

Answer Key

Unit 1

Opener (page 9)

1 He's in Majlis al Jinn Cave, Oman
His surname is Alvarez.

2 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d

1a (pages 10 and 11)

1 The flags on the coats show that they are from Canada and Britain.

- 2 1 T
2 F (Wales, in Great Britain)
3 T
4 T
5 F (explorer)
6 F (She's from Canada)
7 F (He's thirty-six and she's thirty-five)

3

First name	Mike	Sally
Surname	Burney	
Age	twenty-six	thirty-five
Job / Occupation	explorer	photographer
Country	USA	Wales
Marital status	single	married
Relationship	husband	wife

5 I: Hello. What's your name?
M: My name's Mike Burney.
I: Are you from Great Britain?

M: Yes, I'm from Wales but I travel all the time.

I: And are you married?

M: Yes, I am. My wife's name is Sally. She isn't at home at the moment.

I: Why? What's her job?

M: She's also an explorer and we often travel together.

I: Is she from Wales too?

M: No, she isn't. She's from Canada.

I: Are you the same age?

M: No, we aren't. I'm thirty-six and Sally is thirty-five.

7a 1 'm 5 aren't

2 Are 6 're

3 'm not 7 isn't

4 's 8 Is

8 1 Are 5 're

2 'm 6 Is

3 's 7 isn't

4 're 8 's

1b (pages 12 and 13)

- 2 1 England
2 Yes, they are.
3 He's a farmer.
4 He's an explorer and a scientist.
5 No, she isn't.
6 Yes, he is.

3 1 Mary 4 Maeve

- 2 Colin 5 Katy
 3 Richard 6 Samira
- 4 M: father, uncle, nephew, step
 brother
 F: mother, aunt, niece, mother-in-law
 B: cousin, parent, grandparent

- 5 1 uncle, aunt
 2 niece, nephew
 3 cousin
 4 step brother
 5 mother-in-law
 6 parent
 7 grandparent

- 6 Possessive 's in the article: Louise's
 mother, Richard's step brother,
 Louise's grandparents, Louise's
 sister

Possessive adjectives in the article:
 her family, Her father, Their uncle
 and aunt

- 7 1 My 5 She
 2 I 6 His
 3 your 7 Our
 4 you 8 Their

- 8 1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✗ 5 ✓

- 9 2 Her sister's Claire.
 3 Their cousins are Juliet and Jane.
 4 His grandparents are dead.
 5 Is your name Sylvain?
 6 Helen is our niece.

1c (pages 14 and 15)

- 2 1 85 5 38%
 2 1.2 billion 6 51%
 3 1 billion 7 2.5 billion
 4 21% 8 5 billion

3 a

5 FACT FILE: China

1.2 billion people **live** in China.

70% of the population **speak** the
 language of Mandarin Chinese.

Over 1 billion Chinese people **have** a
 mobile phone.

65% of the population **work** in
 agriculture.

35% of the Chinese **use** the Internet.

6 We use *in* with:

countries and cities (e.g. *in China*)

areas of work or industry (e.g. *in
 agriculture*).

Note that we do not use *in* to talk about
 what languages people speak, e.g. *I
 speak English but my friend speaks
 French*. But we can use *in* in other
 contexts, e.g. *the book was written in
 Chinese*.

7

	Spain	The USA
Population	47 million	300 million
Spanish	100%	12%
a service industry (hotels, banks, etc.)	70%	55%
mobile phones	Everyone	Everyone
the internet	30 million	250 million

1d (page 16)

3 1

Conversation 1 = 2 people;

Conversation 2 = 3 people

2 They are at a conference

- 4 1 first 5 Moreau
 2 is 6 New Caledonia
 3 first 7 Valérie
 4 Laurens

5 Students should tick:

My name's ...

I'm ...

I'm from ...

Nice to meet you.

Nice to meet you too.

I'd like to introduce you to ...

He's from ...

Nice talking to you.

See you later.

Bye.

1e (page 17)

1 They are at a conference.

2 Students should tick all boxes in the table except for Valérie's job. The information they give is as follows:

First name	Gary	Valérie
Surname	Laurens	Moreau
Job	Science lecturer	–
Country / languages	UK / English	New Caledonia / French
Other information	lives in USA, married, two children	Speaks English and Spanish

3a *and* is for extra information

but is for a difference

3b 3 I'm British, but Hindi is my first language.

4 He's from Germany, but he's in Russia at the moment.

5 My friend is 30 and he's single.

6 I live in Spain, but I work in France.

7 She's a student and she's at Oxford University.

8 My family is in the countryside, but I'm in the city.

1f (pages 18 and 19)

1 1 in Bangkok

2 to celebrate Chinese New Year

3 b, a, c

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

6 a 1 c 8 e 3 g 4 i 7
b 2 d 5 f 10 h 6 j 9

Unit 1 Review (page 20)

1 1 What's your name?

2 Are you from England?

3 Where are you from?

4 Are you single or married?

5 Are you an explorer?

3 1 's 6 aren't

2 's 7 's

3 's 8 's

4 Are 9 isn't

5 are 10 's

4 1 your

2 His

3 They

4 photographer's, my

5 Her, I'm

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

6 1 have 3 live

2 speak 4 work

7 5, 2, 4, 1, 3

Life

Unit 2

Opener (page 21)

1 There are seven people.

The possessions are made of plastic.

2 22 balls 1 sofa
50 shoes and boots 3 TVs

3

balls	yellow, blue, red, orange; black and white
boots	black, grey, white, blue, red, green
a chair	black
roller blades	white; black
a sofa	red (or brown)
shelves	white
shoes	white, blue, black
a toy car	red and yellow
TVs	black, silver

2a (pages 22 and 23)

1 kayaker, climber, diver

2 1 first-aid kit 7 hat
2 compass 8 knife
3 camera 9 gloves
4 pens 10 torch
5 boots 11 map
6 mobile phone

5 1 a 2 d

3 a hat, a first-aid kit, a camera, gloves

6 1 this 3 these
2 that 4 those

7 1

What's this?

It's a camera.

2

What's that?

It's my mobile phone.

3

What are these?

They're my boots.

4

What are those?

They're keys.

8b 1 /j/ 3 /i:/ 5 /j/ 7 /j/
2 /i:/ 4 /j/ 6 /i:/ 8 /i:/

2b (pages 24 and 25)

1 Sample answers:

The apartments look the same size with the same walls, windows and lights.

They all have a sofa on the right, and a TV on the left.

The families are different, they have different furniture, and the sofas are different colours.

2 1 S 2 S 3 S 4 D 5 D

4

	1	2	3	4
sofa	✓	✓	✓	✓
armchair		✓		
chair	✓		✓	
television (TV)	✓	✓	✓	✓
mirror	✓			
desk	✓			
lamp	✓			
computer	✓			✓
pictures	✓	✓	✓	✓
blinds			✓	
curtains	✓	✓		✓
cupboards and drawers	✓	✓	✓	✓
rug				✓
carpet		✓		
plant				✓

5 After *there is*, the noun is singular.

After *there are*, the noun is plural.

- 6 1 's 5 Is, is
 2 isn't 6 Are, aren't
 3 are 7 are, 's
 4 aren't 8 Are, aren't

- 9 1 on 5 in the middle
 2 under 6 in front of
 3 opposite 7 behind
 4 on the right

- 10 1 in the middle 4 under
 2 between 5 on
 3 on 6 next

2c (pages 26 and 27)

- 2 1 A 2 C 3 B

- 3 1 A

2 A (Japanese engine)

3 A

4 C (parts are from Brazil but it doesn't say that the car is famous there)

5 A

6 B (they are made in Britain by an American company)

7 B (the glass is French but the factory is Belgian)

8 A

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 4 1 Britain | 7 Japanese |
| 2 German | 8 Belgium |
| 3 Austrian | 9 Brazilian |
| 4 the Netherlands | 10 England |
| 5 Canadian | 11 Spanish |
| 6 Italian | 12 France |

- 6 1 Asia, Europe, the Americas (north and south)
 2 Students' own ideas.

2d (page 28)

- 2 Conversation 1 coffee £3.50
 Conversation 2 bags \$19.35
 Conversation 3 football €21.00
 Conversation 2 is shown in the photo.

- 3 Can I help you? S
 I'd like a coffee, please. C
 Large or small? S
 A large one, please. C
 These ones are large. S
 Is there a medium size? C
 Are there other colours? C
 These ones are red. S

Those are nice! C
 How much are they? C
 Are they all black and white? C
 This one is red and blue. S
 OK, that one, please. C
 How much is it? C

- 4 S: Hello. Can I help you?
 C: Yes, I'd like a T-shirt, please.
 S: Large or medium?
 C: Medium. Are there other colours?
 S: These ones are green and blue.
 C: How much are they?
 S: They're \$7.50.

- 5 A large one, please.
 These ones are large.
 These ones are red.
 This one is red and blue.
 OK, that one, please.

1 one 2 ones 3 one 4 ones

2e (page 29)

- 1 A computer desk and chair; a car (a 1965 British Mini); a rucksack
- 2 1 modern, new 4 fast
 2 good 5 large
 3 useful 6 cheap
- 3 1 It's an old car.
 2 They're modern computers.
 3 It's a brown sofa.
 4 They're fast roller blades.
- 4 useful = **Opinion**, modern = **Age**,
 white = **Colour**, red, white and blue =

Colour, British = **Nationality**, fast =
Opinion, new = **Age** large = **Size**, green
 = **Colour**

- 5 1 It's a fast, new, Japanese motorbike.
 2 They're lovely, red gloves.
 3 There are two beautiful, old, Italian chairs for sale.
 4 A nice, small, grey computer desk for sale.
 5 A large, modern, white house.

2f (pages 30 and 31)

- 1 green, blue, yellow and red
- 3 1 Y 2 Y 3 Y
- 4 1 c 2 b 3 d 4 a 5 e
- 5 1 southern 5 tunnels
 2 under 6 a house
 3 opals 7 always
 4 Red 8 don't find opals

- 6 1 45 3 3,000 5 95
 2 90 4 300,000 6 millions

- 8 1 oil 4 coal
 2 gold 5 gas
 3 diamonds

Unit 2 Review (page 32)

- 1 2 shelf 6 child
 3 family 7 boot
 4 woman 8 shoe
 5 knife
- 2 1 that 3 those

2 this 4 these

3 1 is 5 in front of

2 are some 6 on

3 isn't 7 between

4 aren't any 8 behind

4 2 map 5 blinds

3 Dutch 6 France

4 hat 7 age

5 2 desk 5 rug

3 Austria / France 6 Brazilian

4 roller blades 7 slow

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

Life

Unit 3

Opener (page 33)

- 2 1 It's 12 o'clock at night (midnight).
2 The Midnight Sun Restaurant in the north of Norway.
3 The food is great.
4 Summer
5 Twenty-four hours

3a (pages 34 and 35)

- 1 1 Melbourne 3 Tokyo
2 London 4 Bogotá
- 2 1 pollution
2 because of the traffic
3 eight million
4 parks
5 the no-car zones
6 half a million
7 There are lots of great shops and no cars.
8 in the cafés
- 3 1 free 7 beautiful
2 crowded 8 clean
3 polluted 9 expensive
4 popular 10 small
5 great 11 modern
6 noisy
- 5 The main verb is *have* (used with *I*, *you*, *we* and *they*).

We add *don't* (the auxiliary verb *do* + *not* or *n't*) to make the verb negative.

- 8 1 expensive 4 popular
2 free 5 crowded
3 great 6 quiet

- 9 1 b 2 e 3 d 4 a 5 c

10

- 1
1 have 2 live 3 like 4 do
5 finish
- 2 do (the auxiliary verb)
- 3 1 and 3

- 11 1 What do you do?
2 Where do you live?
3 Do you like shopping?
4 What time do you finish work?
5 Do you have a car?
6 Do you eat in cafés at lunchtime?
7 What time do you eat dinner?
8 Do you meet friends after work?

3b (pages 36 and 37)

- 1 1 an accountant 5 a doctor
2 a sailor 6 a waiter
3 a photographer 7 a teacher
4 a pilot 8 a student
- 3 She is a marine archaeologist and works on a ship.
- 4 1 c 2 b 3 e 4 a 5 d
- 5 1 under the sea 5 start
2 don't work 6 don't finish

3 five 7 two children
4 seven

3 Does he have children?
4 What time does he finish work?

6 1 for 2 with

Fact file

8 Verbs: is, *studies*, *has*, *doesn't*
work, *'s*, *gets up*, *meets*, *starts*,
finishes, *doesn't finish*, *lives*, *go*, *love*

1 photographer
2 Lincoln Nebraska
3 He has three children.
4 six o'clock

1 You add *-s* or *-es*
2 doesn't

3c (pages 38 and 39)

9 1 comes 5 prefers
2 studies 6 doesn't have
3 speaks 7 travels
4 has 8 doesn't get

2 a

10 4 /jz/ 7 /s/ 10 /jz/
5 /s/ 8 /z/ 11 /z/
6 /s/ 9 /s/ 12 /z/

3 2 languages
3 speakers of Mandarin Chinese;
people who speak English for doing
business, reading the news or studying
science and medicine
4 native English speakers
5 Spanish speakers
6 different languages in London
7 of the world's population speak
Chinese, Hindi, Spanish and English
8 different islands in Vanuatu
9 different languages in Vanuatu
10 speaker of Amurdag

11 1 d 2 e 3 c 4 a 5 b

12

Student A

1 Who does he work for?
2 Where does he work?
3 Does he speak English?
4 What time does he start work?

4 1 second 3 official
2 first 4 ancient

Fact file

1 *National Geographic Magazine*
2 all over the world
3 English
4 nine o'clock

6 Paragraph 1: d Paragraph 3: b
Paragraph 2: a Paragraph 4: c

7 1 the order 2 how many

Student B

1 What does he do?
2 Where does he live?

8 1 5, 9, 11, 13 3 61st, 71st, 81st
2 11, 31, 61 4 1st, 2nd, 4th

3d (page 40)

- 2 1 visitors' centre
- 2 Children's Museum
- 3 Centennial Park
- 4 theatre
- 5 parking
- 6 library
- 7 business district and offices
- 8 aquarium

3 The aquarium, Centennial Olympic Park, World of Coca-Cola®

- 4 1 near here 4 Go across
- 2 about, away 5 on the right
- 3 straight up 6 Go past

3e (page 41)

1 A possible list: a travel website, a tourist information office or visitors' centre, a travel guide, guidebook or map, friends who have already been to the place, travel blogs.

2 Bella mentions 1, 2, 3 and 4.

3a 6

3b I'm from Australia and I love Sydney! There are over four million people here but it's never crowded. That's because there's the harbour with the famous Sydney Opera House and there are beautiful beaches. My favourite season is summer because of the surfing. Lots of people go to Bondi Beach but on Saturdays I go

with my friends to Narabeen Beach. It's quiet and relaxed. Afterwards we go to the centre of the city. There are over three thousand restaurants with every type of food from Japanese to Lebanese.

3f (pages 42 and 43)

3 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13

- 4 1 Is there a post office near here?
- 2 Is there a good place to eat near here?
- 3 Is there a park round here?
- 4 How do I get to the supermarket from here?

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

Unit 3 Review (page 44)

- 1 1 live 4 work
- 2 eat 5 have, go
- 3 like

- 2 1 do 3 Do 5 don't
- 2 Do 4 don't 6 don't

- 3 1 come 4 don't
- 2 lives 5 doesn't
- 3 speaks 6 does

- 4 1 five o'clock
- 2 quarter past seven
- 3 twenty-five past nine

4 quarter to twelve

5 three minutes past three

6 four minutes to ten

5 1 restaurant 5 office

2 library 6 park

3 hospital 7 car park

4 hotel 8 museum

6 1 big 5 modern

2 popular 6 polluted

3 crowded 7 clean

4 beautiful 8 quiet

7 1 Where 4 across

2 near 5 Take

3 away 6 Turn

Life

3

Unit 4

Opener (page 45)

1 2

2

Person 1

Free-time activity? go shopping

When? every Saturday

Who with? friends

Why? It's fun!

Person 2

Free-time activity? go fishing

When? early in the morning

Who with? my brother

Why? It's quiet and relaxing.

Person 3

Free-time activity? go to the gym

When? after work

Who with? on my own

Why? It's good for you.

4a (pages 46 and 47)

2 It's about both: their work and their free time.

	The Mulgray Twins	The Kitt Twins	The Bryan Twins
Job?	writers	actors and musicians	professional tennis players
Free-time activity?	gardening, walking	Tae Kwon Do, swimming	Bob goes to the gym. Mike meets friends at the beach. Bob and Mike both watch films and play computer games.
Who with?	together	together	on their own / with friends / together

4 1 go walking

2 play a musical instrument

3 do Tae Kwon Do

4 play computer games

5 watch films

6 play tennis

7 go to the gym

8 meet friends

7 a 1 and 2

b 3 and 4

4b (pages 48 and 49)

3 1 Yes

4 No

2 No

5 Yes

3 Don't know

6 No

4 1 after

2 before

3

1 usually

2 often

3 sometimes

4 not often

6 1 c 2 b 3 a

7 1 T 2 T 3 T

4 F (You see polar bears every day)

5 F (He takes photos at night)

6 F (It's sometimes boring)

9 They go at the end of the sentence.

10 2 twice a year

3 once a day

4 once a year / every year

5 three times a day

6 once a month / every month

4c (pages 50 and 51)

1 2

a baseball, basketball, cricket,
football, tennis, (ice hockey uses a
flat type of ball called a puck)

b sailing, surfing, swimming

c skiing

d baseball, basketball, cricket,
football, ice hockey

e baseball, basketball, cricket,
football, ice hockey, tennis

f go cycling, running, sailing, skiing,
surfing, swimming

(note that we say *do boxing*)

g boxing – box, cycling – cycle,

running – run, sailing – sail, skiing –

ski, surfing – surf, swimming – swim

3 1 A, B, C, D

2 A, D

3 B, C

4 A

5 A, B, C, D

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

5 Sample answers:

Facts: there are lots of facts in the text

Opinion: 'I don't like soccer'; 'I like
the adrenaline'; 'it's very peaceful'

6 1 before 3 no

2 no 4 well

7 1 can 4 can

2 can 5 can

3 Can, can't 6 can

1, 2, 4 and 6 contain adverbs.

4d (page 52)

1 1 volunteer jobs for a student's gap
year

2 helping lions in Zambia; writing for
an English-language newspaper in
Bolivia; teaching English

3 1 Help the lions

4 Students should tick:

Are you good at teaching?

Do you like animals?

I can speak English well.
I can't go for eighteen months.
I'm (not very) good at writing.
I love them!

4e (page 53)

2 2, 5 and 6 are about work.
1, 3 and 4 are about free time.

3a The new Spielberg film

3b 2 her =the receptionist
3 it = the party; him = Omar
4 it = sushi; there = to the restaurant
on Brooke Street
5 one = the photocopier
6 it = the email from Paris; them =
the two customers in Paris

4 2 I have your letter. Can you come
and get it?
3 Do you like Mexican food? The
café downstairs does it at lunchtime.
4 I'm in my office so meet me there.
5 Olav can't finish his work. Can you
help him?
6 Matt and Suki are late. Please call
them.
7 I like the new nightclub. Can we go
there?
8 Can you buy a new computer? This
one is very old.

4f (pages 54 and 55)

1 The photo shows a basketball hoop
from an odd angle.

1 By bouncing a ball and throwing it.
2 a ball, a hoop, a court

2 1 E 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 D

3 1 What do you do in your free time?
2 How often do you do it?
3 Why do you enjoy doing it?

4

Question 1

Caroline: going to concerts,
playing the ukulele
Maureen: gardening
Ben: going snowboarding, playing
golf

Question 2

Caroline: every day for about 10 or
15 minutes; every week on a
Monday
Maureen: In the spring, quite often;
in the summer less often
Ben: snowboarding for two weeks;
disc golf once a week;
competitions some weekends

Question 3

Caroline: loves making music,
getting together with friends
Maureen: fresh air, eating fresh
vegetables
Ben: beautiful mountain scenery;
hang out with friends; see some
interesting locations

6 1 B 2 M 3 C 4 M 5 B 6 B 7 B

- 7 1 combination of
- 2 prepare it
- 3 meeting
- 4 clean
- 5 more energy
- 6 spend time with
- 7 places

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 8 sport | |
| 5 1 skis | 5 ice |
| 2 ball | 6 teams |
| 3 water | 7 mountain |
| 4 gloves | 8 sky |
| 6 1 at | 4 very well |
| 2 well | 5 Do |
| 3 play | |

Unit 4 Review (page 56)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 1 swimming | 4 listening |
| 2 playing | 5 watching |
| 3 going | |

- 2 2 Chris often watches TV.
- 3 Annette goes to the cinema once a month.
- 4 Shelly sometimes plays computer games.
- 5 Chris plays computer games every day.
- 6 Chris sometimes goes to the cinema.
- 7 Annette doesn't often play computer games.
- 8 Shelly usually goes to the gym at the weekend.

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

- 4 1 running
- 2 camping
- 3 football
- 4 the guitar
- 5 a musical instrument
- 6 TV
- 7 the gym

Life

Unit 5

Opener (page 57)

1 He's a noodle chef and he cooks noodles in a street café in Chinatown, Thailand.

2 1 Because he travels to different countries.

2 Because he tastes lots of different types of food.

3 He always goes to the local restaurants and cafés.

4 Because there are lots of street cafés and they're really cheap. All the street chefs make the food by hand and then they cook it on a real fire.

You can smell the food in the distance.

5 His favourite dish is noodles.

3 1 make 3 smell 5 taste
2 cook 4 serve 6 eat

5a (pages 58 and 59)

1 1 rice 11 prawns
2 peppers 12 onions
3 potatoes 13 oranges
4 chips 14 salt
5 pasta 15 nuts
6 chicken 16 eggs
7 lamb 17 lemons
8 fish 18 lentils

9 raisins 19 cheese

10 juice 20 pepper

3 1 /tʃ/ 3 /tʃ/

2 /d' / 4 /d' /

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

6 1 B 2 C 3 A

7 2 B, K 6 K

3 C 7 C

4 B, K, C 8 B, K

5 B, K

9 You can count onions, lemons, carrots and tomatoes

You can't count juice or meat.

10 1 some 5 some

2 a 6 some

3 an 7 any

4 some 8 some

11 Student A needs mushrooms. Student B needs butter and mushrooms.

5b (pages 60 and 61)

2 1 They are good for everyday shopping.

2 They are great for fresh food and local dishes.

3 It is 200 years old.

4 meat and seafood

5 the local sauce

6 a great restaurant

7 live music – musicians play and sing

8 from Thursday to Saturday (early)

- 4** 1 a lot of 2 not many
3 not much

5 3 There aren't many local markets in my region.

4 Do you buy many sweets for the children?

5 There isn't much milk in the fridge.

6 (no rewrite possible)

7 She doesn't put much salt on her food.

8 Do you eat many strawberries in the summer?

7 Castries Market

8 1 six 2 one 3 two

9 1 a bottle of sauce

2 a piece of chocolate

3 a slice of bread

4 a glass of water

5 a packet of pasta

6 a tin of tuna

7 a kilo of flour

8 a bag of rice

10 *How many* asks about countable nouns.

How much asks about uncountable nouns.

5c (pages 62 and 63)

2 storing

3 1 because of bad weather or disease

2 farmers

3 no

4 Norway

5 It's on Spitsbergen in Norway

6 below (inside a mountain)

7 half a million

8 2.2 billion

4 1 A lot of people in China eat rice for breakfast.

2 The United States of America is famous for burgers.

3 I'd like a bottle of water, please.

4 A friend of mine is vegetarian.

5 I eat my main meal in the middle of the day.

6 There are many varieties of potato.

6 a 2 b 4 c 3 d 5 e 1

7 Sample answers:

It's important to store different types of seed for the future. Svalbard Global Seed Vault is the biggest seed vault in the world. It is a very cold place. The vaults are one hundred and thirty metres inside the mountain, on the island of Spitsbergen. There are three large areas and there are about half a million varieties of seeds here. They can live here for thousands of years.

5d (page 64)

3 1 a bottle of sparkling water, a seafood special, and a four-cheese pizza

2 \$27.40 (plus tip)

4 Here is the menu. W

Can I get you anything to drink first?

W

I'd like a bottle of water, please. C

I don't want a starter. C

I'll have a seafood special. C

I'd also like a dessert. C

Are you ready to order? W

I'd like a four-cheese pizza. C

That was delicious. C

Can I get you anything else? W

Could we have the bill, please? C

5e (page 65)

1 1 b 2 a 3 c

2b 2 full stop: ... *in about fifteen*

minutes.

3 comma: *a cool, dry place*

4 colon: ... *follow these instructions:*

5 comma: *First of all,*

6 comma: *After you open the bottle,
use the sauce within three months.*

2c Fortune cookies are nice at the end of a meal in a Chinese restaurant, and they're easy to make.

You need the following: pieces of paper, three eggs, sugar, salt and flour.

First of all, write your messages on the pieces of paper. After you mix the eggs, sugar, salt and flour, pour the mixture onto a tray.

5f (pages 66 and 67)

2 1 A 5 C

2 D 6 E

3 G 7 F

4 B

4 1 a 2 c 3 b

5 1 in Bologna in Italy

2 from countries all over the world, including Australia, Sierra Leone and Saudi Arabia

3 they learn how to make 'gelato'

4 35 to 40

5 Madagascar

6 800 euros

7 management and marketing

8 about 120,000 euros

6 1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c

7 1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b

Unit 5 Review (page 68)

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

2 1 much

2 A lot of

3 a lot of

4 a lot of / much

5 a lot of / many

6 not many

3 How much: rice, soup

How many: eggs, oranges, bottles of water

4 1 oranges, raisins

2 peppers, potatoes

3 chicken, lamb

4 juice, milk

5 pierogi, satay

6 bag, tin

6 1 make 4 pour

2 tastes 5 mixes

3 put

7 1 Would you like

2 I'd like

3 Are you ready to

4 Can we have

Life

Unit 6

Opener (page 69)

- 1 He plays music in the street. Passers-by give him money.
- 2 1 Oxford Street is a famous shopping area in London.
2 A lot of people come shopping here and spend money.
3 Because people go in and change their money, then give their small coins to the busker.
- 3 spend money, earn money, give ... coins / money, change money
- 4 You change money at a currency exchange.
You spend money in the shops.
You give / spend money in the street.
You earn money at work.

6a (pages 70 and 71)

- 1 Canada: dollar
China: renminbi
Egypt: pound
France: euro
Japan: yen
Mexico: peso
Pakistan: rupee
Russia: rouble
Saudi Arabia: riyal

Switzerland: franc

- 3 Queen Elizabeth II's face is on the notes.
- 4 Over thirty countries including Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Scotland.
- 5 2 1936 5 1992
3 1960 6 2002
4 1977
- 6 1 ten years old; in her mid-twenties; middle-aged; in her late fifties; in her seventies
2 29 = late twenties; 35 = mid-thirties; 41 = early forties; 55 = mid-fifties; 61 = early sixties; 89 = late eighties
3 Students' own ideas.
- 7 1 The two sentences in a are about the present (the present simple form of *be*).
The sentence in b is about the past (the past simple form of *be*).
2 There are many occurrences of *was*, *wasn't*, *were* and *weren't*. The negative forms are *wasn't* and *weren't*.
- 8 1 was 5 were
2 wasn't 6 was
3 was 7 weren't
4 were 8 were

6b (pages 72 and 73)

1 1 It is Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, in central England. Visitors go to find out about local history and see old archaeological objects.

2 Students' own answers

2 1 To help improve the museum.

2 one exhibition

3 She read an article about it in the newspaper.

4 Because his children have a school project about history and archaeology.

5 No, it's his first visit to a museum.

3 1 interested 4 boring

2 exciting 5 excited

3 interesting

4 1 interested, excited

2 exciting, interesting, boring

-ed adjectives describe how the person feels, *-ing* adjectives describe the thing or situation.

5 1 interesting 4 bored

2 interested 5 excited

3 boring 6 exciting

7 1 one thousand years ago

2 metal work and jewellery

3 under the ground in a field

4 1,500

5 Yes, thousands of visitors came and the exhibition had to move to a bigger building.

6 £3,285 million

8 1 past

2 lived, worked, made

3 *lived* and *worked* are regular; *made* is irregular

9 Regular: *received, studied, showed, moved, wanted*

Irregular: *were, took, came, was*

10 1 lived 5 became

2 went 6 died

3 worked 7 made

4 discovered 8 had

11a 3 like = 1; liked = 1

4 want = 1; wanted = 2

5 work = 1; worked = 1

6 start = 1; started = 2

7 play = 1; played = 1

8 visit = 2; visited = 3

9 travel = 2; travelled = 2

6c (pages 74 and 75)

2 1 animals

2 seashells

3 metal coins

4 paper money

5 cheque book

6 credit card

7 mobile phone

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

6d (page 76)

1 The WWF (World Wildlife Fund) helps animals in the wild and works on conservation and environmental projects.

Save the Children helps children around the world in emergency situations and in long-term relief.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent give food and medicine to people in wars.

2 1 b 2 a 3 c

3

Conversation 1

- 1 could you
- 2 Yes, certainly

Conversation 2

- 3 Can I
- 4 Yes, of course.
- 5 Could you
- 6 I'm sorry

Conversation 3

- 7 Can I
- 8 I'm afraid

4

Requests

- 2 Can I ask you something?
- 3 Could you lend me some money?
- 4 Can I borrow the money?

Responses

- Yes, certainly.
- Yes, of course.
- I'm sorry, but I can't.
- I'm afraid I don't have any coins.

6e (page 77)

- 2** A thanks someone for a graduation present
- B thanks someone for their work
- C thanks a customer for showing interest in their products

3a	A	B	C
Introduction	Hi!	Dear Nadia	Dear Mr Keeping
Thank the person	Thanks for...	Thank you for...	Thank you very much for...
Talk about future contact	See you soon!	See you again next year.	I look forward to hearing from you in the future.
End the writing	Love	Best regards	Yours sincerely

3b

A

The note in A is handwritten and very informal. Ginny is writing to a family member or close friend – and is probably quite young. Examples of high informality include abbreviations (*thanks*), dramatic punctuation (!), and very personal language (*Hi, Love*).

B

The email is still informal. Sanjit is writing to someone he knows well, but in a business context.

The letter is warm and informal, but it avoids abbreviations and highly personal language.

C

The business letter is written to someone the writer does not know except in a business context. Consequently, it uses all the formalities of such a letter, including fixed expressions such as *Please find enclosed* and *I look forward to*.

6f (pages 78 and 79)

- 1** 1 was 5 made
 2 travelled 6 discovered
 3 bought and sold 7 called
 4 became

- 3** 1 page 78 5 photo 3
 2 photo 6 6 photo 1
 3 photo 5 7 photo 2
 4 photo 4

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

Unit 6 Review (page 80)

- 1** 1 became 6 was
 2 wasn't 7 worked
 3 wanted 8 discovered
 4 sent 9 was
 5 were

- 2** 1 Was there a route
 2 Were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
 3 Was there a woman
 4 Was she
 5 Was her face

- 3** 1 We change money at a currency exchange.
 2 We earn money at work.
 3 We spend money in shops.
 4 We give money to charity.
 5 We keep money in a purse or wallet.

- 4** 1 card 4 transfer
 2 phone 5 account
 3 shells

- 5** 1 -ed 2 -ing 3 -ing 4 -ed

- 7** 1 Could you give me a dollar?
 2 Can I ask you something?
 3 Could you lend me your phone?
 4 Can I borrow your car?

Life

Unit 7

Opener (page 81)

1 You can see a sailing ship, small boats, an airship, the sea and a city on the skyline.

It's the second Mayflower ship.

2 1 120 2 5

3 1 sailed 3 arrived in
2 left 4 travelled

7a (pages 82 and 83)

1 From England to South Africa

2 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B

3 1 T

2 F (*four aeroplanes didn't finish the journey*)

3 T

4 F (they left Italy and landed the next day in Cairo)

5 F (*they had a lot of mechanical problems with the plane and its engine*)

6 F (*The Silver Queen couldn't take off so in the end they changed their plane for a different one.*)

7 T

8 F (*the newspaper didn't give them £10,000 but only £5,000.*)

4 Sample answers:

for the money, for the adventure, to become famous, to show they were strong and brave, to get future work as a pilot, to test the technology of the planes, to develop their skills as pilots, to see the world, to explore new places

5 1 didn't (past of do)

2 no

3 base infinitive

6 In the 1920s, people didn't travel into space. People travelled by train.

People didn't pay by credit card, they paid with cash.

People didn't play computer games, they played games.

People didn't use satellite navigation, they used maps.

8 1 b 2 c 3 a

9 1 had 3 didn't go

2 didn't have 4 wanted

10 did

7b (pages 84 and 85)

1 migrations by animals

2 easy / difficult, fast / slow, safe / dangerous, short / long

4 1 b 2 c 3 a

5 1 Central Asia

2 her calf

3 the beach

4 the same beach

5 in water

6 1 -er 2 more

7 1 bigger

2 colder

3 hotter

4 more dangerous

5 cheaper

6 more expensive

7 longer

8 more interesting

9 easier

10 higher

8 Sample answers:

2 A car is more expensive than a bicycle.

3 Rock-climbing is more dangerous than surfing.

4 Travel by air is cheaper than travel by sea.

5 An elephant is bigger than a lion.

6 A holiday in the city is more expensive than camping in the countryside.

7 Paris is more expensive than New York.

8 Train journeys are longer than plane journeys.

10 The first sentence is a fact, the second is an opinion.

7c (pages 86 and 87)

1 Sample answers:

Space travel is important so we can explore new worlds, find new minerals and materials, discover life on other planets, improve scientific understanding, improve technology.

It's too expensive, there's nothing there.

2 Voyager 1

It photographed planets and moons

3 1 two

2 Jupiter and Saturn

3 Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune

4 at the end of our solar system

4 1 Florida 2 Voyager 2

3 Saturn 4 Jupiter's

5 Uranus 6 Neptune

7 outside the solar system

5 Fact: On 20th August and 5th

September in 1977, two spacecraft took off from Florida, USA.

Opinion: Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 started a long and difficult journey to the end of the solar system.

6 Paragraph 2: ... the best photographs ... ; ... most famous for its rings ...

Paragraph 4: ... their most amazing journey ...

7 a compares two things

b compares more than two things

- 8** (the) best, (the) most famous, (the) coldest, (the) furthest, (the) most amazing

good and *far* have irregular forms.

The word *the* comes before the superlative adjective.

- 9** 1 Which planet is the nearest to the Sun? (Mercury)
2 Which planet is the easiest to see in the sky? (Venus)
3 Which planet is the furthest / farthest from the Earth? (Neptune)
4 Which planet is the best for human life? (Earth)
5 Which planet is the hottest? (Venus)

7d (page 88)

- 1** 1 b 2 a 3 c

- 3** A tiring
B comfortable
C very interesting
D really useful
E delicious

4

Conversation 1

- 1 still on the trip
2 the flight, the airport hotel
3 the flight was tiring; the hotel was comfortable

Conversation 2

- 1 in his own country
2 the local food; the weather
3 the food was delicious and the seafood was fresh; the weather was terrible

- 5** 1 How was 4 was, like
2 Was it 5 happened
3 Did you

7e (page 89)

- 2** 1 Because he travels all the time and is always online.
2 He writes about his journeys.

- 3** 1 website 5 blogger
2 blogs 6 uploads
3 online 7 comment
4 homepage 8 posts

- 4** 1 ten kilometres from Kodari
2 three days
3 the north side of Everest
4 The bus stopped – the engine needed fixing.
5 He looked a bit sad.
6 He wanted a good hotel and a hot meal.

5a a because

b so

- 5b** 1 because 4 so
2 so 5 so
3 because 6 because

7f (pages 90 and 91)

3 1 American woman in space

2 days

3 travelled

4 other women

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

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

Unit 7 Review (page 92)

1 1 began

6 worked

2 travelled

7 didn't travel

3 took

8 became

4 didn't return

9 didn't believe

5 stayed

10 said

2 2 Where did he travel from?

3 How long did the journey take?

4 How long did he stay in China?

5 After 1295 did he travel to Asia again?

3 1 He began his journey when he was seventeen years old.

2 He travelled from Venice through to Persia, to Afghanistan and along the Silk Road to Cambulac (now Beijing).

3 The journey took three years.

4 He stayed in China for seventeen years.

5 No, he didn't.

4 2 A Porsche is faster than a Mini. A Mini is slower than a Porsche.

3 This house is more expensive than the apartment. This apartment is cheaper than the house.

4 London is bigger than Madrid.

Madrid is smaller than London.

5 The Nile River is shorter than the Amazon. The Amazon River is longer than the Nile.

5 2 It's the fastest car.

3 It's the most expensive home.

4 It's the biggest capital city.

5 It's the shortest river.

6 Sample answers:

1 a bike

3 a boat

2 a plane

4 a car

7 1 journey

3 take

2 trip

4 writes / blogs

8 1 meal

3 hotel

2 weather

4 flight

Life

Unit 8

Opener (page 93)

- 1 1 in the Philippines
2 colourful, crowded, exciting, fun,
loud, popular, noisy

- 2 1 T 2 DK 3 DK 4 T 5 F

8a (pages 94 and 95)

- 2 1 boy on the right
2 boy on the left
3 girl in the middle
- 3 1 She was on holiday.
2 Three children were in the masks.
3 The festival is in the summer.
4 People travel there for the food and
the music.
5 She thinks they are a bit ugly.
6 The white face of the third mask.
7 Yes, they are.
8 Because she's got blonde hair and a
red ribbon.

- 5 1 be 2 have got

- 6 1 is 2 are
3 have got / 've got
4 have got / 've got
5 has got / 's got
6 has got / 's got

- 8 General appearance: handsome

Height: tall
Hair: short, dark
Eyes: brown

10 Sample answers:

He's got brown hair and a hat.

He's handsome.

She's got a red ribbon.

She's got blue eyes.

She hasn't got a hat.

He's got a white face, red cheeks and
red lips.

He's got one eyebrow. He's ugly.

They've got big heads.

They are beautiful / ugly.

8b (pages 96 and 97)

- 2 1 She is a fashion photographer.
2 She works in the fashion capitals of
the world.
3 She is in Sudan now.

- 3 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a

- 4 In sentence 1, *like* means 'similar to'.
*The businessman's suit in Beijing is
like the businessman's suit in Berlin.*

- 6 1 b 2 a, present simple

- 7 So, what is she doing there?
'I'm taking photographs, of course!'
'I'm not taking photographs for Vogue
or anyone else.'
'But I'm visiting regions in the world
with their own traditional clothes and
their own fashions.'

- 8** 1 I'm calling
 2 's speaking
 3 'm not staying
 4 'm waiting
 5 are you going / 're you going
 6 Are you travelling
 7 are working / 're working
 8 is not working / isn't working

- 9** 1 is travelling
 2 doesn't go
 3 she's visiting
 4 likes
 5 is taking
 6 doesn't take
 7 Does she have
 8 is she taking

- 10** 1 jumper 6 shoes
 2 belt 7 socks
 3 dress 8 tie
 4 trousers 9 shirt
 5 skirt 10 hat

8c (pages 98 and 99)

- 2** Picture 1 (page 98) fashionable
 Picture 2 (page 99) traditional

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

- 4** 1 T 3 DK 5 DK 7 F
 2 T 4 T 6 F 8 DK

- 5** 1 shoulder 6 chest
 2 back 7 hand
 3 arm 8 leg
 4 foot 9 knee

- 5 neck 10 ankle

8d (page 100)

- 2** 1 They are on the subway /
 underground. They feel tired, sleepy,
 bored, etc.
 2 Students' own answers.

- 3** 1 His photos are very interesting and
 the speaker likes them because
 normally she doesn't look at people in
 their everyday life very closely, but the
 photographer does.

2 on the New York subway

3 First: the man and woman on the
 right.

Second: the woman in the middle
 reading her book.

Third: the woman with blonde hair
 listening to music.

Fourth: the other blonde woman on the
 left watching her.

Fifth: the other woman at the back
 looking at the photographer.

- 4** 1 b 3 j 5 f 7 d 9 i
 2 a 4 c 6 h 8 e 10 g

- 5** interesting
 sometimes
 everyday
 listening
 blonde
 closely

6 Sample answer:

The subject of the photo is a crowd of people. They are in the subway at rush hour, waiting for a train. They look expectant, as if the train is about to come into the station.

Several of them are looking at the photographer. One man is reading a book, some of the others might be reading but you can't see the books. One woman is wearing a yellow hat and scarf and she looks cold. The man near the front is wearing a black and white shirt and a green and black tie, with bold patterns.

8e (page 101)

1 1 In eastern hemisphere countries, the eyes are very important in emoticons, but with western emoticons, the mouth is more important and you turn your head to the left to read them.

2 Students' own answers

3 Students' own answers

2 The first person feels sorry and sad because they have an exam and can't go shopping (Sry; :().

The second person feels great then surprised (Gr8, :-); :0)

3a The texts use the following symbols or abbreviations:

R = are

U = you

Gr8 = Great

4 = for

2 = to

Sry = Sorry

2day = today

After = Afterwards

l8r = later

3b 1 4, 2

2 R, C, U

3 (I am) Shopping 4 clothes. (Do) u wan 2 come? (I have) Got (an) English exam. (I) Didn't know it's 2day.

4 After(wards)

5 Call me after

3c 1 Are you in town?

2 I am later today.

3 Do you want to meet?

4 OK. At three?

3d Sample answers:

1 Thx 4 msg

2 meet @ station

3 Sry am l8.

4 c u Mday @ 6.

8f (pages 102 and 103)

2 1 costume 5 gloves

2 jewellery 6 trumpet

3 mask 7 clown

4 fireworks

4 1 make-up, costume

2 make-up, clown

3 fireworks, trumpet

4 make-up

- 5 mask, jewellery, gloves
- 5** 1 in Scotland
2 yes
3 the USA
4 He's listening to his national anthem
5 in India
6 loud and happy music
7 in Jaipur
8 yellow, orange, pink, red, purple, light blue and dark blue
9 Venice
10 every year
- 3** 2 ugly
3 tall
4 lips
- 4** 1 e 2 b 3 d 4 a 5 c
- 6** 1 shows 5 hair
2 in the middle 6 hats
3 looks 7 like
4 T-shirt 8 interesting

6 They are all positive.

8 Beltane Fire Festival in Scotland

Unit 8 Review (page 104)

- 1** 1 has got / 's got
2 have not got / haven't got
3 have got
4 has not got / hasn't got
5 have not got / haven't got
6 has got / 's got
7 Have ... got
8 Has ... got
- 2** 1 are working / 're working
2 always starts
3 are you doing
4 is writing / 's writing
5 are living
6 Do you like
7 are you wearing
8 are driving / 're driving

Life

Unit 9

Opener (page 105)

1 The woman is sleeping. She's in a film which is being shown in Sydney Harbour, projected onto a huge screen.

2 1 b 2 b 3 a / b

9a (pages 106 and 107)

- 1 a horror film
 b comedy
 c documentary
 d science-fiction film
 e romantic comedy
 f action film
 g animation

3 All types of film (including comedies, documentaries and animation, but possibly others too)

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

6 1 My wedding and other secrets
 2 to a Japanese restaurant
 3 no

7 1 buy 4 have
 2 see 5 stay
 3 doing

8 *I'm going to buy a ticket*
Are you going to see it too?

I'm not going to stay out late
Monica and I are going to have dinner
at a Japanese restaurant

... what are you doing afterwards?

(present continuous)

1 future

2

negative: subject + *be* + *not* +
going to

question: *be* + subject + *going to*

9b (pages 108 and 109)

2

What?	Where?	Who?
film	at a cinema	directors, actors, actresses
a play or a musical	at the theatre	directors, actors, actresses
art and paintings	in an art gallery	artist or painter
Novel	in a book	writer
music	at a concert hall	musician

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

5 1 a 2 c 3 b

6 1 Y 3 Y 5 Y 7 Y 9 Y
 2 DS 4 N 6 N 8 DS

8 1 part 1 2 part 2

9 1 a I'm going to buy this book about
 Martin Scorsese to read about his life.

2 d I'm going to art school to study painting.

3 b I'm going to play this computer game again to reach level five.

4 c I'm going to the theatre to see a play by Shakespeare.

9c (pages 110 and 111)

3 Stanislaw Witkiewicz 2

Ginger Riley Munduwalawala 3

Ando Hiroshige 4

Damien Hirst 5

Vincent Van Gogh 1

4 Stanislaw Witkiewicz 1, 5

Ginger Riley Munduwalawala 1, 7

Andō Hiroshige 1, 6

Damien Hirst 2, 5, 8

Vincent Van Gogh 1, 3, 4, 6

5 *Prefer* means 'to like one thing more than another'.

6 1 Stanislaw Witkiewicz, Vincent Van Gogh and Damien Hirst

2 She prefers Stanislaw Witkiewicz's landscapes and other nature paintings, Van Gogh's other paintings (not his sunflowers), and Damien Hirst's early paintings.

9d (page 112)

2 1 Phantom of the Opera

2 tonight

3 She's working late.

4 Yes

5 7.30

6 7

3 1 like 6 great

2 free 7 time

3 want 8 meet

4 'd love 9 See

5 'm sorry

4 1 I'd love to.

2 I'd really like to.

3 That's great!

4 That sounds fantastic!

5 It's the present continuous. It's talking about the future.

9e (page 113)

2 1 music 4 a film

2 a restaurant 5 perfume

3 an art exhibition

3 2 to 4 are generally positive.

1 and 5 are negative.

4a 1 it sounds very slow

2 it tasted great

3 They look amazing!

4 I felt scared

5 it smells awful

4b musical: looks, sounds

book: looks

fitness centre: looks, smells

new building: looks

sports car: looks, feels, sounds

aftershave: smells

clothes: look, feel

chocolate: tastes, smells

computer game: looks, sounds

4c angry: look, sound

beautiful: look, sound

bored: look, sound, feel

delicious: look, taste, smell

loud: sound

interesting: look, sound, smell, taste

nice: look, sound, smell, taste, feel

soft: feel

terrible: look, sound, smell, taste, feel

tired: look, sound, feel

9f (pages 114 and 115)

2 1 When something moves in front of it, it takes a photograph.

2 Because they can take photos of animals that are difficult to see.

3 When a plant moves in the wind, the camera sometimes takes photos with no animals.

4 You need to put them where animals eat and spend time.

4 1 c 3 d 5 g 7 e 9 h

2 i 4 a 6 b 8 f

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

Unit 9 Review (page 116)

1 1 are going to watch

2 are going to play

3 am going to meet

4 aren't going to drive

5 Are ... going to have a

6 is going to buy

7 isn't going to write

8 Is ... going to play

2 Sample answers:

I'm going to the theatre to see a musical.

I'm going to a concert hall to listen to music.

I'm going to an art gallery to look at paintings.

I'm going to a café to have a drink.

I'm going to the shops to buy clothes.

3 1 P 2 F 3 P 4 F 5 F 6 F

4 1 science fiction 4 horror

2 comedy 5 action film

3 documentary 6 animation

5 1 theatre 4 musicians

2 art gallery 5 director

3 novels 6 concert hall

6 landscape: mountains, sea, sky, trees
plants: flowers, grass, trees

animals: kangaroos, birds, butterflies

7 1 Would you like to come to the cinema?

4 Sorry, but I'm working late.
2 When are you going?
6 OK. I'd love to come at nine.
5 The film is also on at nine.
7 Great. Let's meet outside the
cinema at quarter to nine.
3 At six.
8 Right. See you there. Bye.

Life

Unit 10

Opener (page 117)

3 2 B 3 B, C 4 C 5 B 6 C

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

10a (pages 118 and 119)

1 The boy is using a public telephone, probably coin operated. Most people rarely use public telephones now because they use their own mobile phones instead.

4 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F

6 2 booked a holiday at a travel agent
6 bought a CD
9 used a map
11 paid for something by cheque
12 watched a programme at the time it's on TV
14 sent a letter in an envelope

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

8 1 They are talking about an experience in the past.
2 No

9 1 have bought / 've bought
2 have
3 have never had / 've never had
4 have watched / 've watched
5 have you ever sent

6 haven't

10 1 have 5 've
2 has 6 's
3 haven't 7 haven't
4 hasn't 8 hasn't

10b (pages 120 and 121)

3

Student A

Topic: memorising names and faces

Techniques: listen to the people and repeat their names, look at their faces and the clothes they're wearing, write down their names and where you met them.

Student B

Topic: memorising numbers

Techniques: try to 'see' the number in your head, repeat it a few times and learn numbers in groups, make it personal.

Student C

Topic: memorising directions and addresses

Techniques: try to 'see' the map, repeat the directions a few times or draw the directions in different colours.

5 1 teach 3 forget
2 test 4 relax

7 1 His name is Nelson Dellis.

2 He has won the USA Memory Championship. Yes, he has. (Because he won it 'again')

8 1 b 2 a 3 c

9 1 99

2 300

3 2011 and 2012

4 the Olympic Games

5 memory techniques

6 for hours and hours and hours every day.

7 people all over the USA.

10 1 present perfect, past simple

2 past simple

3 present perfect

11 1 Have you ever taken an English exam? When did you take it?

2 Have you ever studied science? Where did you study?

3 Have you ever taught a subject? What did you teach?

4 Have you ever learnt a musical instrument? What did you learn?

10c (pages 122 and 123)

2 1 A 2 B 3 D 4 C

3 1 Invisible objects, teleporting

2 Flying cars, robot servants

4 1 b 2 c 3 e 4 d 5 a

5 1 T

2 F (the wheels were not invisible)

3 F (cars are heavy and difficult to fly, and there are other problems with flying cars)

4 T

5 T

6 T (not specifically in the text)

7 T

8 T

7 1 M 2 S 3 S 4 M 5 S 6 M 7 S

10d (page 124)

2 1 in Kuala Lumpur (at the Ancasa hotel)

2 it's three o'clock in the afternoon

3 Omar's mobile

4 the Ancasa Hotel

5 603 2169 2266

6 on the company website

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

10e (page 125)

3 1 Name of caller: Richard Sanger

2 omarox.com/e-1 (not a-1)

3 Call him back on his **mobile** number

4 0770 234 3785

5 r_sanger@omarox.com (underline, not dash)

4b 2 Email the date of the meeting.

3 Meet Mrs Rivers at the airport.

4 Book a room for two nights at the hotel.

5 Buy two new mobile phones.

10f (pages 126 and 127)

- 2 1 Which language are you learning at the moment?
- 2 What do you find difficult about learning a language?
- 3 When you hear or see a new word in the language, how do you memorise it?
- 4 What is your advice for someone who wants to learn a new language?

4

Speaker 1

- 1 English
- 2 so many new words to learn; it's difficult to understand every word
- 3 write words and definitions down
- 4 have fun, but work hard; study every day and practise

Speaker 2

- 1 French
- 2 remembering vocabulary; ends of verbs, particularly the irregular ones
- 3 think about whether it looks or sounds like something you already know
- 4 make it fun; read a newspaper, listen to a podcast, make it more like a hobby

Speaker 3

- 1 English
- 2 new words; pronunciation
- 3 write the meaning of the word; draw a picture
- 4 use every chance to speak the language; watch the news and look at the Internet in English

Speaker 4

- 1 Chinese
- 3 repeat new words over and over again

Unit 10 Review (page 128)

- 1 2 Have you ever ridden a motorbike?
 - 3 Have you ever learnt / learned a musical instrument?
 - 4 Have you ever met a famous person?
 - 5 Have you ever made a film?
- 2 a 5 b 2 c 4 d 1 e 3
- 4 1 Have you ever visited
 - 2 did you study
 - 3 worked
 - 4 did you
 - 5 Did you learn
 - 6 have spoken / 've spoken
- 5 2 text message
 - 3 GPS
 - 4 podcast
 - 5 search engine
 - 6 download

6 1 study 4 practise

2 remember 5 test

3 forget

8 1 Is that A as in Amsterdam?

2 Was that thirty or thirteen?

3 Is the number 675 6475?

4 Is there anything else?

5 Have you sent the email?

Life

Unit 11

Opener (page 129)

2 The speaker met some Bedouins who lived in tents in the desert. They put the table outside and made tea. They drank tea together and watched the sun go down.

3 backpacking around the world

11a (pages 130 and 131)

1 2 single

3 carry-on bag

4 book the hotel in advance

5 souvenirs

6 check in

7 sightseeing

3 It is for independent tourists who like to travel alone.

Jan Lanting gives advice for independent travellers, in particular suggestions for good places to visit.

4 1 Thurlestone

2 Malaysia

3 The Arctic

5 1 They are in London, it's March.

2 renting a car

3 a coat

4 It's very hot

5 No, but a lot of people do.

6 It can be dangerous.

7 At the end of March it's sunny and the days are longer so you should go then.

8 You can take a ship with a lot of travel companies now. They offer special tours.

7 1 an umbrella

2 a lunch break

3 a taxi

8 take a coat, take a holiday, take a phrase book, take a ship

9 1 the infinitive (without *to*)

2 You invert *should* and the subject. You don't use *do* or *does*.

10 1 You should take a holiday.

2 You should wear sun cream. You shouldn't go sightseeing.

3 You should learn some words.

4 You shouldn't take the bus.

5 You shouldn't buy your souvenirs here.

6 You should go sightseeing.

11b (pages 132 and 133)

2 1 Visas and immigration

2 Money and currency

3 Language

4 Weather

5 Safety and emergencies

6 Road travel

3 Students should tick b and e

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 4 1 visa | 5 climate |
| 2 currency | 6 hand side |
| 3 time zones | 7 licence |
| 4 multicultural | 8 illegal |

7 1 necessary 3 not possible
2 possible 4 not necessary

8 1 have to 5 can
2 cannot 6 cannot
3 have to 7 don't have to
4 don't have to 8 can

11c (pages 134 and 135)

2 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 e 5 d

3 1 He wants to do something exciting.
2 backpacking over the Andes, going on a safari, swimming with dolphins
3 other tourists – he doesn't want to see them everywhere

6 For: he doesn't like holidays with hotels, beaches and swimming pools; he doesn't want to go somewhere with a lot of tourists; Antarctica is huge and beautiful; nobody lives there; there's no pollution or traffic; it has lots of nature and wildlife

Against: you can't stay overnight; there are increasing numbers of tourists and decreasing numbers of animals and birds

7 everywhere / anywhere = places;
nobody = people; something = an event or object

8 1 anywhere	5 something
2 everywhere	6 somebody
3 anywhere	7 nothing
4 Everything	8 everybody

11d (page 136)

2 1 a holiday brochure
2 Brazil, Argentina, Chile
3 a tour followed by two weeks of travelling at the end

3 1 You should go on that.
2 How about visiting the Andes?
3 Can I make a suggestion?
4 Why don't you go on a tour?
5 You could travel on your own.
6 Yes, but I'm interested in the wildlife.
7 But the disadvantage is that there are lots of other people with a bus tour.
8 But the advantage is that you see more with a tour guide.
9 Maybe you're right.
10 That's a really good idea.

4b /æ/: bus, but, love
/ʃ/: could, should, book
/u:/: cruise, you, food

6 Sample answers:
1 hiking in the mountains, a bus tour
2 backpacking round a region of the world or round her own country

3 a cruise, a sightseeing tour of
different cities

11e (page 137)

3 2 the bedroom, the gym, the
restaurant

3 It was so-so – positive about the
facilities, but negative about the staff

4a 3 C 4 C 5 O 6 C 7 C 8 O

4b It says: ‘please comment’

11f (pages 138 and 139)

1 1 Muslim

2 around the Kaaba in Mecca

2 1 c 2 a 3 b

4 1 Mecca 4 Kaaba

2 the Hajj 5 Mina

3 Masjid-al-Haram 6 Arafat

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

6 1 religious 4 Christianity

2 cathedral 5 pilgrims

3 pray 6 pilgrimage

Unit 11 Review (page 140)

1 1 shouldn't 3 shouldn't

2 should 4 should

2 1 don't have to 3 can

2 can't 4 have to

4 1 somewhere 2 something

3 someone

5 1 camping, hiking, sightseeing

2 single, return

3 souvenir

4 tourist, tour guide

6 1 time zones

2 work visa

3 hand side

4 driving licence

7 1 b 2 c 3 d 4 a

Life

Unit 12

Opener (page 141)

1 Sample answers:

The main photo shows an Inuit man in the Arctic Circle with his dogs (huskies) and sledge. The place is flat, dry, very cold and covered in snow. The man is holding a large photo of a tropical, equatorial landscape which shows a mangrove swamp with lots of trees. It is wet, green, hot and humid.

- 2 1 2,500 4 25
 2 2,500 5 -10
 3 56

12a (pages 142 and 143)

1

2	°C	degrees Celcius	temperature
3	km	kilometres	distance
4	l	litres	quantity of water (or liquid)
5	m ²	square metres	area
6	kg	kilograms	weight

- 2 1 °C 3 % 5 kg, kg
 2 km 4 m² 6 l

3 juice: litres

- weather: degrees Celcius
 journey: kilometres
 fruit or vegetables: kilograms
 tax: percentage
 house: square metres

5

Map 1

- 1 It shows the change in temperature.
 2 30 years
 3 By different colours for the different levels of change.

Map 2

- 1 It shows the change in rainfall.
 2 30 years
 3 By different colours for the different levels of change.

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

8 1 future 2 don't add 3 is

- 9 1 It'll be hotter in my country in the future.
 2 The temperature in this country won't increase in the future.
 3 I think I'll visit Antarctica one day.
 4 There will be more ice in the Arctic Circle.
 5 The percentage of people living in cities will decrease.
 6 Everyone will speak English.
 7 People won't buy cars.
 8 I don't think the number of dry deserts will increase.

11b 1 'll 2 will 3 'll 4 Will 5 will 6 'll

12b (pages 144 and 145)

- 2 1 The Black Hole of Andros
- 2 Mount Dinpernalason, Merume Mountains, the Foja Mountains

3

areas of water	areas of land
sea	desert
ocean	island
lake	forest
river	mountain

- 5 2 the Atlantic Ocean
- 3 the Himalayan mountains
- 4 the Mazaruni River

- 6 1 Mount Dinpernalason, Mount Everest
- 2 Lake Vostok
- 3 Guyana, Papua New Guinea
- 4 Antarctica

7 Sample answers:
 The United Arab Emirates, the Seychelles, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pyrenees, the Andes, the Rocky Mountains, the Thames, the Nile, the Rhine, Mount Fuji, Mount Etna, Lake Baikal, Ecuador, Asia, etc.

8 2 the 3 the 4 Ø 5 the 6 the 7 Ø

9 1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c 5 e

10 1 eleven

- 2 two hours
- 3 seven metres long
- 4 the submarine had lights
- 5 a 3D film
- 6 the first explorer of the Mariana Trench
- 7 on the ship
- 8 He made a lot of money from his films.

11 1 f 2 c 3 d 4 b 5 a 6 e

12c (pages 146 and 147)

3 Paragraph 1: c Paragraph 3: d
 Paragraph 2: a Paragraph 4: b

- 4 1 a explorers; b astronomers
- 2 a star; b planet
- 3 a to orbit; b to travel
- 4 a surface; b rock

5 Paragraph 1: First of all, astronomers look for a star.

More importantly, it is the correct distance from the Sun ...

Unfortunately, many of these planets are either too near to the star or too far away.

Paragraph 2: However, if the planet is in a good position, ...

That's because there is often water under the rocks.

1 d 2 a 3 b 4 e 5 c

12d (page 148)

- 1 1 They help the Earth – they clean parks, pick up rubbish or plant trees.
2 April 22nd 1970 in the USA
3 They wanted to help the Earth and the environment.

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

- 3 1 thank you 5 Nowadays
2 I'm from 6 finally
3 I'd like to 7 In conclusion
4 First of 8 for listening

12e (page 149)

- 1 Sample answers:
Normal places include notice boards, walls in entrance halls or corridors where a lot of people walk, or outside places that a lot of people visit in the community (e.g. village halls, shops and supermarkets, bus stops, etc.).
- 2 It answers all of the questions except 5 and 7. The answer to 9 is implied (to help the environment).

- 3a Writer uses key words – nouns, verbs, numbers, times
- Writer doesn't use grammatical words which carry little meaning – prepositions, auxiliary verbs, pronouns, possessives, articles, etc.

- 3b 1 There will be presentations about how to help the environment.
2 You can watch theatre, listen to music and look at art by local performers and artists.
3 Shops are going to be selling environmentally-friendly products.
4 You can also buy hot and cold food.
5 Entrance to the event is free.
6 Visit our website at NECG.org / earthday for more information.

12f (pages 150 and 151)

- 3 1 d 2 b 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 e 7 g
- 4 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 f 5 h 6 d 7 e 8 g
- 5 1 T 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F
- 6 Volcanoes have created 80% of the world's surface. Humans, animals and plants can live on the ground created by volcanoes.
- 7 1 volcano 4 eruption
2 tectonic plates 5 lava
3 active 6 magma

Unit 12 Review (page 152)

- 1 1 'll 5 won't
2 won't 6 Will
3 Will 7 will
4 will
- 2 1 The 5 Ø 9 The
2 Ø 6 The 10 The
3 The 7 Ø 11 Ø

4 The 8 The 12 The

4 1 km² 2 °C 3 kg 4 m 5 %

5 1 big, 163 km²

2 warm, 20 °C

3 tall, 9.8 m

4 many, 3,790 people

6 1 Sea 3 island

2 River 4 deserts

8 2 the 5 to

3 am 6 your

4 has