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LEAD-IN

PARTS OF SPEECH

- 1B**
 a) 8 b) 14 c) 7 d) 10 e) 12 f) 2 g) 3 h) 11 i) 1 j) 9
 k) 6 l) 5 m) 13 n) 4

VERB PATTERNS

- 2A**
 1 I can't stand *working* with music on.
 2 I learnt *to drive* last year.
 3 I want *the teacher to correct* everything I say.
 4 I'd rather ~~to~~ eat out than at home.
 5 I'd like *to travel* abroad this year.
 6 I enjoy *being* alone.
 7 I like it when the teacher tells *me/us* to repeat words.
 8 I'd better ~~to~~ spend more time studying or I'll never make progress in English.

- B**
 1 verb + gerund 1 and 6
 2 verb + infinitive 4 and 8
 3 verb + infinitive with *to* 2 and 5
 4 verb + object + infinitive with *to* 3 and 7

PRONUNCIATION

- 3B**
 1 minutes, system 2 extremely, reach 3 completely, future
 4 guarantee, absolutely 5 public, thorough 6 push, took

C
Suggested answer: If Ss know phonemic symbols and use a dictionary, they'll know how to pronounce a word without having to hear it.

COLLOCATIONS

- 4A**
 do a problem; make the housework; take a noise; have care;
 give fun

1.1 TIME FOR A CHAT

SPEAKING

- 1B**
 1 The conversations are about unusual topics, you speak to a number of different partners and you can eat mixed mezé at the same time.

LISTENING

- 2A**
Conversation 1:
 What three questions would you ask a potential flatmate?
Conversation 2:
 Which three adjectives might people use to describe you?

- B**
 1 F She would like someone who's quite sociable (not antisocial) but not too sociable (gives you privacy). A balance.
 2 F She's not a morning person.
 3 T
 4 F She wouldn't ask a flatmate about their salary.
 5 T
 6 F He likes doing unplanned things.
 7 F He works for a web design company.
 8 T He agrees with the adjectives although he prefers 'non-judgemental' to 'creative'.

C

Conversation 1:

antisocial: She gives the example of someone who goes straight up to their room when they come home and stays there.

tidy: She gives the example of someone who isn't tidy: they never do the washing-up, leave their stuff lying around and don't do their fair share of the housework.

reliable with money: She gives the example of someone who never pays the electricity bill on time – keeps promising to pay it but never does.

Conversation 2

creative: People say he's good at coming up with new ideas.

adventurous: He gives the example of going for a midnight swim with friends without planning it in advance.

non-judgemental: He says he tries not to make up his mind about people until he gets to know them.

VOCABULARY PERSONALITY

3A

- 1 keep yourself to yourself
- 2 a people person
- 3 a morning person
- 4 witty
- 5 spontaneous
- 6 a good laugh
- 7 down-to-earth
- 8 a computer geek

▷ **VOCABULARYBANK** p148 Personality adjectives

- A 1 sympathetic 2 cautious 3 naive 4 genuine
5 outgoing 6 mean 7 flexible 8 eccentric
9 trustworthy 10 moody
B A eccentric/outgoing B sympathetic C moody

GRAMMAR DIRECT AND INDIRECT QUESTIONS

4A

- 1 Who cleans
- 2 how much you
- 3 as
- 4 what you do
- 5 if you
- 6 do you mean

B

- a) 6 b) 2, 4, 5 c) 1 d) 3

C

- 1 personal, polite 2 the same as 3 don't use 4 isn't

5B

- 1 why you are studying English
 - 2 how long you plan to study
 - 3 what you do in the evenings
 - 4 if/whether you have a full-time job
 - 5 which countries you've visited
 - 6 where you got that watch
 - 7 if/whether there's a good café anywhere near here
 - 8 if/whether you'd like to come for a coffee
- Do you mind me asking ... ? is best for asking a very personal question.

6A

- 1 Can you tell me why you're studying English?
- 2 Do you have any idea how long you plan to study?
- 3 Can I ask what you do in the evenings?
- 4 Do you mind me asking if you have a full-time job?
- 5 I'd be interested to know which countries you've visited.
- 6 Could you tell me where you got that watch?
- 7 Do you know if there's a good café anywhere near here?
- 8 I was wondering if you'd like to come for a coffee.

▷ **LANGUAGEBANK 1.1** p128–129

- A 1 Where have you been?
2 Who were you with?
3 What was the meeting like?
4 Do you know what time it is now?
5 Can I ask why you didn't phone?
6 Do you have any idea how worried I was/I've been?
- B 1 Do you know if they accept credit cards here?
2 Do you mind me asking how you became a model?
3 Do you have any idea where I can get a coffee at this time?
4 Would you mind telling me when the computer becomes available?
5 Can I ask if you're planning to get married?
6 I was wondering where you bought that briefcase.
- C 1 come 2 to 3 with 4 much 5 time 6 not

WRITING AN ADVICE FORUM MESSAGE; LEARN TO EDIT FOR ACCURACY

9C

- 1 I know exactly how you feel ...
- 2 I know a really great idea which has really helped me ... and the whole of the second paragraph
- 3 No examples in the messages
- 4 Hope that helps. Good luck!

10A

- 2, 4

B

- 1 do some research
- 2 on the internet
- 3 you can find
- 4 aren't
- 5 practice (Br E spelling)
- 6 meeting new people very much
- 7 good luck (for the future)

1.2 TRY SOMETHING NEW

VOCABULARY FEELINGS

1B

- 1 B 2 C 3 A 4 D

C

Comment 1: scared out of my wits; relieved
 Comment 2: made my stomach turn; awkward; impressed
 Comment 3: fascinated; over the moon
 Comment 4: shaking like a leaf; frustrated; wished the earth would swallow me up
 Positive: relieved, impressed, fascinated, over the moon

D

- 1 frustrated
- 2 wished the earth would swallow me up
- 3 over the moon
- 4 made my stomach turn
- 5 relieved
- 6 fascinated
- 7 shaking like a leaf
- 8 scared out of my wits
- 9 impressed
- 10 awkward

E

- 1 frustrated
- 2 wished the earth would swallow me up
- 3 over the moon
- 4 made my stomach turn
- 5 relieved
- 6 fascinated
- 7 shaking like a leaf
- 8 scared out of my wits
- 9 impressed
- 10 awkward

2A

- 1 **A** frustrating **B** embarrassed – adjectives ending *-ed* refer to how a person feels; adjectives ending *-ing* refer to the thing/person that causes the feeling.
- 2 **A** totally **B** very – *interested* is a gradable adjective and can be used with the modifier *very* but cannot be used with *totally*; *fascinating* is an ungradable/extreme adjective and cannot be used with *very*. It needs a stronger modifier such as *totally* or *absolutely*. *Really* can be used with both gradable and ungradable adjectives.
- 3 **A** absolutely **B** very – *relieved* is gradable and *over the moon* is ungradable/extreme, so the same rules apply here as in the previous item.

B

completely, utterly

READING

5B

- 1 outside your comfort zone
- 2 how you get on
- 3 had more time on (my) hands
- 4 digging into
- 5 made much more of an effort to
- 6 carry on

GRAMMAR PRESENT PERFECT

6A

- 1 've never done
- 2 've just finished
- 3 've learnt
- 4 've done

B

Rule 1 = sentences 1, 3
 Rule 2 = sentence 2
 Rule 3 = sentence 4

7A

up to now PP
 so far PP
 this time last week PS
 recently PP
 this morning B (PP if it is still the morning when you are speaking or PS if it is now the afternoon and you are looking back at a finished period, i.e. the morning)
 over the last fortnight PP
 not + yet PP
 still + not PP
 for several years B

B

See Ex 7C.

C

- 1 Have you tried it before?
- 2 I've thought about it a lot.
- 3 Has he seen my last email?
- 4 She's changed her address.
- 5 My kids have gone out.
- 6 Has she phoned anyone yet?

▶ **LANGUAGEBANK 1.2** p128–129

- A** 1 haven't written 2 was 3 haven't seen 4 has been
 5 took 6 arrived 7 checked 8 saw 9 've stayed
 10 was 11 decided 12 forgot 13 got 14 called
 15 've been/gone 16 has handed
- B** 1 before 2 this morning 3 Until I took this course
 4 for 5 So far 6 until 7 since 8 this month 9 yet
 10 this time last week

8A

- 1 've always been
- 2 learnt
- 3 've just got
- 4 gave
- 5 've played
- 6 haven't tried
- 7 've never bought
- 8 've lived
- 9 has been/gone
- 10 still haven't done

VOCABULARY PLUS WORD BUILDING: NOUNS

10B

- 1 -ion: frustration, fascination
- 2 -ment: embarrassment, disappointment, amusement
- 3 -ity/-ety: creativity, anxiety, spontaneity
- 4 -ness: awkwardness, nervousness
- 5 other: anger, worry

C

- 1 frustration, fascination
- 2 embarrassment, disappointment, amusement
- 3 creativity, anxiety, spontaneity
- 4 awkwardness, nervousness
- 5 anger, worry

D

- 1 -ion, -ity/-ety – the stress is on the syllable before the suffix.
- 2 -ment, -ness – the stress is on the same syllable as in the adjective.

11A

- 1 spontaneity 2 frustrations 3 awkward 4 amusement
- 5 disappointed 6 anger 7 nervousness 8 anxiety

▶ **VOCABULARYBANK** p148 Word building

- A** identify, appreciate; argue, develop; exist, defend; sign, please
- B** -tion/-ation: contribution, preparation, donation, reaction, prevention
 -ment: involvement, treatment
 -ence: interference, preference, reference
 -ure: failure, mixture
- C** 1 signature 2 appreciation 3 defence 4 pleasure
 5 contributions 6 preference 7 identification
 8 arguments 9 reference 10 development

1.3 I'D LIKE TO ENQUIRE

VOCABULARY ADVERTS

1C

- 1 two-for-one deal
- 2 free trial
- 3 non-refundable deposit
- 4 negotiable
- 5 sign up for
- 6 limited enrolment
- 7 fill in your details

D

Suggested answers:

restaurant: two-for-one deal
 cookery course: two-for-one deal, free trial, non-refundable deposit, sign up for, limited enrolment, fill in your details
 buying a used car: negotiable, non-refundable deposit
 hotel booking: two-for-one deal, non-refundable deposit, fill in your details

FUNCTION POLITE ENQUIRIES

2A

- 1 The English Language College
- 2 She wants to change from a general English course (which she booked online) to a business English course.
- 3 Yes, the receptionist agrees to hold a place open for her until the caller can come in to the school to do the level test.
- 4 Yes, she does.

B

- 1 'd, enquire
- 2 was, if, would, possible, me
- 3 you, me
- 4 there, chance
- 5 mind, asking
- 6 grateful, could
- 7 putting
- 8 Could, when

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 1.3 p128–129

- A:** Yourpick.net. My name's Dave. How can I help you?
B: Hi, I'm phoning to find out about a DVD I ordered. The reference number is 3714.
A: OK. Is there a problem?
B: Yes, it hasn't arrived yet and I ordered it a month ago. Could you tell me when I can expect it?
A: Bear with me a moment. I'm afraid we have no information about the arrival date.
B: And you don't know when it will be in?
A: It's coming from the USA so I'm afraid not. Do you want to cancel?
B: No, but I'd be grateful if you could look into it.
A: No problem at all.
B: And would there be any chance of phoning me when it arrives?
A: Sure ... let me just check if we have your phone number ...

3A

- 1 Could you tell me where you're located?
- 2 I was wondering if/whether I can use your two-for-one deal more than once.
- 3 I'd like to know if/whether my dog can come with me.
- 4 Would you mind telling me about the other people living there?
- 5 Do you mind me asking how many other people have inquired?
- 6 I'd be grateful if you could explain how the free trial works.

B

Suggested answers:

- Situation A: 1, 3, 4, 5
 Situation B: 1, 5
 Situation C: 1, 6
 Situation D: 2, 3, 6

LEARN TO MANAGE ENQUIRIES

4B

- 1 R
- 2 R
- 3 C
- 4 C
- 5 R
- 6 C

C

- 1 Sorry to be difficult, it's just that ...; I've got one more question, if I'm not keeping you.
- 2 Bear with me a minute.

1.4 GREAT EXPERIENCES

DVD PREVIEW

2A

BBC viewers

B

- A observing rare and exotic animals in their natural habitat
- B husky dog sledding
- C travelling a historic route by train, car or jet plane
- D wing-walking
- E bungee jumping
- F observing rare and exotic animals in their natural habitat

DVD VIEW

3B

The speakers in the video use the following adjectives:
 husky sledding – beautiful, fantastic, silent, incredible, exhilarating
 wing-walking – wonderful, amazing
 Route 66 – legendary, incredible, famous, wonderful
 bungee jumping – awesome, fun
 swimming with dolphins – magical, incredible, amazing, fantastic, wonderful
 Photo A is not in the DVD.

C

- 1 F People say they love the silence, the sound of the snow and the dogs.
- 2 T '... having the dogs work for you and feeling in (or out of) control is definitely where it's at.'
- 3 F '... pilots would strap their poor girlfriends to the outside of their planes ...'
- 4 F '... it's really hard to do the waving.'
- 5 F It runs to Los Angeles.
- 6 T '... great fun.'
- 7 T '... their legendary curiosity and playfulness have enchanted us for generations.'
- 8 F 'They're so gentle ...', '... so responsive ...', '... so huge and so powerful and yet so playful ...'

D

- 1 take 2 where 3 take 4 thing 5 whatever 6 yet

speakout a recommendation

4B

- 1 skydiving
- 2 before: scared (it was scary); while: he felt sick because he was spinning so fast – but also he was laughing because it was so much fun; after: he doesn't say.

C

I'm (not) the kind of person who likes ...;
 It's one of the [best/most challenging] experiences I've ever had.;
 The thing I'll remember most is [the feeling of .../the moment when ...].;
 It's an activity I'd like to recommend to all my friends.

writeback a forum entry

5A

observing rare and exotic animals (probably orang-utans) in their natural habitat (Photo A on p16 in the Students' Book)

1.5 LOOKBACK

PERSONALITY

1A

- 1 witty
- 2 keeps himself to himself
- 3 spontaneous
- 4 people person
- 5 down-to-earth
- 6 good laugh
- 7 morning person
- 8 geek

FEELINGS

3A

- 1 over the moon
- 2 relieved
- 3 shaking like a leaf
- 4 awkward
- 5 wished the earth would swallow me up
- 6 impressed

B

- 1 really/absolutely/totally/completely
- 2 very/really
- 3 no modifier (it's a verb phrase)
- 4 very/really
- 5 no modifier (it's a verb phrase)
- 6 very/really

PRESENT PERFECT

4A

- 1 started, 've improved
- 2 've been, haven't been
- 3 've never met, thought
- 4 played, 've started
- 5 didn't eat, haven't had

POLITE ENQUIRIES

5A

- 1 I'd like to enquire about train times to Vienna.
- 2 Can you tell me which train I need to take to get to Vienna by 3p.m.?
- 3 Can I ask how far it is from the western to the southern train station?
- 4 Do you mind me asking where I can get information on local transport in Vienna?
- 5 I was wondering if/whether I need to book a seat on the train.
- 6 Could you tell me if/whether I can book on the phone?
- 7 I was wondering if you could book it for me.
- 8 I'd be grateful if you could send me an email confirmation.

2.1 MAKING A DIFFERENCE

VOCABULARY ISSUES

1B

- 1 hunger 2 disease 3 street crime 4 poverty
5 unemployment 6 pollution

2A

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

B

- 1 rural, urban, global 2 ethical 3 domestic
4 political, industrial 5 economic

C

issue, question, problem

VOCABULARYBANK p149 Issues

- A A flood B landslide C drought D volcanic eruption
B 1 obesity 2 debt 3 homelessness 4 drug abuse
5 domestic violence 6 earthquake
C ND – flood, volcanic eruption, earthquake, drought,
landslide S – homelessness, drug abuse, domestic violence,
debt, obesity H – drug abuse, obesity

READING

4A

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

B

- 1 vet 2 a one-off (deal) 3 donates 4 eye-opening 5 pledge
6 keep up with

GRAMMAR PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

5A

- 1 've been doing (used in the text, although 've done is also possible)
2 has cleaned
3 has always loved
4 has turned
5 've already raised
6 've been dancing

B

Sentences 1, 2 and 3 – The perfect is used here to describe activities or states which started in the past and continue up to now.

Sentences 4 and 5 – The perfect is used to describe an event/action in the past which is completed although we don't know when. The link is that we are interested now in the result this has had.

Sentence 6 – The perfect is used because the activity has only just finished and we can see the result now.

C

Rule 1: continuous, e.g. Sentences 1 and 6

Rule 2: simple, e.g. Sentences 2, 4 and 5

Rule 3: simple, e.g. Sentences 2 and 5

Rule 4: simple, continuous, e.g. Sentence 1

Rule 5: simple, e.g. Sentence 3

6A

- 1 A: How long have you been working here?
B: I've been here for over ten months now.
2 A: How many chocolates have you eaten?
B: I've only had three!
3 A: What have you been doing? You're filthy!
B: I've been running.

LANGUAGEBANK 2.1 p130–131

- A 1 've been looking, 've just bought
2 've run, 've been running
3 've been trying, 've decided
4 's hurt, 's been fighting
5 've eaten, 've been eating
B 1 have you been teaching
2 a) have you been collecting
b) have you collected
3 have you been studying
4 a) have you been saving
b) have you saved
5 have you had
6 have you known

7A

Kufuo is a friend of the writer's. He's a cocoa grower in Ghana and does work for Fairtrade.

B

- 1 've worked/'ve been working ('ve been working emphasises the length of time)
2 've visited
3 've lived/'ve been living ('ve been living here slightly emphasises the idea that it's temporary)
4 've met
5 've known
6 's grown/'s been growing ('s been growing emphasises the length of time)
7 has followed/has been following (has been following emphasises the length of time)
8 's recruited
9 've doubled
10 has become

VOCABULARY PLUS VERBS/NOUNS WITH THE SAME FORM

10A

- 1 Project, projected
2 decreased, decrease
3 appealed, appeal
4 recorded, record
5 permits, permitted

C

- 1 Project N, projected V
2 decreased V, decrease N
3 appealed V, appeal N
4 recorded V, record N
5 permits N, permitted V

D

For word stress see the underlining in the answers in Ex 10C above.

Appeal has the same syllable stress in the noun and verb form. The others have different stress.

11A

Student A: imports, present, suspect, desert, Research
Student B: recorded, exports, produce, suspects, record

VOCABULARYBANK p149

- A 1 delay 2 test 3 shout 4 queue 5 guess 6 cure
7 fine 8 tip 9 lie 10 hurry

2.2 YOU'RE BEING WATCHED

VOCABULARY SURVEILLANCE

1B

- 1 the authorities
- 2 to monitor, keep track of
- 3 store the information
- 4 an invasion of privacy
- 5 identify
- 6 crime prevention, deterrent to crime
- 7 accesses data
- 8 surveillance

LISTENING

2A

See answers to Ex 2C.

C

	technology	woman	man
1	CCTV	✗ Makes her feel nervous. Feels like an invasion of privacy.	✓ People who commit a crime are arrested. Helps prevent crimes.
2	facial recognition technology	✗ You can't stop them from finding everything out about you.	✓ Can only be a good thing, can catch criminals. Not a problem if you haven't done anything wrong yourself.
3	microchips in products	✓ She doesn't mind getting adverts for things she might want.	✗ Doesn't want adverts.
4	number plate recognition	✓ It's sensible (but she doesn't give details).	✗ Drives a lot and speeds, so he has had a lot of fines. Thinks the money spent on this technology should be spent on something else.

GRAMMAR THE PASSIVE

3A

- 1 Not long ago a friend of mine was robbed at a bus stop.
- 2 I think statistically more crimes are solved because of CCTV than not.
- 3 I don't want to be sent adverts from companies that I don't know.
- 4 But we're being sent stuff all the time anyway.
- 5 I've been given quite a few fines over the years.
- 6 Money should be spent somewhere else to be honest.

B

- 1 affected by the action
- 2 a) is
b) is unknown
c) isn't
d) isn't
- 3 the beginning
- 4 impersonal, formal

4

- 1 A friend of mine was robbed.
- 2 More crimes are solved.
- 3 I don't want to be sent adverts.
- 4 We're being sent stuff all the time.
- 5 I've been given quite a few fines.
- 6 Money should be spent somewhere else.

LANGUAGEBANK 2.2 p130-131

- A**
- 1 My cat's being operated on this afternoon.
 - 2 He'll be caught sooner or later.
 - 3 Kim was burnt badly/badly burnt in the fire.
 - 4 They don't mind being woken up in the middle of the night.
 - 5 It is said that the early bird catches the worm.
 - 6 I've been asked to give a speech to the whole school.
 - 7 She's expected to be at her desk by 9a.m. every day.
 - 8 Employees' emails are sometimes monitored by their supervisor.
 - 9 Someone could get hurt if you don't take care.
 - 10 It is believed that nobody has survived the crash.
- B**
- 1 has been used
 - 2 was found
 - 3 was discovered
 - 4 put
 - 5 has been arrested
 - 6's believed
 - 7 being separated
 - 8 might be given

5A

Four: (in fridge) to remind you when it's time to buy something; (babies) to monitor a person all their lives; (criminals) to keep track of them; (attached to any object) to help you find it when you lose it

B

- 1 they can be placed (this keeps microchips as the main focus)
- 2 you can be reminded (now the focus shifts to 'you' and what 'you' do, i.e. it's not focusing primarily on the microchips anymore)
- 3 you to buy something (keep the focus on 'you')
- 4 microchips could be implanted (keep the focus on microchips, the main topic of the whole text)
- 5 Microchips could also be implanted (keep the focus on microchips)
- 6 keep ('police' is the subject or agent of the verb, so it needs an active verb)
- 7 a crime is committed (we don't know who commits the crime)
- 8 you can buy a set of clip-on microchips (the new focus is on 'you', established at the beginning of this sentence)
- 9 both answers are possible, but 'can be attached' sounds better since the focus has just shifted to 'a set of clip-on microchips'
- 10 both answers are possible; the first ('you can use your phone') sounds slightly less formal

WRITING A LETTER OF COMPLAINT; LEARN TO USE FORMAL WRITTEN LANGUAGE

7B

- 1 LaGrande Travel Agency
- 2 A personal photo of her and her friends was used without her permission.
- 3 She wants the company to remove the picture and to issue a public statement of their policy in relation to the use of photos.

C

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

8A

- 1 Please contact me within one week of the date of this letter to confirm that these steps have been taken.
- 2 To resolve this matter, I request that you ...
- 3 I am writing with regard to ...
- 4 Yours faithfully,
- 5 Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.
- 6 I have taken up this matter ...

B

Passive: *might be taken, have been taken* – in both cases the passive is used to sound very formal and even legalistic. The tone is more distant and impersonal than using the active (*we might take, you have taken these steps*).

Active: *has advised, has (also) indicated* – in both cases keeping the focus on the lawyer and what she has done. The message is 'I've got a lawyer behind me!'; *should you fail, you remove, you issue, contact me, you need* – the tone is more immediate, less distant and therefore more threatening and personal, keeping the emphasis on you. The recipient of the letter will understand clearly that these actions are to be taken by them, the recipient.

2.3 GOOD POINT!

SPEAKING

1

1 B (against) 2 C (for) 3 A (against)

FUNCTION OPINIONS

2A

- 1 The woman agrees that violence in gaming is a problem.
- 2 The man agrees that illegal downloading is a problem.
- 3 The man agrees that cosmetic surgery is a good thing.

B

Conversation 1:

Man's opinion: it makes kids less aggressive because they use up their energy; kids can separate real life from computer game fantasy
 Woman's opinion: it makes kids more aggressive

Conversation 2:

Man's opinion: it's the same as stealing
 Woman's opinion: musicians don't make much money from CDs; famous musicians don't need the money; newer musicians can get their music heard

Conversation 3:

Man's opinion: dangerous and damaging
 Woman's opinion: helps people's confidence; may be good for health reasons

E

1 against 2 favour 3 makes 4 see 5 point 6 certain
 7 think 8 convinced

3A

Giving opinions: Personally, I think ...; Basically, I think ...; I do think ...
 Agreeing: Exactly!; Good point.
 Partially agreeing: I suppose so.; Fair enough, but ...
 Disagreeing: I totally disagree.; I'm not so sure.

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 2.3 p130–131

- A: I'm *in* favour of the idea of compulsory school uniforms.
 B: Are you? I'm really against *it*.
 A: Well, personally I *think* with uniforms everyone's the same, rich or poor.
 B: I see your *point*, but they can be very expensive – especially as children get bigger.
 A: I'm not so *sure*. Kids' clothes are expensive anyway.
 B: Fair *enough*, but having uniforms stops children expressing their personality.
 A: I agree *to* a certain extent, but I do think uniforms provide a sense of belonging.
 B: I suppose *so*. But actually I don't think kids really feel any less lonely just because they have a uniform on.
 A: Maybe not, but I'm *still* not convinced.

4A

Conversation 1:

- A: I'm in favour of banning smoking in all public places.
 B: Actually, I think people should be free to choose.
 A: Fair enough, but what about the rights of other people?
 B: Personally, I think the freedom to choose is more important.
 A: I see your point, but passive smoking can be very bad for you.
 B: I suppose so, but banning smoking in all places is too much!

Conversation 2:

- A: What do you think about banning cars in the city centre?
 B: I'm against it. Basically, I think it's bad for business. And you?
 A: I'm not sure. I agree to a certain extent, but I do think that it's better for the environment.
 B: Good point. And people could use public transport more. It makes sense.
 A: Exactly!

LEARN TO SUPPORT YOUR VIEWPOINT

5

a) 4, 5, 6 b) 1, 2, 3

6A

- 1 According to this article
- 2 for instance for memorising content/for memorising content for instance
- 3 such as spending time
- 4 apparently homework is essential
- 5 in magazines like that
- 6 As far as I know

VOCABULARY OPINION ADJECTIVES

7A

- a) reasonable b) illegal c) unethical d) outrageous
 e) disturbing f) irresponsible

2.4 A QUIET REVOLUTION

DVD PREVIEW

2

- 1 The quiet revolution is that some British men are reducing their work hours, with some going part-time.
- 2 Suggested answers: to reduce stress; to spend more time with the family; to pursue a hobby or another interest; to help their partner (i.e. the man helping the woman) in her work/career

DVD VIEW

3A

Answers will depend on what Ss listed in Ex 2. The ideas mentioned in the clip are: to spend more time with the family, to help his wife's career, to pursue an interest (writing), to slow the pace of life, to recharge, to have more time for himself, to make money, to keep from getting bored.

B

- to make money 3
 to get back lost energy 2
 to help his partner's career 1
 to have more time for himself 2
 to avoid getting bored 3
 to spend more time with his family 1, 2

C

1 give 2 lead 3 do, keel 4 up 5 mould

D

- a) on a more even keel
 b) make do with less (money)
 c) break the mould
 d) put your feet up
 e) something has to give
 f) take the lead (in doing something)

speakout a joint presentation

4B

Answers will depend on what Ss listed in Ex 4A. The ideas the two people mention are:
 pros – roles clearly defined, no confusion about who does what; woman can manage family life because she has time to do so; more contact between mother and children; men are better at tasks considered traditionally 'male', and women at tasks traditionally considered 'female'
 cons – too little contact between father and child; woman might in fact be better at traditionally 'male' tasks, and vice-versa; woman may want a career for herself, and traditional roles restrict this

C

Our presentation is about ...; First, to make it clear what we mean by [traditional roles] ...; Generally speaking [the woman does the housework]; On the [positive/negative] side ...; That's bound to be [good/bad] for ...; Finally, and perhaps most importantly ...

writeback notes for a presentation

6A

The topic is gender-blind hiring. Ss can decide for themselves which argument is stronger.

B

The writer makes the notes short by:

- omitting subjects and *there is/are* (~~There are~~ no problems ..., # may change ..., ~~There would be~~ resistance ...)
- using abbreviations (*re = about/concerning; e.g. = for example*)
- using slashes instead of linkers (*men/women, people/cultures*)
- omitting articles (~~the best person~~ chosen for ~~the~~ job; ~~casting a female~~ role in a film)
- omitting the verb *be* (*best person is* chosen for job)

2.5 LOOKBACK

ISSUES

1A

- 1 urban, rural 2 domestic, global 3 ethical 4 economic
5 pollution, industrial

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

2A

- 1 How long have you been learning English?
- 2 Your English has improved a lot recently. What have you been doing?
- 3 How many teachers have you had?
- 4 How far have you travelled on public transport today?
- 5 Have you done your homework for today?
- 6 How long did it take you to do it?
- 7 Have you studied/been studying a lot this week?
- 8 Have you ever forgotten to bring anything to class?

SURVEILLANCE

3A

- 1 crime prevention, deterrent
- 2 identify
- 3 access, invasion of privacy
- 4 authorities, monitoring
- 5 keep track
- 6 store information

THE PASSIVE

4A

- 1 I don't like being called by my nickname.
- 2 I was brought up in a house full of pets.
- 3 I've never been robbed.
- 4 I hate being given clothes as a present.
- 5 I'm often told I look like my father.
- 6 I've always wanted to be admired for my intelligence.

5A

- 1 Have you ever been bitten by an animal?
- 2 Would you like to be invited to dinner by a celebrity?
- 3 Do you enjoy being photographed?
- 4 Do you always want to be told the truth even if it hurts?
- 5 What will you be remembered for after you die?

OPINIONS

6A

- 1 I'm in favour of
- 2 I'm really against it.
- 3 I see your point, but
- 4 Actually, I think
- 5 I agree to a certain extent, but
- 6 I'm still not convinced.
- 7 I see what you mean.

3.1 AND THE MORAL IS ...

READING

2B

- 1 gave the performance of her life
- 2 persisted
- 3 due
- 4 dreads
- 5 dimmed
- 6 shivering
- 7 pervaded
- 8 visibly

C

Suggested answers:

'Performance of a lifetime?' ending 1;
'It pays to be honest' ending 2

GRAMMAR NARRATIVE TENSES

3A

Suggested answers:

Many years ago a crowd gathered (past simple) outside the Paris Opera House to see a performance by one of the most famous opera singers of the time. Tickets had sold out (past perfect) weeks before, and opera fans had been looking forward (past perfect continuous) to this epic moment ever since the performance was announced. (past simple – passive). It was (past simple) a gorgeous spring evening, and everyone was wearing (past continuous) their finest clothes in celebration of the event.

B

- 1 past simple
- 2 past continuous
- 3 past perfect simple
- 4 past perfect continuous

C

- 1 began = Rule 1
- 2 had never appeared = Rule 3
- 3 was driving = Rule 2
- 4 had been standing = Rule 4
- 5 was shivering = Rule 2
- 6 he'd finished = Rule 3
- 7 drove = Rule 1
- 8 was paying = Rule 2
- 9 remembered = Rule 1
- 10 had said = Rule 3

4B

- 1 The woman had (/ə/) been (/ɪ/) standing there for a long time and was (/ə/) shivering badly.
- 2 When she was (/ə/) paying for her meal, the old lady remembered what Steve Hunt had (/ə/) said.

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 3.1 p132–133

- A 1 'd forgotten 2 was robbing 3 'd been painting
4 'd been using
- B 1 ended 2 was working 3 heard 4 'd been playing
5 ran 6 saw 7 joined 8 were searching 9 found
10 had been 11 had gone/went 12 was going
13 'd heard 14 opened 15 'd been sleeping

5A

- 1 'd never seen
- 2 had been training
- 3 was sitting
- 4 noticed
- 5 didn't see (couldn't see is also possible)
- 6 had been sitting
- 7 called

- 8 'd tried
- 9 realised
- 10 was flying
- 11 cut
- 12 was sitting

VOCABULARY SAYINGS

6B

Suggested answers:

- 1 c) 2 e) 3 b) 4 d) 5 a)

It pays to be honest: What goes around comes around – the man's generosity to the elderly woman was returned (in this case in an unusually coincidental way).

C

- 1 when in Rome do as the Romans do
- 2 Once bitten, twice shy.
- 3 What goes around comes around.
- 4 nothing ventured, nothing gained
- 5 every cloud has a silver lining

speakout TIP

It's enough to say ...

- 1 when in Rome ...
- 2 Once bitten ...
- 3 What goes around ...
- 4 nothing ventured ...
- 5 every cloud ...

WRITING A STORY

8B

- 1 The writer puts the same saying (or a version of it) in both the first and last paragraphs.
- 2 Paragraph 1 – past simple, past perfect simple, past perfect continuous, past continuous
- 3 Paragraphs 2 and 3 – all four past forms are used but the past simple is the dominant form in the section.
- 4 The writer expresses his feelings all through the story by using adverbs such as *stupidly* and by sometimes simply saying how he felt, e.g. *I was nervous* or his physical sensations, *my mouth was so dry I couldn't speak*.
- 5 He says what he learnt in the last paragraph.

9A

stupidly, naturally, Finally, awkwardly, Apparently, Unfortunately, politely, eventually

B

- 1 stupidly
- 2 naturally
- 3 unfortunately
- 4 apparently
- 5 awkwardly
- 6 finally, eventually
- 7 politely

C

adverbs of manner: stupidly, awkwardly, politely
attitude markers: naturally, apparently, unfortunately
time markers: finally, eventually

▶ VOCABULARYBANK p150 Verbs used in stories

- A A wander B gaze C whisper D crawl E sigh F yawn
B 1 sigh 2 yawned 3 crawled 4 whispered 5 wandered
6 gazed

3.2 A LIFE IN SIX WORDS

VOCABULARY ADJECTIVES FOR STORIES

1A

Suggested answers:

a conversation: sentences 1, 3, 4 and 7

a written text: sentences 2, 5, 6 and 8 (2 possibly a website of jokes and stories or a book blurb; 5 possibly a website caption for a news or video story; 6 possibly a film advert; 8 possibly a website caption for a news or video story or a book blurb)

B

- 1 incredible 2 inspiring 3 hilarious 4 dramatic
5 remarkable 6 moving, poignant 7 intense

LISTENING

2A

Suggested answers:

- It could be about a baby that didn't survive, or a friendship that broke up before the writer had a chance to give the mother the baby shoes.
- Larry Smith is an online magazine editor who is appearing on *Today* to talk about the six-word stories that people have contributed to his website.
- It was a story that someone contributed.

B

- didn't expect
- very intense about the challenge
- their own life
- regret and disappointment
- tough

C

- what I was planning
- a redhead. Fixed that
- true love. Married someone else
- should have bought that ring

GRAMMAR I WISH, IF ONLY

3A

Suggested answers:

- when they were born, their social class and their gender
- their career
- probably where they ended up living
- everything – they want another chance
- their tendency to worry
- probably a woman who wants to change her husband's behaviour

B

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

C

- 1 a, b 2 c, e, f 3 d

D

NB The main/strongest stress is on the last word in each sentence.

- I wish I could do it all again.
- I wish I weren't so anxious.
- I wish I'd stayed where I was happy.
- I wish he'd pay more attention to me.
- If only I hadn't become a doctor.
- If only I'd been born twenty years later.

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 3.2 p132–133

- A** 1 liked 2 'd hurry up 3 knew 4 'd brought 5 didn't live
6 'd met 7 were 8 could
B 1 lived 2 would come, weren't/wasn't wearing
3 knew, 'd remembered 4 wouldn't play/didn't play, 'd slept
5 'd started 6 wouldn't bite

4A

- I had a new laptop
- I'd grown up in a large family / I hadn't grown up in a small family
- I were/was more sociable / I weren't/wasn't so unsociable / antisocial
- my friend would speak louder/more loudly / my friend wouldn't speak so quietly
- I could get to sleep earlier/before 2a.m.
- I didn't lose my temper with people (so often)
- I had my camera with me
- I could cook (well/better)
- it would stop raining
- I'd spent more time with my grandfather

SPEAKING

5B

Writers can shorten their stories in different ways:

- they use only nouns, e.g. Blankets, books, bottles, books, blankets
- leave out 'I', e.g. (I) Love climbing those hills, (I) Found it.

VOCABULARY PLUS MULTI-WORD VERBS

6A

- Story 1: turned up
Story 2: Gave up, took up
Story 3: Settled down
Story 4: Set up, ran out

- take up
- run out
- turn up
- set up
- settle down
- give up

B

- run out
- set up (something)
- set (something) up
- run out (of)

7B

- No
- writer, actress, cable car conductor, waitress, cook, singer, dancer, lecturer
- the arts and politics
- Suggested answer: She overcame great difficulties as a child and young woman, she did whatever it took to support her family, she achieved a great deal in different fields, particularly the arts and writing, and she had great courage and an appetite for life and expression.

C

- 1 grow up 2 pick up 3 look up to 4 pass away 5 go on
6 go by 7 take on 8 stand for 9 drop out 10 be brought up

▶ VOCABULARYBANK p150 Multi-word verbs

- A** a) between the main verb (*brought*) and the particle (*up*) or after the particle (*up*)
b) between the main verb (*brought*) and the particle (*up*)
C 1 Kieran wanted the job but they turned *him* down.
2 The shop had some great clothes but the loud music put *her* off.
3 Fifty people wanted to be extras in the film and the director took *them* all on.
4 Señor Almeida isn't here at the moment. Can you ring *him* back?
5 I finished the essay last night and gave *it* in this morning.
6 If I don't know new words, I just look *them* up in my electronic dictionary.
7 The sound of the doorbell at 2a.m. woke *us* up.
8 Is that a new coat? Anyway, take *it* off and hang *it* up here.

3.3 IT'S A GREAT READ!

VOCABULARY READING GENRES

1A

Suggested answers:

- 1 blog, tweet, social media update, Wikipedia, website forum, online article
- 2 lyrics, poetry
- 3 blog, gossip magazine, biography, autobiography, blockbuster
- 4 biography, autobiography, manual, Wikipedia, website forum, online article
- 5 gossip magazine, manga, manual
- 6 novel, manga, blockbuster

FUNCTION EXPRESSING LIKES AND DISLIKES

3B

The Hunger Games: Amy –; Beth ✓
The Kite Runner: Amy –; Carl ✓
Life of Pi: Amy –; Beth ✓; Carl ✗
 Amy decides to take *The Hunger Games*.

C

- 1 *The Hunger Games*
 Amy – a bit violent; doesn't like sci-fi so maybe not; it looks interesting (she's seen the trailer)
 Beth ✓ good; raises interesting questions about society and the power of TV; likes/loves the main character – a survivor who stands for what she believes in
- 2 *The Kite Runner*
 Amy – knows a little bit about the story – thinks one person saves someone else's life
 Carl ✓ wonderful; a moving story; loves the way it builds the whole story; you get involved with the characters; you have to know what happens next
- 3 *Life of Pi*
 Amy – a bit weird; about a boy and a tiger in a boat; sounds a bit serious for twelve-hour journey
 Beth ✓ has a deep and meaningful story; likes getting to know the boy and the fact he loves the tiger
 Carl ✗ started it but couldn't get into it; can't stand books that preach at him; made him feel uncomfortable

4A

- 1 I'm a big fan of sci-fi novels anyway.
- 2 What I really liked about it was the main character.
- 3 I don't really like sci-fi that much to be honest.
- 4 The thing I love about it is the way it builds the whole story.
- 5 I just couldn't get into it.
- 6 I can't stand books that sort of preach at you.

B

- 1 I don't really like ... that much.; I just couldn't get into it.; I can't stand ...
- 2 The word order is different – it starts with *What I* + verb + *be* + key information to emphasise the main character.
- 3 The word order is different – it starts with *The thing I* + verb + *be* + key information to emphasise the way it builds the whole story.
- 4 1 I'm not a big fan of ...
 2 What I really hated/didn't like/liked least about it was ...
 3 I really like ...
 4 I think I hate about it is the way it ...
 5 I really got into it.
 6 I love/really like books that ...

C

- 1 I'm a big fan of sci-fi novels anyway.
- 2 What I really liked about it was the main character.
- 3 I don't really like sci-fi that much to be honest.
- 4 The thing I love about it is the way it builds the whole story.
- 5 I just couldn't get into it.
- 6 I can't stand books that sort of preach at you.

5A

- 1 What I liked about *Atonement* were the characters.
- 2 I can't stand reading on my tablet (because it hurts my eyes).
- 3 I don't like (reading) detective stories that much.
- 4 I'm not really into blockbusters such as the *Bourne* series.
- 5 The thing I like about *Twelve Years a Slave* is the way it teaches you about history.
- 6 What I like best about Agatha Christie books are the plots.
- 7 I'm a big fan of Stieg Larsson.

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 3.3 p132–133

- 1 I don't like opera *that much*.
- 2 I can't stand ~~on~~ depressing books like that one.
- 3 The thing I liked about it most ~~it~~ was the surprise ending.
- 4 *What I love* about Lee's films is that there's always a message.
- 5 I'm a big fan *of* historical novels.
- 6 What I like *about* her acting is that she brings something special to every role.
- 7 I *can't* get into classical music.
- 8 *The thing that I hate* about graffiti is that it's just ugly. / *What I hate* about graffiti is that it's just ugly.

LEARN TO SUMMARISE A PLOT

6B

- 1 returns
- 2 finds
- 3 has disappeared
- 4 invade
- 5 decide
- 6 isn't
- 7 progresses
- 8 are forced
- 9 emerges

C

- 1 the present simple (sometimes in the passive) NB The present perfect could also be used.
- 2 Using present verb forms makes the plot more immediate, as if the reader/listener is experiencing as they read/listen.

3.4 TESS

DVD PREVIEW

1

- 1 in rural Wessex, a semi-fictional area
- 2 They're all dairymaids and they're all in love with Angel Clare.
- 3 and 4 Students' predictions
- 5 No, because it's a 'tragic' story.

DVD VIEW

2A

- 1 eager, pleased
- 2 nervous, awkward
- 3 excited, disappointed
- 4 anxious, happy

B

- 1 Tess. She means there's no need to be nervous about being carried by Angel.
- 2 Angel. He's commenting on the fact that Retty is much smaller and lighter than Marian.
- 3 Izzy. She wants to kiss Angel and asks Tess if she'd mind (because Tess is his 'favourite').
- 4 Angel. He's carried the other three women just so he can spend a few moments with Tess.
- 5 Angel. He means that he didn't expect to have this moment with Tess, not that he didn't expect the road to flood (as Tess suggests).

C

Suggested answers: Escapism: many people are fascinated by seeing how people lived in an apparently simpler and less stressful world, with wide divisions between gender roles and rich/poor, but without modern conveniences, technical and medical advances, etc. For many, the fascination is the costumes themselves: how attractive they make people look, how difficult they'd be to wear, etc.

speakout a favourite scene

3A

- 1 Mrs Richards, an elderly female guest who complains a lot and is deaf.
- 2 Basil pretends to talk to Mrs Richards but he's miming, so she turns her hearing aid up. This happens twice and when it's at full volume he shouts at her and it's very loud.

B

I've seen this (X) times and ...; It's my absolute favourite.; It always [makes me laugh/cry/sends shivers up my spine].; It's like a lesson in [comic acting/timing/directing].; My favourite scene is [the one where/the scene with ...]; It's very cleverly done.; If you've never seen it, you really should.

writeback a description of a scene

4A

Jaws, shark

3.5 LOOKBACK

NARRATIVE TENSES

1A

- 1 was 2 'd lived/'d been living 3 was falling 4 hadn't painted
 5 looked 6 walked 7 was always working 8 always said
 9 was coming 10 'd never walked 11 looked 12 saw
 13 was watching 14 'd been watching 15 came

SAYINGS

2A

- 1 Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
- 2 When in Rome do as the Romans do.
- 3 Once bitten, twice shy.
- 4 What goes around comes around.
- 5 Every cloud has a silver lining.

ADJECTIVES FOR STORIES

3A

- 1 dramatic, intense, remarkable
- 2 hilarious, incredible
- 3 poignant, moving, inspiring

I WISH, IF ONLY

4A

- 1 I had travelled more when I was younger.
- 2 my friends would really listen to me.
- 3 my partner liked the same kinds of music as me. (*would like* is wrong here because it's a state verb)
- 4 I had finished university.
- 5 would thank me for things/sometimes.
- 6 I could afford a new car.

EXPRESSING LIKES AND DISLIKES

5A

- 1 What 2 that 3 thing 4 get 5 fan 6 stand

4.1 OUT OF TIME

VOCABULARY FREE TIME

2A

wind up an old clock, switch off a phone, focus on someone's face, recharge a phone, chill a drink

B

1 recharge 2 wind up 3 switch off 4 Chill
5 focus (your camera) on

C

1 chill (out) 2 focus on 3 recharge 4 wind up 5 switch off

D

1 switch off 2 winds (me) up 3 recharge 4 chill (out)
5 focus on

READING

3B

The article mentions shopping, the internet, housework and television.

C

- 1 Not supported. The article doesn't say that people have less free time, only that they think they do.
- 2 Supported. 'go online in any location'
- 3 Not supported. The article says people spend more time watching TV than listening to music but doesn't mention any preference for these two activities.
- 4 Supported. 'Spending time on the internet ranked 4th in the 16-44 age range, but much lower among the 45-plus group.'
- 5 Not supported. The article doesn't mention attitudes towards work.
- 6 Not supported. The article doesn't mention internet use in relation to enjoyment.

4C

Suggested answers:

Student A (Sandra McCullough)

- 1 People no longer know how to do nothing; they always want to be occupied in some way, therefore are drawn to the internet even when they would have real free time.

Student B (Gerald van Halen)

- 1 We define free-time activities differently now, and generalise a bit too much, considering for example all computer-based activities to be bad. Gerald thinks that if the activity is shared, it's good, even if it's an online game.

GRAMMAR PRESENT AND PAST HABITS

5A

- 1 used to have
- 2 would sit
- 3 are ... always talking
- 4 'll ... play
- 5 usually watch

B

- a) happened regularly in the past but not now
- b) activities
- c) simple, simple
- d) repeated, annoying
- e) activities, present

C

1 'd 2 PS 3 'll 4 PS 5 PS 6 'd 7 'll 8 PS

LANGUAGEBANK 4.1 p134-135

A 1 used to 2 's always 3 'd/used to 4 use to, always
5 'd/used to 6 'll/always, 'll 7 were always, 'd/used to
8 will

B 1 Mike is always coming up behind people and looking over their shoulders.

2 Where did you use to live?

3 I'm quite a spontaneous person and will often start conversations with strangers.

4 Pollution didn't use to be a rural problem, only an urban one.

5 In the 1960s the authorities would keep track of all their citizens' movements.

6 Peggy was always borrowing money and never paying it back.

6A

- 1 used
- 2 'll
- 3 always
- 4 use
- 5 'd
- 6 always/usually/normally/generally/typically – or any relevant frequency adverb
- 7 'll
- 8 would
- 9 'll
- 10 always/usually/normally/generally/typically – or any relevant frequency adverb

SPEAKING

7A

1 and 2 Ss might comment on the man's time spent on work and social media being high, and the low amount of time spent with his son and in leisure activities with people.

WRITING AN OPINION ESSAY; LEARN TO USE LINKERS

8A

Suggested answers:

Possible 'meaningful' activities: fitness-related – sports, gym, exercise class, etc.; talking to friends; reading; volunteering; performance-related – acting, singing, dancing, etc.

Possible 'meaningless' activities: watching TV/DVDs/films; playing computer games; listening to music; texting; social networking; shopping

C

Paragraph 1: introduces the topic and gives the writer's point of view

Paragraph 2: develops one side of the argument, giving examples of meaningless activities

Paragraph 3: develops the other side of the argument, giving examples of meaningful activities

Paragraph 4: gives a conclusion or summary and repeats the writer's point of view

D

It seems to me that ...; I agree that ...; I feel that ...

9A

See answers to Ex 9B.

B

firstly to start with in the first place	furthermore in addition to this moreover	to conclude in conclusion to sum up
in contrast at the same time as opposed to this	for example for instance as an example	this shows this supports the view this proves

4.2 GREAT GETAWAYS

VOCABULARY POSITIVE ADJECTIVES

1B

- 1 Help out at a festival, Volunteer on a farm
- 2 Sail in the sun, Top 10 language holidays

2A

classic destinations, delightful city, significant progress, breathtaking views, perfect opportunity, exceptional results, superb locations, stunning locations

B

- 1 perfect 2 classic 3 exceptional 4 delightful 5 significant
- 6 breathtaking, superb, stunning

C

- 1 Oo perfect, classic, stunning 2 oO superb 3 Ooo breathtaking
- 4 oOo delightful 5 oOoo exceptional, significant

LISTENING

3A

- 1 Volunteer on a farm 2 Alternative city breaks
- 3 Top 10 language holidays

B

- 1 most – building work, time off and a weekend trip to Paris; least – gardening
- 2 the holiday sounds more like work, (not my idea of a holiday); changes his mind – likes the photos
- 3 get them onto another flight; check another airline; give them a free breakfast
- 4 other flight is full; only transfers in emergencies; gives them free coffee vouchers
- 5 going out for dinner, going for walks, chatting, sitting and drinking lemonade
- 6 to go back; she needs to save up to afford the flight

GRAMMAR FUTURE FORMS

4A

From Conversation 1

- 1 Penny and Steve
- 2 George and Steve
- 3 Penny and Steve

From Conversation 2

- 4 Customer Services Representative
- 5 Customer Services Representative and male passenger

From Conversation 3

- 6 Chris and Jan

B

- 1 is picking me up/is due to pick me up
NOT possible: *be going to*, *be likely to*, *might*, *will*
- 2 will be/is going to be/is likely to be
NOT possible: present continuous, *might*, *due to*
- 3 might be/is likely to be
NOT possible: *be going to*, present continuous, *be due to*, *will* – all too certain
- 4 'll (just) check
NOT possible: *be going to* – usually used when the plan is made before the moment of speaking. None of the other forms express a definite spontaneous decision.
- 5 is due to arrive
NOT possible: all others are too certain.
's likely to be
NOT possible: all others are too certain.
- 6 might go back
NOT possible: *be likely to* – isn't usually used for a personal intention. All others are too certain.
'm going to look for
NOT possible: present continuous implies an arrangement; *will* is unlikely for a general intention; *be due to* is for a schedule.
The others are uncertain.

C

- 1 's picking (me) up
- 2 'll be
- 3 might be
- 4 'll (just) check
- 5 is due to arrive, 's likely to be
- 6 might go back, 'm going to look for

D

- Rule 1: The taxi's picking me up at seven tomorrow.
Rule 2: I'm going to look for a new job ...
Rule 3: I'll just check the latest information on the computer.
Rule 4: I might go back next summer ...
Rule 5: I don't think it'll be too hard.
Rule 6: The plane is due to arrive at 10.30 at the earliest.
Rule 7: And it's likely to be later than that.
Rule 8: ... apparently there might be some building work on the house.

5B

- 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 4.2 p134–135

- A 1 ~~will you come~~ 2 I'm likely to do
3 ~~is the bus planning to leave~~ 4 might leave 5 hoping to
6 ~~it's being~~ 7 thinking 8 I'm seeing

- B 1 might stay, 'll watch
2 Is (Sandra) going to be/Will (Sandra) be, 'll definitely go/'m definitely going
3 is due to arrive, likely to be delayed
4 is thinking of moving, 'll be
5 probably won't finish
6 might not see, 'll definitely see

6A

- 1 We're going
- 2 We'll probably
- 3 I'm meeting
- 4 I'm going to use
- 5 'll rain
- 6 I'll stay
- 7 hoping to
- 8 I'm unlikely
- 9 to get
- 10 definitely won't

VOCABULARY PLUS UNCOUNTABLE AND PLURAL NOUNS

8A

Valerie likes the simplicity – she says 'I've realised that simpler is better' and her description emphasises this aspect of the place. (Ss might also mention some of the positives, e.g. friendly locals, horseback riding, that Valerie alludes to.)

C

uncountable nouns: luggage, soap, cloth, wood, concrete, time
plural nouns: stairs, clothes, glasses, toiletries, outskirts, remains, cards, locals

9A

- 1 informations
- 2 facilities
- 3 advices
- 4 How much
- 5 equipments
- 6 contents
- 7 means
- 8 scenery
- 9 remains
- 10 whereabouts

▷ **VOCABULARYBANK** p151 Uncountable nouns

- A**
- The furniture was relatively inexpensive.
 - There is a lot of advice available to help with debt.
 - Is there any room left on the course?
 - Scientific research shows that obesity has doubled over the last decade.
 - The economic news from the World Bank is disturbing.
 - Chris has trouble hearing clearly.
 - What terrible weather!
 - The sports equipment is stored in that cupboard over there.
 - Is there any information available about the free trial?
 - Where is my luggage?
- B** a piece of ~~room~~ (we say *a bit of room*)
 an item of ~~advice~~ (we say *a piece of advice*)
 a bit of ~~transport~~ (we say *a means of transport*)
- C** a piece of clothing, equipment, advice, news, luggage, clothing, information, furniture
 an item of information, research, news, furniture
 a bit of information, room, research, advice, news, equipment, luggage, clothing

4.3 HOW DOES IT WORK?

VOCABULARY ABILITIES

- 2A**
- know-how
 - understand human nature
 - a good sense of humour
 - cool-headed
 - in great shape
 - inventive
 - a sharp mind
 - good with (words/my hands, etc.)

FUNCTION DESCRIBING PROCEDURES

- 3C**
- Conversation 1:**
- team
 - the aim for the team is to figure out if the storyteller is lying
 - the humour
- Conversation 2:**
- individual
 - to go through an obstacle course fastest
 - when a contestant falls dramatically
- 4A**
- 1 c) 2 g) 3 e) 4 a) 5 b) 6 d) 7 f)
- B**
- phrase 7
 - phrases 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6
 - phrase 2

▷ **LANGUAGEBANK 4.3** p134–135

- Basically the way it works is that
- The first thing they do is
- Then what the first player does is
- The object is
- The point is
- What happens is that
- The key thing is to

- 5A**
- 1 way 2 is 3 first 4 do 5 What 6 next 7 they've
 8 point/goal/aim 9 key/main

LEARN TO USE MIRROR QUESTIONS

- 6A**
- 1 celebs 2 a panellist 3 grills 4 (on) podiums
- B**
- what, who, where* can replace a noun
do what replaces a verb
- C**
- Er ... Three what?
 - Sorry, who tells a story?
 - Um, they do what?
 - They stand where?
- D**
- You have to do what
 - The first player writes what
 - You go where
 - The aim is to beat who/what

SPEAKING

▷ **VOCABULARYBANK** p151 Sports and activities

- 2A** 1 win 2 beat 3 score 4 shoot 5 chess 6 athletics
- 2B** A bounce a ball B do weight-training C let in a goal
 D tackle an opponent E play snooker F win a match
- 3A** 1 e) 2 c) 3 d) 4 f) 5 b) 6 a)

4.4 THE HAPPINESS FORMULA

DVD PREVIEW

- 2**
- 1 money does not contribute to happiness

DVD VIEW

- 3A**
- money does not contribute to happiness
 - The programme talks about two 'theories':
 Research shows that in the UK, when average income is over £10,000 a year, additional income doesn't make people happier.
 The problem of comparison: We become less happy when someone has something better than we have.
 - We should slow down and take more leisure time.

- B**
- Suggested answers:**
- give it up
 - tax them
 - take more

- C**
- box
 - dramatically, diminished
 - top-of-the-range, do it for you
 - commute, do exactly the opposite
 - convince

speakout a happiness survey

- 4B**
- He talks about cars, friendship, money and free time.
 Free time and friendship are the most important for him.

- C**
- [Could I/Do you mind if I] ask you some questions?; Which would you find the [easiest/hardest/most difficult] to live without?; What would you say is missing from your life?

4.5 LOOKBACK

FREE TIME

1A

- 1 recharge 2 wound up 3 focus on 4 chill out 5 switch off
6 unwind

PRESENT AND PAST HABITS

2A

- 1 I'd often go
2 are *always* thinking
3 I didn't *use* to
4 I *usually* get up
5 I'll *stay*
6 correct
7 *is* always sending
8 I *used* to believe

POSITIVE ADJECTIVES

3A

- 1 perfect 2 classic 3 breathtaking 4 superb 5 exceptional
6 significant 7 delightful 8 stunning

FUTURE FORMS

4B

Suggested answers:

- 1 Italian will definitely never become a universal language.
2 The average lifespan is likely to increase to 100 years.
3 This will definitely never happen as more and more wars keep happening around the world.
4 This might happen, but other modes of transport are more likely to become expensive first.
5 The internet could be banned worldwide, but it's not likely to be.

5A

- 1 **A:** What are you doing on Friday?
B: I might go to Julia's party or maybe I'll go to the cinema.
A: I'm going to Julia's party, so I'll give you a lift if you want.
B: Thanks. I'll phone you if I need a lift.
2 **A:** How are you planning to use your English in the future?
B: I'll probably try and/to get a job with/in an international company. How about you?
A: I'm hoping to get into an American university, but I'm unlikely to get my first choice.
B: I'm sure you will.
3 **A:** Hurry up or we'll miss the bus!
B: What time is it due?
A: It's due in two minutes. Leave your coat. You definitely won't need it today.
B: But it might rain. I'll take my umbrella just in case.

DESCRIBING PROCEDURES

6A

- 1 The 2 Basically 3 it works 4 happens 5 that 6 main thing
7 After

5.1 BRIGHT IDEAS?

READING

2C

- T Americans are the *ultimate* fast food eaters ...
- NG It only says that reality TV started with *Candid Camera* (*Making its debut in 1948 with Candid Camera ...*) but we don't know how popular this programme was.
- F ... men who smoke are *twenty-two* times, and women *twelve* times, more likely to develop lung cancer ...
- T ... the modern car was initially the toy of the wealthy, but *falling prices have made it a key part of family life*.
- F But a green (i.e. alternative) fuel is *unlikely to take over from petrol soon* ...
- T Nuclear power plants *cost more to construct and operate than fossil fuel ones* ...
- NG The article doesn't talk about the dangers of mobile phones in relation to age.
- F Nuclear weapons were *the worst offender* ...

VOCABULARY CHANGE

3A

- 1 have 2 revolutionised 3 cause

B

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

C

- react to change: *adapt to* + noun; *adjust to* + noun
- make a positive change: *have a positive effect on* + noun/pronoun; *enabled* + noun/pronoun + infinitive with *to*
- make a negative change: *have devastating effects on* + noun/pronoun; *cause/do harm to* + noun/pronoun; *cause damage to* + noun
- make a big change: *revolutionise* + noun; *transform* + noun

GRAMMAR ARTICLES

4A

- 1 a, the 2 -, -, the 3 The, -, - 4 the, the, the, a

B

- a/an; a lawsuit, a key part (not the only key/important part of family life)
- the; the fast food chain (mentioned before – McDonald's), The World Health Organization (unique)
- ; reality television (uncountable), British men (plural), women (plural)
- ; America
- the; the late 1880s, the USA
- the; the modern car, the wealthy

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 5.1 p136–137

- A 1 – 2 the 3 the 4 the 5 a 6 a 7 a 8 the 9 – 10 – 11 – 12 the 13 a 14 the 15 the 16 the 17 – 18 – 19 the (Normally with 'cinema' we use 'the'. It's possible here to use 'a' if we don't know which cinema is meant.) 20 the

5A

- The interesting thing is that many of (the) people who hate it are (the) ones who watch it.
- The automobile has done less well since the economic crisis.
- Those who voted for (the) car mentioned (the) harm it does to the environment as (the) biggest problem.

We tend to use /ðə/ before consonants and /ði:/ before vowels.

B

/j/

6B

- 1 The 2 a 3 – 4 an 5 the 6 an 7 the 8 the 9 the 10 – 11 the 12 an

VOCABULARY PLUS COMPOUND NOUNS

8B

- 1 jet pack 2 wrist radio 3 bottle top 4 ring pull

C

- 1 trade-off 2 outlook 3 breakdown 4 breakthrough 5 drawback, downside 6 outcome

9A

- breakthrough/outlook/drawback/breakdown/outcome/downside
- trade-off
- breakthrough/trade-off/drawback/breakdown
- outlook/outcome

▶ VOCABULARYBANK p152 Compound adjectives

- A 1 c) 2 i) 3 j) 4 a) 5 d) 6 e) 7 g) 8 f) 9 h) 10 b)
 B A energy-efficient light bulb
 B hand-held/handheld GPS
 C water-proof/waterproof watch
 D pocket-sized camcorder
 E eco-friendly detergent
 F solar-powered torch

5.2 CONSUMER CRAZY

LISTENING

1C

- at least a thousand each
- above
- a) blue b) green c) red d) yellow and orange
- twenty-five percent
- Monday and Tuesday between eleven and one o'clock

D

- how people/consumers choose brands
- It turns the decision to buy from a *yes/no* question into a *Which one?* question.
- 1 People like to save money, so they're attracted to lower prices.
2 They also think that a higher price means higher quality, so when they want to 'treat' themselves, they buy the higher priced item.
- 1 Distribution of a viral video is free, and
2 it can get millions of views if successful.
- Five possible elements are mentioned, so any four of these:
1 grab the viewer in the first 5 seconds
2 make it memorable (or make it bizarre so that it's memorable)
3 make it short (15–60 seconds)
4 post it on a Monday or Tuesday, between 11a.m. and 1p.m.
5 tell a story

VOCABULARY ADVERTISING COLLOCATIONS

2A

- 1 a product 2 a price 3 a market

B

- 1 promote, endorse 2 increase, reduce 3 dominate, see a gap in

GRAMMAR REAL AND HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONALS

3A

- 1 real 2 real 3 real 4 real 5 hypothetical 6 hypothetical

B

- Experience shows that if the price (is) higher, people think your product is better.
- If a video (goes) viral, it will get millions of views.
- People will click off unless the video (is) memorable.
- Your brand name will travel around the world provided the video (goes) viral.
- Supposing you (wanted) to sell a new brand of chocolate, ... what price would you set?
- If another coffee shop (opened) next door ..., they'd sell at least a thousand cups each.

C

Sentence 4: *provided* can be replaced with: *if, providing, on condition that, as long as*

Sentence 5: *Supposing* can be replaced with: *If, Providing, Suppose, Imagine, Let's say*

D

- present simple, present simple
 - present simple, (future with) *will*
- past simple, *would* (+ infinitive without *to*)
- unless
 - provided, providing, on condition that, as long as
 - supposing, suppose, imagine, let's say

4A

- I'll buy it if you reduce the price.
- I'd buy it if it weren't so expensive.
- Suppose you had the money, which one would you buy?
- I'll come as long as you let me pay.
- You can't come in unless you're a member.

B

See the underlining in the answers in Ex 4A above.

▷ **LANGUAGEBANK 5.2** p136–137

- A** 1 'll ask 2 offered 3 rains 4 would give 5 doesn't call
6 were 7 isn't 8 should take up
- B** 1 provided 2 unless 3 Supposing 4 Providing 5 unless
6 Imagine
- C** 1 you promise to keep it a secret
2 they don't pay our expenses
3 lost your job tomorrow
4 we don't have enough time
5 you don't stop being aggressive with me
6 met them in the street

5C

- 1 would 2 would 3 providing 4 will 5 as long as 6 will
7 goes 8 made 9 would 10 unless 11 won't 12 would

SPEAKING

▷ **VOCABULARYBANK** p152 Advertising

- A** 1 commercials 2 slogans 3 makes 4 brand 5 trailer
6 logos 7 influence 8 jingle 9 campaigns 10 advertise
11 pop-ups 12 cold calls

WRITING A REPORT; LEARN TO MAKE WRITTEN COMPARISONS

8A

men: most important: useful/practical features;
least important: price
women: most important: fashionable; least important: size
teenagers: most important: my friends have the same;
least important: brand loyalty

B

- All except 'fashionable' (this only appears in the conclusion)
- The student wrote that price is more important for men than for women, but the opposite is true.
- 1 Similarities; 2 Differences; 3 Teenagers

C

- 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 T

D

- affect both groups more or less equally; there is no difference in; show only a slight variation
- There are, however, significant differences in; far more important for x than for y; place greater importance on; showed an interesting contrast to
- First of all;; For example;; However;; On the other hand,

9A

Suggested answers:

brand loyalty is the least important
price and fashionable are almost the same
friends have the same is the most important
most similar to men and women in relation to importance of size
most different from men in relation to useful/practical features and makes me look successful
most different from women in relation to brand loyalty

5.3 WHAT DO YOU THINK?

VOCABULARY COLLOCATIONS WITH IDEA

1A

Suggested answers:

Brainstorming involves generating and writing down as many ideas as you can on a topic, usually with a group of people. It's used by companies, e.g. for problem solving, for developing/naming/marketing a new product, etc.

B

Ss might offer various opinions and the teacher should be receptive to any they can justify. The conventions of brainstorming would say that Rule 5 is wrong. It should say: *Have a clear time limit. People often get their best ideas if they work under pressure.*

C

Verbs: come up with ideas, reject an idea, criticise an idea, get ideas, write an idea down, develop an idea

Adjectives: brilliant, predictable, bizarre, dreadful, unrealistic, best (good)

D

- come up with
- dreadful
- reject
- criticise
- developing
- bizarre
- unrealistic
- (a) predictable

FUNCTION SUGGESTING IDEAS

2B

The ideas covered are:
branding/get a sponsor, e.g. a shoe company;
health benefits of walking;
health problems, e.g. sitting down too long;
close public transport for one day;
video of people's feet;
walking and talking (possibly viral video);
charity campaign; use a celebrity

C

They reject:
 branding/get a sponsor – want a wider campaign; don't want the campaign linked to a particular company
 health benefits of walking – a bit obvious; it's been done before, it's boring and expensive
 health problems – people have been told about the dangers for years, not effective
 close public transport for one day – unrealistic, transport companies wouldn't agree, they'd lose too much money
 They chose a combination of:
 video of people's feet and use a celebrity
 The charity campaign is not discussed any further.

3A

1 do you 2 you consider 3 strike you 4 would, could
 5 go with 6 suppose we 7 go with

C

1 problem 2 choice 3 work 4 track 5 idea 6 torn

▶ **LANGUAGEBANK 5.3** p136–137

- A:** What do you think about naming our language school *Tongues4U*?
B: That's a dreadful idea!
C: How do you feel about *Talk2Me*?
A: It doesn't grab me.
C: Would you consider *English246*?
B: I think we're on the wrong track here. All these numbers.
A: How does *Language Lab* sound?
B: Hmmm ... Not bad.
C: I'm torn between *Language Lab* and *Lingo Lab*.
B: Let's go with *Language Lab* then.

4B

Suggested answers:

Possible dialogue though slight differences would be fine:
A: How do you feel about getting a celebrity to endorse the campaign?
B: That wouldn't be my first choice, I have to say.
A: How does the idea of increasing fines strike you?
B: It's been done before. I think we're on the wrong track. It would be great if we could use signs in the backs of cars.
A: That's predictable too. Would you consider bins with sound effects?
B: That's not a bad idea at all. I'm torn between that and using interesting signs in cars or other places.
A: Suppose we try combining the two ideas?
B: OK. It seems like the best suggestion.
A: Right, let's go with that.

LEARN TO SHOW RESERVATIONS

5A

1 X 2 X 3 X 4 X 5 ✓

B

- 1 Actually
- 2 To be honest
- 3 Frankly
- 4 To put it bluntly
- 5 I have to say

C

frankly, to put it bluntly

D

- 1 Well actually, I think it's ... (+)
- 2 Well actually, I think it's ... (-)
- 3 I have to say, I feel that ... (-)
- 4 I have to say, I feel that ... (+)
- 5 To be honest, it's quite ... (-)
- 6 To be honest, it's quite ... (+)

5.4 GENIUS

DVD PREVIEW

1B

- 1 F Members of the public present their ideas.
- 2 T
- 3 F The celebrity guest decides which ideas are 'genius.'

DVD VIEW

2B

The idea is a 'piano choir' which is controlled by the keys of a piano. Each member of the choir is linked to a different key on the piano. Added by the show: Each member of the choir holds a candle-shaped electric light, which is wired to the appropriate key on the piano; when the light goes on, the chorister sings their note.

C

- 1 most potential, work out, make of
- 2 essentially, to
- 3 happen to
- 4 worthy of investigation
- 5 at random
- 6 give it a go

D

Suggested answers:

Sell socks in threes:
 Benefits – if a sock got lost in the wash, you'd still have a pair.
 Drawbacks – you could end up with a lot of extra socks that you don't need.
'Democrobus':
 Benefits – could cut down bus journeys because the bus wouldn't stop unnecessarily.
 Drawbacks – time could be wasted discussing/arguing about where the bus should go.
Mini-elephants:
 Benefits – they would eat less and cause less damage.
 Drawbacks – there could be many other genetic weaknesses. It could damage eco-systems if they escape.
Food via pipes:
 Benefits – would save a lot of time and effort.
 Drawbacks – would have to be a soft or liquid consistency that could go through a pipe.

speakout a presentation

3B

Reasons: Environmentally friendly – compared with making plastic. They create no waste/rubbish as they dissolve in a few days. Fun – especially with kids. Good for you as made with vegetables.

C

We would like to introduce to you an idea that ...; What makes our idea special is that it's not just ... but it's also ...; We envisage this product being sold [in supermarkets/on TV/via the internet/...]; We think that ... will be a hit with [single people/families/...] in particular; In the future, we are planning to develop a [business/lightweight/diet/...] version.

writeback a product review

5A

Suggested answers: writer 1: five stars; writer 2: one star

B

Both reviews include b), d) and e). The second review also includes a).

5.5 LOOKBACK

CHANGE

1A

- 1 People with many talents can *adjust* to it well and tend to find a new job quickly.
- 2 It's *caused damage* to family relationships.
- 3 It's *had a positive effect on the quality of life of people in the developing world*.
- 4 It *revolutionised* the way people think about war.

B

Suggested answers:

- 1 losing your job/being made unemployed
- 2 TV, mobile phones, the internet
- 3 medicine, better crops, provision of water pumps/wells
- 4 news broadcasts, 24-hour news, photographs of war, blogs/forums/social media, a particular war film

ARTICLES

2A

- 1 The 2 - 3 a 4 the 5 - 6 the 7 a 8 - 9 a 10 an
11 the 12 the 13 - 14 the 15 the 16 - 17 the 18 -

B

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

ADVERTISING

3A

- launch 1 break 2 gap 3 set 4 increase, reduce 5 promote
6 advertise 7 endorse

CONDITIONALS

4A

- 1 'd, 'll 2 'd, 'll 3 'll, would 4 're, wouldn't be

B

- 1 Supposing 2 would 3 are 4 will put 5 provided
6 will put 7 saw 8 wouldn't 9 would be 10 unless

SUGGESTING IDEAS

5A

- A:** It'd be great if we could have the class party at a four-star hotel.
B: That wouldn't be my *first* choice. How ~~much~~ do you feel about the school cafeteria?
C: The school cafeteria? To be honest, *it/that* wouldn't work. *How* does Pizza Rizza strike you?
B: That's *not* a bad idea at all.
A: Actually, I think we're on the wrong *track* here. I think we should go for somewhere nicer.
B: OK. *Suppose* we try the Four Seasons or the Hilton?
A: I'm *torn* between the two, but the Four Seasons is closer.
C: OK. Let's go with that.

6.1 THE TIME OF MY LIFE

VOCABULARY AGE

2A

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

READING

3A

peak early – have success at an early age, and then lose it
late bloomer – someone who finds what they're good at and possibly has success in it relatively late in life

C

- late bloomers: Ang Lee, Colonel Sanders, Cervantes; peaked early: Wang Yani, Nadia Comăneci, Jocelyn Lavin
- sports ('Sports are particularly biased towards youth ...')
- Malcolm Gladwell is talking about the period before the late bloomer finds success, when they seem to be struggling and getting nowhere.
- The article gives examples of:
 - freedom: first when you're allowed to do things on your own in childhood, e.g. stay out late, take public transport alone, drive a car. Then when you're older and earning money, 'you don't have to worry about money for a nice holiday or a meal at a fancy restaurant'.
 - obligation: the teenager who has to do her homework and come home before 10 o'clock.
 - expectations: the 30-year-old who is obliged to work hard, doesn't feel successful, but meanwhile pretends he is successful because he feels it's expected.

4B

- 1 enterprise 2 ever-shifting 3 milestones 4 mediocrity
5 biased 6 pens 7 peers

GRAMMAR MODAL VERBS AND RELATED PHRASES

5A

obligation (strong)	has to	prohibition	mustn't
obligation (weak)	should	permission	can
lack of obligation	don't have to	ability/lack of ability	can't

B

- are able to – ability/lack of ability
- be allowed to – permission
- make someone – obligation (strong), let someone do – permission
- be supposed to – obligation (weak) (often for something not fulfilled)
- manage to – ability/lack of ability (usually when something is difficult)

6A

- We must go home now.
- I can't come to the party.
- You don't have to do it.
- You shouldn't listen to him.
- We're supposed to speak English.
- Are we allowed to use dictionaries?

B

- must
- can't
- don't
- shouldn't
- supposed
- allowed

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 6.1 p138–139

- A** 1 had to 2 were supposed to 3 managed to 4 couldn't
5 made 6 able to 7 let 8 allowed to 9 have to
10 don't have to 11 can 12 ought to
- B** 1 I managed to fall asleep.
2 We had to stay for dinner.
3 He let me listen to my MP3 player.
4 He wasn't able to see anything.
5 She ought to leave before dark.
6 We were supposed to pay before going in (but we didn't).
7 Adults aren't allowed to enter this disco.
8 They made me change my passport photo.

7A

- 1 should/must, won't be able 2 couldn't/wasn't able to 3 let
4 was supposed to 5 make 6 manage 7'll be able to
8 don't have to

VOCABULARY PLUS WORD-BUILDING: PREFIXES

9B

- 1 unrealistic 2 unpredictable, illogical 3 dissatisfied
4 unfamiliar 5 impatient 6 immortal 7 unwilling
8 misbehave 9 insecure, misinterpret 10 irrelevant, unhealthy
The prefixes are unstressed.

10A

- 1 a) pre-war b) prehistory
2 a) post-war b) postgraduate
3 a) overtime b) overworked
4 a) underage b) underqualified

▶ VOCABULARYBANK p153 Word-building: prefixes

- A** 1 micro 2 mega 3 multi 4 inter 5 bi 6 trans
B bilingual, bicycle, bimonthly
multilingual, multinational, multimedia, multitask,
multi-storey
microchip, microwave, microphone, microscope
megaphone, megacity, megabyte
translate, transport, transit
international, interval, interview
C 1 multi-storey 2 intervals 3 transit 4 megaphone
5 interview 6 microscope 7 bimonthly 8 multilingual

6.2 FUTURE ME

LISTENING

2

- 1 The website holds a letter you write and sends it to you on a date you pick.

3A

- 1 studies, relationship and family
2 romantic, optimistic

B

- 1 ... and wearing something floaty.
2 I know, I'm a romantic.
3 I hope I'll have married someone.
4 ... with long, brown hair and green eyes.
5 ... I want to write everything I can down, ...
6 Don't change too much, ...

C

- 1 shallow, unrealistic
2 very happy, ecstatic

GRAMMAR FUTURE PERFECT AND CONTINUOUS

4A

1 a) 2 b)

B

- 1 have, past participle
- 2 be, -ing form

C

- 1 I'll own – own is a state verb and not usually used in the continuous form.
- 2 by – I'll have finished by 12 = 'at some time before and no later than 12'; I won't have finished until 12 = 'I expect to finish at 12 and no earlier.' (Notice that for this meaning we use a negative verb.)

D

- 1 I'll have left home.
- 2 They won't have finished.
- 3 We'll be living in Spain.
- 4 It'll be snowing.

▷ **LANGUAGEBANK 6.2** p138–139

- A** 1 'll be watching, will have finished
- 2 'll probably be waiting, 'll have arrived
- 3 'll have eaten, 'll be dreaming
- 4 'll have decided, 'll be wishing
- B** 1 Will you be seeing Frank today?
- 2 Yes, could you tell him I probably won't have finished ...
- 3 ... this time tomorrow you'll have finished all your exams.
- 4 And you'll be celebrating with your friends.
- 5 Will you be using your computer ...
- 6 I might still be using it when you get back.

5A

- 1 you'll have received
- 2 will you be watching
- 3 you'll have fallen
- 4 will you still be studying, will you have passed
- 5 you will still like
- 6 will you be living

VOCABULARY OPTIMISM/PESSIMISM

7B

- 1 have mixed feelings about
- 2 look forward to
- 3 have your ups and downs
- 4 go nowhere
- 5 dread
- 6 fill you with despair
- 7 upbeat
- 8 look on the bright side

▷ **VOCABULARYBANK** p153 Time idioms

- A** 1 D 2 F 3 I 4 G 5 H 6 B 7 A 8 C 9 E
- B** a) kill an hour or two b) any time now c) in no time
- d) drag your heels e) take your time f) time after time
- g) cut something short h) in the nick of time
- i) make up for lost time

WRITING AN INFORMAL EMAIL; LEARN TO FOCUS ON INFORMAL STYLE

8B

Yes, she does. The first email is informal, while the second uses formal language.

C

- a) 6
- b) 3, 5, 7, 9
- c) 1
- d) 6
- e) 4
- f) 2, 8, 10

9B

- 1 the perfect occasion to do so
- 2 regarding
- 3 I look forward to receiving further information
- 4 I would be interested to know
- 5 delighted to receive
- 6 I would like to accept the invitation
- 7 My preference would be for
- 8 Yours sincerely
- 9 I will inform you
- 10 I would be most grateful

C

Suggested answer:

Dear Louise,
 I was happy to get your email about the music festival, and I'd love to come. I've always wanted to visit Dublin, and this seems like a great time for it.
 You asked me about concert choices but I didn't get the link. It'd be great if you could send it again. I'd rather see dance than music. I'll let you know about my specific choices once I see the programme.
 Your cousin's flat sounds excellent. Do you know if it is in the city centre or on the outskirts?
 I'll be able to stay for three days, and I will book a flight once I know the concert dates. Can't wait to hear more about it all.
 All the best,
 Corinna

6.3 SO WHAT YOU'RE SAYING IS ...

VOCABULARY COLLOCATIONS

1A

- 1 doing
- 2 owning
- 3 wearing (or putting on)
- 4 staying
- 5 getting
- 6 using (or going on)
- 7 having (or signing up for)
- 8 riding
- 9 babysitting (or taking care of)
- 10 travelling
- 11 staying
- 12 running (or being in charge of)

B

(from left to right) babysitting for a toddler; owning a smartphone; travelling solo; wearing make-up; riding a scooter

FUNCTION PERSUADING

2A

owning a smartphone, using social networking sites, getting your ears pierced

B

Caller 1:

Problem: 8-year-old daughter runs up mobile phone bill
 DJ's opinion: parents should have set guidelines before giving her the phone

Caller 2:

Problem: mother doesn't let 10-year-old daughter use social networking sites, is worried about bullying
 DJ's opinion: mother is being overprotective, should rather help daughter learn how to deal with bullying situations if they happen

Caller 3:

Problem: 12-year-old son spends too much time on the computer
 DJ's opinion: let him, he'll grow out of it, it's normal these days

Caller 4:

Problem: 13-year-old son wants to have ears pierced
 DJ's opinion: doesn't say, programme excerpt ends first

3A

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

C

- 1 Surely it's
2 Isn't
3 Surely that's
4 Don't you think
5 Doesn't she simply want

▷ **LANGUAGEBANK 6.3** p138–139

- 1 Don't you agree that people should be able to start a family ...
2 Clearly they're at ...
3 But isn't it obvious that most 17-year-olds aren't ...
4 ... but doesn't it/that depend on the individual?
5 But surely they need (the) time to ...
6 But isn't it a fact that in ...
7 ... but anyone can see that ...

4B

Suggested answers:

Possible dialogue though slight differences would be fine:

- A:** Don't you think (that) everyone who finishes university should have a gap year?
B: I don't agree. Isn't it better to start working/work as soon as possible so that you (can) get work experience?
A: Yes, but doesn't a gap year give people a different kind of experience?
B: A gap year is just a long holiday. Surely a year working/a year's work is more useful?
A: I disagree. A year off gives people a chance to think about their career.
B: Haven't most 22-year-olds decided by that age?
A: Not always. People often end up in a job they hate. Anyway, surely it's worth trying?
B: I'm still not convinced. I think it's a waste of time.

LEARN TO CLARIFY IDEAS

5A

So basically you think ...; So what you're saying is ...

B

So in other words, ...; So what you mean is ...

C

- 1 have to work
2 give elderly people more respect/respect elderly people more/ have more respect for elderly people
3 be/get punished
4 be/get paid as much as/more than men

6.4 HOW TO LIVE TO 101

DVD PREVIEW

2A

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

3

Okinawa, Loma Linda and the mountains of Sardinia. People live longer in these places.

DVD VIEW

4A

eat different colour vegetables (rainbow diet); not overeat – eat until they're eighty percent full

B

- 1 the percentage of the population in Japan that is 100 or older
2 the science of longevity
3 at the fruit and vegetable shop
4 vegetables
5 the stomach
6 eat too much

C

- 1 fad
2 phenomenon
3 properties
4 bloated

speakout a debate

5C

The first point I'd like to make is that ...; I would like to start off by saying that ...; I would like to pick up on the point made by ...

writeback a forum comment

7B

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

6.5 LOOKBACK

AGE

1A

- 1 elderly
2 in their prime
3 coming of age
4 for their age, their age
5 Age discrimination
6 Maturity

MODAL VERBS AND RELATED PHRASES

2A

- 1 makes
2 'm not able
3 are allowed to
4 aren't supposed to
5 won't be able
6 don't have to
7 don't have to
8 managed to

FUTURE PERFECT AND CONTINUOUS

3A

- 1 won't be sitting
2 will definitely have finished
3 'll have arrived
4 will still be communicating
5 will have been replaced

OPTIMISM/PESSIMISM

4A

had my *ups* and *downs*, had *mixed* feelings, look on the *bright* side, *upbeat*, looking *forward* to, *dreaded*, *going* nowhere, filled me up with despair

PERSUADING

5A

- A:** Don't you *agree* that ...
B: But *surely* ...
A: Why? Anyone *can* see that ...
B: But *shouldn't* ...
A: So *what* you're saying is that ...
B: But *isn't* it obvious that ...
A: Well *clearly* ...

7.1 TV GLOBETROTTERS

VOCABULARY TELEVISION

1A

Suggested answers:

- Both show real life: a wildlife programme features animals, plants, etc.; a reality show features people.
- Both are dramas which involve a continuing story with the same set of characters: a costume drama is usually set in a historical context; a soap opera is set in a contemporary, modern context.
- Both are comedies/funny: a sketch show has a lot of short comedy pieces; a sitcom is normally a single story and the stories connect in some way from episode to episode although each episode is self-contained.
- Both are factual programmes: a documentary can be on any factual topic, e.g. scientific, historical, cultural, and is made from real footage; a docudrama is often about historical events and includes re-enacted sequences, i.e. sequences performed by actors but made to look real.
- Both involve more than one programme: a series can be factual or, in a drama series, each episode is usually a different story, but with the same characters; a serial is a single story broken up into different episodes.
- Both are exciting and often involve danger and facing and solving a problem: a thriller can be a combination of genres or types, it can include sci-fi, fantasy, detective, action type content, but it's always made to create excitement (or 'thrills'); a detective series usually focuses only on police work in connection with crime and as a series has the same characters with a different story every episode.
- Both involve a competition between teams or individuals: a game show can have many formats, including a quiz format; a quiz is limited to question/answer formats.
- Both are about real events/stories happening at the moment: a current affairs programme has feature stories about different topics in the news; the news is made up of shorter stories about the most current (immediate) events.

READING

2B

Natural World: visual content/cross-cultural appeal

Top Gear: the jokey relationship between the presenters; the challenges that feature in the programme

The Office: the programme has a romantic relationship between the two main characters at the centre

Sherlock: the interesting ('intriguing') relationships between the main characters

Strictly Come Dancing/Dancing with the Stars: nothing is singled out as the reason but the article lists all its features as the things people like: great dancing, celebrities, beautiful dresses, the music, the host (who is popular) and lots of viewer participation

C

- Costume dramas and historical mini-series also seem to survive the transition to a different culture.
- True, there are a large number of cars ...
- ... a race between a supercar and a bullet train was another huge hit. (This means the race was very popular; it doesn't mean there was a crash.)
- ... and many people predicted The Office would flop because of ... (flop = fail/be unsuccessful)
- ... because of its slightly strange British humour ... Since then, this 'mockumentary' has become an international sensation ... However, *The Office* is a sitcom with a heart ...
- ... when the BBC decided to give him a makeover, there was a real risk of alienating fans of the much-loved classic tales.
- ... the long-awaited first episode of the third season was viewed almost seven million times in China only a couple of hours after it was initially aired in the UK.
- Celebrity contestants with little or no experience of dancing pair up with professional dancers ...

D

- successes, hit
- crazy, bizarre
- global phenomenon, international sensation
- pulled in, drawn in
- broadcast, aired
- resurrected, revitalised

GRAMMAR QUANTIFIERS

3A

all: *every, each* (*every* means all the people/things considered together; *each* means all the people/things considered separately, one at a time)

a lot: *quite a few, a large number of, many, a good deal of, plenty of* a moderate or small number/amount: *several, few, little*

an additional one: *another*

zero: *no*

B

- plural
- uncountable
- singular
- plural, uncountable
- singular

C

- not many
- some
- not much
- some

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 7.1 p140-141

A 1 a large number 2 each 3 both 4 some 5 either
6 Any 7 Very few 8 no 9 plenty of 10 Neither

B 1 very few 2 a little 3 A few 4 quite a few 5 very little
6 either 7 any 8 any 9 another 10 other

4A

See answers to Ex 4B.

B

- All of us watch lots of TV.
- Quite a few of us watch online.
- A few of us prefer listening to the radio.
- Both of us like wildlife programmes.
- Neither of us enjoys detective stories.

5A

- I watch very few sports programmes.
- Every programme has/All (the) programmes have a commercial break every ten minutes.
- The weekend schedules usually include a few/several talent shows, at least three or four.
- I like every programme/all programmes/any programme about hospitals or emergencies.
- I once spent quite a few days watching a box set of the series 24.
- I think a great deal/a lot/lots of TV has been dumbed down.
- We have plenty of detective shows; we don't need more.
- I think a little/some news is OK but not 24-hour news non-stop.

VOCABULARY PLUS MULTI-WORD VERBS

7A

- Top Gear
- Natural World
- World News
- Dancing with the Stars
- Sherlock
- The Office

B

- brought out, take back
- come across, put up with
- turned out
- takes (me) back, brings out
- comes across, turns out
- put (me) up

C (words in brackets commonly go with the multi-word verbs)

- 1 bring sth out
- 2 bring out sth
- 3 put up with sth
- 4 put sb up
- 5 come across sth
- 6 come across (as)
- 7 take sb back (to)
- 8 take sth back
- 9 turn out
- 10 turn out

8A

- 1 back 2 across 3 up 4 out 5 out 6 out 7 across 8 out
9 up 10 back

▶ **VOCABULARYBANK** p154 Multi-word verbs

- A** 1 raise 2 mention 3 delaying 4 causing me not to like
5 reject 6 lower the heat 7 stopped working
8 not continuing 9 hired 10 competed against
11 started to drive 12 left
B a) take on b) turn down c) pull out d) put off
e) bring up f) break down

7.2 THE CAMERA NEVER LIES

LISTENING

1B

- A real B hoax C hoax

C

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

GRAMMAR REPORTED SPEECH

2A

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

B

- 1 'Have you ever earned money for your hoax work?'
- 2 'I saw it with my own eyes a number of years ago.'
- 3 'I often work with the police.'
- 4 'Could you look at it?'

C

- Rule 1: past
Rule 2: sentence 3, still true
Rule 3: an affirmative statement
Rule 4: infinitive with to

▶ **LANGUAGEBANK 7.2** p140–141

- A** 1 where I'd been all day
2 what I'd been watching on TV the night before
3 if I'd washed my hands for dinner
4 if I'd got any homework for the next day
5 if I was going to help her with the housework that weekend
B I was eighteen when I went for my first job interview, at a photo laboratory. The manager asked me to take a seat and then asked (me) what my name was and I was so nervous that I told him I didn't understand the question. Then he wanted to know if I had any plant experience; I told him that/said that I had done some work in my grandmother's garden. He laughed and said that by 'plant' he had meant 'factory', not 'trees and flowers'. I felt terribly embarrassed and simply told him that I had never worked in a factory. He had my file of photos and he asked me to talk about them. I was so nervous that I dropped them all on the floor! Then he asked me if I had any referees; I thought he meant the kind of referees they have in a football match, so I told him that I didn't play team sports but that I had been doing long-distance running for years. I was sure that I'd messed up the interview, but then he enquired when I could start! He wanted me to start the following Monday!

3A

- 1 P 2 P 3 P 4 H 5 P 6 H

B

- 1 She asked him to explain why he wanted to remain anonymous.
- 2 She asked him what exactly he did for the police.
- 3 She asked him to talk them through the photos.
- 4 He said he hadn't been sure himself but he found out it was near Seattle, Washington.
- 5 She asked if there was a technical reason why he knew it was a hoax.
- 6 He said he was thrilled when people believed one of his photos.

VOCABULARY REPORTING VERBS

4C

accused, denies, promised, refused, admitted, persuaded, warned, apologised, agreed

D

- 1 -ing form: deny, admit
- 2 preposition + -ing form: apologise for doing sth
- 3 object + preposition + -ing form: accuse sb of doing sth
- 4 infinitive: promise, refuse, agree
- 5 object + infinitive: persuade sb to do sth, warn sb to do sth

5A

- 1 -ing form: suggest
- 4 infinitive: threaten, offer
- 5 object + infinitive: tell sb to do sth, invite sb to do sth, advise sb to do sth, remind sb to do sth

B

Stress on the first syllable: promise, threaten, offer, warn, tell
Stress on the second syllable: deny, admit, suggest, apologise, accuse, refuse, agree, persuade, invite, advise, remind

C

- 1 of not taking
- 2 not to talk
- 3 not to lie
- 4 for not telling (for not having told is also possible)
- 5 not to do

6A

- 1 a) to pay b) doing (having done is also possible)
c) for acting (for having acted is also possible)
- 2 a) of betraying b) to believe c) writing, never to do
- 3 a) to take b) to go c) for not keeping
- 4 a) to do b) asking c) to report

WRITING A DISCURSIVE ESSAY; LEARN TO USE LINKERS OF CONTRAST

8A

The essay is about topic 3: 'The media should be free to examine the lives of public figures.'

B

- 1 explains why the topic is of interest
- 2 for
- 3 against
- 4 gives the writer's

9A

- 1 despite 2 While 3 Although 4 However

B

- 1 a comma
- 2 an -ing form (e.g. despite knowing)
- 3 The main clauses are:
sentence 1 – Celebrities invite publicity ...
sentence 2 – ... others never want or plan for it.
sentence 3 – ... often they are more interested in selling a sensational story.
- 4 the subordinate clause

C

- Some celebrities are good role models for young people. However, others set a negative example. / Although some celebrities are good role models for young people, others set a negative example.
- Despite the fact that anonymously published internet news is unreliable, many people rely on it as a main source of information. OR Despite anonymously published internet news being unreliable, ... OR Despite the unreliability of anonymously published internet news, ... / While anonymously published internet news is unreliable, many people rely on it as a main source of information.
- While false reports of celebrity deaths are common, some people still believe them. / False reports of celebrity deaths are common. However, some people still believe them.
- Although the scandal damaged his reputation, he still has millions of fans. / Despite the scandal damaging his reputation, he still has millions of fans. OR Despite the fact that the scandal damaged his reputation, ... OR Despite the damage that the scandal did to his reputation, ...

7.3 WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

VOCABULARY THE PRESS

1B

- tabloid
- editorial page
- feature
- biased
- supplement
- sensationalism
- edition
- circulation

▷ **VOCABULARYBANK** p154 Parts of a news website
(from top to bottom, left column then right column)
8, 1, 4, 2, 7, 3, 9, 5, 10, 6

FUNCTION ADDING EMPHASIS

2B

- E
- A
- C

C

- That the tiger ran off and didn't attack the woman.
- That the customers didn't notice.
- That the man caught the baby.

3A

- The amazing thing is that the tiger ran off.
- Wow, there's no way I'd do that!
- You're the one who's always telling me to stop.
- That is so wrong!
- That's totally outrageous!
- I do think they should do something about it.
- That is a good idea.
- How on earth did he catch it?
- That's such an amazing thing!
- Absolutely incredible!

B

- So is followed by adjective/adverb, such is followed by (a/an) + (adjective) + noun.
- Do is not normally used with the present simple affirmative. It is used here to emphasise an opinion.
- Any adverb that can be used with an ungradable/extreme adjective, e.g. really, completely, just, quite. Very can't be used.
- It adds the one who's to emphasise the person.
- on earth, e.g. What/Why/Where/Who on earth ... ?

▷ **LANGUAGEBANK 7.3** p140-141

- A:** What on earth's the matter? You look terrible!
B: I've just seen Marco with Claudia. I'm so furious, I can hardly speak.
A: That's totally crazy. I'm sure there's a mistake. Why don't you call him?
B: There's no way I'm going to phone him.
A: But Marco's such a great guy and you're so good together.
B: Well you can be (really) sure that Claudia's (really) going to regret it.
A: I do hope you're not going to do anything stupid.
B: You're the one who told me to fight for him. I'm just following your advice.

4A

- A:** I'm so angry with you. Why didn't you tell me about the party?
B: But I did tell you. A few minutes ago.
A: That's really helpful! How am I supposed to get ready in time?
B: But you're the one who said you never want to go to parties.
- A:** Dave's good-looking but she's absolutely crazy about Will.
B: The sad thing is, Dave adores her.
A: Yeah and he's really kind; such a nice man.
B: What on earth shall I say if he asks me about Will?
- A:** I'm quitting my job. It's so badly paid and it's such hard work.
B: I do think you'll regret it.
A: You're the one who always says I should do what I want.
B: But there's no way you should just quit.

LEARN TO MAKE GUESSES

5A

- 1 suppose 2 maybe 3 hard 4 looks 5 could 6 guess 7 must

B

- 1 imagine 2 perhaps 3 difficult 4 seems 5 might 6 think 7 's surely (be)

6B

Suggested answers:

- A:** What do you think it is?
B: It's hard to say but it might be (your first idea).
A: I think it sounds like (your first idea).
B: I suppose it could be (another idea).
A: Or perhaps it's (another idea).
B: Well, I think it's (final decision).

7.4 NEWS BLUNDERS

DVD PREVIEW

1B

- Because there is 24-hour rolling news now.
- Four: newsreaders stumbling over their words, technical hiccups, microphones malfunctioning, the wrong guest being brought into the studio for an interview.

C

- stumbling over their words
- strike
- technical hiccups
- rolling
- blunders
- malfunctioning

DVD VIEW

2B

- Malfunctioning equipment – 1
People stumbling over their words – 2, 3
The wrong guest in an interview – 5, 6, 7
An accident on a live programme – 4

C

- 1 wrong
- 2 thing, is
- 3 embarrassing (*deeply* means *extremely* and also collocates with *worrying* and *involved*)
- 4 champion, involving
- 5 show (*It goes to show* is a common spoken phrase used when an experience proves something to be true)

speakout a news story

3A

- 1 a paper clip
- 2 a pen shaped like a fish
- 3 a door knob
- 4 a snow globe
- 5 a part in a film
- 6 a house

B

Did you [hear this story/see the news] about ... ?; Apparently what happened was ...; According to [the report/the guy on the news] ...; Anyway, so he...; I don't remember all the details, but ...

writeback a short summary

4A

- 1 a neon sign

B

- 1 There are five possibilities: A Canadian man, Bored blogger, the 26-year-old, paper clip owner, homeowner
- 2 trading/exchanging; objects/items
- 3 step by step: emphasises the time taken in small stages; larger and larger: again emphasises the progression. The use of two comparatives is common as a way of emphasising.

C

Suggested answer: A Canadian man has made headlines by trading a paper clip for a house. Bored blogger Kyle Macdonald started by exchanging small objects – a pen, a door knob, a neon sign – but step by step the 26-year-old built up to items of larger and larger value, and after one year his journey from paper clip owner to homeowner was over.

7.5 LOOKBACK

TELEVISION

1A

sketch show, sitcom, the news, costume drama, quiz, serial, documentary, detective series, game show, current affairs programme, soap opera, reality show, thriller, wildlife programme, docudrama

B

Suggested answers:

- laugh – sketch show, sitcom, reality show, game show
- learn something – documentary, quiz, current affairs programme, docudrama
- just relax and watch real people – game show, reality show
- catch up on the news – the news, current affairs programme
- test your knowledge – quiz

QUANTIFIERS

2A

- 1 Both
- 2 Neither
- 3 quite a few of
- 4 a little
- 5 hardly any
- 6 Neither
- 7 every
- 8 another
- 9 several
- 10 a few

REPORTED SPEECH

3A

- 1 Last week, an interviewer asked me what my biggest weakness was.
- 2 The other day, a complete stranger walked up to me and asked what I had been doing lately.
- 3 Once, I was trying on trousers and the shop assistant asked if I would like/wanted to try a bigger size.
- 4 Every day, my flatmate asks me to do the dishes and then says he/she'll do them next time.
- 5 At the end of a first date, the girl asked me when I wanted to get married.
- 6 At 3a.m., my phone rang and the caller asked if I was sleeping.

REPORTING VERBS

4A

- 1 to help
- 2 making
- 3 to lend
- 4 to pay
- 5 for being
- 6 to quit
- 7 of being
- 8 to do

ADDING EMPHASIS

5A

- 1 so
- 2 so
- 3 very
- 4 the
- 5 that's
- 6 she
- 7 such
- 8 that (the first one)

8.1 IT'S A TOUGH CALL

READING

1C

Suggested answers:

- 1 Delroy Simmonds
- 2 Anne McQuinn's father, or her uncle
- 3 the widow
- 4 the woman whose baby Delroy Simmonds saved
- 5 Sergeant Tom Landers or another police officer
- 6 Reese Werkhoven
- 7 Gerry Comber/Anne McQuinn's father
- 8 one of the three roommates

VOCABULARY COLLOCATIONS: DECISIONS

2A

put off a decision, go against your principles, assess a situation

B

put off – postpone;
 reach – arrive at;
 follow – stick to;
 go against – betray;
 evaluate – assess;
 explore – look into

C

- 1 arrive at, reach a decision
- 2 postpone, put off a decision
- 3 follow, stick to your principles
- 4 go against, betray your principles
- 5 explore, look into a situation
- 6 evaluate, assess a situation

3A

- 1 evaluated/assessed
- 2 go against/betray
- 3 arrived at/reached
- 4 look into/explore
- 5 stick to/follow
- 6 put off/postponed

GRAMMAR PAST AND MIXED CONDITIONALS

4A

- 1 I think if any of us had used it, it would have felt really wrong.
- 2 If that had happened to me, I might not have jumped.
- 3 I would have done the same thing.
- 4 If he hadn't jumped down there, the baby wouldn't be alive.

B

- 1 All four sentences are hypothetical because the condition is always in the past so can't be changed.
- 2 1–3 refer to the past; 4 refers to the past and the present
- 3 The conditional (*if*) clause is often not used if the condition is understood or obvious. Another example from text 2 in Ex 1B: 'Anybody would have done the same.'

C

- 1 past perfect
- 2 a) modal + *have* + past participle
 b) modal + infinitive

5

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

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 8.1 p142–143

A 1 a) 2 b) 3 a) 4 a) 5 b)

- B 1** If Beth had studied, she could have passed the exam.
 2 If you had invited me to the party, I would have come. OR I would have come to the party if you had invited me.
 3 If Ludmila hadn't lost all her money on the stock market, she would be rich now. OR Ludmila would be rich now if she hadn't lost all her money on the stock market.
 4 If Greg had been travelling fast, he might have hit the motorcyclist. OR Greg might have hit the motorcyclist if he had been travelling fast.
 5 If they hadn't stopped the fire, it could have destroyed most of the building. OR The fire could have destroyed most of the building if they hadn't stopped it.
 6 The plant wouldn't have died if you had watered it. OR If you had watered the plant, it wouldn't have died.
 7 Mei-li couldn't have afforded a new car if she hadn't just won some money. OR If Mei-li hadn't just won some money, she couldn't have afforded a new car.
 8 If we hadn't been working together in Tokyo, we wouldn't be married now. OR We wouldn't be married now if we hadn't been working together in Tokyo.

6

- 1 a) had been, wouldn't have needed
 b) would/might/could be, had left
- 2 a) could have died, had taken
 b) wouldn't/couldn't have done
- 3 a) would have felt, had done
 b) hadn't saved, might never have recovered

VOCABULARY PLUS COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

8A

- 1 a widow who is 91 years old
- 2 \$4,000 in bills which are wrapped in bubble wrap
- 3 a daughter who robbed a bank

B

- 1 bubble-wrapped
- 2 bank-robbing
- 3 91-year-old

C

- 1 three-day-old baby
- 2 hand-made clothes
- 3 15-metre-high wall
- 4 life-changing moment
- 5 long-running TV series
- 6 five-year-long course
- 7 well-qualified
- 8 time-consuming activity

9A

- 1 twelve-year-old
- 2 non-smoking
- 3 two-month
- 4 odd-sounding
- 5 solar-powered
- 6 twenty-store

▶ VOCABULARYBANK p155

Compound adjectives for describing people

- A 1** curly-haired **2** brown-eyed **3** sun-tanned
4 dark-haired **5** broad-shouldered **6** tight-fitting jeans
7 high-heeled shoes **8** brand-new dress
B straight-haired, fair-haired, loose-fitting jeans

8.2 FAIR SHARE

VOCABULARY VALUES

2A

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

B

- generosity
- aggression
- equality
- control, power
- fairness, justice
- greed

C

Suggested answers:

- both
- Dictator Game (some could argue that this is true for either game)
- Dictator Game
- Dictator Game
- both
- Dictator Game

LISTENING

3A

- Dominic offered £5.
- Yes, she did.
- It's not fair to offer less, and he doesn't think she would have taken it.
- It was kind and generous, and it was an equal split.
- Heather wouldn't have accepted less than £5.

C

- Dominic offered £1 and kept £9.
- He gave £1 to show he's not heartless. But it was easier to keep most for himself, so he did.
- She feels hard done by, cheated.

GRAMMAR -ING FORM AND INFINITIVE

4A

- 1 to respond 2 thinking 3 being 4 to think 5 to act
6 to impress 7 to be seen 8 to act 9 sharing 10 keep
11 have 12 share 13 having 14 cooperate 15 exploiting

C

	-ing form, infinitive or infinitive + to	example
after a preposition	-ing form	2, 13
to express purpose	infinitive + to	6
after <i>let someone</i> or <i>make someone</i>	infinitive	11
as part of a semi-fixed phrase, e.g. <i>It's important/easy</i> and <i>the chance</i>	infinitive + to	5, 7, 8
as a subject or object (or part of one of these)	-ing form	3
after modal verbs	infinitive	10, 12
after certain verbs e.g. <i>enjoy, avoid, imagine</i>	-ing form	9, 15
after certain verbs e.g. <i>want, would like, tend</i>	infinitive + to	1, 4
after <i>had better, would rather</i>	infinitive	14

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 8.2 p142-143

- A**
- It's no use *explaining* – you never listen anyway.
 - There's no point in *going* to bed now – we have to get up in an hour.
 - Do you expect *me to know* all the answers?
 - Listening* to your MP3 player during class is rude.
 - My parents never let me *to stay* out past 8 o'clock.
 - We all look forward to *seeing* you in person.
 - You'd better *to get* ready – the taxi's arriving in ten minutes.
 - The trip was a good opportunity *to practise* speaking English.
 - They're used to *speaking* English with each other even though they're both Japanese.
 - I phoned the station *to ask* about departure times.
- B**
- Have you considered becoming a doctor?
 - I've managed to pass my driving test – after three tries.
 - My mother taught me to type without looking.
 - We avoided talking to each other all through the party.
 - Jorge expects to finish the painting by the end of the week.
 - My computer keeps freezing whenever I hit the delete button.
 - Could you remind me to lock the door, Jan?

5A

- I don't want to have to refuse.
- I hate having to argue to get my way.
- I don't seem to be able to stand up for myself.
- I enjoy being able to offer people help.

B

- to /tə/ have; to /tə/ refuse
- to /tu:w/ argue; to /tə/ get
- to /tə/ be; to /tə/ stand
- to /tu:w/ offer

C

When a vowel sound follows *to*, the /w/ sound is needed to link the vowels, so *to* is pronounced /tu:w/. Before consonants it's normally pronounced in the weak form /tə/.

6A

- being/to be/be
- working/to work/work
- cheating/to cheat/cheat
- losing/to lose/lose
- being/to be/be
- earning/to earn/earn
- giving/to give/give, receiving/to receive/receive
- Being/To be/Be, being/to be/be

WRITING AN INFORMAL ARTICLE; LEARN TO USE LINKERS OF PURPOSE

7A

c) Change the things you can

B

- student magazine (because it's informal in tone and style)
- give advice (the author offers ideas on how best to behave in different situations)
- beginning

C

- T *I've often made that mistake and lived to regret it.; That's how I managed to get a promotion recently after a long fight for justice.; For example, once someone bumped into my car and drove away, and I couldn't really do anything about it ...*
- T There are eight examples of *you* in the first paragraph; *you, me, I* and *my* are all used several times throughout the article.
- F Examples come throughout the text, e.g. *it's* and *you're* in the second paragraph; *it's, Don't, that'll, I've* and *That's* in the third paragraph.

- 4 T The tone is generally conversational, e.g. *Do you hate it when people treat you unfairly?; I've often made that mistake and lived to regret it.; That's how I managed to ...; For example, once someone bumped into my car and ...*, etc.
- 5 T Examples in the article include *First of all, Second* and *Finally*.
- 6 T *Do you hate it when people treat you unfairly?*
- 7 F Examples in the article include *miss out on* and *stand up for*.
- 8 F There are no examples of the passive in the article.

8A

- 1 a) so as to, in order to, to
b) so that, because
c) for
- 2 so as to, in order to
- 3 in order not to, so as not to

B

- 1 A good leader treats everyone equally so that everyone feels valued.
- 2 When I'm upset I usually phone my sister for a chat.
- 3 It's important to check everyone in a team reaches a decision together so as not to leave anyone/someone behind.
- 4 In a good relationship, it's important to sit down together from time to time to make sure everything is OK.
- 5 Sleep on it because your brain will continue working overnight and you'll wake up knowing what to do.
- 6 In a family, it's good to have a list of tasks for each person in order not to give anyone the feeling they are doing more than their fair share.

8.3 HAVE YOU GOT A MINUTE?

VOCABULARY BEHAVIOUR

1A

- 1 D *Supportive* and *unhelpful* are near opposites.
- 2 S *Both* mean you try to avoid hurting feelings or making people upset when you communicate with them.
- 3 D *Sensitive* means you are easy to hurt or that you understand what other people feel and care about their feelings. *Sensible* means you make good, rational decisions.
- 4 D These are near opposites. If you are *confrontational*, you like a fight, if you are *collaborative*, you like to work with others.
- 5 D *Aggressive* is negative and means you push too much in any situation. *Assertive* is more positive and means you have the confidence to give your point of view, for instance.
- 6 S These are similar. If someone is *direct*, they say what they mean clearly. If someone is *focused*, they are clear about what they want to say and are able to say it clearly.

B

- 1 supportive – unsupportive; unhelpful – helpful
- 2 diplomatic – undiplomatic; tactful – tactless
- 3 sensitive – insensitive; sensible – senseless
- 4 confrontational – unconfrontational; collaborative – uncollaborative (These opposites exist but are not common.)
- 5 aggressive – non-aggressive; assertive – unassertive
- 6 direct – indirect; focused – unfocused

C

Suggested answers:

breaking bad news: sensitive, tactful, focused
 a friend is down: supportive, sensitive
 making a complaint: diplomatic, assertive, direct
 working on a project: supportive, diplomatic, collaborative, focused
 driving or cycling: sensible, focused
 sort out a problem: tactful, sensitive

VOCABULARYBANK p155 Behaviour idioms

- A A talk behind sb's back B walk all over sb
C lock horns with sb D (be) a shoulder to cry on
E not lift a finger F give sb a helping hand
- B positive: be always there for sb, go out of one's way to do sth, (be) a shoulder to cry on, give sb a helping hand
negative: talk behind sb's back, walk all over sb, not lift a finger, lock horns with sb
- C 1 give (anyone a) helping hand 2 lift a finger
3 shoulder to cry on 4 talking behind (my) back
5 lock horns with 6 is always there 7 go out of (his) way
8 walk all over
- D 1 be always there for sb 2 go out of one's way to do sth
3 lock horns with sb 4 give sb a helping hand
5 (be) a shoulder to cry on 6 talk behind sb's back
7 walk all over sb 8 not lift a finger

FUNCTION HANDLING AN AWKWARD SITUATION

2A

- 1 A 2 B 3 C

3A

- 1 F She borrows small amounts each time but they add up to quite a lot.
- 2 F Next week, after she's been paid.
- 3 T He says that she's said she'll pay him back before.
- 4 F He suggests she pays back however much she can afford each week.

B

He follows all the tips. He says clearly at the beginning why he wants to talk to her. He's specific, reminding her that she said she'd pay it back later once before and telling her that he feels annoyed. He doesn't say what anyone else thinks. He gives her space by asking 'Do you know what I mean?' He suggests a solution.

4A

- 1 meaning (= intending, thinking about)
- 2 just (*It's just that ...* 'softens' the message)
- 3 take
- 4 what
- 5 sound

B

- 1 There's something I've been meaning to talk to you about.
 - 2 I hope you don't take this the wrong way, but ...
 - 3 I don't want you to get the wrong idea, but ...
- The first phrase goes down as it is a completed statement. The other two phrases go up because they are unfinished.

LANGUAGEBANK 8.3 p142-143

- A 1 c) 2 f) 3 b) 4 e) 5 a)

5

Suggested answers:

Possible dialogue though slight differences would be fine:
A: Alex, there's something I've been meaning to talk to you about.
B: Yeah. What's up?
A: Well, look I don't want you to get the wrong idea but ...
B: But what?
A: It's just I'm very busy and you're always on the phone.
B: Oh, right.
A: It's quite annoying. Do you know what I mean?
B: I'm sorry, I wasn't thinking.
A: I've got a suggestion. Why don't you ask your friends to call your mobile instead of our land line?
B: You mean I should use the phone in a different room?
A: That's right. How does that sound?
B: That seems reasonable. I'm really very sorry.
A: No problem. Forget it.

8.4 THE HUMAN ANIMAL

DVD PREVIEW

2

- 1 Desmond Morris observed human behaviour in the way that a bird-watcher might.
- 2 He classified human behaviour, not words.
- 3 It took him many years (we don't know how many). Sixty refers to the number of countries he travelled to.
- 4 The programme looks at greeting and gestures, not at sign language.

DVD VIEW

3C

Shaking hands: 1 d) 2 c) 3 a) 4 b)
Saying you're crazy: 1 c) 2 a), d) 3 b)

D

1 drew, gesticulating 2 engross me 3 expression, posture
4 variations 5 egalitarian 6 fine-tuned to, context

speakout advice for a visitor

4B

It's considered [good/bad] manners to ...; If you're not used to it, it can seem strange at first.; Having said that, don't be surprised if ...; It's [unacceptable/perfectly acceptable] to ...

writeback cross-cultural article

5A

Greetings; Personal space, eye contact, posture, voice;
Special gestures

8.5 LOOKBACK

COLLOCATIONS

1

- 1 evaluate, postpone 2 stick to, go against
3 explore, putting off 4 assess, arrive at

PAST AND MIXED CONDITIONALS

2A

- 1 a) might have studied b) wouldn't have gone c) wouldn't be
2 a) would have taken b) would have found c) would have chosen
3 a) would be b) spend c) have ended up

VALUES

3A

- 1 fairness, equality 2 aggression 3 generosity, control
4 power, justice 5 greed

-ING FORM AND INFINITIVE

4A

- 1 travelling 2 to learn, hearing 3 to be 4 to do 5 Riding
6 making 7 being able to watch 8 Having to wear

HANDLING AN AWKWARD SITUATION

5A

- 1 Excuse me, Wendy. Do you have a moment?
2 There's *something* I've *been* meaning to talk to you about.
3 Look, I *don't* want you to get the *wrong* idea, but ...
4 It's *just that* I've noticed that ...
5 I'd *feel better* if ...
6 How *would* you *feel* about that?

9.1 WITNESS

VOCABULARY CRIME

1B

- 1 arson 2 hacking 3 shoplifting 4 stalking 5 kidnapping
6 Bribery 7 vandalism 8 counterfeiting 9 identity theft
10 mugging

C

crime	person	verb
arson	arsonist	to commit arson
hacking	hacker	to hack into sth
shoplifting	shoplifter	to shoplift
stalking	stalker	to stalk
kidnapping	kidnapper	to kidnap
bribery	-	to bribe
vandalism	vandal	to vandalise
counterfeiting	counterfeiter	to counterfeit
identity theft	thief	to steal someone's identity
mugging	mugger	to mug

READING

2B

- 1 Seeing a video of the bus exploding in the 2005 terrorist attacks in London.
2 Seeing a white van or truck leaving several of the crime scenes during sniper attacks in the Washington DC area in 2002.

C

- 1 F 'Even in these days of DNA tests and other forensic techniques, witness testimony still plays an important part in court cases.'
2 F '... forty percent of people claimed to have seen this nonexistent footage.' but 'Some even went on to describe what happened in vivid detail.' (i.e. some of the forty percent)
3 T 'In many cases, an unreliable memory is not a problem. It just means we forget to send a birthday card ...'
4 T 'In 1998, an American study calculated that in ninety-five percent of felony cases – the more serious crimes – witness evidence (in other words, people's memories) was the only evidence heard in court.'
5 F '... witnesses reported seeing a white van or truck fleeing several of the crime scenes.'
6 T 'In twenty percent of cases they pointed to a volunteer.'

D

- 1 Most of us have some recollection of the 2005 terrorist attacks in London. It could well be a mental image of ...
2 But what about CCTV footage? Do you remember seeing a video of the bus exploding? What can you see in that video?
3 Well, the truth is, you shouldn't be able to see anything in your mind's eye because such CCTV footage simply doesn't exist.
4 Many of us think we have a good memory. After all, it's got us through the occasional exam.
5 In many cases, an unreliable memory is not a problem. It just means we forget ...
6 When they were caught, the sniper suspects were actually driving a blue car.

E

The author blames the over-reliance on witness memories that are often inaccurate.

GRAMMAR -ING FORM AND INFINITIVE

3A

- 1 seeing 2 to describe 3 to send

B

- 1 a) I remembered, then I set the alarm. It was my responsibility to set the alarm.
b) I remember now that I thought then that the building seemed very quiet.
2 a) I forgot that I needed to buy the tickets, so I didn't do it.
b) I'll always remember the concert that I saw.
3 a) Henri stopped first because he wanted to drink some coffee. He stopped and then he drank.
b) He didn't continue driving.
4 a) Billy finished the training and later became a famous dancer.
b) Billy continued practising every day.
5 a) He made an effort to recall her name.
b) He experimented by going through the alphabet to help him remember.
6 a) We're sorry that we have to give this bad news.
b) I'm sorry I spent so much money on the ticket.

C

- 1 b) 2 a) 3 b) 4 a) 5 a) 6 b) 7 b) 8 a) 9 a) 10 b)
11 b) 12 a)

4

- 1 I remembered to lock up.
2 Sorry, I forgot to bring it.
3 We stopped to have something to eat.
4 I tried to phone you but you weren't answering.
5 We regret to inform you that the train is delayed by approximately half an hour.

LANGUAGEBANK 9.1 p144-145

- A 1 b) 2 a) 3 a) 4 b) 5 a) 6 b) 7 b) 8 a) 9 b) 10 a)
B 1 to get (*getting* is also possible but the *-ing* form is not used so much in the negative) 2 to investigate 3 seeing
4 to intervene 5 doing 6 to take 7 to tell
8 not coming forward 9 to identify 10 to do
11 helping/to help 12 being

5A

- 1 to get 2 to buy 3 to help 4 witnessing 5 doing
6 thinking 7 to take 8 to become 9 writing 10 to inform
11 studying 12 hiding

VOCABULARY PLUS DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS

7A

- 1 with stealing 2 of taking 3 for selling

B

- 1 A fake police officer has been charged with stealing a £600 necklace. Passive
2 A woman has accused a con artist of taking her bag and PIN. Active
3 A gang has been arrested for selling one car nine times. Passive

C

- 1 of accessing 2 for cheating 3 for causing 4 of becoming
5 for employing 6 from travelling 7 for saving
8 from being eaten 9 of murdering 10 from drowning

VOCABULARYBANK p156 Dependent prepositions

- 1 for 2 from 3 for 4 about/of 5 from 6 for 7 about
8 in 9 from 10 for

9.2 SCAM

VOCABULARY SYNONYMS

1B

2 The Shoulder Surf, The Fake Police Officer and Escalator Jam can be done by one person. The other two need at least two people working together.

C

- 1 pretend to be, pose as
- 2 deceive, fool
- 3 distract, divert someone's attention (from sth)
- 4 snatch, grab
- 5 be taken in (by), fall for
- 6 switch (sth with sth), swap (sth for sth else)

NB Although these verbs and phrases are used as synonyms in this context, it's worth pointing out to Ss other contexts where some of them can be used:

pretend to be = behave as if something is true: *pretend to be asleep, pretend you didn't hear*

switch = change from one thing to another: *He's switched jobs.; She can switch from Italian to English easily.*

grab = take hold of something suddenly: *She grabbed my arm when she heard the scream.*

swap = exchange: *Let's swap phone numbers.*

speakout TIP

Suggested answer: Yesterday was very pleasant. I had a good meal at an excellent restaurant with some lovely people.

LISTENING

2A

The Tourist Photo, The Fake Police Officer

B

- 1 asking her to take a photo of them.
- 2 he said he worked for a bank, he let her use his mobile, she was in a panic and grateful for the help.
- 3 she could hear sounds of the call centre; the man supposedly worked for the bank and she believed he had phoned the bank.
- 4 getting her to key/punch it in on the man's mobile.
- 5 a police officer.
- 6 paying with counterfeit money.
- 7 the necklace, the cash and the woman.
- 8 bring the necklace back.

GRAMMAR PAST MODALS OF DEDUCTION

4A

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

B

- 1 *must/could/might/can't/couldn't + have + past participle*
- 2 modal + *have + been + -ing*
- 3 modal + *have + been + past participle*

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 9.2 p144–145

- A 1 Jenna might have phoned while we were out.
- 2 He can't/couldn't have heard you.
- 3 The thieves might/could/may have got in through the window.
- 4 I realised I couldn't have saved the document.
- 5 It must have hurt a lot.
- 6 Her plane might/could/may have been delayed.
- 7 I must have made a mistake.
- 8 She can't/couldn't have been trying hard enough.
- B 1 must have cost
- 2 might/could/may have switched off
- 3 must have been working
- 4 might/could/may have been thinking
- 5 can't/couldn't have looked
- 6 might/could/may have been told

6A

- 1 might/could/may have dropped
- 2 might/could/may have fallen
- 3 must have pulled
- 4 can't have been
- 5 must have been
- 6 must have been working

WRITING A 'HOW TO' LEAFLET; LEARN TO AVOID REPETITION

8C

- 1 title
- 2 sections, subheading
- 3 fonts, underlining
- 4 bullet points
- 5 contracted

9A

- 1 Never (take), Always (ask)
- 2 Make sure you (carry), Be sure to (keep), Be particularly careful to (cover), Try to (check), Take time to (look)
- 3 Phone, Keep, Use, Book

B

- 1 never
- 2 a) sure b) sure c) careful d) to e) time

9.3 IT'S AN EMERGENCY!

VOCABULARY INCIDENTS

2A

- 1 got stuck
- 2 is on fire
- 3 knocked (it) over
- 4 broken down
- 5 been stolen
- 6 fallen off
- 7 locked (myself) out
- 8 got knocked out
- 9 run over
- 10 been robbed

B

Suggested answers:

- 1 security department in a bank; What's your name? Do you know your account number?
- 2 fire service; What's the address? Is anyone in the house?
- 3 ambulance; Where are you? Is anyone injured?
- 4 vehicle recovery; Where are you exactly? Do you have vehicle recovery membership?
- 5 police; Did you see who did it? Can you come into the police station and report it?
- 6 ambulance; What's your address? Is he conscious?
- 7 locksmith, police; What's your address? Is anyone in the house, for example a child?
- 8 ambulance; How do you feel now? What's your address?
- 9 vet; Is the cat bleeding? Can you pick it up and bring it in?
- 10 receptionist at gym; What did the bag look like? Did you see anyone suspicious?

▶ VOCABULARYBANK p156 Cars and accidents

- 2 1J 2D 3A 4B 5C 6H 7K 8F 9L 10E
- 11G 12F
- 3 1 skidded
- 2 swerved
- 3 overtook
- 4 exceeded the speed limit
- 5 scratched
- 6 collided with
- 7 pulled out
- 8 drove the wrong way

FUNCTION REPORTING AN INCIDENT

3A

He was robbed by a man posing as a jogger in the park.

B

Name: Alain Girard

Date and time of incident: 2.50, 7th June

Location of incident: Park Avenue, near the entrance to the park, 50 metres inside

Description of incident (what exactly happened?): Robbery. Victim was walking out of the park when a man ran into him and stole his wallet.

Description of stolen or damaged property or vehicle (serial number, bank card type, value of property, colour, make, model of car, etc.):

wallet, brown leather with credit card, €250 and photo of girlfriend

Description of suspect or offender (age, sex, ethnicity, build, clothing, distinguishing marks or features, etc.): Tall white male, about twenty, wearing dark tracksuit bottoms and a grey hoodie. Looked like Vin Diesel.

Witnesses: none

Contact details: –

4A

1 Before, had happened 2 only, later that, had gone 3 cross, mind
4 occurred, that 5 blank 6 as if 7 all happened 8 seemed like
9 reminded, of 10 catch

B

a) 6, 8, 9 b) 1, 2, 7

Phrases 3, 4, 5, 10 all refer to something else, they describe the victim's reaction.

▶ **LANGUAGEBANK 9.3** p144–145

- 1 It never crossed my mind until I saw the picture on *Crimebeat* on TV.
- 2 It occurred to me then that I should contact you.
- 3 I saw him near the factory. He looked as if he was taking photos of the building.
- 4 When he saw me he left quickly and he looked guilty.
- 5 It was only later that I realised that there was something strange about how he left.
- 6 I don't know. It just seemed quite strange but then I didn't think any more about it till I saw the programme.

LEARN TO REPHRASE

7A

- 1 Could you give me the exact time? (= rephrasing of *Could you be more precise?*)
- 2 Tell me exactly where. (= rephrasing of *Can you pinpoint the exact location?*)

C

1 d) 2 e) 3 c) 4 b) 5 a)

9.4 SURVIVAL

DVD PREVIEW

1A

Suggested answers:

- 1 panic, scream, cry, freeze, try to do something/escape
- 2 luck, planning, knowledge of the situation, the ability to stay calm, good problem-solving skills
- 3 the ability to stay calm, good problem-solving skills

B

It mentions planning ahead, how the brain reacts and luck.

DVD VIEW

2A

He experienced tunnel vision and remained focused on his survival, rather than panicking or freezing.

B

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

C

- 1 to be scared
- 2 wash you away
- 3 save me (here)
- 4 of everything else
- 5 frozen to the

speakout agreeing priorities

3A

lighter – rejected: can't start a fire on a raft, not a priority to cook a hot meal, just survive

blanket – kept: keep warm, use as a towel, protect you from the sun

hand mirror – mentioned but no decision made

B

It depends on [what/whether] ..., doesn't it?; It's (not) a top priority to be able to ...; I'd say that ... is/are [essential/vital/crucial]; ... to keep you [warm/dry/alive]; ... to prevent/keep/protect] you from [the sun/dehydrating/getting ...]; [It/That] hadn't occurred to me.; I can't see the point of [taking/choosing] ...

writeback an escape story

4B

The man's tent caught fire while he was sleeping inside, and a friend threw soup on the fire, which made it possible for the man to get out.

9.5 LOOKBACK

CRIME

1A

(from p104 – Ss may think of others) arson, bribery, counterfeiting, hacking, kidnapping, identity theft, mugging, shoplifting, stalking, vandalism

B

- 1 arson, vandalism 2 kidnapping, mugging, stalking
- 3 counterfeiting, hacking, identity theft 4 bribery 5 shoplifting

-ING FORM AND INFINITIVE

2A

- 1 doing 2 to check 3 being 4 to find 5 shaking 6 drinking
- 7 to phone 8 seeing 9 to do 10 doing

SYNONYMS

3A

- 1 distract you 2 grab 3 to pose as 4 deceiving 5 fallen for
- 6 switch

PAST MODALS OF DEDUCTION

4A

- 1 a) The man must have moved recently.
b) His friends might/could/may have sent mail to the old address.
c) The postman can't/couldn't have delivered the letters.
- 2 a) She might/could/may have been practising in an empty concert hall.
b) She must have been deaf, so no one clapped.
c) The audience can't/couldn't have liked the music.

REPORTING AN INCIDENT

5A

- 1 occurred 2 reminded 3 realised 4 went 5 happened
- 6 didn't catch 7 happened 8 crossed 9 if 10 like

10.1 MOVING EXPERIENCES

VOCABULARY ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE FILMS

1C

1 j) 2 a) 3 b) 4 f) 5 c), h) 6 i) 7 g) 8 d) 9 e)

D

hilarious – hysterical
 moving, poignant – touching
 offensive – controversial (However, *offensive* is completely negative while *controversial* means it's offensive to some people.)
 superb, stunning – outstanding
 dramatic, intense – gripping, full of suspense

LISTENING

3A

Suggested answer: The film is *Speed*. He likes it because it's tense, gripping and full of suspense.

B

- 1 It's tense without being too violent or gory.
- 2 He's missing a thumb.
- 3 The bus has to keep going above a particular speed (fifty miles per hour), or it will blow up.
- 4 She thinks it sounds uncomfortable to watch.
- 5 Keanu Reeves jumping onto the bus; the bus driving in traffic; the bus going onto a bridge that's being built.
- 6 Keanu Reeves did his own stunts.
- 7 She's beautiful.
- 8 She prefers comedies.

GRAMMAR RELATIVE CLAUSES

5A

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

B

That can be used in sentences 1, 3, 5 and 10.
 The relative pronoun can be omitted in sentences 3, 5 and 10.

C

- 1 essential, extra
- 2 defining
- 3 object
- 4 end, before, (b)
- 5 Which
- 6 non-defining

6A

It's a film which appeals to the teenage market and centres on the relationship between Bella, who has just arrived in town, and her mysterious classmate Edward, whose family seems to have a strange secret. When Bella discovers Edward's true identity, which happens about a third of the way through the film, she has a big decision to make, a decision which will change her entire life.

B

They are spoken in a lower voice (or pitch) than the rest of the sentence.

LANGUAGEBANK 10.1 p146–147

- A**
- 1 The man who/that is marrying Suzanne is very lucky.
 - 2 The house where I used to live burnt down yesterday. / The house I used to live in burnt down yesterday.
 - 3 Pablo Picasso, whose father was also an artist, spent his early childhood in Malaga.
 - 4 The moment I realised I wanted to be an actor was the most important moment of my life.
 - 5 The holiday I enjoyed most was in Canada. / The holiday I most enjoyed was in Canada.
 - 6 Usain Bolt, who was the first man to win six gold Olympic medals in sprinting, is a global superstar.
 - 7 When I was a student, I lived with a guy whose hobby was fixing motorbikes.
 - 8 This is the sort of occasion when you should make a speech.
- B**
- 1 It was the house which I spent my childhood *in*. / It was the house *in* which I spent my childhood. (more formal)
 - 2 It was a lesson which I'll always be grateful *for*. / It was a lesson *for* which I'll always be grateful. (more formal)
 - 3 She's definitely the woman *with* whom he wants to spend the rest of his life.
 - 4 The cinema I most often *go to* is the Odeon in the town centre.
 - 5 Funnily enough, it was the planning which we spent the most time *on*. / Funnily enough, it was the planning *on* which we spent the most time. (more formal)
 - 6 He was an athlete *for/to* whom success came as naturally as his speed.
 - 7 He was a friend I could always depend *on*.
 - 8 You're the person who we always turn *to* when a speech is needed.

7

Suggested answers:

- 1 The main role is played by Chiwetel Ejiofor, whose portrayal of Solomon Northup earned him several awards.
- 2 Megastar Chris Hemsworth, whose career got its biggest boost from his role in *Thor*, gives an emotional performance in his latest film.
- 3 *Invictus* is a story about leadership and forgiveness at a critical period when Nelson Mandela had just become president of South Africa.
- 4 The film *Star Trek* was based on a popular TV series in which William Shatner played the role of Captain Kirk. / The film *Star Trek*, in which William Shatner played the role of Captain Kirk, was based on a popular TV series.
- 5 The film, which was directed by Sam Mendes, was Daniel Craig's third outing as James Bond. / The film, which was Daniel Craig's third outing as James Bond, was directed by Sam Mendes.
- 6 Adrian Brody shot to fame after starring in *The Pianist*, for which he won the Best Actor Oscar. (written, more formal) / Adrian Brody shot to fame after starring in *The Pianist*, which he won the Best Actor Oscar for. (spoken, more informal)
- 7 *Lost in Translation* takes place in a Tokyo hotel, where/in which the two main characters meet and form an unusual bond.
- 8 *The Hurt Locker* is a war film directed by Kathryn Bigelow, for whom the choice of Jordan as the filming location was important.

WRITING A REVIEW; LEARN TO USE ADVERB + PAST PARTICIPLE COMBINATIONS

9A

- 2 to help people decide if they want to see a film
- 3 plot summary, actors' names, recommendation, setting of the film, reviewer's opinion of different elements (You don't usually find a description of the film's ending because people don't want to know that before they see the film, nor the ticket prices because they vary from cinema to cinema.)

C

- 1 setting of the film, actors' names
- 2 plot summary
- 3 reviewer's opinion of different elements
- 4 recommendation

10A

skilfully directed, convincingly acted

B

- 1 skilfully/sensitively/poignantly
- 2 convincingly/skilfully/sensitively/poignantly
- 3 widely/overwhelmingly/highly
- 4 harshly/widely/overwhelmingly/heavily

10.2 POPULAR CULTURE

READING

1C

Student A: In order the questions are 4, 2, 7 and 6.
Student B: In order the questions are 3, 8, 1 and 5.

GRAMMAR PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

2A

The article mentions registering in hotels as a situation where celebrities use fake names.

Alotta Warmheart sounds like 'a lot of warm heart'.

Ross Vegas sounds like 'Las Vegas'.

George Clooney's fake name is the name of another star who doesn't look anything like him.

B

- 1 All of them.
- 2 1 who/that are registered at hotels under their real name
2 who/that are trying to take their pictures
3 who/that are taking selfies
4 which/that involve wordplay
5 who were/got married in 2000 but were/got divorced five years later
6 which/that was used by George Clooney
- 3 present participle (-ing form) or past participle

C

- 1 b) Names involving wordplay are common.
- 2 b) The people working in the hotel thought the name was funny.
- 3 b) The hotel, built in the 1980s and regularly used by film stars, is famous.

Rule 1: present Rule 2: past

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 10.2 p146-147

- A** 1 worn 2 waiting 3 deleted 4 injured 5 brought up
6 taking
- B** 1 The taxi almost drove over a man lying in the street.
2 *Sunflowers*, painted by Van Gogh, is one of the most popular paintings ever.
3 The army, led by Napoleon, advanced towards the hill.
4 I don't know the people living next door to me.
5 I used to like block-busters involving lots of action.
6 The apartments overlooking Central Park are the most expensive.
7 Some factories forced to close during the recession still haven't reopened.
8 Many people think that the Taj Mahal, built in the seventeenth century, is the most beautiful building in the world.

3A

- 1 People taking photos should ask their subjects' permission first.
- 2 Films based on books are disappointing.
- 3 It's great to see rock stars in their sixties still playing concerts.
- 4 Architecture designed in the 1960s is generally quite ugly and ought to be pulled down.

- 5 Photos of people posing for the camera don't work as well as spontaneous pictures.
- 6 Film and TV stars appearing in the theatre attract huge audiences.
- 7 Jokes involving racial stereotypes are not funny.
- 8 Photographers using software to enhance their photos were justifiably banned from entering a national competition last month.

VOCABULARY THE ARTS

4A

- 1 ✓ 2 X 3 -

B

to create a stir: to cause a feeling of excitement (or sometimes annoyance)

ground-breaking: using new ideas, innovative

rave reviews: strong praise for a new performer, music, film, play, etc.

a sell-out: a performance, sports event, etc. for which all the tickets have been sold

must-see: (informal) something that is so good, exciting or interesting that you think people should see it

hype: noun [U] (informal) publicity - when something is talked about a lot on TV, in the newspapers, online, etc. to make it seem good or important

a letdown: (informal) something that disappoints you because it is not as good as you expected

a flop: a film, show, plan or product that is not successful

mainstream: the most usual ideas or ways of doing something which are accepted by most people

alternative: different from what is usual or accepted

C

- 1 She's certainly creating a stir ...
- 2 ... her ground-breaking mix of rap and folk.
- 3 ... she got those rave reviews in the press ...
- 4 ... each performance has been a sell-out ...
- 5 ... it's the must-see performance of the year.
- 6 ... after all the hype surrounding her concerts ...
- 7 ... the concert was a real letdown!
- 8 It was a complete flop ...
- 9 I just hope she doesn't go mainstream ...
- 10 ... all the other alternative artists.

▶ VOCABULARYBANK p157 Music

- 1A 1 E 2 J 3 I 4 L 5 C 6 H 7 F 8 K 9 D 10 B 11 G
12 A
2 1 c) 2 d) 3 e) 4 a) 5 g) 6 h) 7 f) 8 b)

VOCABULARY PLUS TWO-PART PHRASES

7B

ups and downs sick and tired (of) on and on peace and quiet
leaps and bounds pros and cons rough and ready
through and through now and then give and take

8B

- 1 peace and quiet
- 2 now and then
- 3 through and through
- 4 sick and tired
- 5 leaps and bounds
- 6 ups and downs
- 7 on and on
- 8 give and take
- 9 pros and cons
- 10 rough and ready

▶ VOCABULARYBANK p157 Two-part phrases

- A 1 later 2 leave 3 swim 4 take 5 nothing 6 death
7 miss 8 another
B a) 2 b) 5 c) 4 d) 7 e) 1 f) 8 g) 3 h) 6

10.3 ON YOUR LEFT ...

FUNCTION GIVING A TOUR

2B

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

C

- The Blue Note Jazz Club: It's famous; it's one of the best jazz clubs in the neighbourhood.
- The Café Reggìo: The first owner brought cappuccino to the USA, the original cappuccino machine is there.
- Greenwich Village in general: It's a centre of artistic life and attracts writers, dancers, poets; it was a big part of the 60s folk music scene.
- Washington Square Park: People play chess there every day. The arch was modelled on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and was built in 1889 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington.
- The Bodleian Library: Named after founder Thomas Bodley, the Bodleian is a (circular) library, which has a copy of every book published in the UK; any student at the university can use it.
- The Oxford colleges: There are 38 Oxford colleges.
- The Bridge of Sighs: It connects the two sides of Hertford College; is modelled on a bridge in Venice.
- New College: The college was founded in 1370.
- The 'Schools': Students take their exams there; biggest room can seat 500 students.
- Christ Church College: It's the biggest and most famous college at Oxford; famous from the Harry Potter films.

3B

1 head 2 circle 3 retrace 4 modelled 5 celebrate
6 named 7 founder 8 As 9 know 10 Interestingly
11 Apparently 12 worth

▶ LANGUAGEBANK 10.3 p146-147

- A:** So here we are at Margit Island, named *after* a nun whose father was once king.
A: Yeah, interestingly at one time it was three islands and only used by people who had land here.
- A:** *Supposedly* these caves run for miles.
A: The story goes that when there was an invasion, the local people hid in these tunnels
- A:** That's the Vajdahunyad Castle. It was modelled *on/after* a castle in Transylvania.
A: It was built for the city's millennium exhibition in 1896, to *commemorate* the one thousand-year anniversary of the founding of the state.
- A:** Let's retrace our *steps* to Castle Hill.
A: Exactly and the museum is well *worth* a visit.

4A

- Let's head over to the cathedral, Notre Dame.
- Yes, it's well worth visiting it.
- Yes, it was modelled on a famous Roman arch.
- To celebrate one of Napoleon's great victories.
- So here we are at the Eiffel Tower, named after its designer, Gustave Eiffel.
- Yeah, apparently it can sway six to seven centimetres in the wind!

VOCABULARY DIMENSIONS

5

1 height 2 length 3 widen 4 thickness 5 narrows
6 breadth, depth 7 enlarge 8 shorten

LEARN TO EXPRESS ESTIMATES

6A

1 just under 2 roughly, or so 3 somewhere in the region of
4 upwards of

B

- fewer than – just under
- more than – upwards of
- about/around/approximately – roughly, or so, somewhere in the region of

C

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

10.4 THE PEOPLE'S PALACE

DVD VIEW

2A

Sentences 2 and 3 are covered in the DVD. (Sentence 1 is only partly covered. The reporter talks to local people and the designer of the building but doesn't speak to any celebrities)

B

- Why: Birmingham has a bad reputation for its architecture and wants a new image.
How: by putting up buildings with unusual and modern designs.
- She describes the city and its people as young, energetic, colourful, bold and delicate. She says they tried to make the building bold and delicate at the same time.
- Because it brings unity, brings everybody together.
- There are cafés, auditoriums and roof gardens. The clip also shows a variety of sitting areas.
- It's a long bench facing the window. You can dream or chat to someone next to you.
- Specifically, a man calls it 'user-friendly', a woman mentions the outside area with the balcony, and a man says it's a good place to relax and to spend the day because it's so big.

C

- heritage
- investment
- austerity
- individual
- user-friendly
- especially, bit

speakout a town project

4A

Tim: state-of-the-art multiplex – most beneficial, would bring jobs, provide entertainment for young people.

Sarah: botanical garden – good for different age groups, also blind people and those with disabilities; education centre good for young people.

Nigel: theatre workshop space – to stop young people getting bored and hanging around: will motivate them, parents will come to performances. Could be multi-purpose, e.g. has sprung floor for dance classes, etc.

B

I'm really in favour of the ...;
I think that it would be [beneficial for the community/popular/ ...];
The only thing that would concern me though is that ...;
We have to consider [costs/maintenance/ ...];
Can you see the [older/younger] generation [using/liking] it?

writeback a work of art

6B

setting (valley in southern France), when it was made (21st century), size (2500 metres long), who made it (a French engineer and a British architect), why he/she likes it (it's 'graceful', 'breathtaking to behold' and looking at it gives him/her 'a sense of calm')

10.5 LOOKBACK

ADJECTIVES

1B

- 1 moving/touching
- 2 hysterical/hilarious
- 3 gripping (brilliant, electrifying and unforgettable are also possible)
- 4 controversial

RELATIVE CLAUSES

2A

- 1 whose 2 where 3 that 4 where 5 whom 6 which

PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

3A

- 1 standing, made
- 2 started, known
- 3 played, involving, taking
- 4 crowned, defeated
- 5 awarded
- 6 living, using, called
- 7 consisting, rolled
- 8 written, featuring

C

- 1 Sydney Opera House 2 Apple Inc. 3 squash
 4 Napoleon Bonaparte 5 Oscar 6 the Inuit 7 sushi (makizushi)
 8 Hamlet

THE ARTS

4

- 1 flop 2 rave 3 creating a stir 4 ground-breaking
 5 sell-out 6 letdown 7 hype 8 must-see 9 mainstream
 10 alternative

GIVING A TOUR

5A

- 1 It was built in the 17th century by Shah Jahan in *honour* of his wife. As *you* may know, it's made of white marble and it is well *worth* a visit. (The Taj Mahal)
- 2 It was *named* after its designer and was built in 1889. The *story* goes that many Parisians hated it because it was too modern. (The Eiffel Tower)
- 3 Parts of it were *rebuilt* many times. Believe *it* or not, millions of Chinese died in its construction. (The Great Wall of China)