

### Unit 1

#### Opener (page 9)

2 1

Speaker 1:

You can't change other people.

Speaker 2: You shouldn't get angry over little things, or react too quickly and emotionally.

2

Speaker 1: He followed this advice with a work colleague and now they have a better working relationship.

Speaker 2: He had a disagreement with a friend and they ended up not speaking.

3

Speaker 2: It is always possible to reach agreement.

- 3 1 valuable                      4 thumb  
2 guiding                         5 said, done  
3 stood, stead                  6 point

#### 1a (pages 10 and 11)

2 1 c      2 a

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

4 1 point the way  
2 sums up the government's philosophy

3 strive for

4 follow the example set by

5 heed this warning

- 5 1 has become (present perfect simple)  
2 have been saying (present perfect continuous)  
3 focused (past simple)  
4 had not been (past perfect)  
5 is ... developing (present continuous)  
6 sums up (present simple)  
7 he was living (past continuous)  
8 will have to (future simple)

- 6 1 50 years ago  
2 nowadays / at the moment  
3 in the coming years  
4 over the last 25 years  
5 for some time  
6 often  
7 at the moment  
8 at the time  
9 ever  
10 before that

9 1 b      2 c      3 e      4 a      5 d

#### 1b (pages 12 and 13)

1 Sample answers:

1 No, he didn't. He wants us to look at his portrait and not at him. Perhaps he doesn't want us to compare the real

man with the portrait, which shows how he would like us to see him.

2 The portrait shows him as a dramatic and romantic figure with his black hat and cloak. He probably looks more attractive in the portrait.

3 The sociologist mentions b, c, e, f, g. He thinks the most important factor is your life experiences.

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

5 1 first and foremost (= the most important thing)  
2 as and when (= when it is possible)  
3 bits and pieces (= various different things)

6 1 odds and ends – small things; by and large – in general  
2 law and order – control of crime; peace and quiet – a state of calm  
3 ifs and buts – objections; in this day and age – nowadays  
4 rough and ready – basic; heart and soul – all one's efforts

8 1 d 2 a 3 b 4 c

9 1a  
I'm talking about completed actions (i.e. travelling) at indefinite times in a period of time which continued up to now. The reference point is now because the period of time is still

continuing: the actions may be continued or repeated again.

1b  
I'm talking about completed actions at a definite, finished time in the past ('in my 20s').

2a  
I'm looking back from now at an action that started in the past and is still continuing (i.e. I'm still wondering).

2b  
This is an action that is happening now.

3a  
I'm looking back from a point in the future ('this time next year') at a completed action ('I will have retired').

3b  
I'm making a prediction about the future.

4a  
I'm looking back from a point in the past ('When I left school') to an earlier action ('I had decided').

4b  
I'm talking about two events which happened one after another at a specified time in the past ('When I left school', 'I decided to be').

10 1 spends  
2 had just left; was wondering

3 will settle; will have done

4 have written; am working

5 had been joking

**11** *a chatterbox* – someone who talks a lot, in a lively way

*a control freak* – someone who wants to control everything and make all the decisions

*a doer* – someone who is energetic and achieves a lot

*a dreamer* – someone who seems to be in another world and not driven to achieve things

*a drifter* – someone who likes to try different things and places, often someone easy-going who goes where life takes them

*a fighter* – someone who is determined and will overcome difficulties to achieve things

*a free spirit* – someone who doesn't like to be tied down by other people or by routines

*a go-getter* – someone dynamic who is determined to achieve what they want

*a joker* – someone who likes to be funny and play jokes on people

*a planner* – someone who plans ahead instead of taking decisions quickly

*an outgoing type* – someone sociable and lively who likes to be with other people

*a worrier* – someone who worries a lot and often thinks bad things will happen

### **1c (pages 14 and 15)**

**2** The author mentions several answers given by other people: Shakespeare was a great storyteller and he wrote beautiful poetry. His stories contain strong characters who say things about life that we can all identify with, expressed in a way that makes them more memorable.

**3** 1 vibrant

2 Shakespeare wrote about characters with strong personalities.

3 succinctly and poetically

4 'coined the terms'

5 Its meaning has changed slightly.

6 the beauty of Shakespeare's language and the fact that the words are still relevant today

**4** a seen better days

b wear my heart upon my sleeve

c the world is (my) oyster

d neither here nor there

e foregone conclusion

f a sorry sight

g at one fell swoop

h full circle

**6** a

Some scholars say Shakespeare lived during a period where there was a lot of cultural activity in

England and this enabled him to write a huge volume of work.

The author says: 'This last explanation seems rather unsatisfactory.'

b

Harold Bloom argues that Shakespeare wrote about strong, lifelike characters, which hadn't been done before.

The author says this is 'a more interesting answer' but that it is put forward 'a little over-enthusiastically'.

c

Michael Macrone does not give reasons for Shakespeare's popularity. He talks about the influence his language has had on language today and points out that we still use many expressions which were coined by Shakespeare.

The author says: 'light-hearted book', which suggests it is funny but not very important.

d

Ben Jonson described Shakespeare as a writer 'not of an age, but for all time'.

The author says: 'Ben Jonson generously called his rival ...'

'And so it has proved to be'. He admires Ben Jonson for being so

positive about someone who was a rival. Time has shown that he was right.

7 The author's conclusion is that it is the 'humanity and enduring relevance of their message' that has ensured the lasting popularity of Shakespeare's language. He agrees most with Ben Johnson because his conclusion is based on what Ben Jonson said.

8 1 lifelike (para 2)

2 bring (them) to life (para 5)

9 1 It's what always happens to me.

2 a big personality

3 something we must accept

4 every kind of social background

5 having a great time

6 something one couldn't have managed without

**1d (page 16)**

2 Deciding what your best qualities are and publicising them to the world.

3 Although she is a little nervous, she follows the guidelines quite well. She is herself; she shows she is passionate about taking action and working for some positive good in society; she lists some of her achievements. Overall she gives an image of a sincere and concerned individual.

**4** Excuse me, I'll just take a sip of water ...

Yes, so, as I was saying,

**5** Sample answer:

Take a deep breath, ask for clarification or for someone to repeat the question, say something light-hearted about the fact you feel nervous.

**6a** OK, so I'm Katy. I'm 24 years old and I'm a very active person. I don't just mean that I play a lot of sports – although I do run and go to the gym several times a week. What I mean is that ... I'm a person who likes to get involved in things.

**1e (page 17)**

- 1** 1 'Trainee Accounts manager'  
2 in last Tuesday's *Guardian* newspaper  
3 a recent graduate  
4 My two proudest achievements are ... I think I am a suitable candidate as:  
...
- 5 contact me at any time by phone or in writing
- 6 Thank you for considering this application

**2** 1 F    2 T    3 F    4 T

- 3** a I am seeking  
b please find enclosed  
c a suitable candidate

- d I am available for
- e the requirements you mention
- f In response to your advertisement ...
- g do not hesitate to
- h The job attracted me

**1f (pages 18 and 19)**

**4** Sample answers:

- 1 They have seen a lot of change.
- 2 Their words, their advice and their knowledge of the past.
- 3 'Respect your elders.'
- 4 As nomadic hunters.
- 5 Orally (nothing was written down).

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| <b>5</b> 1 advisors | 5 basics  |
| 2 expert            | 6 changes |
| 3 survive           | 7 forget  |
| 4 animal            |           |

- 6** 1 The population has grown. There are more younger people and fewer elders because of lower mortality rates and better healthcare.  
2 Respect yourself and those around you; encourage high self-esteem; be positive.  
3 Because the younger generation don't understand the Inuktitut language.  
4 It represents the average age in Iqaluit.  
5 It was passed on verbally, through storytelling.  
6 Tradition, culture and history; knowing the past.

## Unit 1 Review (page 20)

**1** A griot is a story teller.

It's important to take time to share stories with friends.

**2** 1 visited          2 think

3 hasn't always been

4 was                  5 was sitting

6 had already gathered

7 sing                 8 have learned

9 listened            10 had told

11 quoted            12 will stay

**4** 1 larger             4 done

2 walks               5 thumb

3 time                 6 small

**5** 1 heart and soul    4 peace and quiet

2 by and large        5 day and age

3 first and foremost

**7** b As    c sip    d 've lost    e Let

**8** 1 b    2 e    3 d    4 a    5 c

# Life

## Unit 2

### Opener (page 21)

1 He is hunting with a golden eagle.

2 1 They keep animals (horses, goats and cattle) for food, clothing and money.

2 They have jobs in the city.

3 Living in tents in the summer and small houses in the winter.

4 It's classed as a sport these days.

5 It takes great patience to train an eagle.

6 Hunting for fox skins to sell for clothing.

3 1

a way of life: how you live day by day

a livelihood: what you depend on for your income / survival (e.g. coal for a mining community)

2

a career: a profession that you follow through your life, progressing from job to job

a vocation: a job which you feel

you are naturally and strongly called to do (e.g. teaching,

nursing)

3

a profession: a job that involves long training and high

qualifications (e.g. dentist, lawyer)

a trade: a job requiring skilled manual labour (e.g. carpenter,

builder, etc.)

4

an occupation: a job

a living: the way that you earn the money to live

5

a job: an occupation or profession

a task: a specific job to be done

(e.g. painting a room, writing a report)

### 4 Sample answers:

a farmer, vet, butcher, pet shop owner

b blacksmith, watch repairer, tailor

c surgery, teaching, training animals

### 2a (pages 22 and 23)

1 1 People with no fixed home, who live at sea.

2 They gather and sell food and shells from the sea and beaches.

3 They can dive over twenty metres without breathing equipment; they have underwater vision; they can read changes at sea; it has been said that they can tell when a tsunami is approaching.

- 2 1 The Moken are nervous of strangers because people often cause them trouble.
- 2 The *kabang* are small, wooden boats.
- 3 They travel by boat, they collect only what they need to live from the sea and beaches, and have very few possessions.
- 4 Because of the monsoon rains.
- 5 It is getting smaller.
- 6 If they move permanently to the land, they could lose their unique understanding of the sea.

**3 Sample answers:**

Advantages: freedom, independence, continuing traditions, living close to nature and to the sea

Disadvantages: insecurity, no access to health care and other amenities

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

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

**7** 1

a I am living on a houseboat at the moment.

b I always live on a houseboat.

2

a They arrived and interrupted us in the process of eating.

b They arrived and then we ate.

3

a She started writing in the past and continued writing until now.

b She finished writing the travel book at an unknown time in the past.

4

a They travelled for days up to a point in the past.

b They travelled 300km at a time in the past before the point focused on.

5

a At a time in the future (eight o'clock) I will be in the process of making my supper.

b At eight o'clock I will start making my supper.

**8** 1 learn            2 have developed

3 discovered    4 are being lost

5 had already moved

6 arrived            7 was receding

8 have they been waiting

9 do not wish    10 will still be leading

**9 Sample answers:**

Farmers have to work very long hours, they usually live in the same place as they work, and will get up in the middle of the night if necessary. Their work is affected by the weather and the seasons.

Fishermen / women sometimes have to go away for days fishing, they live on

their boats and work long hours, their work is governed by the weather and conditions at sea.

Lorry drivers spend long periods of time away from home, when they sleep and live on their lorry.

Coal miners work long hours in very difficult conditions underground, and their job is dangerous.

## 2b (pages 24 and 25)

1 1 a forest fire; they are started by lightning or by people dropping cigarettes or having barbecues or campfires; they can be stopped by dropping water on them from planes

2 A 'fireman' is male; a 'firefighter' can be male or female.

3 Possible answers: you need to be physically and mentally strong, practical, brave, be able to make quick decisions, well-trained, disciplined.

2 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 F

3 1 a 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 b

4 She is committed to doing a good job, she thinks it doesn't matter whether you are male or female.

In this context, the expression 'you either make the grade or you don't' means you can either do the job well

or you can't, regardless of your gender.

5 2 with the result that you risk

3 Because you don't have

4 After we locate

5 and in order to do this we use

6 Because we have faced

6 1 Having failed the course twice, I decided not to try again.

2 I burnt my hand trying to put the fire out.

3 Working in forestry, I know the dangers of forest fires very well.

4 Remaining calm, he got everyone out of the building.

5 Looking back on it, I can see that it was a mistake to leave him in charge.

6 I called the fire brigade, thinking it was the best thing to do.

7 Having landed, they search for the equipment that has been dropped.

8 The smokejumpers work closely together, keeping in radio contact.

7 Sentences 2 and 3 do not follow the rule.

Sentence 2 means that the waiter ate the person's main course, then offered to bring dessert.

Sentence 3 means that the dog was waiting for the taxi, and came and sat next to the person while it was waiting.

**9** To wrap people in cotton wool means to protect people too much, by not letting them get into dangerous situations, or hear unpleasant things. It is often used about people's treatment of children.

- 10** 1 nature            5 precaution  
2 side                6 book  
3 danger            7 corners  
4 net

**11** Possible jobs might include construction, healthcare / nursing, chemical laboratories, electricians, factory jobs involving heavy machinery.

**2c (pages 26 and 27)**

- 1** Sample answers:  
motor racing, surfing, rugby, boxing
- 2** 1 He's hanging on by his fingertips, with his feet resting on small footholds.  
2 A professional photographer who is also a climber takes the photos.
- 3** 1 became paralysed  
2 chalk and rock shoes  
3 mentally exhausted  
4 blown away or amazed  
5 to be a reliable member of the climbing team  
6 a story
- 4** 1 clinging, hanging on

- 2 in the zone  
3 flawlessly  
4 vacillate  
5 rally  
6 dangling

**5** 1 sheer, an edge of rock as thin as a coin, glass-slick slab  
2 freed from the prison  
3 dangling like a spider

**6** 1 the shy 23-year-old from the suburbs (Honnold); Chin had a traditional upbringing from his Chinese-American parents in the flat countryside of southern Minnesota  
2 'I rallied because there was nothing else I could do,' 'When I started shooting photos I didn't really think too much about it.'

**7** Sample answers:  
The contrast makes the two men seem very modest and appealing. At the same time it makes their achievements seem more remarkable and we admire them all the more.

**8** 1 foothold (a place where you can put your foot when climbing)  
2 footing (the secure grip with your feet, your balance)

**9** 1 get a first job or opportunity in a company which might allow you to move up  
2 pay

- 3 damaged her own interests
- 4 said the wrong thing (often causing embarrassment)
- 5 have the same job as someone, or do similar things
- 6 be firm

**2d (page 28)**

- 2** 1 The day is for new students to the university.
- 2 He's a recent graduate.
- 3 He advises them to get involved in clubs, societies or voluntary groups and develop their interests.
- 4 He joined the university broadcasting society, did some reporting, then got a holiday job as researcher at a local radio station. It helped him find out what he wanted to do, and make some work contacts.
- 3** I'd just like to say one thing ...  
So that's really my message to you today.  
I remember when I first ...  
How many of you actually ...?
- 4** Sample answers:  
using visuals (e.g. slide presentations)  
  
giving listeners an individual task  
  
making the aims of your talk clear  
  
inviting audience comment

Techniques will vary according to the age of the audience, their relationship to the speaker, the amount of time available, etc.

**2e (page 29)**

- 1** 2 p.m. (not 3 p.m.)  
Room number 301
- 3** She told the students her name and role. (My name's Sarah Curtain and I'm the principal here at King's College.)  
She gave information about the diversity of the student body. (This year we have over 60 different nationalities, speaking 33 different languages.)  
She told students about an informal meeting after the talk. (... coffee in the student's union where you can meet and chat to staff and other students. That's from 11 to 12.30 p.m.)  
This information was general information, not practical information that needed to be noted down. The meeting which was mentioned was straight after the talk, so there was no need to note the information.

- 4a** a.m. = morning  
p.m. = afternoon  
reg = registration  
uni = university  
i.e. - that is  
UK = United Kingdom

EU = European Union  
 docs = documents  
 incl. = including  
 OS sts = overseas students  
 approx. = approximately  
 hrs = hours  
 p.w. = per week  
 e.g. = for example  
 sthg = something  
 NB = note  
 etc. = etcetera

**4b** a incl.            d i.e.  
           b approx.        e NB  
           c e.g.            f etc

**4c** 2 and 4

**4d** NB the mtg with Ellis & Co will be tomorrow, Tues 12<sup>th</sup> May, 3.00 p.m.  
 Pls send any info you have about them, incl. financial details, names of directors, etc.

**2f (pages 30 and 31)**

**3** The adjectives he uses are: *cerebral, difficult, rewarding, scary, slow.*

**4** 1 T    2 F    3 T    4 F

**5** 1 ski                            5 community  
           2 professional            6 good  
           3 year, climb            7 ranges  
           4 car, roofs                8 500, continue

**6** 1 refers to looking for a job: he wasn't really interested in it.

2 refers to wanting to do climbing: he had to try it in order to move on and do something more serious.

3 He had to do what he wanted rather than what others wanted.

4 refers to his paid work: he was doing whatever different jobs were available.

5 He was committed to his activities and to doing them as well as he could.

## Unit 2 Review (page 32)

<b>1</b> 1 believes	9 understanding
2 was working	10 takes
3 travels	11 has succeeded
4 testing	12 Having beaten
5 Working	13 am having
6 has been doing	14 have
7 has tested	15 will still be doing this

**8** Creating

**2** 1 travelling round the world testing water slides and pools  
 2 because the company needed someone to control quality in their selection of 'splash resorts'  
 3 the paperwork

**4** 1 by    3 through    5 on  
           2 in    4 in            6 on  
**6** 1 d    2 a    3 c    4 b

# Life

## Unit 3

### Opener (page 33)

- 1 1 It's an Old West style shop. It reminds the second speaker of a building from a western film.  
2 It's used as a visitor attraction and in film sets.
- 2 1 plain wooden  
2 blends in  
3 false  
4 ornate, modest
- 3 material: brick, concrete, glass, steel, wooden  
  
period / style: 1960s, colonial, futuristic, modern, traditional  
  
impression: characterless, elegant, imposing, plain, striking  
  
type: cottage, office block, shack, tower, warehouse

### 3a (pages 34 and 35)

- 2 1 Photo A is a Dolgan home, in Russia. It uses natural materials, has only the basic necessities and can be easily moved.  
2 Photo B is a small apartment in Hong Kong. It is only 32 square

metres, but can be transformed into 24 different rooms by using sliding walls.

- 3 1 the efficient use of space  
2 are curious about  
3 one room  
4 their animals  
5 move  
6 has mixed feelings about
- 5 The intensifying adverb is in **bold** and the word it intensifies is underlined.
- 1 changing **focus** completely (verb)  
2 **very** pleased (adjective)  
3 **absolutely** stunning (adjective)  
4 **incredibly** short (adjective); **simply** can't (verb)  
5 **quite** literally (adverb)  
6 **just so** simple (adjective)  
7 **really** overcrowded (adjective)  
8 **entirely** rethought (verb)
- 6 gradable: *short*  
ungradable: *stunning*
- 7 gradable: *difficult, innovative, plain, simple, strong*  
ungradable: *brilliant, filthy, freezing, huge, perfect*
- 8 1 so            4 completely    7 really  
2 extremely    5 utterly        8 very  
3 quite         6 absolutely
- 9a 1 You're absolutely right.  
2 That's really kind of you.

- 3 I'd be very grateful.  
 4 It's completely out of the question.  
 5 Yes, I'm quite certain.  
 6 That's so typical.

**10** very

**11** *mildly* and *vaguely* are the two adverbs which do not mean *very* or *absolutely*.

**12** Sample answers:

- 1 paint drying, water boiling  
 2 that you will win the lottery next week  
 3 that Marilyn Monroe was a woman  
 4 a cyclist crashing when in the lead in a race  
 5 asking to be allowed time for lunch each day

**13** 1 conservatory: a glass extension

- 2 a courtyard: an open area surrounded by buildings  
 3 a games room: a room for games like table tennis  
 4 a garage / workshop: a place to keep a car and / or do DIY  
 5 a gym: a room with equipment for exercising  
 6 a home-cinema: a room for watching films on a large screen  
 7 a roof garden: a garden planted on a flat roof  
 8 a verandah: an open, roofed area on one side of a house

9 a walk-in wardrobe: a small room for clothes

**3b (pages 36 and 37)**

**1** 1 historic city *or* town

2 market town

3 housing estate

4 vibrant city *or* metropolis

5 dormitory town

6 sleepy village *or* neighbourhood

7 leafy suburb

8 sprawling suburb *or* estate

**3** Photo 1 is from Poundbury, Dorset, UK

Photo 2 is from Thames Town, near Shanghai

**4** 1 They are both new towns, modelled on the style and design of old English villages.

2 Poundbury was created as an alternative to modern city living;

Thames Town was built as a suburb for rich people in Shanghai.

3 Poundbury – yes; Thames Town – no

**5** 1 high-rise apartment blocks, large housing estates, zonal planning

2 quaint cottages, grander houses

3 a pub, a fish and chip shop, a 19th-century church

4 Offices and places of work are near residential areas; there is plenty of communal green space.

**7** 1 *It was here that he could offer an alternative to 'ugly' high-rise*

*apartment blocks*. This sentence has more emphasis. The word *here* (i.e. Poundbury) is emphasised; the phrase *It was* is added in front of *here*, and placed at the start of the sentence.

2 *What I was trying to do was remind people that it is pointless to throw away the knowledge ...* This sentence has more emphasis. It emphasises the intentions. The start of the sentence is changed to a *what* clause.

3 *Rarely do you find nostalgia taken to such extremes*. This sentence has more emphasis; *rarely* is emphasised by being moved to the start of the sentence.

4 *As far as friendly urban planning goes, Poundbury does seem to work*. This sentence has more emphasis. The auxiliary *does* is added before *have*, which gives it extra force.

8 1 What I love is the human scale of things in Poundbury.

2 Seldom do you need a car to go shopping.

3 The thing the architects wanted to do was encourage people to mix, so they included communal green spaces in the design of the town.

4 It's in these public spaces that children socialise.

5 What isn't surprising is that Poundbury has cost a lot of money to build.

6 Not once did the developers opt for cheaper materials like concrete when they were building Poundbury.

7 When asked, the developers did admit that they expected Thames Town to be more popular with residents.

8 They do think, however, that the Italian and Austrian towns will be popular.

9 The sentences which shouldn't use an emphatic sentence are sentences 1, 3 and 4.

### 3c (pages 38 and 39)

1 Suggestions might include:

she makes buildings out of paper;

she never built anything, so her buildings are just designs on paper;

she makes paper models of all her buildings first.

2 c

3 1 Because at one time, she designed buildings which weren't actually built.

2 Because it's a male-dominated profession and they find it difficult to be recognised.

3 That she is very independent: she does her own thing in her own way – regardless of what others are doing.

4 They like to play with the traditional shape of buildings and fragment them (break them up).

5 She likes to work on public buildings.

6 To compensate for the lack of internal space.

7 They feel surprised and charmed.

8 By her contemporaries and natural landscapes.

**4** 1 *in a profession still dominated by men ... / less than 15% of practising architects are women*

2 *Working in this way, she and her fellow architects have produced various, rather off the wall spaceship-like structures*

3 *this has drawn her increasingly to become interested in public projects*

4 *so that the visitor is surprised and charmed at each turn*

5 *like winding streets and It's about promenading*

6 *always ... trying to keep human interests ... at heart. Perhaps we could do with more architects like her.*

**5** 1 F 2 O 3 F 4 O 5 F 6 O

**7** 1 a 2 a

**8** 1 making me mad *or* very irritated

2 the ATM *or* cash point

3 went bankrupt *or* closed down

4 there are clear signs that the end (or failure) is near

5 watching without anyone noticing

6 be blocked / unable to make further progress

### **3d (page 40)**

**2** 1 Students' own answers.

2 It would attract more visitors to the town; it would encourage local people and visitors to use the area as a communal space; bring families to the area; give locals a sense of pride in their town; encourage modern art.

**3** 1 An interactive work of art in the shape of a book.

2 He is in favour of it.

3 It's accessible, it reflects the tradition of the city, it's fun, it's interactive, it could become a tourist destination.

**4a** 1 I really like this piece

2 several things

3 very accessible

4 it's not too intellectual or difficult to understand

5 be able to relate to it

6 it is in the shape of an open book

7 it's just good fun

8 its central location in the city

9 it could become a tourist destination

**4b** 1 The phrases which are always positive:

*It has ... to recommend it.*

*Also, the fact that ... will give it popular appeal.*

*It's a clever touch, I think.*

*And the idea that ... also really appeals to me.*

2 The phrases which give extra emphasis are:

*I have to say*

*I don't think we should underestimate this*

*I think this is important, given ...*

**5a 2**

'The /j/ idea that it could be /j/ a tourist destination'

3

'The water /r/ and the /j/ area /r/ in front of the fountain'

**6** The authorities are hoping to commission a piece of art to go in the park in order to attract more visitors.

**3e (page 41)**

**2** 1 The writer's opinion is that modern buildings can be built next to older buildings in a historic area of a city.

2 He gives examples from the town of Tours, where he lives.

**3** 1 *Admittedly, there are examples of new buildings which have spoilt the area they are in.*

2 *Although we have to respect people's feelings as fellow users and viewers ...*

3 *If we constantly reproduced what was there before, we would all still be living in caves.*

**4** a paragraph 4

b paragraph 2

c paragraph 3

d paragraph 1

The correct order is: d, b, c, a

**5a** a however, but

b admittedly, although, even though

c indeed

d so, thus

**5b** 1 Indeed

4 However

2 even though

5 Thus or So

3 Admittedly

**3f (pages 42 and 43)**

**1** 1 It's a road and rail bridge connecting Denmark and Sweden.  
2 It's very long and built across the sea.  
3 Using ferries or planes for transport.

**2** 1 The sea is ten miles wide and the weather is bad ('lousy'), there is air and shipping traffic.  
2 They built the Oresund Bridge, part bridge and part tunnel.

**3** 1 ten miles                      5 cars and trains  
2 lousy (bad)                      6 200 feet  
3 cheaper housing                7 670 feet  
4 more jobs

**4** 1 There's an international airport; computer simulation shows that the bridge would obstruct the air traffic.  
2 It would block Denmark's shipping traffic.  
3 beautiful and (very) expensive

4 They needed dry land for the tunnel to emerge from underwater.

5 They built an island.

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 5 1 strait          | 5 air       |
| 2 metropolis        | 6 expensive |
| 3 pact or agreement | 7 bridge    |
| 4 consortium        | 8 longest   |

### **Unit 3 Review (page 44)**

1 It's the London Olympics Aquatics Centre.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2 1 really   | 4 really     |
| 2 absolutely | 5 quite      |
| 3 very       | 6 incredibly |

3 1 ... Zaha Hadid's ability to design large public buildings which do work.

2 Rarely do design and function come together as successfully as this.

3 What I like is the way that she has made the roof look like moving water.

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 5 1 shack       | 4 metropolis |
| 2 leafy         | 5 housing    |
| 3 characterless | 6 sleepy     |

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| 7 1 have        | 4 think    |
| 2 recommend     | 5 appealed |
| 3 underestimate | 6 touch    |

## Unit 4

### Opener (page 45)

#### 1 Sample answers:

It's like a bicycle railway. The pods are mounted on rails, and are powered by pedalling.

The advantages are that it's green, convenient, cost-competitive and fun.

- 2 1 rails            5 pedal  
2 smoothly        6 above  
3 amusement     7 fun  
4 Google

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

#### 4 Sample answer:

In the 1980s, Sony came up with the idea of the Sony 'Walkman', having spotted a trend for mobile music devices. This was taken a step further with the invention of MP3 players and smartphones that could play music.

Other inventions might include the iPad, the electric toothbrush, air-filled trainers, low-energy lightbulbs, etc.

### 4a (pages 46 and 47)

1 It means that things are invented or created to fill a particular need. Whilst this is often true, sometimes inventions come about by accident. Saccharin and the microwave oven are both examples of inventions which were discovered by accident, not necessity.

#### 2 Sample answers:

Quirky, eccentric, original, impractical.

#### 3 b

#### 4 1 doing research

2 an academic

3 of little use

4 didn't exist before

5 easier

6 going out to shop

7 very expensive at first

8 remain a luxury

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

#### 8 1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b

#### 9 1 can't have been *or* couldn't have been

2 didn't need to own

3 had to depend

4 might *or* may have driven

5 needn't have bought *or* didn't need to buy *or* shouldn't have bought

6 must have been

7 needn't have bothered *or* shouldn't have bothered

- 8 should have been given
- 9 must have realised *or* might have realised
- 10 might have come (*would have come* is also possible)

**10a** 1 You should have told me.

- 2 Did you have to wait?
- 3 He must have forgotten.
- 4 You needn't have worried.
- 5 She may have left already.
- 6 I didn't need to be there.

**10b** 1a You might have told me.

In this sentence, the speaker can't remember if they were told about something or not.

1b You might have told me.

In this sentence, the speaker wasn't told and wishes they had been.

2a You shouldn't have waited.

In this sentence, the speaker is saying that the other person needn't have waited when they did.

2b Flowers? Oh, you shouldn't have.

In this sentence, the speaker is expressing appreciation at having been given flowers.

**11** Sample answers:

They had to rely on their own body clocks.

They must have put their cash in some kind of safe box.

They might have sung songs or told stories.

They must have used herbal medicines.

They must have needed help from neighbours.

They might have had a fire burning all the time.

They must have had skills to recognise broken bones.

**4b (pages 48 and 49)**

**2** 1 F ('it can be created from a single sheet of paper')

2 F ('from a single square or rectangular sheet of paper')

3 T ('no cutting')

4 F ('no glue')

**3** 1 solar panels and telescope lens

2 airbags (in cars) and stents (used in arteries)

3 robots

4 tiny folded motors or capacitors

**4** 1 'More sophisticated' means a paper crane is more complex to make than a paper aeroplane.

2 It means different uses.

3 The plan is that the folded space telescope will unfold to the size of a football pitch.

4 It refers to very small objects (as opposed to very large things).

5 'It' means people building reconfigurable robots.

5 1 'some' or 'a piece of paper'  
2 'a small piece of paper'

6 1 a drop = a small amount  
2 a stroke of = some  
3 a shred = a small amount  
4 a glimmer = a small amount  
5 a flash = some  
6 a hint = a small amount

7 1 Perhaps it was (para 1); might be applied (para 2); could be (para 2); could lead to (para 4); might imagine (para 6); Maybe (para 6)  
2 May well be (para 2); The chances are (para 1); are likely to (para 4)  
3 Almost certainly (para 1); can (para 3); should be able (para 3); There's no doubt that (para 4)

8 1 *probably* = adverb  
2 *unlikely* = adjective  
3 *may not come* = verb  
4 *The chances are that* = noun phrase  
Meaning: The meaning of each sentence is very similar.

Register: *Probably*, *It's unlikely that* and *The chances are* are more informal, and *He may not* is more formal.

9 1 could be made of steel  
2 is likely to inspire other packaging solutions too

3 it is possible to make boxes with a fixed base

4 This should save industry a lot of time and money

5 the chances are that it will work for a range of other materials

6 one day it might be possible to build houses from flatpack materials

7 we may well be folding away our kitchen counters or table

8 It's unlikely that we will have foldable TVs or cars

#### 4c (pages 50 and 51)

1 a is a charity, not a business (it doesn't sell anything or make a profit)  
b fits the definition, because it is a business, selling services for profit, but it also performs a social function by employing long-term unemployed people.

c also fits the definition: it is a business that sells clothes, but it also helps an environmental problem by recycling clothes.

2 It fits the definition because it aims to make a profit and also solves a social problem by providing shoes for poor children, but the text also says that the company 'does not yet make a profit'.

3 1 T  
2 F ('after giving it some thought')  
3 F ('One pair of shoes per child would not make that much

difference' and 'That way he could guarantee a continual supply.')

4 F ('in parts of France and Hawaii, where people wear shoes and are not affected')

5 T ('The vital element that Mycoskie added was his own passion.')

6 F ('one-for-one is not an offer that you can just add to your existing business model')

**4** a price: customers pay \$50 for a \$30 pair of shoes; quality: 'a poor job of making shoes'

b 'the money spent by customers might otherwise have been used to make direct charitable donations'

c 'it doesn't yet make a profit'

**5** Sample answers:

1 Why should I buy these shoes? Are they really worth the money?

2 Do you think it's right that people should pay 70% more than the shoe is worth? Why don't they just give the extra money directly to charity?

3 How can this be a good model if it isn't even making a profit yet?

**6** give it a break: stop doing something for a while  
give it some thought: think about an idea

**7** 1 thought (think about it, usually over some time, e.g. a few days)

2 best (do it as well as you can – *give it your best shot* is also common)

3 go ahead (authorise something, decide to commit to something)

4 break (don't be too hard on someone)

5 time (wait, be patient)

6 go (try, make an attempt at something even if you aren't very confident)

**8** a chance = a break (sentence 4)

consideration = thought (sentence 1)

the green light = the go ahead (sentence 3)

a try = a go (sentence 6)

a while = some time (sentence 5)

your all = your best (sentence 2)

#### **4d (page 52)**

**1** It means you should be serious about and believe in what you have to say and keep your talk as short and to the point as possible.

**2** Sample answer:

An elevator pitch is where you have a very limited time (i.e. the time spent in an elevator) to persuade someone that your idea or product is worth considering.

**3** Sample answers:

1 They may want to gain experience in a certain job / sector; they may want to help their community or a certain charity.

2 Work in a charity shop; work with children, the elderly or people with disabilities; help to provide food for homeless people; work in the community, e.g. clearing litter, raising money for local facilities, providing transport / doing shopping for elderly neighbours, etc.

**4** 1 It's a new smartphone app called 'Volunteer Planner' which allows interactive communication between organisations who need volunteers and people who want to do voluntary work.

2 It solves the communication problems so that more people will actually volunteer.

3 Volunteer Planner; volunteer / voluntary; help; it allows; more people / a few people

**5** The phrases used are:  
What is it? (It's an interactive diary that links volunteers to organisations looking for voluntary help.)

Why is it necessary? (Because there are a lot of people out there who would like to give their time to help others in the community.)

What does ... do exactly? (The app allows organisations to show when they need voluntary help.)

What's our ambition for ...?  
(Ultimately, it means more people giving a little of their time rather than a few people giving a lot.)

**6a** Short vowels: *is, necessary, what, expensive, ambition*

Long vowels: *work, do, achieve*

**6b** 1 loop                      5 oth  
2 scheme                    6 internal  
3 father                      7 orward  
4 training

**4e (page 53)**

**1** 1 It's an overview for potential users or investors.

2 factual

**2** It has sub-headings, bullet points and short, straightforward sentences.

**3a** a in the first paragraph and to introduce the bullet points.

b in the first and last paragraphs.

c Dashes could be used in place of brackets in the third bullet point.

**3b** 1 semi-colon    4 colon

2 colon            5 semi-colon

3 dash

**3c** The three good reasons to use the volunteer planner are: to help you to plan your volunteering; to help the organisation; and – this is our sincere hope – to increase the number of volunteers.

**4f (pages 54 and 55)**

- 1** A social entrepreneur creates a business which is socially responsible. So the business aims to generate a profit while solving social and / or environmental problems.
- 3** *Ethical Ocean* provides a marketplace for ethical goods.
- 4** 1 Canada  
2 without borders  
3 wells  
4 engineers  
5 a lack of business ability
- 5** 1 marketplace  
2 stop  
3 organic, animal, free  
4 shoes, cleaning
- 6** 1 Companies list their products and say which category they fall into. They then have to provide certification that guarantees the ethical credentials of the product.  
2 The companies write the story about their product(s) and say why it's ethical.  
3 Consumers can vote for products, write comments and start conversations. In this way, the website is self-regulating.
- 7** 1 Women's clothing and accessories.  
2 Earth's Berries

3 You can reuse them again and again, you save money, they are natural.

**9** Sample answers:

- a furniture, stationery  
b car, electronic equipment, toys  
c fruit and vegetables, cosmetics  
d clothes  
e fruit and vegetables, toys, clothing  
f fruit and vegetables  
g stationery, toys, electronic equipment

**Unit 4 Review (page 56)**

- 1** 1 likelihood      6 probably  
2 chances          7 should  
3 might            8 could  
4 must             9 unlikely  
5 likely            10 need
- 2** 1 There is always a catch.  
2 Reorganising the energy network so we can produce our own electricity.  
3 fairly pessimistic
- 4** 1 thought, up  
2 shred, go  
3 across, stroke  
4 flash, breakthrough  
5 about, fulfil
- 6** 1 What is it?  
2 Why do we need it?  
3 How does it work?  
4 How much will it cost?  
5 How will we do that?

# Life

## Unit 5

### Opener (page 57)

1 The photo was taken in Paris, looking towards the Eiffel Tower. Paris is a city known for its romantic character, its cafés and landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe, and wide boulevards such as the Champs Elysées.

2 1 How we are feeling when we arrive; who we meet; and what preconceptions we have about a place.

2 Someone who can write about a place and its people so that you feel you know them.

3 People: officious, lazy, affable, wary

Places: cosy, grand

Both: romantic, elegant, lively  
romantic evening

cosy restaurant

officious museum curator

lazy (hot) afternoon

elegant park

affable (fellow) traveller

wary local

grand architecture

lively cafés

### 5a (pages 58 and 59)

2 1 Type of book: novel / travelogue

2 Setting (time and place): the 1970s, along the Indus River valley (in Baltistan) into the Himalayas

3 Subject of book: the description of the journey the author took with her six-year-old daughter along the Indus River valley into the Himalayas

4 Adjectives used to describe it:  
*wonderful, amazing, gripping*

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

5 *ascent* = the way up (a hill or mountain)

*path* = a narrow way that you can walk along

*track* = a rough road

1 up = *ascent*; down = *descent*

2 a *path* is not for cars (a *track* is a rough but wide way that could be used by cars or farm vehicles)

3 *course* describes the route of a river (*way* is a general word meaning either the physical road / path, etc., or 'how to get somewhere')

4 *trail* is only an overland way (*route* is the detailed description of how to get from A to B, and could include sea crossings.)

5 *street* is only in a city, town or village

6 American English = *highway*; British English = *motorway*

- 6** a the daughter  
 b the story *or* the trip  
 c book *or* story  
 d to travel in this region  
 e complains  
 f the fact that her daughter never complains  
 g that Murphy can be political  
 h other books  
 i 'technological progress'  
 j that remote places are being spoilt by progress  
 k not the point

- 7** 1 doesn't            6 it  
 2 this                7 –  
 3 a trip                8 to do so  
 4 others              9 one  
 5 a lot

- 8a** 1 that              4 it  
 2 did                 5 some  
 3 so                  6 one

- 9** 1 setting            4 comment  
 2 description       5 story  
 3 appeal             6 theme

**5b (pages 60 and 61)**

- 2** 1 It's a book-length comic which has a single, continuous story or narrative.  
 2 Because they were about places that people had never been to or perhaps would never go to.

3 His technical drawing skills and his careful research.

- 3** 1 T (*Cartoons suit the way we like information to be presented these days*)  
 2 F (*but appeared soon after in book form*)  
 3 T (*Hergé also steers a fine line between serious topics and humour*)  
 4 T (*Written in 1953, sixteen years before the first moon landing; to understand what a place was like without ever having travelled there*)

**4** Sample answer:

They might be successful because of Hergé's skill as a graphic artist; because he takes people to places they have never been or may never go to; because he combines serious topics with humour; because of his skill and instinct as a storyteller.

- 5** a fine line (a point where it is difficult to see the difference between two things)

fair share (the right amount due to a person when something is divided up)

- 6** *ill will* = bad feeling towards another person  
*nitty-gritty* = the heart of the matter, the essential point  
*no-go* = out of bounds; you can't go there

*real deal* = a genuine and excellent example

*tell-tale* = which gives the answer, revealing the truth

*wishy-washy* = not definite, lacking in strength or clarity, indecisive

The expressions which truly rhyme are: *fair share, fine line, ill will, nitty-gritty, no-go, real deal*

- 7** 1 ill will            4 wishy-washy  
2 tell-tale            5 nitty-gritty  
3 no-go                6 real deal
- 8** a 1 adjective    2 verb    3 preposition  
b a preposition  
c No, there is no difference in meaning, but the b sentence in each pair is more emphatic.  
d Sentence b
- 9** 1 the worldwide popularity  
2 The creation of the Belgian cartoonist, Hergé  
3 One of the main attractions for readers  
4 an attempt at a military coup  
5 the nature of space travel
- 10** 1 One of Hergé's inspirations was Chinese drawings.  
2 He admired the simplicity of these drawings.  
3 In later life, Hergé became an enthusiastic collector of modern art.

4 He had a particular interest in pop art.

5 Despite references to the politics of the time, the books do not contain a political message.

6 A museum in Belgium recognises all Hergé's achievements.

### 5c (pages 62 and 63)

**2** c

- 3** 1 forty            4 almonds  
2 toads            5 dam, built  
3 shelves            6 two books of

- 4** 1 lonely, overgrown, pale (sun)  
2 two-roomed, dark, dusty, bent (shelves)  
3 alone, intense, luminous  
4 privately printed, cosmic, astonishing, weighty, limited (production)

**5** Sample answer:

You have the impression of an intense, intelligent but eccentric man, living alone in an isolated and slightly wild place, which he loves nevertheless. He lives in a small, dark house where he writes extraordinary poems. Although he writes a limited amount, he seems at peace with this fact.

- 6** The weather is harsh: *The rain drummed on the tin roof*

He's an eccentric collector: *bent under the weight of books, mineral specimens, Indian artefacts and fossil oysters.*

He has a good sense of humour: *He cackled humorously*

Even though it seems a harsh, lonely existence, you see a glimmer of the beauty that must have attracted him to stay: *Bees hummed around the poet's hives. His apricots were ripening, the colour of a pale sun. Clouds of thistledown drifted across the view and in a field there were some fleecy white sheep.*

**7** *She casts her spell* – referring to Patagonia itself. This is an expression used of a witch or a wizard; when they make magic, they 'cast a spell' (on someone). It is also frequently used figuratively, as here, to mean that one is captivated by someone or something.

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| <b>8</b> 1 mind | 4 doubt  |
| 2 net           | 5 vote   |
| 3 eye           | 6 shadow |

**5d (page 64)**

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| <b>2</b> 1 background | 4 volume     |
| 2 enunciate           | 5 dialogue   |
| 3 Pause               | 6 enthusiasm |

**3** 1 a detective novel or thriller

2 building suspense

3 He thinks he sees a police spy or agent. In fact it is his old friend, Harry Lime.

**5a** The second version is enunciated more clearly. The speaker also reads with more expression, varying the tone and volume, which makes it more interesting to listen to.

**5e (page 65)**

**2** Her opinion is that it's a beautiful reflection on the subject of destiny.

She justifies her opinion with these details: 'elegant prose', 'compelling characters', 'drawn so vividly', 'thought-provoking'.

**3** 1 a historical novel

2 destiny

3 the present tense

4 (elegant) prose

**4** a, c or d might be effective openings; b and e are likely to be less effective.

The reviewer uses d (gives a short summary of the whole story).

**5a** adjectives: short (novel), beautiful (reflection), true (story), real (people), elegant (prose), aristocratic (Marquesa), wise (uncle), lifelong (ambition), compelling, eccentric and human (characters), thought-provoking (book)

adverbs: vividly (drawn), highly  
(recommended)

The compound adjectives are  
'thought-provoking' and 'lifelong'.

- 5b** 1 provoking    5 packed  
2 fetched        6 wrenching  
3 going          7 moving  
4 written        8 willed

- 5c** convincing – far-fetched  
easy-to-read – heavy-going  
happy – heart-wrenching  
indecisive – strong-willed  
poorly written – well-written  
slow-moving – fast-moving  
uneventful – action-packed  
uninspiring – thought-provoking

**5f (pages 66 and 67)**

- 3** 1 He walked the Camino de Santiago  
(a pilgrim's route) in northern Spain.  
2 He felt taken care of and unafraid in  
the world for the first time.
- 4** a Andrew McCarthy was in a  
bookstore when he picked up a book  
about the Camino de Santiago.  
b He took the book to read on the  
plane some months later.  
c There was no Internet in those days  
to do research so he contacted the  
author directly.  
d The author of the book was working  
for *Harper's* magazine, so McCarthy  
contacted him there.

e The author gave McCarthy his home  
phone number and McCarthy phoned  
him a number of times.

**5** 1

- a transformative, terrifying  
b lonely, miserable  
c a religious experience  
d unafraid

2 To see if he could take care of  
himself

- 6** 1 He isn't sure if it's a good idea to go  
back and do the same things again.  
2 a month  
3 in refugios (hostels) and in pensione  
(inns)  
4 gold card; he means that he was  
having the pilgrim experience but with  
a higher standard of accommodation,  
etc. than most pilgrims  
5 By telling himself he wanted to meet  
the local people, not just the tourists  
and pilgrims.

- 7** 1 bookstore        7 transformative  
2 walked            8 lonely  
3 Spain              9 changed  
4 grabbed          10 unafraid  
5 Internet           11 hostels  
6 author / writer   12 locals

**Unit 5 Review (page 68)**

- 1** 1 There are lots of up-market hotels  
for rich tourists, but also less

expensive accommodation for backpackers.

2 They are very welcoming and friendly.

3 The main island of Viti Levu is where most of the population lives, where there is real Fijian culture.

**2** a most of the islands

b staying in Fiji

c experience the paradise

d whether it was possible to travel on a limited budget

e the needs of different travellers

f Yasawa

g want to go fishing with them

h the feeling of being a tourist

**3** 1 Its no surprise to find a lot of up-market hotels.

2 The Fijian's long experience of dealing with the needs of tourists

3 the feeling of being a tourist remains.

4 if your wish is to see a country's true way of life

**4** 1 trail                      4 wary

2 no-go                      5 theme

3 setting

# Life

## Unit 6

### Opener (page 69)

#### 1 Sample answers:

Natural high; Natural thrill; The open road; Adrenaline rush; The need for speed; Wheeeee!; Wild wheels

#### 2 1 She says intensive exercise is less effective than gentle exercise.

2 She does active things that she enjoys, such as road cycling, rather than going to the gym.

#### 3 The four expressions which need a preposition are:

2 keep **in** shape

4 work **out** at the gym

5 go **for** a walk / run / ride

8 go **on** a diet

The other expressions are already complete.

### 6a (pages 70 and 71)

#### 1 The point he is making is that if you do exercise that you enjoy, the time passes quickly, and it doesn't feel as if you are making an effort.

#### 2 1 Yoga

2 Radio Taiso / Yoga

3 Radio Taiso / Yoga

4 Swogging

5 Swogging

6 Radio Taiso

#### 3 Sample answers:

1 A positive start to your day

2 No pain, no gain

3 Relax and get fit

#### 5 a come out of

b come across, join in with

#### 6 a *got into* and *taken up* have an object ('it')

b In sentence 2, the object comes after the phrasal verb. In sentence 3, the phrasal verb is separated and the object is between the verb and the preposition.

#### 7 1 get over this

2 setting them up

3 hit on it

4 fell back on some Salsa dance music

5 getting out of dangerous situations

6 carrying them out

#### 8 get over = recover (from)

set up = start (a business or other organisation)

come about = happen

hit on = have (an idea)

fall back on = use as a substitute

take off = become popular

get out of = avoid or leave a difficult situation

carry out = do

#### 9 1 I'm thinking of taking up Pilates.

2 It took me ages to get over it.

- 3 He set it up last year.
- 4 We couldn't get out of it.
- 5 The doctor is going to carry out some tests on my knee.
- 6 How did you hit on that idea?
- 7 What do you put its success down to?
- 8 It takes me back to my childhood.

- 10** 1 set aside = reserve  
 2 go in for = have an interest in doing  
 3 take up = start (to do)  
 4 keep up with = stay in touch with / not be left behind by  
 5 join in = be involved  
 6 put off = deter from

**6b (pages 72 and 73)**

**1** Sample answers:

He might pull a muscle, twist / sprain an ankle, strain his back, suffer from exhaustion / dehydration / nausea (altitude sickness) / sunstroke / hypothermia, damage his knees, break a leg / ankle / arm in a fall, get hit by falling rocks, get blisters and cuts on his feet.

- 2** 1 graze your knee
- 2 bump your head
- 3 pull a muscle
- 4 lose your voice
- 5 stub your toe
- 6 sprain your ankle
- 7 strain your back
- 8 chip a tooth

- 9 bruise your ribs
- 10 break your arm

- 4** 1 Ultrarunning is where you run further than a normal marathon.
- 2 The fear of failure.
- 3 They carry on when they have an injury rather than resting.
- 4 Listen to your body and do the right kind of preparation.

- 5** 1 exhaustion, nauseous
- 2 strains, twinges
- 3 severe
- 4 sprains, back, runner's

- 6** seriously injured or ill

- 7** 1 in, up      2 out, on
- 3 off, under, down

- 8** in a bad way = suffering
- shaken up = distressed
- passed out = fainted
- on the mend = getting better
- off colour = pale
- under the weather = unwell
- run down = lacking in energy

- 10** 1 d involve doing (+ *-ing*)
- 2 b require someone to do (+ object + *to* + infinitive)
- 3 e worry about doing (+ preposition + *-ing*)
- 4 c make someone do (+ object + infinitive without *to*)
- 5 a tend to do (*to* + infinitive)

6 f discourage someone from doing (+ object + preposition + -ing)

**11** a wanted to take; try to go; afford to rest

b warning you to be

c let me run

d mean running; avoid getting

e succeed in overcoming

f prevent me from getting

**12** 1 about suffering, to be

2 damaging, getting

3 on using, to have

4 to warm, (from) occurring

5 on bending, to raise

**13** 1 swimmers      4 footballers

2 runners          5 cyclists

3 tennis players

**14** 1 stop              5 appear

2 blame            6 postpone

3 mean             7 expect

4 decide           8 convince

**6c (pages 74 and 75)**

**2** 1 False (*yet it does seem that across different cultures we can agree on certain points*)

2 True (*In almost all cultures a little fat was formerly seen as a positive trait, a sign of wealth and well-being*)

3 True (*We all like to think that beauty is not only skin deep; that*

*personality and charm contribute as much*)

4 False (*perhaps the quest for beauty goes deeper than vanity*)

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

**5** Number 4 best fits the article (facts about different cultures are presented; historical perspective is presented; *Is it a shallow quest?* invites reflection).

**6** a let's face it (paragraph 6)

b there are long faces (paragraph 1)

**7** 1 credibility

2 attitude / expression

3 surface

4 attitude / expression

5 confront

6 surface

1 to look silly or foolish, or be taken less seriously

2 kept a happy expression, didn't show her disappointment

3 for what it seemed to be, without asking questions

4 looking serious, not laughing

5 accept the consequences, stop hiding from something

6 on the surface, superficially, without looking at the details

## 6d (page 76)

2 1 The company want to lead the way in encouraging health and fitness. It will improve productivity.

2 To encourage health and fitness (e.g. walking to work); to install a gym or fitness centre; to offer fun sports activities; to offer group exercise; to offer personal incentives, e.g. loans for bikes.

3 Qatar encouraged companies to install gyms in the workplace.

4 B's idea of bikes for employees gets approval from C; A's idea of group exercises is rejected by B.

3 1 there may not be a budget for that

2 a lot of people may do these things anyway ...

3 original idea ... it might be fun

4 that isn't the intention, but it could look that way

5 exactly what proportion of the cost, but I think that that kind of individual incentive probably works much better

6 easy to monitor whether they used the bike to commute to work or for leisure, but you'd probably just have to accept that risk

4a 1 It's not a particularly original idea.

2 It wouldn't be so easy to monitor.

## 6e (page 77)

2 1 to decide on the viability of a public health initiative

2 30 per cent of the interviewees

objected on the grounds that the initiative was discriminatory; there were many others – 55 per cent – who took the opposite view: that smokers ought to pay for the consequences of their behaviour; when interviewees were asked if people should be helped to give up smoking, the response was 90 per cent positive

3 we recommend that a pilot scheme be set up where smokers are given free help by their insurance company to stop smoking over a six-month period

3 All of these things are found in the report except for bullet points.

4a as might be expected = not surprisingly

clearly = evidently

in view of this = accordingly

on the face of it = ostensibly

on the other hand = conversely

whatever the justification = rightly or wrongly

The phrases used to introduce a more subjective comment are:

*not surprisingly, rightly or wrongly, ostensibly*

4b 1 Apparently

4 Overall

2 Interestingly      5 Ultimately      turn it around  
3 Specifically      6 Alternatively      put up with it

**6f (pages 78 and 79)**

**3** 1 Moving from one place to another as fast and easily as possible using physical strength and ability.  
2 It appeals to young people because it's exciting and good exercise.

**4** 1 poor urbanised areas  
2 Paris  
3 any equipment  
4 to keep in shape  
5 wouldn't know what to do

**5** 1 proud      4 opposing  
2 sprains      5 cool  
3 fall or land

**6** 1 spread      5 stay  
2 caught      6 land  
3 improvise      7 perform  
4 express

**5** 1 down      4 up  
2 On      5 in  
3 down      6 aside  
**7** 1 particularly      4 Admittedly  
2 grant      5 head  
3 through      6 out

**Unit 6 Review (page 80)**

**2** 1 It's very common and affects people all round the world.  
2 Exercise classes, painkillers and manipulation

**3** 1 from working      4 to suffer  
2 to become      5 sitting  
3 for thinking      6 working

**4** go in for it  
look into them

## Unit 7

### Opener (page 81)

#### 1 Sample answers:

Students might deduce that Genghis Khan was a Mongolian leader (*his cavalrymen*) who lived in a time when arrows were used as weapons, and that he had a strong cavalry whose soldiers were very skilled at shooting with arrows (*his cavalrymen could fire six arrows a minute*).

#### 2 1 He built a great empire across Asia and Europe in the 13th century.

2 People in his native Mongolia have a positive opinion of him. ('His achievements are viewed with great pride')

3 He is seen as a ruthless warlord who crushed his enemies.

4 Opening up trade and cultural links, abolishing the slave trade, giving greater legal rights to his citizens.

#### 3 The expressions the speaker uses are:

'there are two sides to every story';  
'or so the story goes' and 'the evidence tells its own story'

*there are two sides to every story* = there are usually two views or opinions of an event.

*it's always the same old story* = it's what usually happens

*or so the story goes* = or so it is said or so people say (but it isn't necessarily the real facts)

*the evidence tells its own story* = the facts explain the story: no further explanation is necessary

*he wanted to get the inside story* = get the story from someone inside a group or organisation who had first-hand experience

### 7a (pages 82 and 83)

1 The point that is made is that the way history is reported or recorded can be more important (or influential) than the facts themselves.

2 1 To conquer it and get revenge because the Greeks had defeated his father.

2 He was a Greek historian, called 'the father of history', and he recorded these events.

3 He believed in *the power of storytelling*: he thought it was important to tell a story as well as give the facts when recording history.

4 That the Greeks, especially the Spartans, will fight even though their armies are smaller.

5 He'll ignore it. He appears confident of his army's superiority.

- 3** 1 Greece was organised into a number of independent ‘city’ states.  
 2 He was powerful, determined, arrogant, headstrong.  
 3 They were afraid of him (Demaratus hesitates to answer his question truthfully).  
 4 The values that were important to the Spartans were bravery, discipline and honour.
- 4** It is an effective story, but is unlikely to be accurate. Herodotus quotes the words the characters use, but he could not have known these details.

- 5** a  
 a contrast: *although, however, in spite of*  
 a reason: *on account of*  
 an additional point: *as well as*  
 a time: *after*

- b  
 followed by a noun or gerund: *on account of, as well as, in spite of, after*  
 followed by a clause or a new sentence: *although, however*

- 6** 1a Despite only writing one book, Herodotus is one of the world’s famous historians.  
 1b Herodotus is one of the world’s most famous historians. However, he only wrote one book.

- 2a In addition to doubting that Herodotus’ facts are reliable, people have even called him ‘the father of lies’.  
 2b Some people doubt that Herodotus’ facts are reliable. Moreover, they have called him ‘the father of lies’.
- 3a Some people are suspicious of Herodotus owing to the fact that many of these stories are based on what others told him.  
 3b Since many of his stories are based on what others told him, some people are suspicious of Herodotus.

- 4a After completing his *Histories*, Herodotus took them and read them aloud to the audience at the Olympic Games.  
 4b Following the completion of his *Histories*, Herodotus took them and read them aloud to the audience at the Olympic Games.

- 7** 1 However                      5 since  
 2 owing to                      6 In spite of  
 3 When                          7 as well as  
 4 and                              8 following
- 8** 1 explorer                      4 criminal  
 2 unlucky                        5 achievement  
 3 bad reputation              6 personal loss

**7b (pages 84 and 85)**

- 2** 1 What were people’s attitudes to children?

2 They found out that children in fact did have toys in the Middle Ages and were able to play.

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

4 The example given is doll's house furniture.

Other possible answers are: dolls, rocking horses, soldiers

5 *strike gold* = have a big piece of luck (a)

1 d 2 d 3 b 4 c 5 a

7 a yes b no c no

d It gives more information through comparison, opinion and additional facts.

8 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a

9a The intonation rises; this alerts the listener to the fact that there is more to follow.

10 1 insofar as

2 in view of the fact that

3 as far as (some historians) are concerned

4 in spite of

5 Given that

6 Supposing that

7 contrary to

**7c (pages 86 and 87)**

1 Sample answers:

1 To trade goods, to make money, to discover new lands,

2 Possible dangers they faced were:

bad weather / storms, disease, piracy, damage to the ship, lack of food, poor navigational equipment and maps.

2 1 To trade / make money or to bring back spices and pepper from India and Africa.

2 The ship was caught in a storm and sank near the Namibian coast.

3 The irony was that the sailors who had set out to seek their fortune were, in fact, shipwrecked off the coast of Namibia where diamonds (and a great fortune) lay beneath the sand.

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

4 1 odyssey 4 inhospitable

2 sturdy 5 inkling

3 sketchy

5 1 F (*Archaeologists would later find a staggering 22 tons of these ingots beneath the sand as well as ... exquisite gold coins bearing the coat of arms of King João III of Portugal*)

2 F (*The ships ... were sturdy and capable; two of them were brand-new*)

3 F (*All that remains is a clerk's acknowledgement that the report was received*)

4 F (*a mention that the Bom Jesus disappeared in wild weather*)

5 C (*the theory is that it struck rocks about 150 metres from shore*)

6 C (All we know is that *none of them ever returned home*)

**6** Sample answer:

The sentences are believable because the conjectures are based on logical deduction even though there is no hard evidence to prove it.

- 7** a Having the coat of arms on its surface  
b carrying

- 8** 1 received the main impact or force  
2 doesn't look like (*bears a close resemblance* would mean 'looks very much like')  
3 felt resentment  
4 is the evidence of  
5 had a successful result  
6 Remember (that)

**7d (page 88)**

**1** Students' own answers.

- 2** 1 It looks at the connection between weather and climate change, and how this affects events in world history.  
2 Whether we should pay more attention to the environment when we study the past.

**3** 1 c    2 d    3 a    4 b

**4** The phrases which are used to preface each question are:

I'd just like to make sure I understood what you said about ...

You mentioned ...

Perhaps I missed something, but ...

The logical conclusion of your argument is that ...

The purpose of these phrases is to be polite and show appreciation for the information that has been given; to specify what you're going to ask about.

- 5** 1 the drought in Africa caused an increase in the number of rats  
2 No drought, no decline.  
3 that  
4 punishments (fit in with), the Little Ice Age

- 6a** 1 rising            4 falling  
2 rising            5 falling  
3 rising

The rule they follow is that *wh-* questions fall and *yes / no* questions rise.

**7e (page 89)**

- 1** It is a volcanic island – an island where the whole island is a volcano, rather than an island with a volcano on it.  
**2** 1 That the volcanic eruption on the island of Krakatoa affected global weather patterns or caused lasting climatic effects.

2 a 1.2 degree drop in global temperatures the following year; the extraordinary winter in Nebraska in 1888

**3a** The correct order is: c, b, a

**3b** 1 until then

2 in the preceding months

3 the following year

4 in those days

**3c** 1 some / a few days earlier

2 the following day

3 at that time

4 the previous day

5 from then on

**7f (pages 90 and 91)**

**2** This is a rubbing of China's first emperor, Qin Shi Huang.

They would find it in the exhibition of Chinese objects.

**3** Chinese collectors are collecting these objects; they think it's important that these items are brought back to China.

**4** 1 Qing dynasty

2 private collector

3 foreign auctions

4 a shopping mall

5 \$100 million

**5** 1 (wealthy) Chinese collectors

2 It's soaring (rising very high).

3 In Japan, in the late 70s and 80s.

4 more affordable decorative pieces

5 They are a good investment;

investors / collectors want to bring a piece of their heritage home.

**6** 1 collectors / investors / buyers

2 repatriate

3 auction

4 bidding

5 soared

6 affordable

7 investment

8 heritage

## Unit 7 Review (page 92)

**1** 1

a Mount Everest was named after him

b 'the father of geography' (we don't know why)

c helped the army to map enemy positions during the Civil War

d made maps of the US coast

2

a not much remembered

b as author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*

c for the defeat at the Battle of the Little Bighorn

d as the painter of 'Whistler's Mother'

**2** 1 he had

5 were

2 climbers

6 he was

3 is

7 doodling

4 serving

8 one

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>3</b> 1 outlaw    | 4 feat       |
| 2 ill-fated          | 5 sacrifices |
| 3 evidence           | 6 old        |
| <b>5</b> 1 correctly | 4 in         |
| 2 pick               | 5 expand     |
| 3 missed             | 6 fit        |

# Life

## Unit 8

### Opener (page 93)

#### 1 Sample answers:

They are taking photographs of a work of art on their mobile phones to share with friends and perhaps post online.

#### 2 The speaker says:

1 People spend as much time recording and sharing experiences as they do having them.

2 Audiences take photos, send texts and tweet during the event.

3 He thinks we need to be careful not to overuse these tools in case they detract from the experience itself.

3 He mentioned: blogs, social networking sites, internet forums, online photo albums, downloadable music, viral marketing.

### 8a (pages 94 and 95)

4 1 see the holes

2 man-made

3 insecure foundations

4 it was caused by an unexpected weather event

5 not the first of its kind

5 a an insider's view (*I decided to head down there to look for myself rather than take anyone else's word for it.*)

b more personal content (*One told me she wasn't waiting to find out. 'My family and I are getting out of here.' ... Whatever you call it, the effect is both amazing and frightening.*)

c a writer's passion for a subject (*I've spent ten years photographing sinkholes ...*)

d a genuine, even if sometimes biased opinion (*So strictly speaking, this isn't a real sinkhole.*)

e the chance of dialogue with the writer (*I'd be very interested to hear from any readers if you've seen anything similar.*)

6 1 A: + *that* + clause; B: + *to*-infinitive

2 No, but we assume it's some kind of expert.

3 A passive verb is used because either the writer doesn't know who the agent is (or it is a mixture of people that is difficult to specify) or the writer assumes the reader is not interested in who the agent is.

4 Because it is considered more formal, impersonal and objective.

7 1 In 2007, a similar sinkhole ... **was reported to have swallowed** about a dozen homes. (Past)

2 What **is believed to have happened**

here is that water leaked from the sewer system ... (Past)

3 **It is not expected to happen** again (Future)

4 Other sinkholes like this **are known to exist** (Present)

**8** 1 In 2007, it was reported that a similar sinkhole had swallowed about a dozen homes.

2 It is believed that in this case the water leaked from the sewer system.

3 It is not expected that such a disaster will happen again

4 It is known that other sinkholes like this exist

**9** 1 are said to be the most beautiful sinkholes in the world.

2 are thought to have been very important to the Mayan people because there were so few rivers in the region.

3 were known to have built important settlements near the cenotes.

4 was believed that the cenotes led to the next world after death.

5 are reported to be increasingly popular with tourists.

6 are expected to be closed to the public.

**11** Model answer:

Most people who visit England have heard of Stonehenge, but if you are

interested in Stone Age monuments, why not try visiting the Rollright Stones in Oxfordshire, which are believed to have been erected at about the same time? Although they form a much smaller stone circle, the great thing about the Rollright Stones is that they attract far fewer visitors. Situated in a tranquil part of the English countryside, without any visitor centre or coach parks, you can enjoy the Rollright Stones in peace and quiet. In this way you can get a much better feeling of how the original builders experienced them. Like Stonehenge, they are thought to have been used in Neolithic times for rituals and also for burials.

### **8b (pages 96 and 97)**

**2** 1 lemonade

2 the chance to use a good wi-fi signal

3 A laptop on display, and home-made posters with the phrase 'hot-spot'.

**3** 1 They must become fans of your company and its products.

2 Only occasionally, but they are getting better at it.

3 To interact, for example, sharing stories, doing surveys and entering competitions.

4 By offering an element of fun.

**4** 1 T

2 F ('they want to know your story')

3 T

4 F ('they offer discounts on subscriptions')

5 T

6 T

- 5** 1 interested in *or* concentrating on what the customer really wants  
2 believe and be interested in (your story)  
3 the best ideas and systems used in the industry

- 6** 1 g      4 I      7 c  
2 d      5 e      8 b  
3 f      6 h      9 a

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

- 8** 1 There's no question that it's a well-constructed website.  
2 I had no difficulty (in) navigating my way around the site.  
3 Also, no matter which page I visited, there was always something interesting to look at.  
4 I liked the fact that there was no suggestion of having to buy something / anything.  
5 I was surprised that there was no mention of shipping costs.  
6 You have no choice but to accept their delivery terms.  
7 I think that no matter what the retailer does, they must make the buying process transparent.

8 Personally, I had no intention of buying anything.

**9** Sample answers:

1 I had no problems finding what I wanted or navigating to the relevant page.

2 There's no question that they have done a very professional job.

3 No matter what you do, check the delivery costs before you agree to buy anything.

**10** Sample answers:

1 A map showing where the van will be on different days and at different times.

2 If they can get twenty friends to suggest a new location where they would like it to be, each of the twenty gets a 15% discount when they visit.

3 A place where you can post pictures or photos of yourself near one of the vans. Winner gets a £20 voucher to spend on snacks.

4 A fun and games area on the site – name the snack, find the van, etc.

**8c (pages 98 and 99)**

**1** Sample answers:

Change your wi-fi password frequently.

Don't keep details of your identity on your computer.

Don't take part in financial transactions with small unknown companies.

Back up your data regularly on a separate drive.

2 The author's view is definition 1.

3 1 They find gaps in systems where security could be breached (and pass on these findings to the relevant companies).

2 They are not young 'geeks' involved in illegal activities, or criminals.

3 They look at all kinds of security systems (e.g. door locks, mobile phones).

4 They pass on the information to the companies / industries who designed the system.

5 That they are not interested in the usual signs of social status.

6 cyber game

7 They are ignorant about online security issues.

8 They are passionate about online freedom.

5 (para 1) worrying realisation

(para 2) passionate hackers; a gross misrepresentation

(para 3) an enormous impact; a great service

(para 4) Ironically; Unfortunately,

(para 5) It's kind of refreshing

(para 6) The room is mesmerising

(para 8) There is no greater ignorance; I'm happy to admit;

Sadly; passionate about online freedom

6 Sample answers:

1 It was a refreshing mix of people from different backgrounds.

2 Sadly our personal data is not really safe.

3 We should respect them because they are dedicated and are trying to help us.

7 *break in* = to enter by force

*break the habit* = to interrupt or stop doing something you often or always do

*break the etiquette* = to fail to follow the correct procedure

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

**8d (page 100)**

2 A science and environment report

3 1 That the source of the light is from small sea creatures called phytoplankton.

2 Now they think that motion in the water causes electrical signals to make a chemical reaction in the phytoplankton's body, producing a blue light.

4 1 Arguably ...

2 tend to

3 which suggests that

4 perhaps

5 It seems that

6 It's reasonable to assume

**5a** 'Today we're going to look at some new **evidence** about what is **arguably** one of the most **spectacular** sights in **nature**: the **phenomenon** where waves glow at night and **mirror** the stars with lots of **tiny**, blue lights.'

In two-syllable words the stress often (but not always) falls on the first syllable. In three-syllable words the stress generally falls on the first syllable (in four syllables the stress is usually on the second).

**5c** All these verbs have a prefix as the first syllable, which is unstressed.

**8e (page 101)**

**1** He has been painted so that he blends into the shelves of cans of drinks behind him (it looks as if he is standing behind the shelves, but he is actually in front).

**2** Sample answers:

The photos trick you into thinking you see something different, so they are fascinating.

People are interested because the artist goes to extreme lengths (standing perfectly still for several hours) to create an artwork which doesn't last long.

The story appeals to people because the artist is making a statement about issues that affect us all (e.g. plasticisers in drinks) and that he feels strongly about.

**3** Who? Liu Bolin

What? He made a striking photo of himself camouflaged in front of supermarket shelves.

Where? In his studio in Beijing

When? In the summer of 2011

Why? He wanted to protest against the use of plasticiser in foods.

How? He stood there while his assistants 'painted him in'.

**4a** 1 he seemed to have disappeared;

appear to have struck a chord

2 is supposed to express

3 generally

4 presumably

**4b** Sample answers:

1 His pictures generally carry a strong social message.

2 Apparently, he became internationally famous when a New York art dealer bought some of his works.

3 His work might make people think more about their surroundings.

4 He seems to want to draw our attention to what we cannot see in a picture.

5 Bolin is said to have used friends at first to help him paint his pictures. / It is said (that) Bolin used friends at first to help him paint his pictures.

3 it is already known

4 the Mariana Trench was formed

5 is reported to have spent

6 It is hoped that his film will shed

### 8f (pages 102 and 103)

3 The speaker says that lesser spoken languages can be saved by spreading the message that these smaller languages and linguistic diversity are important; also by expanding their reach by using technology, for example by putting them on the Internet.

2 1 a great chasm, the deepest part of the ocean

2 to find out more about its biology

3 1 where, that    2 of, of    3 in, but

5 1 post                    4 box

2 writes                    5 game

3 rocket                    6 win-win

4 1 half of them

2 There is social pressure which devalues small languages.

3 They are using technology, e.g. social media and text messaging.

7 1 ... seems to have an obsession ...

2 Arguably the most difficult thing ...

3 He is reported to have tweeted ...

4 ... tend to be scientists, ...

5 ... are likely to be manned ...

6 ... is estimated to be 11km deep.

5 1 presence            4 thousands

2 Internet            5 knowledge

3 fluent            6 revitalise

6 1 to put their language on the Internet

2 Their language is just as good as other languages.

3 It has been launched as an iPhone application.

4 to scientists, journalists and indigenous communities

### Unit 8 Review (page 104)

1 1 It is said to be

2 is thought to be

# Life

## Unit 9

### Opener (page 105)

1 1 *To busk* means to play music in the street, and a *busker* is the person who does it.

2 Students' own answers

3 Buskers can play all sorts of music, though some kinds of music might be more typical in different countries.

2 1 to get more confidence as a performer

2 She started busking when she was seventeen; then she met and started playing with another musician, and they made a CD together.

3 R&B, (soulful) ballads; soothing and melodic music

3 a genres of music: dance, folk

b musicians: busker, solo artist

c compositions: ballad, instrumental

d describing music: melodic, soothing

e describing taste: eclectic, sophisticated

### 9a (pages 106 and 107)

2 b

3 1 d 2 c 3 a 4 b

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

6 1 If you **just** took the time to listen to Ry Cooder, / If you took the time **just** to listen to Ry Cooder, you'd definitely like him. (only)

2 I've **just** heard his new single on the radio. (very recently)

3 It's **just** over ten years since they last performed. (a little)

4 You saw her live? Wow! **Just** hearing her sing gives me goosebumps. (simply) / Hearing her sing **just** gives me goosebumps. (no particular meaning)

5 The concert is in an old theatre **just** behind the bank in the High Street. (a little)

6 Thank you for the CD – it's **just** what I wanted. (exactly)

7 I **just** can't understand why so many people like his music! (simply)

8 I'm **just** as interested in the lyrics as the music. (exactly)

7a 1 Someone answering the front door *or* someone getting ready to go out.

2 Someone arriving at a train station / concert / cinema for something scheduled (e.g. a train, film, etc.).

3 A student in a class.

4 Someone being offered a drink.

5 Someone in a shop.

6 Someone on a phone.

7 Someone talking about a friend of the opposite sex.

8 Someone replying to the question,  
'Why do you ask that?'

6 accept responsibility

7 make a fuss

**9b (pages 108 and 109)**

**1** Sample answer:

Some people might like to play soft, relaxing music after a stressful day at work; lively dance music for a party or when doing exercise or physical activities like cleaning; invigorating, fast or loud music when driving to keep them awake, or more soothing music to calm them down if they are driving in stressful situations.

**3** She mentions: relieving stress, relieving pain, helping with learning difficulties, helping with speech difficulties, combating memory loss

**4** 1 many different parts  
2 deal with pain and produce feelings of happiness  
3 music and language  
4 dyslexia and other learning disorders  
5 had suffered from strokes  
6 remarkable  
7 we are all living longer

**5** We should be pleased to hear it.

**6** 1 give a contrary opinion  
2 seem very relevant to  
3 take things as they come  
4 know what's going on  
5 shout about one's achievements

**8** a 1, 3 and 5 (3 and 5 use *to* + infinitive in *so as to* and *in order to*)

b can; *will*, *could* and *would* could also be used after *so that* in other contexts

c a noun

d more formal

**9** 1a he could join his brother's band

1b join his brother's band

2a relax

2b relaxation

3a not to confuse the patients

3b confusing the patients

**10** Sample answers:

1 to avoid sounding silly

2 in order to pronounce another set of sounds properly

3 to improve

4 so as to get

5 so that you can lose

**11** Sample answers:

Schools: to get children exercising at the beginning of the day, to calm them down before lessons, to teach them languages, to discourage talking in lessons, etc.

Airports: to encourage people to shop, to relax people on the plane, to distract people while they are waiting.

### 9c (pages 110 and 111)

2 1 Partly agree (he wasn't the first to bring reggae to a wider audience, but he was the first global reggae superstar)

2 Agree (*he is celebrated as some kind of redeeming figure, a symbol of hope*)

3 Agree (*his difficult environment instilled in him a keen sense of social justice, which came to be expressed in his music.*)

4 Partly agree (*there was no sense that he did not have time for them; simply that he was prioritising*)

5 Partly agree (we do learn a lot about him, but *you still feel there are many questions unanswered about this man who became the first Third World superstar*)

6 Agree (*they contain the sentiments of unity and love which run through almost all his work*)

3 Sample answers:

Ideas from the text include:

... in many developing countries, he is celebrated as some kind of redeeming figure, a symbol of hope.

'People want to listen to a message. I am not a leader, but a messenger.'

Marley experienced genuine hardship and even put his life on the line for justice.

... his songs come from the heart and appeal to others who face hardship ...

... but what stays with you ... is the magic of his performances. The music still sounds as fresh as it was when it was first recorded ...

4 1 footage            4 prevalent

2 a ghetto            5 (warring) factions

3 an outsider        6 ecstatically

5 c

6 Sample answers:

a a 'What's on' guide

b a newspaper / magazine review

c a literary review

7 *Hit* means 'hit record' i.e. a successful music record, one which sells a lot of copies, and may go into the top 50, top twenty, top ten or be a number one hit – the best-selling record that week.

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

### 9d (page 112)

2 1 He's a disc jockey.

2 He has maintained a loyal following of listeners over 35 years, as well as attracting new ones.

3 Blues / Jazz. He associates it with the hot summer of 1976, and with exams.

3 a

What's the secret of your continuing success?

What, for you, makes a good record?

And what's your first record?

How did that come about?

b

That's a good question.

It's not something I've often thought about.

I honestly don't know.

That's difficult to say.

**4a** Expressions 1, 5, 6 and 9 do not use wavering intonation.

**9e (page 113)**

**2** 1 Fado is a traditional style of Portuguese music: it's sad, intense, emotional, dramatic, and tells a story, often of the pain of separation.

2 It used to be popular only in Portugal and former Portuguese colonies. Now it has an international following.

**3** 1 sultry, sheer (drama)

2 sad, pain and hardship

3 one sultry evening, dimly-lit café

4 'piercing the listener's body like a knife' (paragraph 1)

5 'you'll either love it or you'll hate it' 'you can't ignore it' (paragraph 1); 'you may hate it, but I suspect you will love it' (paragraph 2)

**4a** 1 *either* + pronoun + verb, *or* + pronoun + verb

2 *like* + noun + clause, *unlike* + noun + clause

3 *either* + noun phrase, *or* + noun phrase, *or* + noun phrase

4 *by* + *-ing*, *by* + *-ing*

**4b** 1 Mariza is young, talented and energetic.

2 She sings both traditional and more modern songs.

3 Either you can book in advance or you can pay on the door.

4 You can spend hours wandering around the old town, visiting cafés and listening to live music.

5 The music fuses both traditional Spanish folk music and elements of North African music.

**9f (pages 114 and 115)**

**1** Sample answers:

optimistic, philosophical, determined, truthful, sincere

**4** 1 Who Marley really was as a person and what his inspiration was.

2 He says they don't really listen to it properly – it's like background music.

3 He hopes it will make us listen to his music with fresh ears.

**5** fascinating, extraordinary, rags to riches, racial issues, violence, gangsters, amazing

**6** 1 attractive / gorgeous-looking

4 believe him

2 sincere

5 universal

3 interesting

3 solace

6 relate to

## Unit 9 Review (page 116)

1 1 to raise money to help the victims of the 1970 cyclone and the Bangladesh Liberation War

2 It raised a lot of money, it made people aware of the problems in Bangladesh, and it started a new movement in benefit concerts.

2 1 so as to help victims of a disaster

2 to relieve the refugee crisis

3 for distribution

4 so that there would be as wide an audience as possible

3 But the aim of the *Concert for*

*Bangladesh* wasn't **just** to raise

money. The organisers **just** wanted people to be more aware of

Bangladesh and its problems. In this sense, according to organiser Ravi

Shankar, 'It was **just** fantastic.' It also

turned out to be **just** the start of a new movement in benefit concerts. **Just**

under fifteen years later *Live Aid*, a

response to the Ethiopian famine, was staged in London and Philadelphia and

attracted a global TV audience of almost two billion.

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

6 1 tell 4 say

2 thought 5 really / 'm afraid I

# Life

## Unit 10

### Opener (page 117)

2 1 Melbourne, Australia (Greek population); London, England (French population); Denver, Colorado, USA (Hispanic population)

2 They are second, third or fourth generation migrants, not first.

3 They have strong family values.

### 3 ethnic groups

first-generation migrants

long-standing immigrant community

extended family

deep-rooted values

close-knit community

social gatherings

rich heritage

### 10a (pages 118 and 119)

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

### 2 Sample answer:

Rob is doing his bit for the community and taking responsibility for his environment.

3 1 They are focusing on laws and political institutions.

2 their duties and responsibilities to society

3 Yes, a huge amount.

4 taking care of the environment; helping poorer people in the community; being open minded and tolerant of differences

### 4 1 citizenship education

2 the intentions of people who organise citizenship education

3 'to try to help people who are worse off than you' and 'to try to understand the reasoning of people with other opinions'

4 In Switzerland, only half the people surveyed thought always obeying laws and regulations was very important.

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

7 1 1 rising 3 rising 5 rising

2 falling 4 falling 6 falling

2 1 and 5 would be statements

expecting agreement; 6 would become a question rather than a statement

3 It adds more emphasis and offers an opinion.

### 8 1

You follow the news a lot, don't you?

So you think it's important to keep up with political events, do you?

### 2

People aren't generally very public-spirited in our city, are they?

3

It's up to each individual how much they participate in public life, isn't it? / Surely it's up to each individual how much they participate in public life?

Yes, but there will always be some people who want to get involved, won't there? / Yes, but surely there will always be some people who want to get involved. So you think it can just be left to others, do you?

4

It isn't pleasant to live in run-down surroundings, is it?  
But surely you care what your environment looks like?  
But you care what your environment looks like, don't you?

- 9 a aren't I?      c shall we?  
b did it?      d will you?

- 10a** 1 rising (checking)  
2 falling (agreement)  
3 rising (checking)  
4 rising (checking)  
5 falling (agreement)  
6 rising (checking)  
7 rising (checking) or falling (agreement)

### 10b (pages 120 and 121)

- 2 They exist in large communities.

They have great strength compared to their body weight.

- 3 The main reason is the highly sophisticated social behaviour they exhibit, achieving a high level of organisation and synchronisation.

- 4 1 T (*thriving everywhere except on icy mountain peaks and around the Poles*)  
2 T (*the bodies of these sterile females are adapted to the different jobs they have*)

3 F (*are entirely instinctive messages*)

4 T (*attacking in deadly swarms*)

5 F (*they have a collective intelligence greater than the sum of its individual parts*)

- 5 1 the verb *know*

2 the adjective *successful*

3 weighs almost nothing

4 adverb (but it has the same form as the adjective *straight*)

5 because some adjectives that end *-ed* and all adjectives ending *-ly* cannot have *-ly* added, so instead we use an adjective + *way, manner* or *fashion*

- 6 + verb: *readily (take on)*

+ adjective: *completely (fearless)*

same form as the adjective: *long*

almost not: *hardly*

adjective + way / manner: *in this altruistic and dedicated manner*

- 7** 1 Ants are **socially** sophisticated creatures.  
2 Ants are cooperative, but it would be wrong to say they act **in a friendly manner** towards each other.  
3 An ant can lift up to twenty times its body weight, whereas most people can **barely** lift one time their own.  
4 You could **hardly** say an ant's brain was big, but in fact it has the biggest brain-to-body size ratio of any insect.  
5 A worker ant doesn't live **long** – on average 50 days – but a queen can live for decades.  
6 Some ants, when they attack other ant colonies, **cleverly** emit false pheromone signals to confuse the enemy.  
7 Not all ants like to work **hard**.  
8 The slave-maker ant steals eggs from other colonies. Then it makes the **newly** hatched ants work for it.
- 8** 1 working hard (beavers are known for working hard and building dams)  
2 behaving in a very self-important way (swans look very grand and imperious)  
3 ate very quickly (wolves have very big appetites and tear at their food)

4 avoid doing (ducks put their heads underwater to look for food)

5 chased *or* followed (hounds chase and hunt other animals)

6 repeating *or* copying (parrots can imitate human speech)

### 10c (pages 122 and 123)

- 1** A 'hunter-gatherer' is a person who survives by hunting animals for meat and collecting (gathering) plants, fruits, etc. to eat. Their life is different to farmers because they don't own animals or land, so they move from place to place to find food and they don't plant crops.
- 2** The map shows that in pre-historic times, most people were hunter-gatherers; by 2000 AD, there were only small areas in the world where people still survived by hunting and gathering. Reasons include: people wanted to settle down and stop moving from place to place, so they started farming; land became developed and owned, so there was less land to hunt and gather on (and fewer wild animals).
- 3** a
- 4** Things they have: sufficient food, basic tools, a lot of free time, a difficult environment

Things they don't have: working animals, enemies, a government, their own strict routines

- 5** 1 There were also disadvantages to the increase in agriculture.  
2 They cause no pollution or damage to the land.  
3 The fact that a camp is named after a person doesn't mean they have any authority.  
4 The Hadza look after the land carefully.  
5 In the past, no one else, apart from the Hadza, lived on this land; now that is changing.  
6 Their way of life seems very extreme to us, always living in simple, temporary accommodation, like a camping trip that never ends.
- 7** Sample answers:  
1 Yes. He talks in a positive tone about them, and whilst there are some elements of their existence which appear attractive, he appreciates how hard their life is (*But who of us could live like them?*).  
2 Yes, he seems to support being respectful of the land (*the Hadza are gentle stewards of the land*), and he seems opposed to heavy agriculture (*a mistake from which we have never recovered*).

**8** It means that the Hadza are free from the restrictions and limitations most of us have to live with.

(to be a free spirit = to be free from social conventions and do more or less what you want)

- 9** 1 There's no need to ask if you want to do something.  
2 You can't get something for nothing.  
3 an uncontrolled discussion with everyone talking at once  
4 the freedom to do what we wanted  
5 without punishment

#### **10d (page 124)**

- 1** The characteristics of a good listener are: maintains eye contact, shows appreciation, waits before giving their views, asks questions.
- 3** 1 Because he / she wants a game of tennis.  
2 A model society set up in the 1880s in Chicago by George Pullman.  
3 Yes, he / she says 'sounds interesting' and 'I'd be very interested to know because it's a really unusual story'.
- 4** 1 Have you? Sounds  
2 Unusual idea; isn't it  
3 Doesn't sound very utopian; it doesn't, does it?  
4 I suppose; I expect so

**5a** Really? (rising: shows interest and invites further comment)  
 Are you? (rising: shows interest and invites further comment)  
 Yes, wasn't it? (falling: shows agreement)  
 No, it doesn't, does it? (falling: shows agreement)  
 He didn't, did he? (rising: shows surprise)

**5c** 1 'Fraid not                      4 hope so  
 2 S'pose so                         5 doubt it  
 3 Spect so

**10e (page 125)**

**3** 1 That your prospects are determined by your own opinion of what you can achieve.  
 2 Students' own answers.

**4** hypothesis: c  
 thesis: a  
 analysis: b

**10f (pages 126 and 127)**

**3** Boys as young as twelve must put their hands into gloves full of stinging ants, as initiation into adulthood.

**4** 1 sound of the horns  
 2 11 hours  
 3 12 years and upwards  
 4 giant tropical bullet ants  
 5 initiation into adulthood

6 20 times

**5** 1 It's 30 times worse than a bee sting.  
 2 They drug the ants / put them into a stupor.  
 3 The ants are trapped.  
 4 to help distract the initiates  
 5 The stinging gets worse and the hands are paralysed.  
 6 He says he'll wear the gloves 19 more times.

**6** It marks the entrance into adulthood; it makes them better men; you need to suffer to become a true adult.

**7** Sample answer:

The Sateré-Mawé tribe of the Amazon hold an extreme ritual for boys that acts as initiation into manhood. Bullet ants are thrust into gloves, which are worn by the initiates for more than ten minutes while they dance around a pole. These ants have a sting 30 times worse than the sting of a bee and the initiates must wear the gloves not just once, but twenty times. After the gloves are taken off, the toxins dissipate over 24 hours. The chief of the tribe says that if you live your life without suffering, it won't be worth anything to you.

**Unit 10 Review (page 128)**

**1** 1 in a concerted way  
 2 fast

3 hard

4 hardly

5 incredibly

6 in a friendly way

a Your main purpose was to protect the coral reef, wasn't it?

b You got the help of the government, didn't you?

c That has changed, hasn't it?

d You can relax now that you have won this particular battle, can't you?

2 1 getting fishing banned / stopping the intensive fishing

2 The impact on the environment will be considerable.

3 1 knit            4 bit

2 generation    5 hand

3 extended      6 heritage

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

# Life

## Unit 11

### Opener (page 129)

1 He's having fun and feeling quite proud and pleased with himself. He's smiling in a rather mischievous way.

2 1 People used to think facial expressions were culturally-specific, but they are actually universal.

2 There are many emotions and also different degrees of emotion – a look of contentment; sheer, unadulterated happiness; livid to mildly irritated.

3 Children are great to photograph because they tend not to hide their emotions as much as adults.

3 \* = stronger meaning

Anger: cross, livid\*

Fear: petrified\*, scared

Surprise: astonished\*, taken aback

Happiness: content, ecstatic\*

Sadness: despondent, miserable\*

### 11a (pages 130 and 131)

2 a She offers emotional intelligence training to help people understand their own emotions and those of people around them. She can help people overcome their fears and build better rapport with others.

b Modern life is stressful and confusing, and an increasing number of people are suffering from anxiety disorders. Training people to understand other people's emotions can help them to do their jobs better.

3 1 emotions

2 nervous and worried

3 other people

4 speaking

5 parts of a second

6 hidden

7 surprise

8 closer to

6 a bit down = sad

all over the place = confused and disorganised

done in = very tired

on edge = tense and nervous

hot under the collar = angry

speechless = very surprised

thrilled to bits = very happy

upbeat = optimistic

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

8 1 Supposing we offered him more money.

Supposing we were to offer him more money.

2 It's high time he sorted his life out.

3 I wish I didn't have to drive an hour to work each day.

4 If only I was / were able to take a proper holiday.



photos are science fiction (the photo in the middle is an android from the film *Blade Runner*, the photo on the right is R2D2 from the film *Star Wars*).

2 Students' own answers

2 b

3

Actroid-DER (Yume)

Can raise her arms, smile, blink, turn to face someone, speak

Can't think (*Unlike Yume, HERB does have something like a mental life.*)

HERB

Can take in information and process it intelligently, i.e. he can 'think' for himself; move around without bumping into things, including moving people; recognise specific objects, e.g. a juice box

Can't talk, so he communicates with a bicycle horn; can't deal with crowded places very efficiently

Vanderbilt prototype

Can play simple ball games, recognise human emotions and adjust behaviour accordingly

Can't listen or talk (*There is no linguistic interaction*)

4 1 jerk 4 catapulting

2 nod off 5 uninitiated

3 cascade 6 replicating

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

7 1 to tears (made everyone cry)

2 up in the world (becoming richer or more successful)

3 a muscle (stay still)

4 the goalposts (change the terms of an agreement)

5 up a gear (raise one's performance to a higher level)

8 Sample answers:

Robots could work in public transport as some jobs here are mainly mechanical.

There might be issues with robots working in healthcare and childcare as emotional support is likely to be needed in both these areas.

Robots might be useful in police work as they would not be influenced by emotional responses.

**11d (page 136)**

2

1

Conversation 1 work colleagues

Conversation 2 work colleagues – one is senior to the other and may be her boss

Conversation 3 old friends

2

Conversation 1 being on time for a meeting

Conversation 2 the design of an advertisement

Conversation 3 a new job

3 1 whether it was important to be on time or not

2 whether the boss thought the other's design work was sub-standard

3 whether the man was laughing at Megumi's new job

4 The underlined phrases are the key expressions from the box.

1 You look a little troubled, though. Is everything OK?

2 Sorry, I didn't mean to offend you.

3 I'm sorry Alicia, that came out wrong.

4 Why are you smiling? Did I say something funny?

5 Oh, sorry, please don't think me rude – I wasn't laughing at *you*.

5a *-ed* = /t/: distressed; embarrassed; shocked

*-ed* = /d/: alarmed; concerned; surprised

*-ed* = /id/: insulted; offended; worried

5b if the root verb ends in /s/ or /k/, *-ed* is pronounced /t/

if the root verb ends in /m/ or /n/ or /z/ , *-ed* is pronounced /d/

if the root verb ends in /t/ or /d/ or /y/, *-ed* is pronounced /id/

### 11e (page 137)

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

4 Sample answers:

A I got your report. **Many thanks for getting back to me so quickly. I do appreciate all your work on this.**

B Thanks for letting me know about Jessica's farewell party next Saturday. I had hoped that you would change the day of the party to one that I could manage, **but, of course, I understand and I am not offended in any way.**

C I read your suggestions and I think we will stick to the original plan. **Don't take this the wrong way. I do appreciate all your work on this.**

D As you know, five of us have been offered the chance to visit the new Williams factory next week. There are two other people who I want to invite, not **including** you / besides you / as well as you – Fergus and Marcin. What do you think?

E Thanks for the email. I don't know about the 'optinos' because I don't know what the word means! **I'm joking, of course.** If you want my opinion, I think the Berkeley chairs are the best option.

F You haven't replied to the email I sent you two days ago. **I don't want**

**to pressure you, but could you** reply today or we'll miss the deadline?

**5** Sample answer:

I understand from a colleague that the foreign dictionary department is going to be closed down. This took me rather by surprise as nobody in the department has been informed of this. Do you know why this decision has been taken and what will happen to those of us who work in this department? Don't take this the wrong way, but were you involved in discussions about this? I don't want to pressure you, but I would really appreciate any further information.

**11f (pages 138 and 139)**

**3** 1 It uses the Internet to search for information.

2 to work with the elderly

**4** 1 General Problem Solver

2 Institute of Technology

3 Head

4 build a bridge between

5 a cold drink

6 what an item looks like

7 images

**5** 1 F    2 T    3 T    4 F

**Unit 11 Review (page 140)**

**1** 1 give

2 told

3 could

4 had

5 someone praises

6 Were I asked

7 Had you been instructed

**2** 1 It relies on the participants being truthful and knowing themselves well.

2 No, it's natural human behaviour.

**4** 1 on edge                      4 thrilled to bits

2 livid                              5 a bit down

3 speechless                      6 petrified

**6** 1 You seem

2 sounded a bit abrupt

3 think me ungrateful

4 I didn't offend you

5 out wrong

# Life

## Unit 12

### Opener (page 141)

1 1

Speaker 1: desert

Speaker 2: urban landscape or city skyline

Speaker 3: green countryside

2

Speaker 3

2 Speaker 1: a **bleak** environment, **sparse** vegetation, **monotonous** flat landscape, a **cloudless** sky

Speaker 2: **snow-capped** mountains, a pretty **rustic** scene, the **night-time** skyline

Speaker 3: **rolling** hills, **lush** meadows, **rich** farmland, **open** plains, **idyllic** gentle countryside

3 Speaker 1: likes the purity of a place untouched by people.

Speaker 2: loves to imagine what people are doing in the city.

Speaker 3: loves the fact it has been like this for hundreds of years.

### 12a (pages 142 and 143)

1 Sample answer:

For Americans 'the West' represents the pioneering spirit and the bravery

of those that kept moving west to colonise new land. People might also associate it with cowboy films, and conflicts between white settlers and native American Indians. In modern-day terms it can also represent big open spaces, sparsely inhabited countryside, wilderness, small remote farming communities, the warmer pacific climate (particularly in California) and more exotic surroundings.

2 Sample answers:

flat plains, cloudless sky, distant mountains, remote places, broad vistas, endless fields, wide open space, lonely lands

3 1 All over the world; he takes photos of people and places.

2 He loves the grand expanse; it's special to him and he keeps coming back to it.

4 1 William Albert Allard has shown us people and places as he sees them.

2 the stuff in the magazine was travel-post card photography

3 you can tell it's really dry when a single rider can kick up a dust trail

4 It kept drawing me back.

5 high mountain meadows, the wisps of clouds within my reach

5 They make the details seem more vague or less precise.

They also give the writing overall a laid-back, relaxed feel.

- 6 1 (well) over 40, dozens of
- 2 around 1965
- 3 some place (paragraph 6)

- 7 1 Around five years ago
- 2 some party
- 3 two months or so
- 4 shortish
- 5 stuff
- 6 some 2,000
- 7 kind of varied
- 8 well over 200,000

### 12b (pages 144 and 145)

- 1 17 syllables, arranged 5–7–5
- 2 1 He liked to observe nature's details and she wanted to do this too.
- 2 He wanted to escape his celebrity and get closer to nature again.
- 3 Because they capture its beauty and simplicity in just a few words
- 3 1 its brilliant colour
- 2 the way it makes light into a rainbow
- 3 the way it floats through reflections in a clear stream
- 4 the splashing sound as it hops into the water
- 5 the evening sunlight on them
- 4 extremely clear
- 5 worried sick

scared stiff

### 7 1

- a noun (luxury)
- b adjective (interesting)
- c adjective (late)
- d adjective (well-known)
- e comparative adjective (less)
- f verb (upset)

2 It tones it down a little in sentences:  
a, c, e, f

It intensifies it a little in sentences: b, d

- 8 1 fairly                      5 quite
- 2 quite                        6 fairly
- 3 a bit of                    7 pretty
- 4 pretty                       8 a little

9a Slightly intensifying: 2, 3, 5  
Toning down: 1, 4, 6

### 12c (pages 146 and 147)

- 2 1 cover the windows (with plastic) to make the room dark
- 2 cut a small hole in the plastic
- 3 the image is then projected (upside down) on the wall
- 3 1 F (*covered with a fuzzy image*)
- 2 T (*Aristotle described the phenomenon in the fourth century BC*)
- 3 T (*and the ancestor of the photographic camera*)
- 4 T
- 5 T (*was used by painters like Vermeer as a drawing aid*)

6 N (*to his knowledge he was the first*)

7 F (*He chose a room in his own house*)

8 N

4 There is enough information to do 1, but there isn't a full explanation of how to do 2 and 3.

5 b

6 *Space* and *room* are not interchangeable in a and b. *Space* has a more general meaning than *room*, which is used here to mean a section of a house.

1 yes

2 no

3 no

Generally if the meaning is uncountable, meaning an area available for use, *room* and *space* are interchangeable.

- 7 1 give her some space = let someone be alone for a while; not interfere  
2 watch this space = wait and see how things develop  
3 the elephant in the room = the thing everyone is aware of but no-one wishes to talk about  
4 breathing space = time to prepare or collect your thoughts  
5 room for improvement = areas that could be better

## 12d (page 148)

1 1 air

2 light

2 1 São Paulo

4 Paris

2 Beijing

5 Warsaw

3 Brussels

6 Mexico City

3 Sample answers:

Congestion charging (i.e. charging for cars to come into the city centre)

Road tolls

High parking charges

Better public transport systems

Cheaper public transport systems

Incentives to share cars / use public transport

4a 1 a congestion charging scheme, and a park and ride bus service

2 cost and exemptions

4b Can I just say something in answer to that?

No, hang on a minute ...

Sorry, can I just finish what I was saying?

## 12e (page 149)

1 Sample answers:

Advertising in local newspapers, on TV

Posters around town

People giving out fliers around town

People with sandwich boards around town

Mail shot to local homes

Website on the Internet

Some special opening event, with gifts, reduced price bargains, famous person attending

**3** a *local businesses like yours*

b letter

c *medium-sized businesses*

d *you don't want to spend a lot of money on this*

e *unique service and specialise in transforming the outer appearance of buildings and grounds*

f *Currently we are offering an initial 30-minute consultation free of charge*

**4a** 1 the unique service we offer; it's amazing what effects can be achieved  
2 *Exoscape* is a young team of landscape gardeners and exterior designers. We specialise in transforming the outer appearance of buildings and grounds.

3 Clearly, you don't want to spend a lot of money on this.

4 We all look at our surroundings from time to time and think they need freshening up.

5 You might like to take advantage of this offer before it expires at the end of the month.

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

**12f (pages 150 and 151)**

**1** Sample answer:

Oil is normally found underground.

Once an oil deposit has been located, extraction takes place. This is a complicated process: an oil rig drills an oil well through rock until the oil deposits are reached. Then the oil is pumped out of the ground to the surface.

**3** 1 It's found on the surface, in the sand.

2 It has a dramatic effect – the forests have to be cut down in order for extraction to take place.

3 Because of the high demand for oil.

**4** 1 trees

2 millions (and millions) of birds

3 It has levels comparable to those in Saudi Arabia.

4 To capture the changing landscapes / to photograph the connection between the forest and the mining.

**5** 1 forest

4 trucks

2 soil

5 pipeline

3 collected

**6** a N b P c P and N d N e N f N

## **Unit 12 Review (page 152)**

**1** It's an island near Iceland. The man is catching puffins in a net to eat.

**2** 1 quite a dynamic landscape

2 some ten kilometres

3 fifty years or so

4 smallish

5 a bit like

6 dozens of puffins

7 rather taken aback

8 kind of tasty

**4** 1 rolling, lush, rustic

2 wide, bone, monotonous

3 brand, skyline

**6** 1 Sorry, can I just interrupt you  
there?

2 Can I just say something in answer  
to that?

3 No, I'm sorry I have to stop you  
there ...

4 Sorry, can I just finish what I was  
saying?

5 OK, you can make your point in a  
moment.

6 Just a moment, please.