar Bank 5B**

- b** 1 I wish I'd / had seen Prince live.  
 2 He wishes he'd / had learned to cook at school.  
 3 Do you wish you hadn't bought a second-hand car?  
 4 Jenny wishes she hadn't married her first husband.  
 5 My parents wish they hadn't moved to the country.  
 6 Does Tom wish he'd / had studied law?  
 7 I wish I hadn't had my hair cut so short.  
 8 They wish they'd / had gone to the wedding.

**5 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING sentence rhythm and intonation**

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

**6 LISTENING & WRITING understanding a poem**

**a** I wish I had said

**d I wish**

I wish I had said  
 Nothing at all  
 Everything that came out  
 Of my mouth was wrong  
 The words didn't help much  
 I wish I had said  
 That I love you  
 Everything that I said  
 Was not what I meant  
 All I want is for you to  
 Forgive me  
 I wish I had said  
 Something to make everything  
 Go right  
 The only thing I should have  
 Said was what I really felt  
 I wish I had said  
 That I love you with all my heart  
 And that I'm sorry for  
 Everything that went wrong  
 Between us

## 4&5 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about...waste

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

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

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

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

**a** 1 trying not to make it too depressing 2 sea

**b** 1 wonderful 2 ruined 3 cheerful 4 solutions 5 plastic 6 food

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- a** 1 She tries not to blame one person.  
 2 Because San Francisco shows that zero waste can be achieved on a big scale.  
 3 No.
- b** 1 They have four different bins, and signs on the wall of what goes into each bin, so it's very easy to recycle.  
 2 She spent a lot of time with her grandparents when she was growing up. They taught her not to waste anything, as they had lived through the war.  
 3 She still rides the bike she got when she was 15.

## 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

1 actually 2 obviously 3 amazingly 4 generally 5 strangely 6 sadly 7 Unfortunately

## 3 THE CONVERSATION

**a** possible but difficult

**b** 1 S 2 J 3 J 4 S 5 S 6 Sy 7 J 8 Sy 9 J

**d** 1 E, C 2 A, D 3 B, F, G

- e** **Responding to sth positive** B, F, G  
**Responding to sth negative** A, C, D, E



## 6A Night night

### 1 GRAMMAR *used to, be used to, get used to*

- b Speaker 1 (Rafa)** Because his bedroom isn't completely dark.  
**Speaker 2 (Mike)** Because he does shift work (one weeknights, the next weekdays).  
**Speaker 3 (Steph)** Because she takes a lot of long-haul flights. None of them have really solved the problem.
- c** 1 sleeping in a bedroom 2 sleep in complete darkness 3 sleeping at night 4 being awake  
 5 sleep about eight or nine 6 being on New York time
- d** 1 b  
 2 *be old*, etc. = you are like this  
*get old*, etc. = you are becoming like this  
 3 We use the infinitive after *used to* and the *-ing* form after *be /get used to*.

### Grammar Bank 6A

- a** 1 × we didn't use to like  
 2 × we couldn't get used to having  
 3 ✓  
 4 ✓  
 5 ✓  
 6 × Paul used to have / had  
 7 × I usually get up  
 8 ✓  
 9 × to get used to living  
 10 ✓
- b** 1 When Nathan started his first job, he couldn't get used to getting up at 6 a.m.  
 2 I didn't recognize you! You used to have blonde hair, didn't you?  
 3 Isabelle used to rent a flat when she was at university, but now she has a house of her own.  
 4 When we were children, we used to spend all day playing football in the park.  
 5 Jasmine has been a nurse all her life, so she is used to working nights.  
 6 I've never worn glasses before, but now I'll have to get used to wearing them.  
 7 Ameila is an only child. She isn't used to sharing her things.  
 8 Although I've lived in Spain for years, I've never got used to having dinner at nine or ten o'clock at night.  
 9 I didn't use to like spinach, but now I love it.  
 10 If you want to get fit, then you'll have to get used to exercising more.

### 2 PRONUNCIATION /s/ and /z/

- a** 3 is pronounced /ju:zd tu:/ (= this is what we use it for), but 1 and 2 are pronounced /ju:stu:/  
 (1 = past habit, 2 = get accustomed to).
- c** 1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 a 7 b 8 b

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**3 READING using contextual clues**

- a** It is a sleep pattern when you go to bed, then wake up for a few hours during the night, then go back to sleep again.
- b** **1** Meditate, think about vivid dreams, visit sick family, do housework, steal from the neighbours  
**2** Yes, doctors thought it had medical benefits. And people thought it was a good thing, as it was a time when they could do whatever they wanted, undisturbed.  
**3** Because of artificial light
- c** **1** Three or four hours  
**2** He takes photographs in San Francisco, frames his photos, marks (grades) students' work, watches a film, runs.
- d** **1** used **2** between **3** got **4** would **5** light **6** myself **7** windy **8** leave **9** ended
- e** the sun: When he lived in Bolivia, the people used to follow the patterns of **the sun**, i.e. go to bed when it is dark and get up when it got light again.  
 100 pages: He would sometimes read **100 pages** of a book between midnight and 3.00 a.m.  
 one bedroom: He and his wife lived in a **one-bedroom** apartment in San Francisco.  
 the woods: He sometimes went to **the woods** in the middle of the night.  
 Angel Island: One of his favourite photos is of **Angel Island**. grading: He is a teacher, so has to grade (= mark) students' work.  
 the street corner: He would meet his running partner at the **street corner** and run for an hour.  
 young kids: He has **young kids**, who depend on him, so he can't follow his sleep pattern.

**4 VOCABULARY sleep**

- b** **yawn** /jɔːn/ = open your mouth wide and breathe in deeply through it, usually because you are tired or bored  
**nap** /næp/ = a short sleep, especially during the day  
**sleepy** /'sliːpi/ = needing sleep; ready to go to sleep  
**snore** /snɔː/ = breathe noisily through your nose and mouth while you are asleep  
**blankets** /'blæŋkɪts/ = large covers, often made of wool, used especially on beds to keep people warm  
**sheets** /ʃiːts/ = large pieces of thin cloth used on a bed to lie on or lie under  
**pillow** /'pɪləʊ/ = a square or rectangular piece of cloth filled with soft material, used to rest your head on in bed  
**duvet** /'duːvet/ = a large cloth bag that is filled with feathers or other soft material and that you have on top of you in bed to keep yourself warm  
**insomnia** /ɪn'sɒmniə/ = the condition of being unable to sleep  
**sleeping pills** /'sliːpɪŋ pɪlz/ = pills containing a drug that helps you to sleep

## Student's Book Answer Key

- c** **be a light sleeper** = be easily woken up  
**fall asleep** = go / get to sleep  
**be fast asleep** = be sleeping deeply  
**have nightmares** = have unpleasant or frightening dreams  
**keep you awake** = make you stay awake  
**oversleep** = sleep longer than you intended  
**set the alarm** = prepare or arrange the alarm clock so that it is ready to wake you up at the time you need  
**sleep like a log** = sleep very well, sleep deeply  
**sleepwalk** = walk around while you are asleep
- e** **2** yawn **3** pillow **4** duvet **5** sheets, blankets **6** insomnia **7** sleeping pills **8** snore **9** nap  
**10** sleeps like a log **11** light sleeper **12** have nightmares **13** keep you awake **14** fast asleep  
**15** sleepwalk **16** set the alarm **17** oversleep **18** fall asleep

## 5 LISTENING understanding reasons

- b** **1** bedroom **2** materials **3** pillows **4** window **5** dinner **6** coffee **7** 9.5 **8** read a book
- c** **1** get disturbed / have to listen to your partner snoring.  
**2** you're really hot, and cotton is cooler.  
**3** sleep in the right position.  
**4** fresh air, even if it's cold outside.  
**5** will still be digesting the meal when you go to bed.  
**6** affected by caffeine.  
**7** that's right for him; everybody needs a different amount.  
**8** relaxing before going to sleep.

## 6B Music to my ears

### 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding a talk (explanations and examples)

- c 1 to make us **remember important moments in the past**, e.g. when we met someone for the first time (like Humphrey Bogart in *Casablanca* saying, 'Darling, they're playing our song.').  
 2 to help us to **change activities**, e.g. to prepare us to go out in the evening, to relax us when we get home from work.  
 3 to intensify **the emotion that we're feeling**, e.g. if we're feeling sad, we want to get sadder; if we're feeling angry, we want to intensify the anger; if we're having a romantic dinner, we use music to make it more romantic.

f **The human voice:**

- 1 happy = people speak **faster**, the voice is **higher**  
 2 sad = people speak **more slowly**, the voice is **lower**  
 3 angry = people **raise** their voice or **shout**

**Music copies the human voice:**

- 1 **faster, high-pitched** music sounds happy  
 2 **slow** music with **falling** pitches sounds sad  
 3 **loud** music with **irregular** rhythms sounds angry

**Emotions related to pieces of music:**

- 1 **happy** = the Beethoven  
 2 **angry** = the Holst  
 3 **sad** = the Albinoni  
 4 **terrified** = the film music from *Psycho*

### 2 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

- b 1 remember 2 hearing 3 to go, make

- c A 2 B 1

#### Grammar Bank 6B

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

- b1 seeing 2 to call 3 taking 4 locking 5 to turn 6 painting 7 to send 8 to reach

### 3 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION music; words from other languages

#### b Possible suggestions

**Instruments:** trumpet, triangle, recorder, harp, harmonica, banjo, trombone, clarinet, organ, etc.

**Musicians:** cellist, drummer, bass guitarist, pianist, violinist, keyboard player, saxophonist, rapper, tenor, singer-songwriter, composer, lead singer, band, etc.

#### d concerto mezzo-soprano chorus rhythm symphony ballet encore genre

The second letter *c* in *concerto* is pronounced /tʃ/.

The letters *zz* in *mezzo* are pronounced /ts/.

The letters *ch* in *chorus* are pronounced /k/.

The letters *rhy* in *rhythm* are pronounced /rɪ/.

The letters *ph* in *symphony* are pronounced /f/.

The letters *et* in *ballet* are pronounced /eɪ/.

The letters *en* in *encore* are pronounced /ɒŋ/.

The letter *gen* in *genre* are pronounced /ʒɒn/.

### 4 READING scanning across several texts

b 2

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

f The consensus would probably be 'have music while you work'.

g 1 SN 2 RT 3 RT 4 SA 5 GW 6 SA 7 SN 8 GW

### 6 VIDEO LISTENING

a Her parents and siblings are all talented musicians.

Because they are all professional musicians or about to become professionals.

b 1 When she was growing up her parents were always playing classical music around the house.

2 She won the Elton John scholarship, so she could continue her studies at the Royal Academy of Music. She also performed with Elton John.

3 She is the eldest child.

4 He plays the cello. He won the BBC Young Musician Award in 2016 and performed at Prince Harry and Meghan Markle's wedding.

5 They have a very good relationship. as they give each other advice and help each other.

6 They couldn't always go out or go to parties. They got used to it.

7 The emotion because she thinks people want to listen to music to make them feel something special.

8 She feels she is lucky that her job is also what helps her escape everyday life.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

## 5 & 6 Revise and Check

### GRAMMAR

- a** 1 hadn't found 2 didn't work 3 wouldn't have gone 4 wouldn't be 5 I could speak  
 6 'd learned to play 7 you wouldn't leave 8 used to driving 9 to have 10 to getting up
- b** 1 meeting 2 cutting 3 to get 4 not to be 5 working

### VOCABULARY

- a** 1 proud 2 homesick 3 grateful 4 guilty 5 stunned
- b** 1 exhausting 2 shocked 3 embarrassed 4 stressful 5 annoys 6 disappointing 7 amazes  
 8 horrified 9 offensive 10 scary
- c** 1 pillow 2 snore 3 nap 4 nightmare 5 set
- d** 1 a conductor 2 a band / a choir 3 a cello 4 a soprano 5 a keyboard

### PRONUNCIATION

- a** 1 delighted /ɪ/ 2 yawn /ɔ:/ 3 eyes /z/ 4 homesick /s/ 5 chic /ʃ/
- b** 1 absolutely 2 devastated 3 infuriating 4 insomnia 5 sleepwalk

### CAN YOU understand this text?

- a** Music that has a rhythm of 60–80 beats, without lyrics
- b** 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 b 9 c 10 c

### CAN YOU understand these people?

- 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 b

## 7A Let's not argue

### 1 GRAMMAR

- b** The people are flatmates, and they are in the kitchen of their shared house. One girl is accusing the others of using her milk. The others defend themselves, but in the end, it is established that Jack (M2) used her milk in his coffee.
- c** 1 must have 2 must have 3 can't have 4 Could...have 5 might have 6 should have
- d** A 1, 2 B 4, 5 C 3 D 6

### Grammar Bank 7A

- a** 1 She might have had an argument with her boyfriend.  
 2 Ben must have read my email.  
 3 They can't have got lost.  
 4 You can't have seen Ellie yesterday.  
 5 John might not have seen you.  
 6 Lucy must have bought a new car.  
 7 Alex can't have been very ill.  
 8 They might not have been invited.  
 9 You must have used too much sugar.  
 10 It can't have been my phone.
- b** 1 You **should have / ought to have written** it down.  
 2 You **shouldn't have / oughtn't to have driven** here.  
 3 You **shouldn't have / oughtn't to have invited** her.  
 4 You **shouldn't have / oughtn't to have bought** so many shoes.  
 5 I **should have / ought to have gone** to bed earlier last night.  
 6 You **should have / ought to have taken** it out of the freezer earlier.  
 7 You **shouldn't have / oughtn't to have sat** in the sun all afternoon without any sunscreen.

### 2 PRONUNCIATION weak form of *have*

- a** Because the weak (unstressed) form of *have*, e.g. in *must have*, sounds like the weak form of *of*.
- d** Possible answers
- 2 left it at work  
 3 forgotten  
 4 gone to bed so late last night  
 5 You should have practised more.  
 6 One of them might have met someone else.  
 7 He might have been ill.  
 8 We should have left earlier.

### 3 READING & SPEAKING identifying solutions to problems

- b** who gets the biggest room, taking too long in the bathroom
- c** 1 B 2 E 3 H 4 A 5 F 6 D 7 G 8 C

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**4 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding advice**

- b** Sts should have ticked 2 and 3.
- c**
- 1 ✗ Because you're beginning the conversation in a very negative way.
  - 2 ✓ It's more constructive.
  - 3 ✓ If you're the person who's in the wrong, just admit it.
  - 4 ✗ Because it may only have happened once, and it will make the other person get very defensive.
  - 5 ✓ If you can talk calmly and quietly, the other person will be more responsive.
  - 6 ✗ Concentrate on solving the problem you're having now.
  - 7 ✓ This can stop an argument that's getting out of control.

**GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**

- e**
- 1 I'd rather go to the cinema
  - 2 I'd rather not go to the party
  - 3 Would you rather meet
  - 4 I'd rather you didn't
  - 5 I'd rather your parents stayed

**5 VOCABULARY verbs often confused**

- a**
- 2 They're discussing something.
  - 3 She's warning someone about something.
  - 4 They're arguing about something.
  - 5 She's advising someone about something.
  - 6 He's refusing to do something.

**Vocabulary Bank Verbs often confused**
**VERBS OFTEN CONFUSED**

- a**
- 1 I need to discuss the problem with my boss.
  - 2 I often argue with my parents about doing housework.
  - 3 I didn't realize you were so unhappy.
  - 4 I didn't notice that Karen had changed her hair colour.
  - 5 Jack always tries to avoid arguing with me.
  - 6 My dad can't prevent me from seeing my friends.
  - 7 When are you going to pay me back the fifty pounds that I lent you?
  - 8 Could I borrow your car tonight? I know you're not using it.
  - 9 My parents don't mind if I stay out late.
  - 10 It doesn't matter if we're five minutes late.
  - 11 Can you remind me to call my mum later?
  - 12 Remember to turn off the lights before you go.
  - 13 I expect that Daniel will forget our anniversary. He always does.
  - 14 We'll have to wait half an hour for the next train.
  - 15 I wish I was a bit taller!
  - 16 I hope that you can come on Friday. I haven't seen you for ages.
  - 17 Arsenal won the match five–two.
  - 18 Arsenal beat Manchester United five–two.
  - 19 Tom always refuses to discuss the problem.
  - 20 Tom always denies that he has a problem.
  - 21 The cost of living is going to rise again this month.
  - 22 It's hard not to raise your voice when you're arguing with someone.
  - 23 Go and lie on the bed if you're tired.



**Student's Book Answer Key**

- 24 I usually lay my baby on the bed to change his nappy.  
 25 The men had been planning to rob the bank.  
 26 If you leave your bike unlocked, somebody might steal it.  
 27 I think I should warn you that Liam doesn't always tell the truth.  
 28 My teachers are going to advise me what subjects to study next year.

- c 1 mind, matter 2 remember, remind 3 robbed, stolen 4 advise, warn 5 prevent, avoid  
 6 borrow, lent 7 won, beaten

**6 READING & WRITING contributing effectively in online exchanges**
**a Suggested answers**

Get your timing right Be polite Use evidence Show consideration for others' opinions  
 Know when to give up

**b Suggested answers**

- 1 Be polite. → 'I'm sorry, I don't agree.'  
 2 Use evidence. → 'According to some research I read,...'  
 3 Show consideration for others' opinions. → 'It may be true that a lot of young people...'

## 7B It's all an act

### 1 GRAMMAR verbs of the senses

c 1 a 2 a 3 c

d *looks like* + noun  
*looks* + adjective  
*looks as if* + clause

#### Grammar Bank 7B

a 2 G 3 A 4 L 5 K 6 J 7 C 8 E 9 D 10 I 11 H 12 B

b 1 look as if 2 smells 3 sounds like 4 taste like 5 sound as if 6 feels 7 seem 8 feels like  
 9 tastes 10 smells as if

h A historical drama (*The Queen*)  
 B fantasy (*Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*)  
 C comedy (*Burn after Reading*)  
 D horror (*Get Out*)  
 Sts' own answers

#### i Possible answers

1 It sounds as if / like they've just had an argument.  
 2 It sounds as if / like a player has just missed a goal.  
 3 It sounds as if / like the plane has just landed.  
 4 It sounds as if / like they're opening a bag of crisps.  
 5 It sounds as if / like they're brushing their teeth.  
 6 It sounds like a lift.  
 7 It sounds as if / like they're cooking / cutting vegetables.  
 8 It sounds as if / like they're making tea.  
 9 It sounds as if / like they're turning on the computer.  
 10 It sounds like a dog eating its dinner.

### 2 READING & LISTENING understanding instructions

b In a group

d paying attention to details 3 (*What were they wearing?*)  
 showing emotions 4 (*The 'magic' image*)  
 using body language 2 (*Stroking an animal*)

e 1 an animal 2 imagine stroking it 3 mime the action to the rest of the group 4 is the host  
 5 in a circle 6 what everyone is wearing 7 close your eyes 8 you're the host 9 asks questions  
 10 one emotion 11 anger 12 situations that make you feel angry 13 your list  
 14 five situations 15 your final list 16 an image for each situation 17 one new image  
 18 your separate images

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**3 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING the body**

**a** The photos are 'mug shots' and would have been taken when the man was arrested by the police.

- d** **b** 1 eye  
 2 stubble  
 3 wrinkles  
 4 lips  
 5 neck  
 6 cheek  
 7 forehead  
 8 chin  
**c** eye

**Vocabulary Bank The body**
**1 PARTS OF THE BODY AND ORGANS**

**a** 4 ankle 1 calf 2 heel 3 knee 7 elbow 6 fist 9 nails 5 palm 8 wrist 13 bottom 10 chest  
 14 hip 12 thigh 11 waist 15 brain 18 heart 17 kidneys 16 liver 19 lungs

**2 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES**

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

- c** 1 He winked at me to show that he was only joking. eye  
 2 The steak was tough and difficult to chew. teeth  
 3 When we met, we were so happy, we hugged each other. arms  
 4 Don't scratch the mosquito bite. You'll only make it worse. nails  
 5 She waved goodbye sadly to her boyfriend as the train left the station. hand  
 6 These days, men don't always kneel down when they propose marriage. knee  
 7 The teacher frowned when she saw all the mistakes I had made. forehead  
 8 The painting was so strange I stared at it for a long time. eyes  
 9 She got out of bed, and yawned and stretched. mouth / arms  
 10 If you don't know the word for something, just point at what you want. finger

**4 PRONUNCIATION silent consonants**

**b** calf comb kneel palm thumb wrinkles wrist

At the beginning of a word, *kn* is pronounced /n/, and *wr* is pronounced /r/. At the end of a word, *mb* is pronounced /m/.

- d** 1 honest 2 fasten 3 muscle 4 whistle 5 aisle 6 doubt 7 design 8 half 9 whole 10 calm  
 11 climb 12 knock

## 5 READING & SPEAKING understanding the principles of an experiment

**a** The accepted 'best way' is using body language clues such as avoiding eye contact, blushing, fidgeting, and laughing nervously.

The purpose of Ormerod's experiment was to develop a more reliable method of lie detection which relied on people's words, not their body language.

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

**c** 1 T

2 F (They had to prepare their own cover story.)

3 F (The officers randomly selected passengers for questioning.)

4 T

5 F (Only if passengers suddenly began to give much shorter answers, or began to avoid answering directly.)

6 F (The experiment proved that verbal clues are far more effective than body language in helping to identify a liar.)

## 6 WRITING describing a photo

**b** 2 In the centre 3 in front of 4 On the left 5 outside 6 In the background 7 behind 8 opposite

## 6&7 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about...performances

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

b 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 T 5 F

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

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

- a 1 He loves them both.  
2 There's an **audience**. Every single performance is utterly **different**.  
3 The director and editor because they can change the way the scene or the characters appear by the way they edit it (e.g. they can make a sad scene funny or an actor appear to be stupid).  
4 No because when you act in film, you have the cameras right in front of you.
- b 1 He is referring to the audience in a theatre.  
2 He is saying that you can never give the perfect performance as a theatre actor.  
3 The film actor can't do anything, as the editor has all the power.  
4 He is referring to the cameras.

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

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

## 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

1 fantastically 2 hard 3 greater 4 absolutely 5 completely 6 different 7 extraordinarily

### 3 THE CONVERSATION

- a it's impossible to generalize because it depends on the event.
- b 1 Positive. She loves watching big flashy superhero films in the cinema on a Saturday night. She likes the sound effects and music and visuals.  
2 Positive. She likes seeing Shakespeare and modern plays in the theatre. They are magical, a very different experience from the cinema.  
3 Negative. Sitting too high up or having a bad view at the theatre, uncomfortable seats or not enough legroom.  
4 Negative. He noticed that the crowd were watching the big screen because they had a better view rather than looking straight at the pitch.  
5 Negative. They can be noisy, so she can't hear the music and would be better listening to a CD at home.

**Student's Book Answer Key**

**d** 1 really difficult question 2 it's difficult to say 3 don't you 4 let's say 5 you know 6 isn't it

**e** give themselves time to think 1, 2, 4, 5  
check the others agree 3, 6

## 8A Cutting crime

### 1 LISTENING using your knowledge of the world to help you understand formal advice

- c 1 prepared 2 assertive 3 aware 4 Hide 5 against 6 instincts 7 plan 8 trouble
- d 1 Your route  
 2 It makes you appear in control and less vulnerable.  
 3 Call, message, look up information  
 4 Your phone, camera, iPod, jewellery  
 5 It makes it more difficult for thieves on bikes to ride up behind you and snatch your bag.  
 6 A lot of activity, good lighting, CCTV  
 7 Make a plan of what you would do if something went wrong, agree a backup plan, keep an eye on each other during the evening  
 8 Someone might put something into your drink

### Vocabulary Bank Crime and punishment

#### 1 CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

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

#### 2 WHAT HAPPENS TO A CRIMINAL

##### a The crime

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

##### The trial

- 7 Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in **court**.  
 8 They were **accused** of armed robbery and car theft.  
 9 **Witnesses** told the court what they had seen or knew.  
 10 The jury looked at and heard all the **evidence**.  
 11 After two days, the jury reached their **verdict**.  
 12 There was no **proof** that Adam had committed the crime.

## Student's Book Answer Key

- 13 He was **acquitted** and allowed to go free.  
 14 Carl was found **guilty**. His fingerprints were on the gun used in the robbery.  
 15 The judge decided what Carl's **punishment** should be.  
 16 He **sentenced** him to ten years in prison.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING the letter *u*

- c 1 short 2 caught and court 3 /g/

### 4 GRAMMAR the passive (all forms); *have something done*; *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

- a A Story 2 B Story 1 C Story 3
- b 1 being caught 2 landed 3 was spotted 4 snatched 5 was demonstrating 6 was caught 7 had been broken 8 called 9 has been charged
- c 2
- d He always says 'please' and 'thank you' when he orders people to give him money.
- e 1 to be 2 that he is 3 that he has robbed 4 to be polite  
 After *is said* and *is reported...*, use *to* + infinitive.  
 After *it is believed...* and *it is thought...*, use *that* + subject + verb.

### Grammar Bank 8A

- a 1 My phone **has been stolen**.  
 2 My house **is being painted**.  
 3 A meeting **will be held to discuss the problem**.  
 4 If the bomb **hadn't been found, it would have exploded**.  
 5 Miranda thinks she **was followed / was being followed last night**.  
 6 I hate **being woken up when I'm fast asleep**.  
 7 The local police station **is going to be closed**.
- b 1 Tim **had his social media account hacked**.  
 2 Have you ever **had your bag snatched**?  
 3 They **need to have the CCTV checked to make sure that it's working**.  
 4 We **had our photo taken in front of the Colosseum**.  
 5 As a result of the burglary, **they're going to have a safe put in**.
- c 1 The burglar is believed to be a local man.  
 2 It is said that the muggers are very dangerous.  
 3 The robbers are thought to have entered through an open window.  
 4 It is said that the murderer has disappeared.  
 5 The trial is expected to last three weeks.



**Student's Book Answer Key****5 READING understanding truth and lies**

- b** 1 Steve and his sister; Martin said it was him and his dead wife.  
2 Because one showed Steve (having breakfast in a hotel) with long hair, and one that was supposed to have been taken later the same day showed Steve (in a pool) with shorter, darker hair.  
3 Steve had scratched his face; the scammer used it to claim he (Martin) had been in a car accident.
- c** 1 c 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b
- d** 1 thought that 2 trick (vb) 3 said that (even though it wasn't true) 4 fraud 5 make use of (in a dishonest way) 6 give 7 chosen 8 careful

**7 WRITING expressing your opinion**

- a** The writer thinks that, in general, community service is a good thing.
- b** 2 In most cases 3 Firstly 4 For instance 5 whereas 6 Secondly 7 so 8 Finally 9 In addition  
10 In conclusion

## 8B Fake news

### 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING identifying the main events in news stories

- d 1 red grape skins  
 2 Spain (Almeria), he couldn't get anyone in France to become involved  
 3 about €12  
 4 the summer / drinking on the beach or by a swimming pool  
 5 an animal with strange stripes  
 6 he's an artist and he knows what the two animals look like  
 7 zebras usually have a black nose and mouth, and this animal didn't  
 8 the animal was a donkey

### 2 GRAMMAR reporting verbs

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

#### Grammar Bank 8B

- a 1 Jamie insisted on **paying** for the meal.  
 2 Lauren has agreed **to work** late next week.  
 3 I warned Jane **not to wear** those shoes to the park.  
 4 The man admitted **stealing** the woman's handbag.  
 5 The doctor advised Lily **to give up** drinking coffee.  
 6 The boss persuaded Megan **not to leave** the company.  
 7 Freya accused me of **trying / having tried** to steal her phone.  
 8 I apologized to Evie for **not remembering** her birthday.  
 9 Did you manage to convince your parents **to come** tonight instead of tomorrow?  
 10 My neighbour denies **damaging** my car, but...
- b 1 Ryan **suggested going** for a walk.  
 2 The teacher **accused Simon of copying** Anna's exam.  
 3 Sam's neighbour **threatened to call** the police if he had any more parties.  
 4 The children **refused to go** to bed.  
 5 Peter **invited me to have** dinner with him.  
 6 Molly **reminded Jack to phone** the electrician.  
 7 Ricky **promised to never do / never to do** it again.  
 8 Sarah **recommended trying** Giacobazzi's.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- b Sts should have circled offer, order, promise, and threaten.

### 4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING the media

- a 1 sport 2 politics 3 celebrity gossip 4 business
- b 1 leaves 2 is predicted 3 is going to marry 4 separate

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**Vocabulary Bank The media**
**1 THE LANGUAGE OF HEADLINES**

- a 1 D Prime Minister backs his Chancellor in latest scandal  
 2 A Thousands of jobs axed by UK firms  
 3 F Stock market hit by oil fears  
 4 C Astronaut bids to be first man on Mars  
 5 E Ministers clash over new car tax proposal  
 6 H Bayern Munich boss vows to avenge defeat  
 7 B Police quiz witness in murder trial  
 8 G Actress rows with co-star over unfair pay

**2 JOURNALISTS AND PEOPLE IN THE MEDIA**

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

**3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE THE MEDIA**

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

**5 READING using headings to understand the main point of a paragraph**

- a Because he isn't experiencing the real France.
- c 1 sense 2 name 3 addresses 4 date 5 spellings 6 fake 7 images 8 trust
- d **Introduction** For political or personal gain  
 1 Because they don't exist.  
 2 There is no such newspaper.  
 3 It isn't the correct URL for ABC news, just deliberately similar.  
 4 They were actually of another attack in Russia five years earlier.  
 5 Because authentic news sites use editors to check the text is accurate.  
 6 Because the surname is spelled wrong.  
 7 Because these types of images are often used in order to make a fake story more likely to go viral.  
 8 Check that the information appears on other, reputable news sites.
- e 1 exaggerated, misleading, improbable, doctored  
 2 legitimate, reliable, trustworthy

**6 VIDEO LISTENING**

- a** 1 live Twitter feeds 2 Facebook 3 the Boston newsletter 4 the telegraph line  
5 radio and television 6 cable TV
- b** 1 In Washington, DC; 30,000  
2 He was believed to be one of the most dangerous pirates at the time; 1718  
3 On horseback; the roads were bad, so it was very difficult to send news over long distances.  
4 By telegraph line  
5 They were very biased because journalists represented their own side in the war and reports were usually censored by the army or the government.  
6 The inventions of radio and television  
7 The plane landing on New York's Hudson River

## 7&8 Revise and Check

### GRAMMAR

1 must have left 2 should have told 3 might have got 4 can't have been 5 as if 6 tastes like  
 7 smells awful 8 was being repaired 9 never be found 10 to be 11 is said  
 12 the shower fixed 13 to talk 14 killing her husband 15 apologized for being

### VOCABULARY

a 1 remind 2 matter 3 stole 4 raise 5 argue 6 refuses

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

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

d 1 critic 2 biased 3 censored 4 newsreader 5 accurate

### PRONUNCIATION

a 1 elbow /əʊ/ 2 honest (the h is silent) 3 journalist /ɜ:/ 4 shoulder /əʊ/ 5 jury /ʊə/

b 1 realize 2 blackmail 3 vandalism 4 commentator 5 objective

### CAN YOU understand this text?

a A web sleuth is a citizen-detective who investigates crimes by going online.

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

### CAN YOU understand these people?

1 a 2 c 3 b 4 a

## 9A Good business?

### 1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

- b** Because Red Bull doesn't actually give you real wings. Possibly for the money, or the publicity, or he was really naive.
- c** 2 claims 3 brands 4 was sued 5 misleading 6 consumers 7 advertising campaigns 8 publicity 9 slogan

### 2 LISTENING understanding explanations

- a** 1 free Bluetooth speaker 2 only a few 3 Everybody's using 4 You too 5 independent study 6 Trust me
- b** 1 The word free makes us want it.  
Its price is really included in the magazine subscription.
- 2 We want to be among the lucky few who have the products.  
It's not really true that there are only a few remaining; companies can always produce more.
- 3 We think everybody can't be wrong.  
Not everybody is using it, and even if they are, everybody can be wrong.
- 4 We want to look fabulous.  
We can't look like the person in the photo, because he / she is a model and the photo has been airbrushed.
- 5 It sounds like an official recommendation.  
The company probably paid for the study.
- 6 It must be fantastic / really work if a doctor or celebrity recommends it.  
It's probably not true. The 'doctor' may be an actor.

### 3 GRAMMAR clauses of contrast and purpose

- b** 1 F 2 E 3 D 4 C 5 G 6 A 7 B  
3 So as to 4 so that 5 in order to 6 for

#### Grammar Bank 9A

- a** 1 despite 2 even 3 to 4 as 5 order 6 spite 7 that 8 although / though 9 for 10 though
- b** 1 ...we wouldn't / didn't have to spend too much money on accommodation.  
2 ...she earns a fortune, she drives a very old car.  
3 ...the sad ending. / the ending being sad. / the fact that the ending was sad.  
4 ...the weather conditions were terrible.  
5 ...not to offend her.  
6 ...to allow the president's car through safely.
- d** Some possible answers
- 1 ...children don't see them.  
2 ...the new product didn't sell very well.  
3 ...young people still buy them.  
4 ...experience life in a big city.  
5 ...not being very good at his job.  
6 ...it wasn't true.  
7 ...get a refund.

8 ...a meeting.

#### 4 READING dealing with an authentic text

- b** They are all things where the main product, e.g. the machine, is quite cheap, but the things you buy to use with them, e.g. games, coffee pods, printer ink, blades, are very expensive.
- c**
- 1 T (*The United Company will make all of life's necessities as cost-effectively as possible.*)
  - 2 F (*The book's author had a vision that has ended up shaping the economy. But...it wasn't this particular vision. No, it was another idea, which he had a year later.*)
  - 3 T (*If you've ever bought replacement cartridges for an inkjet printer, you are likely to have been annoyed...that they cost almost as much as you paid for the printer itself...But how can it possibly cost almost as much to supply a bit of ink in tiny plastic pots? The answer, of course, is that it doesn't.*)
  - 4 T (*It's also known as the razor-and-blades model...suck people in with an attractively priced razor, then repeatedly fleece them for extortionately priced replacement blades.*)
  - 5 F (*...initially, he made both parts expensive.*)
  - 6 F (*Consider the PlayStation 4. Whenever Sony sells one, it loses money...But that's okay, because Sony coins it in whenever a PlayStation 4 owner buys a game.*)
- d**
- 1 They are patent-protecting them or changing the technology so that other company's disposable products don't work with them.
  - 2 Because, especially with digital products, it costs a lot to change to another platform, and takes time to learn how to use it. People also stay because of brand loyalty.
  - 3 King Camp Gillette might have thought that the razor-and-blades model is not at all like his original business vision of 1894.

**e** 1 c 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 a 7 c

#### 5 VOCABULARY business

**a** manufacture

##### Vocabulary Bank Business

##### 1 VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

- a**
- 1 Apple products are easy to market because people are immediately attracted to the stylish designs.
  - 2 In nineteen eighty-nine, Pepsi-Cola **launched** a new product called Pepsi A.M., which was aimed at the 'breakfast cola drinker'. It was an immediate flop.
  - 3 The Spanish airline Iberia **merged** with British Airways in twenty eleven and became one of the world's biggest airline groups.
  - 4 Although GAP stands for Genuine American Product, most of its clothes are **manufactured** in Asia.
  - 5 Prosciutto is a kind of Italian ham. Two of the best-known kinds are San Daniele and Parma, which are **produced** in the Friuli and Emilia regions of Italy, and are **exported** all over the world.
  - 6 When BMW **took over** Mini, the smaller company became part of the larger organization.
  - 7 The supermarket chain Tesco **became** the market leader in nineteen ninety-five and is still the UK's biggest-selling chain.
  - 8 The first Zara store was opened in La Coruña in Spain in nineteen seventy-five, where its head office still is today. The company started to **expand** into new markets in nineteen eighty-eight, and it now has branches in ninety-six countries.
  - 9 Many banks are now offering loans to people who want to **set up** a new small business.

## Student's Book Answer Key

**10** The cost of living in Iceland is so high because so many food products have to be **imported**.

**11** During a boom period, the economy **grows** quickly and living standards improve.

**12** During a recession, many companies **close down** and living standards **drop**.

**ba new product** /ə nju: 'prɒdʌkt/ = a thing that is grown or produced, usually for sale, for the first time

**flop** /flɒp/ = sth that is not successful the market leader /də mɑ:kɪt 'li:də/ = the company that sells the largest quantity of a particular kind of product

**chain** /tʃeɪn/ = a group of shops, hotels, etc. owned by the same person or company

**head office** /hed 'ɒfɪs/ = the main office of a company

**branches** /brɑ:ntʃɪz/ = offices or shops that are part of a larger organization, e.g. a bank

**a small business** /ə smɔ:l 'bɪznəs/ = not doing business on a very large scale

**a boom** /ə bu:m/ = a sudden increase in trade and economic activity; a period of wealth and success

**a recession** /ə ri'seʃn/ = a difficult time for the economy of a country, when there is less trade and industrial activity than usual and more people are unemployed

**d** do business, do a job, do market research, do well, do badly make a deal, make a decision, make a loss, make money, make somebody redundant

## 2 IDIOMS WITH BUSINESS

**a 1** F I think we've been through everything on today's agenda. Now, is there any other business?

**2** D Now that so many people book their holidays and travel online, many travel agencies have gone out of business.

**3** C Let's get down to business right away – we'll have a break after an hour or so.

**4** E She looks very determined – like a woman who means business.

**5** B A What are you doing?

B I'm sorry, but it's none of your business.

**6** H A Is he your new boyfriend?

B Mind your own business!

**7** A He arranged to meet his ex-girlfriend because they had some unfinished business.

**8** G Why are you taking your tennis racket on a work trip? It's never a good idea to mix business with pleasure.

## 6 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING changing stress on nouns and verbs

**a 1** export **2** export **3** increased **4** increase **5** progressing **6** progress **7** produced **8** produce

**a)** verb – the second syllable is stressed

**b)** noun – the first syllable is stressed



## 9B Super cities

### 1 READING

- b** 1 *Order and variety* = well-organized, but not all the same  
 2 *Visible life* = seeing people in the streets  
 3 *Compactness* = limited size  
 4 *Orientation and mystery* = easy to find your way around, but with areas where you can wander and get a bit lost  
 5 *Scale* = relative size of buildings should be five floors  
 6 *Local colour* = having its own personality and using local materials

### 2 LISTENING & SPEAKING understanding place names

- a** 1 Venice 2 Curitiba 3 Bruges 4 Edinburgh 5 Kyoto
- c** 1 A vaporetto on the Grand Canal in Venice. It's something to do. It's cheaper than going on a gondola.  
 2 The Wire Opera House. It's something to see. It's in the middle of an artificial lake in a park. It's made from steel tubes.  
 3 Having coffee and chocolates in the market square in Bruges. It's something to do. Most of the shops there sell chocolate. It's really beautiful.  
 4 The Scotsman Steps in Edinburgh. It's something to see. It's an artwork called 1059. It's a marble staircase, and each step is a different colour.  
 5 A ryokan in Kyoto. It's something to do. It's a traditional Japanese guesthouse. You sleep on tatami matting and have rice, eggs, fish, and seaweed for breakfast.
- d** 1 Piazza San Marco, the Rialto Bridge, just wander without a map  
 2 Go for a walk in the Bosque Alemão, visit the environmental university  
 3 Two beautiful churches, just walk or cycle around the city, feed the swans in the canal  
 4 Walk along the River Leith, from the port to the city, or the other direction  
 5 Visit the Kinkaku-ji temple, with its golden pavilion  
**Speaker 1** Orientation and mystery  
**Speaker 2** Scale  
**Speaker 3** Compactness

### 3 GRAMMAR uncountable and plural nouns

- a** 1 advice 2 some bad weather 3 accommodation is 4 too much luggage 5 the outskirts are 6 the staff were

#### Grammar Bank 9B

- a** 1 is 2 ✓ 3 look 4 ✓ (depending on whether you're thinking of them as individuals or as a team) 5 ✓ 6 a piece of paper 7 some 8 some 9 progress 10 an
- b** 1 ✗ We had beautiful weather  
 2 ✗ some lovely furniture  
 3 ✓  
 4 ✗ a pair of scissors  
 5 ✓✓  
 6 ✗ some new trousers / a new pair of trousers  
 7 ✓

**Student's Book Answer Key**

- 8 ✗ The homework was  
 9 ✓  
 10 ✗ The police are sure

**4 READING & SPEAKING identifying advantages and disadvantages**

- b** 1 Hi-tech services, e.g. the recycling of rubbish; many parks; eco-friendly, e.g. state of the art water recycling  
 2 It isn't a vibrant community. It isn't yet car-free.  
 3 Too wide roads, spread out across a wide area, not enough public transport, not enough residents to bring the city alive
- c** 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 b

**5 VOCABULARY word building: prefixes and suffixes**

- a** 1 a) mega b) eco  
 2 abundance coldness connection convenience development expectation modernism  
 neighbourhood pollution silence

**Vocabulary Bank Word building**
**1 PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES WHICH ADD MEANING**

- a** 1 G Mumbai is a very overcrowded city.  
 2 C Tokyo was one of the first megacities.  
 3 D This part of the city is very poor and underdeveloped.  
 4 B London is a very multicultural city, with many different races and religions.  
 5 J The quickest way to get around New York is on the subway.  
 6 H Many people in Montreal, Canada, are bilingual – they speak English and French.  
 7 E If you want to avoid the traffic jams in Bangkok, get the monorail.  
 8 F The autopilot was switched on after the plane had taken off.  
 9 A Vandalism, especially breaking public property, is very antisocial behaviour.  
 10 K I misunderstood the directions that man gave me, and now I'm completely lost.  
 11 I He's doing a postgraduate degree in aeronautical engineering.
- c** 1 D There are a lot of homeless people in this city. The situation is hopeless.  
 2 A Be careful how you drive! The instructions were very useful.  
 3 C The police usually wear bullet-proof vests. My watch is waterproof.  
 4 B Their new laptops are completely unbreakable. I don't think the tap water here is drinkable.

**2 NOUNS FORMED WITH SUFFIXES**

- a** accommodation, intention, reduction  
 employment, entertainment, excitement, government, improvement  
 friendliness, loneliness, ugliness, weakness  
 absence, distance, ignorance, violence  
 alcoholism, racism, vandalism  
 brotherhood, childhood

**Student's Book Answer Key****3 NOUNS WHICH ARE DIFFERENT WORDS**

- a 1** lose, loss
- 2** die, death
- 3** succeed, success
- 4** think, thought
- 5** believe, belief
- 6** hot, heat
- 7** strong, strength
- 8** hungry, hunger
- 9** high, height
- 10** wide, width

**7 WRITING a report**

- a** Information about Milton Keynes, including history, features, facilities, and what it's like to live there
- b** **1** History **2** Present day **3** Activities **4** Culture
- c** **Sts should tick:**
  - what the town planners wanted to achieve
  - the size of the town
  - the layout of the town
  - transport connections
  - things to do
- d** the new town of Milton Keynes has been a success

## 8&9 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH Talking about...advertising

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 1

- b** 1 His father's brother / His uncle and his father  
 2 In 1984  
 3 Talk when the commercials were on  
 4 Because they get into your head and you can't get them out, and you sometimes hear them several times a day.  
 5 Animated cartoons advertising cereal for children  
 6 Willie trips over a rock every day, so one day Wilhelmina tells him to move it. When he says he can't, as it is too big, she says she will do it. Willie says she isn't strong enough, but he is wrong – Wilhelmina eats H.O. Farina, so she is strong.

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 2

- a** 1 1 impact 2 communication 3 persuasion  
 2 Attention, Interest, Desire, Action  
 3 getting impact, (giant) fan  
 4 incredibly important

### 1 THE INTERVIEW Part 3

- a** 1 remain important  
 2 only well-made adverts  
 3 because they make people feel good about themselves  
 4 innovative  
 5 honest and clear

### 2 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- a** 1 ear 2 head 3 word 4 perk 5 day 6 audience 7 false

### 3 THE CONVERSATION

- a** They conclude that everybody is influenced by advertising campaigns whether they want to be or not.
- b** 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F
- d** 1 we all know 2 really don't really 3 starting to become 4 I have, I have 5 I think  
 a) give themselves time to think 4, 5  
 b) make something clearer 1, 2, 3

## 10A Science fact, science-fiction

### 1 SPEAKING & LISTENING understanding scientific explanations

- b** **reflect** /rɪ'flekt/ = throw back light (or heat, sound, etc.) from a surface  
**scatter** /'skætə/ = throw or drop things in different directions so that they cover an area of ground  
**dissolve** /dɪ'zɒlv/ = mix with a liquid and become part of it  
**rotate** /rəʊ'teɪt/ = move or turn around a central fixed point  
**moist** /mɔɪst/ = slightly wet  
**gas** /gæs/ = any substance like air that is neither a solid nor a liquid, for example hydrogen and oxygen  
**particle** /'pɑːtɪkl/ = a very small piece of sth  
**water vapour** /'wɔːtə 'veɪpə/ = a mass of very small drops of water in the air  
**gravity** /'gravəti/ = the force that attracts objects in space towards each other, and that on the Earth pulls them towards the centre of the planet, so that things fall to the ground when they are dropped
- d** 1 B 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 A 6 A 7 B 8 A
- e** 1 Our eyes are more sensitive to blue than to violet.  
 2 It causes it to evaporate.  
 3 12  
 4 The adjustment adds six hours rather than the exact difference.  
 5 It stops the activity that detects changes.  
 6 It protects the outer part of your eye.  
 7 It makes the drops of water start to stick to things like dust.  
 8 It creates a strong gravitational pull.

### 2 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION science; stress in word families

- c** 1 science, scientist, scientific  
 2 physics, physicist, physical  
 3 chemistry, chemist, chemical  
 4 biology, biologist, biological  
 5 astronomy, astronomer, astronomical  
 6 genetics, geneticist, genetic  
 7 botany, botanist, botanical  
 8 zoology, zoologist, zoological  
**physics, physicist, physical**  
**chemistry, chemist, chemical**  
 biology, biologist, biological  
 astronomy, astronomer, astronomical  
 genetics, geneticist, genetic  
 botany, botanist, botanical  
 zoology, zoologist, zoological  
 The adjectives from *science*, *biology*, *astronomy*, *botany*, and *zoology* have the stress on a different syllable from the base word.

## Student's Book Answer Key

- e** **genetically modified** = having had its genetic structure changed artificially, so that it will produce more fruit or not be affected by disease  
**botanical gardens** = a park where plants, trees, and flowers are grown for scientific study  
**chemical reaction** = a chemical change produced by two or more substances acting on each other  
**human biology** = the scientific study of man  
**physical energy** = the ability to put effort and enthusiasm into an activity, work, etc.  
**astronomically expensive** = extremely expensive

- g** 1 laboratory 2 discovery 3 theory 4 drugs, tests 5 research, side effects 6 guinea pigs  
 7 clone  
 1 carry 4 pharmaceutical company 6 volunteer, clinical trials

## 4 READING understanding the language of speculation

**c**

quite likely	not very likely, but possible	extremely unlikely
plausible	could in theory	a long way from
a real possibility	might be possible	faces extreme obstacles
	quite a way off	only speculative
	might be achievable	far-fetched
	not totally implausible	

## 5 GRAMMAR quantifiers: *all, every, both, etc.*

- a** 1 all 2 All the 3 everything 4 No 5 Both 6 Neither

### Grammar Bank 10A

- a** 1 Most of 2 Everything 3 Most 4 every 5 any 6 None 7 Anybody 8 neither 9 no

- b** 1 ✗ Both the kitchen and the bathroom need cleaning.  
 2 ✗ The food wasn't cheap or tasty. / The food was neither cheap nor tasty.  
 3 ✓  
 4 ✗ My sister and I were both late for school.  
 5 ✗ It's either Jane's or Karen's birthday today.  
 6 ✓  
 7 ✗ Neither of my best friends called to see how I was.  
 8 ✗ We can either walk or take the bus.  
 9 ✓  
 10 ✓

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

## 10B Free speech

### 1 GRAMMAR articles

- a** Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon in 1969 (on 20 July).
- b** small, man, mankind  
**1** *a step* = the act of lifting your foot and putting it down in order to walk or move somewhere  
*a leap* = a long or high jump; a sudden large change or increase in sth  
**2** *mankind* = all humans, thought about as one large group; the human race
- c** The controversy is whether he said 'one small step for man' or 'one small step for a man'. The version without a doesn't really make sense.  
 'One small step for a man' means one small step for an individual human being.  
 'One small step for man' means one small step for all men, i.e. the human race (which is the same as mankind).  
 New technology proved him right.
- d** **1** During the time (nearly seven hours) between landing on the moon and actually stepping out of the capsule onto the moon  
**2** He says he wrote That's one small step for a man...  
**3** Because that sentence means 'one small step for people in general, one giant leap for people in general'.  
**4** He thought he said, 'one small step for a man...'.  
**5** He is an Australian computer expert who used very hi-tech sound techniques to analyse Armstrong's sentence. He discovered that, in fact, Armstrong did say a man, but he said it so quickly that you can only hear it with special sound equipment.  
**6** He felt relieved.

### Grammar Bank 10B

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

**g**

Sts A	Sts B
1 The, the, the	1 The, the, –
2 –, the	2 The, the, the
3 The, the, –	3 The, the, the
4 –, the	4 The, the, –
5 The, the, –	5 The, –

## Student's Book Answer Key

6 –, –	6 The, the, –, –
7 –, –	7 –, the, the
8 –, –, –	8 –, –

## 2 READING understanding context

- a** 1 a short phrase or sentence taken from a longer speech, especially a speech made by a politician, that is considered to be particularly effective or appropriate  
 2 the ability to speak easily and to persuade other people with your words  
 3 a person who makes formal speeches in public or is good at public speaking  
 4 the ability to say or write things that are both clever and amusing
- c** **A** Elizabeth I **B** Abraham Lincoln **C** Emmeline Pankhurst **D** Winston Churchill **E** John F Kennedy **F** Martin Luther King **G** Nelson Mandela **H** Barack Obama
- d** 1 Elizabeth I, **A** 2 Abraham Lincoln, **B** 3 Emmeline Pankhurst, **C** 4 Nelson Mandela, **G**  
**H** Barack Obama during his presidential campaign in 2008  
**D** Winston Churchill after the D-Day landings in 1941  
**E** John F Kennedy at his inaugural address in 1961  
**F** Martin Luther King at the end of a march against racial discrimination in 1963
- e** 1 AL 2 NM 3 QE 4 AL 5 QE 6 EP 7 NM 8 EP

## 3 LISTENING & SPEAKING identifying dos and don'ts

- b** That you shouldn't use too many slides when doing a PowerPoint presentation.
- c** 1 yourself 2 type out your talk 3 eye contact 4 Rehearse, rehearse, rehearse 5 sound bites 6 other speakers
- d**

	<b>Dos</b>	<b>Don'ts</b>
<b>Tip 1</b>	Do what you feel comfortable with.	Don't continually walk up and down.
<b>Tip 2</b>	Do keep it short. Do remember the 10–20–30 rule.	–
<b>Tip 3</b>	Do occasionally scan from side to side and front to back.	Don't spend the whole time looking at your slides or notes.
<b>Tip 4</b>	Do use a mirror or video yourself.	–
<b>Tip 5</b>	Do write down anything you hear. Do make sure a story has a beginning, middle, and end.	Don't make it too long.
<b>Tip 6</b>	Do use online resources. Do listen to people when you're out and about.	–

- e** She agrees with Lynne's Tip 1, 'Be yourself'.

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



**Student's Book Answer Key**
**4 VOCABULARY collocation: word pairs**

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

f 1 bits and pieces 2 now and again 3 wait and see 4 safe and sound 5 by and large 6 law and order 7 sick and tired 8 touch and go

**5 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING pausing and sentence stress**

a Good afternoon everyone / and thank you for coming. / I'm going to talk to you today about one of my hobbies, / baking. / I've loved baking since I was a child. / My grandmother taught me to make simple biscuits and cakes / and later, / when I was a teenager, / I watched a lot of TV programmes and online videos / to learn how to make more complicated ones. / What I like about baking / is that it's very creative / and it makes other people happy.

**6 VIDEO LISTENING**

- a Sandie criticised Louise for playing with her feet and crossing her legs.  
 Sandie said Louise should slow down, be confident, relax, and use her voice.  
 Sandie said Louise had slowed down, was clear, and an effective communicator.
- b 1 public speaking 2 clearly, confidently 3 London, 1904 4 same skills 5 think, breathe, speak  
 6 interesting feedback 7 body language 8 make, impact 9 positive note 10 grow, confidence

**Student's Book Answer Key**
**9&10 Revise and Check**
**GRAMMAR**

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

**VOCABULARY**

a 1 genetic 2 scientific 3 neighbourhood 4 loneliness 5 death

b 1 overpopulated 2 mispronounced 3 multinational 4 autobiography 5 underpaid

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

d 1 quiet 2 sound 3 later 4 order 5 never

**PRONUNCIATION**

a 1 branch /ɑː/ 2 government /ʌ/ 3 research /ɜː/ 4 decision /z/ 5 though /d/

b 1 biological 2 physicist 3 multicultural 4 increase 5 manufacture

**CAN YOU understand this text?**

a Because he considered it the best he'd ever heard and because it became iconic and recognizably his own.

b 1 a 2 c 3 b 4 c

**CAN YOU understand these people?**

1 c 2 b 3 c 4 b