

Unit 1

Vocabulary in context p6

1

Possible answers

- 2 toddler, 2 to 3 years old
3 child, 4 to 12 years old
4 teenager, 13 to 19 years old
5 young adult, 20 to 39 years old
6 middle-aged (man/woman), 40 to 64 years old
7 senior citizen, 65+ years old

2

Male: brother-in-law, father-in-law, grandfather, grandson, great-grandfather, husband, nephew, son, son-in-law, stepfather, uncle

Female: aunt, sister-in-law, daughter, mother-in-law, grandmother, granddaughter, great-grandmother, niece, daughter-in-law, stepmother, wife

Male or female: cousin, grandchild, grandparent

3a

Students' own answers.

3b

a husband b daughter c son
d aunt e uncles f sister-in-law
g brothers-in-law

3c

Students' own answers.

4

- 1 single, divorced 2 only child
3 partner 4 One-parent
5 immediate, extended 6 twin
7 relative

5

Students' own answers.

Reading p7

2

Title 2 is the most appropriate. The article suggests that it is acceptable and legal for parents to post photos of children online but only if they check with their children first.

3

1

a incorrect – There is no mention of the teenager being angry.

b correct – The parents of both the toddler and the teenager post videos of them online without asking their permission.

c incorrect – The toddler and the teenager are not doing anything wrong; it's what their parents are doing that people could consider wrong.

2

a incorrect – Parents may share *all sorts of photos*, not just those of their children doing bad things.

b incorrect – Parents may share *by accident*.

c correct – Some parents *don't check their privacy settings*.

3

a correct – Parents pay fines or can go to prison for a year if they share photos without their children's permission.

b incorrect – It's obviously possible for parents to post photos or there would be no fines.

c incorrect – The fines are *of up to €45,000*.

4

a incorrect – The last paragraph focuses on the solution rather than the problem.

b correct – *Let them say what they are happy to share, and who with.*

c incorrect – The last paragraph stresses the importance of communication.

4

adolescents – boys/girls who are becoming adults

sorts – types

naughty – badly-behaved

far away – a long distance from here

privacy settings – where you control what other people can see online

by accident – not planned

fine – money you have to pay for breaking the law

sensible – reasonable

5

Possible answers

Speaking personally, I believe that 'sharenting' is a bad thing. My parents posted a lot of photos and videos of me when I was little. My grandparents really liked it because they lived far away and didn't see me very often, so they could see me grow up. But my parents didn't check their privacy settings. Years later, the day before I finished primary school, someone at my school found the photos and videos and shared them with everyone in my class. It was really embarrassing.

Grammar in context 1 p8

1a

a present continuous

b present simple c present simple

1b

1 c 2 b 3 a

1c

Present simple Negative: doesn't study; Question form: Does, study

Present continuous Affirmative: 's/ is studying; Negative: isn't/is not studying; Question form: Is, studying

2a

at the moment = present continuous;

usually = present simple;

right now = present continuous;

normally = present simple

2b

2 What are your grandparents doing at the moment?

3 Where do your cousins live?

4 Where does/do your family usually go in the summer holidays?

5 Is your best friend studying English right now?

6 How many languages does your dad speak?

7 Do you normally study on Friday evenings?

2c

Students' own answers.

3a

Students' own answers.

3b

1 1 to 3 describe states/situations; 4 describes an action.

2 yes (think)

3 present simple

3c

They usually describe states/situations.

4

a hate b post c do you think

d want e are playing f know

g are watching h understand

i need j sell k believe l care

5

b 'm/am doing c are, studying

d come e visit f make g know

h 's/is i 's/is crying j think

k 're/are taking l don't believe

6

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p9

1

Students' own answers.

2a

Verbs: explain, embarrass, solve, enjoy, improve, connect

Adjectives: confident, adolescent, independent

2b

a explanation b confidence
c adolescence d embarrassment
e solution f enjoyment
g improvement h independence
i Connection

3

1 improve 2 independent
3 confidence, embarrass
4 differences

4

Students' own answers.

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p10

1

Students' own answers.

Possible answers

2 losing a job because of your age;
not receiving the correct health
care; people talking slowly and
loudly to senior citizens; thinking all
older people can't use technology

2

1 People generally react to him in
a positive way, they let him go up
the stairs easily, bus drivers let him
cross the street, he can always find
a seat on public transport. However,
not everybody pays attention
to him.

2 generally happy

3

1 doctor 2 36, 80 3 dad
4 positive, seven 5 Bus drivers
6 public transport

4

1 They think old people are lonely
and unhappy.
2 They stop us thinking of old age as
an opportunity for new experiences,
lead to increased memory loss, a
worse ability to recover from illness
and a negative body image.
3 People think older people are no
different from people of other ages.

5

Students' own answers.

6

Students' own answers.

Listening p12

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

A Harry – *When I'm not studying or
doing homework ... my dad says,
'Hey, why aren't you working?
Haven't you got anything to do?'
But ... when I'm doing homework or
revising at home, my dad says, 'Hey,
why are you spending all your time
studying?! You need to relax and
enjoy yourself!'. I never win!*

B Poppy – *I know my bedroom is a
mess, but I just don't care. I have
other things to do.*

C Charlotte – *She doesn't realise that
it's my life and I need to decide
for myself what I study and do
afterwards.*

D not needed

E Oliver – *The only thing we really
argue about is video games.
My dad hates it when I play them;
he says they're a waste of time, ...
I don't think it's fair ...*

F Emma – *... my problem is my
little sister ...*

4

1 His parents give him a lot of
independence.
2 because she is only ten
3 He is the headmaster at Harry's
school.
4 She is a doctor.
5 Teenagers have arguments with
parents because they see
things differently.

5

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 2 p12

1a

2 the 3 a/an 4 the 5 a/an

2

1 the, – 2 –, – 3 the 4 the 5 –
6 the 7 the 8 –

3

1 I have a the sister and two brothers.
2 My dad is a the doctor in a big
hospital.
3 Can you send me the photos you
took yesterday?
4 We had an argument yesterday but
the an argument wasn't serious.
5 That man is a teacher at my cousin's
school.

6 I'm reading a report from the
University of Michigan.

7 Let me help you if you have a the
problem.

8 The Concentration is really
important when you study.

4

a an b – c – d – e –
f a g – h – i a j a k a
l a m the n The

5

1 – 2 –, – 3 –, an 4 – 5 a
6 the 7 –

6

a rule 3 b rule 4 c rule 3
d rule 2 e rule 1 f rule 1
g rule 1 h rule 1 i rule 4 j rule 1
k rule 1 l rule 4 m rule 4
n rule 3 o rule 3

7

Students' own answers.

Developing speaking p14

1

Students' own answers.

2

Holly's brother is 15 and he's at school,
not at university. Dylan doesn't really
like sport. Dylan doesn't play football
at the weekends. Holly hates video
games.

3

any, about, at, often, Do, favourite

4a

a

Have you got any brothers or sisters?
Do you like basketball?

b

What about you?
What do you do at the weekend/in
the evenings/on Wednesdays?
How often do you play?
What's your favourite school subject?

4b

Students' own answers.

5

1 any 2 How 3 do 4 at
5 Do 6 Do 7 favourite 8 often

6a-b

Students' own answers.

7

Students' own answers.

8a

Students' own answers.

8b

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p15

- 1 Students' own answers.
- 2 Paragraph 2 = family
Paragraph 3 = hobbies
Paragraph 4 = favourite subjects at school
Paragraph 5 = asking for a reply

3 Possible answers
I've, ☺, Anyway, all, back, wishes

4
Students' own answers.

Test yourself: Unit 1

Grammar test p17

- 1 watches, watching
- 2 lies, lying
- 3 writes, writing
- 4 cries, crying
- 5 gets, getting

Note

Answers in 1 are worth five points in total – one for each verb, i.e. half a point for the third person singular and half a point for the -ing form.

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

- 3
- 1 Do, understand 2 hate
- 3 'm/am thinking 4 need
- 5 knows

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

Vocabulary test p17

- 1
- 1 toddler 2 father-in-law
- 3 stepfather 4 single
- 5 one-parent 6 only child
- 7 senior citizen 8 immediate family
- 9 cousin

- 2
- ment: argument, enjoyment
- ion: explanation, permission, solution
- ence: adolescence, confidence

Unit 2

Vocabulary in context p18

- 1
- steals* – takes something that belongs to someone else without permission
- breaks into* – enters a place using force and without permission
- damages* – causes physical harm to something so that it is no longer in good condition
- kills* – makes a person or living thing die
- illegal* – not allowed by the law
- violence* – using physical force towards other people
- burns* – damages or destroys something with fire

- 2
- 1 robbery/theft 2 burglary
- 3 vandalism 4 murder
- 5 shoplifting 6 cybercrime
- 7 mugging 8 kidnapping
- 9 smuggling 10 arson

3a

Students' own answers.

3b

- 1 arsonist 2 burglar
- 3 cybercriminal/hacker
- 4 kidnapper 5 mugger
- 6 murderer 7 robber/thief
- 8 shoplifter 9 smuggler 10 vandal

4

Possible answers

Beginning: analyse evidence, arrest a suspect, investigate a case, question a witness, search for evidence

End: accuse a suspect, charge a suspect, prove something

5b

- a investigate b search c analyse
d witness e prove f accuse
g arrest h charge

6

accuse → accusation,
analyse → analysis, arrest → arrest,
charge → charge,
investigate → investigation,
prove → proof, question → question,
search → search

7

Students' own answers.

Reading p19

1a

- 1 b 2 a 3 c

1b

Students' own answers.

2

Story A: title: 1 Eating the evidence

Story B: title: 3 Where did the criminals go?!

Story C: title: 2 A criminal pastime

3

- 1 in Washington DC on Wednesday night
- 2 He asked her to stop.
- 3 to guide the police helicopter to the suspects
- 4 The police caught the criminals and they thanked the children and adults.
- 5 It cost almost \$90,000. It is by the artist Arthur Koepcke.
- 6 She said she was following the artist's instructions.
- 7 They think she was confused by the interactive art.

4

pay (any) attention – listen or watch someone or something carefully

sufficient – enough

realised – suddenly knew

in search of – looking for

got on the ground – lay down

in fact – in reality

Insert – put something into something

misunderstanding – not understanding something correctly

5

Possible answers

I would say that the woman in Story A is a criminal, but she's not a criminal like an arsonist or a murderer. Nobody was hurt, the restaurant didn't lose money, and the police officer only lost three of his chips! I really believe that the police should investigate more important crimes than the theft of three chips. And anyway, if a normal person lost three chips, I don't think the police would do anything. Go to the police station here and accuse someone of stealing three of your French fries and the police would laugh at you!

Grammar in context 1 p20

1a

- 2 f 3 a 4 d 5 b 6 e

1b

b wasn't/didn't walk/didn't go

c Was/Did/Did

d -/walk/go

2a

Students' own answers.

2b

/t/: finished, liked, passed, watched
/d/: discovered, planned, stayed
/ɪd/: needed, painted, started, wanted

2c

t and d

3

a called b wasn't c went
d found e didn't stop f started
g came h didn't believe i played
j left k told l saw m became
n met o helped

4

1 did, investigate 2 did, find
3 Did, stop 4 did, do 5 Were
6 did, become

5

Students' own answers.

6

Possible answers

Student A

- b Where did Edgar Allan Poe come from?
c Who was the murderer in the story?
d What did Conan Doyle work as?
e What did Liu Yongbiao do in 1995?
f When did Lindsey Davis write her first Roman crime novel?
g What did McCall Smith write a story about in 2003?

Student B

- a How many crime and thriller books did British people buy in 2017?
b When did Conan Doyle create Sherlock Holmes?
c When did Poe write the story?
d What did Poe do?/What was Poe?
e What did Colin Dexter teach?
f What did Lindsey Davis write about?
g What did the BBC® do in 2008?

7

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p21

1

- 1 look into 2 come across
3 work out 4 look for 5 find out
6 turn up 7 look up
8 come up with

2

Possible answers

I looked for the key/the answer.
I looked up the answer/the identity of the criminal.
I found out the answer/the identity of the criminal.
I came across the key/the answer/the identity of the criminal.
I worked out the answer/the identity of the criminal.

1 b 2 c 3 a

3a

1 across 2 out 3 up 4 out
5 for 6 into 7 up 8 up

4

Students' own answers.

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p22

1

Students' own answers.

2

The hackers stole his complete digital life.

3

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

4

- 1 to help companies to learn how to protect people's digital lives
3 The hackers deleted Mat's only photos of his daughter when she was young.
4 respecting people's property; thinking about others

5

Students' own answers.

6

Students' own answers.

Listening p24

1

Students' own answers.

2

1 False 2 False 3 True 4 False
5 True 6 True 7 False 8 False

3

Possible answers

- 1 False – Detective series aren't Ava's favourite. She watched *Sherlock* because she likes Benedict Cumberbatch.
2 False – Benedict Cumberbatch was in a taxi when he saw the crime.
4 False – He pulled the muggers away from the cyclist.

7 False – The only person to speak about it was the taxi driver.

8 False – The taxi driver helped but Cumberbatch's wife did not.

4

- 1 The taxi driver called Benedict Cumberbatch a *superhero*.
2 The cyclist didn't have to go to *hospital*.
3 The crime happened close to *Baker Street*, where Sherlock Holmes used to live.
4 Ava thought the incident was *publicity for a new TV series*.
5 *Sophie Hunter* is Benedict Cumberbatch's wife. She was also in the taxi.
6 Ava imagined how strange it would be for Sherlock Holmes (Benedict Cumberbatch) to show up at a *police station* with the muggers.

5

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 2 p24

1a

1 c 2 d 3 a 4 b

1b

be

2

- 2 Logan wasn't swimming.
3 Evelyn and Ivy were studying.
4 Alfie was watching TV.
5 Becky and Adam weren't cooking.
6 Jamie and Steph were talking on the phone.

3

- 1 What was Mia doing?
She was running.
2 Was Logan swimming?
No, he wasn't.
3 Were Evelyn and Ivy studying?
Yes, they were.
4 Was Alfie watching TV?
Yes, he was.
5 Were Becky and Adam cooking?
No, they weren't.
6 What were Jamie and Steph doing?
They were talking on the phone.

4

In the listening,
they were mugging a young cyclist of
about 20, not an elderly man.
the muggers were trying to steal his
bike, not his bag.
it happened in London, not in New
York.
the taxi driver got out to help, he
wasn't texting.
police officers did not run to help.

5

Students' own answers.

7

a use b don't use c the infinitive
d use to

8

a used to be b used to call
c Did, use to have d used to carry
e didn't use to have f used to make
g used to need

9

Students' own answers.

10

Students' own answers.

Developing speaking p26

1

Possible answers

- a There is a teenager sitting outside.
She is sending a message to her
friend, who is 20 minutes late. She
is angry because her friend is late.
b There are two teenagers talking to
each other. One of the teenagers
feels upset because the other
teenager told a secret. The other
teenager feels sorry.

3a

Students' own answers.

3b

a eight b 20 c 84 d 73
e hits f polite

4

Dialogue 1: He apologises for taking
her water. She accepts it.

Dialogue 2: He apologises for leaving
the boy's book at home. He doesn't
accept it.

5

1 so 2 doesn't 3 only 4 Let
5 make 6 last 7 feel

6

Making apologies

I'm so sorry.

Let me (get you a new bottle in the
break).

I'll make it up to you.

I feel terrible.

Responding to apologies

It doesn't matter.

It's only (water).

That's the last time (I lend you
anything).

7

Students' own answers.

8

Students' own answers.

9a

Students' own answers.

9b

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p27

1

Students' own answers.

2

- 1 I helped a police officer.
2 I threw a ball at the person she was
chasing.
3 I was in the park.
4 I was with my friends and we were
playing basketball.
5 I threw the ball at the suspect and
he fell off his bike.
6 Yes. The police thanked me and my
friends on social media.

7 The police arrested the burglar.

3

It all started when ...; Then;
Meanwhile; Suddenly; Finally;
A few minutes/hours/days later;
The next day

4

Students' own answers.

5a

Students' own answers.

5b

Students' own answers.

Test yourself: Unit 2

Grammar test p28

1

- 1 Richard and I were students at
this school.
2 We left school at five o'clock.
3 She caught the bus at that stop.
4 What time did you finish work?
5 She didn't teach English.
6 They had (got) a problem.

2

- 1 was reading 2 were, listening
3 wasn't writing 4 weren't waiting
5 were, sitting

3

- 1 was travelling, rang 2 stole, was
looking 3 was driving, remembered
4 broke, ran

4

- 1 Did you use ~~used~~ to have long hair?
2 He used to visit ~~visits~~ his
grandparents every weekend.
3 One day last year she caught ~~used~~
~~to catch~~ a criminal.

4 correct

Vocabulary test p28

1

- 1 mug 2 steal 3 Thief
4 Burglary 5 kidnapper
6 Smuggling 7 vandal

2

- 1 accusation 2 proof 3 analyse
4 questioned

3

- 1 a for b up c across
2 d into e out f wit

Exam success: Units 1-2

Reading p30

2

1

A incorrect – Paragraph 1 states that
Zeki ... *lived in a tent for almost a year*,
but doesn't talk about advantages/
disadvantages.

B incorrect – Two locations are
mentioned (*the island of Skye in
Scotland and the mountains in the
Highlands*), but these are not the
focus.

C incorrect – Zeki's family and the
reason for him moving are both
mentioned (*to learn how to live away
from the city*), but these are not the
focus.

D correct – Various reasons are given
for why this was natural for Zeki: *It can
seem unusual ... but it wasn't for him.;
some of his best memories were of
growing up in the mountains; They
used to live far away from any towns ...*

2

A incorrect – Paragraph 2 says they travelled to lots of places abroad, but doesn't say how Zeki felt about this.

B correct – He saw how people were able to use the land and natural products, and he also wanted to do that one day. (paragraph 2)

C incorrect – Paragraphs 1 and 2 contain information about the family home, but don't say how Zeki felt about it.

D incorrect – not stated in the text

3

A correct – he knew to stay calm and not panic; Some people were extremely tired and anxious ... , but it wasn't a problem for him.

B incorrect – The situations were difficult, but Zeki reacted positively.

C incorrect – Zeki's reaction described in paragraph 3 is positive, but impatient and angry in the question are negative.

D incorrect – Zeki reacted confidently, the people with him didn't.

4

A incorrect – Important abilities are mentioned (to use the land and natural products (paragraph 2); to stay calm and not panic (paragraph 3)), but these aren't the reason people should try living in the wild.

B incorrect – Learning to live in a tent is not the main objective.

C incorrect – Living apart from your family is not the main objective.

D correct – if people connect more with nature, they will understand and enjoy it (paragraph 4)

5

A incorrect – not stated in the text

B incorrect – The text talks about difficulties, but it doesn't say that Zeki thought it was too difficult.

C correct – some of his best memories were of growing up in the mountains (paragraph 1); Zeki was comfortable playing and exploring in nature (paragraph 2); Zeki continues to enjoy the outdoors ... as a young adult. (paragraph 4)

D incorrect – The end of Paragraph 4 makes clear Zeki still has lots of contact with nature.

Unit 3

Vocabulary in context p32

1a

Students' own answers.

1b

1 Spanish 2 French 3 Arabic
4 Russian 5 German 6 Polish
7 Turkish 8 Portuguese
9 Bulgarian 10 Thai
11 Japanese 12 Italian

2

Argentina: Spanish; **Austria:** German; **Brazil:** Portuguese; **Bulgaria:** Bulgarian; **Egypt:** Arabic; **Japan:** Japanese; **Mexico:** Spanish; **Poland:** Polish; **Russia:** Russian; **Switzerland:** French, German, Italian; **Thailand:** Thai; **Turkey:** Turkish, Arabic

3

Austria/Austrian; Brazil/Brazilian; Bulgaria/Bulgarian; Egypt/Egyptian; Japan/Japanese; Mexico/Mexican; Poland/Polish; Russia/Russian; Switzerland/Swiss; Thailand/Thai; Turkey/Turkish

4

Students' own answers.

5a

Students' own answers.

5b

a mistakes b practise c revision
d memorise e Translation
f accuracy g fluent

6

Possible answers

do an exam, take an exam, pass an exam, fail an exam

do an exercise, check an exercise, correct an exercise

make a mistake, correct a mistake

do English, study English, learn English

do homework, check homework

7

1 study 2 revise 3 make

8

Students' own answers.

Reading p33

1

Possible answer

English is a language that is always changing.

2

2 No

3

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

a 7 Is that why (= the fact that there aren't any official organisations which watch over the development of English) English continues to change ...?

b 2 A lot of them (= the new words and expressions) are blends.

c 6 These are young people (= teenagers) who spend a lot of time in front of a screen.

d 1 That's the fear of missing out (= FOMO), ...

e 8 These words are made with the first letters of a phrase or expression (= acronyms, e.g. FOMO, POTUS, FLOTUS) ...

f 4 All languages change and evolve. (That's because the world changes, too.)

g 3 But there were many changes in England in the 16th century, too. (This innovation of language has been happening for a long time, even since Shakespeare.)

4

1 blending: the name for the process of two words coming together to make a new word

2 POTUS: an example of an acronym (President of the United States)

3 snaccident: an example of a blend ('snack' and 'accident')

4 acronyms: the name of abbreviations consisting of letters that form a word

5 social media: it is responsible for a lot of new language

6 technology: a possible reason for why language is changing quickly

7 FOMO: an example of an acronym (Fear Of Missing Out)

8 Shakespeare: language has been changing since Shakespeare's time

5

development – change, growth or improvement over time

blending – mixing two or more things together

posts – a piece of writing on social media

First Lady – the wife of the President of the United States

missing out – losing an opportunity to do something

evolve – grow and change

6

Possible answers

I would say that it's important for a dictionary to include the words people really use, not just the words that academics want us to use! I'm not sure that they should add every new word to the dictionary, as some words quickly disappear. But when people have used a word for a few years, then I really feel that it should go into the dictionary. It's also important so that people who don't know the new words can check them when they hear them. For example, there are lots of older people who don't know words connected with technology, and I'm certain that they would want new technology words to be in the dictionary so they can look up the meaning.

Grammar in context 1 p34

1

- 1 in title, 'their language' (paragraph 1) and 'languages' (sentence 4): countable – referring to the particular grammar and vocabulary used by a group, e.g. English, can be counted; in paragraphs 3 and 4: uncountable – referring to types of words used generally, can't be counted
- 2 'for a long time' (paragraph 4) and 'a lot of time' (sentence 6): uncountable – it can't be counted but there can be more or less of it; 'a good time' (sentence 1): countable – means 'an experience', can be counted

- 3 uncountable 4 countable
- 5 countable 6 uncountable
- 7 countable 8 uncountable

Some words can be countable or uncountable depending on the context.

2

- 1 time 2 imagination 3 language
- 4 a yoghurt 5 an example 6 times

3

- b some, any, many, a lot of, a few
- c any, many, much, a lot of
- d many, a lot of
- e a few, a little

4

- 1 some 2 any 3 some 4 any
- 5 an 6 some

5

- a many b a lot c many d some
- e any f a few g a lot of h any
- i Many j lots of k a few
- l a little m many

7

Students' own answers.

8

- a negative
- b countable = (a) few; uncountable = (a) little

9

- 1 lots of 2 little 3 A few
- 4 a lot of

10

Students' own answers.

11

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p35

1

Students' own answers.

2a

uncomfortable, incorrect, informal, unhappy, illegal, illogical, unofficial, impolite, impossible, irregular, irresponsible, unusual, invisible

2c

uncomfortable, incorrect, informal, unhappy, illegal, illogical, unofficial, impolite, impossible, irregular, irresponsible, unusual, invisible
No, we don't stress the prefix.

3

- 1 irregular 2 irresponsible
- 3 impolite 4 illegal 5 incorrect
- 6 informal 7 unusual
- 8 impossible

5

Students' own answers.

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p36

1

Students' own answers.

2a

Students' own answers.

2b

someone being interviewed; apes/monkeys/gorillas in their habitat; apes gesturing/making hand signals; apes communicating and throwing fruit

3

- 1 meerkats – danger; dolphins – food
- 2 fear, joy, love
- 3 language separates humans and other animals
- 4 primate communication is more limited and inflexible; primates don't have the necessary muscles in their faces to make sounds like humans do

4

Students' own answers.

5

- 2 ... interviewers often base their decisions on non-verbal factors.
- 3 We can appear insecure, uncomfortable and informal.

6

Students' own answers.

Listening p38

1

Students' own answers.

3

- a translator b good c language
- d simple e 2001 f letters
- g 120 h few i blue j many
- k body language l 30
- m New Zealand n Argentina

4

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 2 p38

1a

Students' own answers.

1b

- a that b which, that c whose
- d where e when

2a

No, we can't.

2b

They give essential information.

3

- 1 who 2 both 3 which 4 both
- 5 both 6 who 7 both 8 which

4

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

5

- a True b True c False d True

6a

Students' own answers.

6b.

Possible answers

- 2 is a blend of 'snack' and 'accident'
- 3 wife is called the First Lady
- 4 Shakespeare was alive
- 5 is always changing
- 6 people speak Spanish

8

Students' own answers.

Developing speaking p40

1

Possible answers

2 dates, cost, age of students, quality of teaching, other activities, size of school, distance to nearest town, food

2

The Language Centre is in Toronto.

3

Name of centre: Toronto Easy English Centre

Course begins: 2nd July

Course lasts: two weeks

Price: \$1,400 Canadian

Hours of class per day: four

Other activities: excursions, sports activities, e.g. tennis and hockey

4

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

5

The language centre is in Toronto, not Vancouver.

The course starts on 2nd July, not 3rd July.

The price is \$1,400, not \$1,500.

There are four hours of classes each day, not five.

Activities include hockey, not rugby.

6

Sorry, say

sure, understood (what you said)

7

Students' own answers.

8a-b

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p41

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

Paragraph 1: *Let me begin by giving you ... I know a few words in French.* (about her and the languages she speaks)

Paragraph 2: *At the moment, ... that helps me to practise outside school, too.* (how she learns and practises speaking English)

Paragraph 3: *Personally, ... Try it!* (tips for learning English)

4

Paragraphs are important to help organise your ideas. This makes your writing clearer for the reader.

Paragraph 1: your age; your family; where you were born; your level of different languages

Paragraph 2: the languages you study; other things you study in English; how much contact you have with English/other languages; who you practise with

Paragraph 3: fun things to do to help you learn; more serious things to do to help you learn

5a-b

Students' own answers.

Test yourself: Unit 3

Grammar test pxx

1

1 a few 2 any 3 a little
4 many/a lot of 5 much/a lot of
6 some/a little

2

1 little 2 few 3 a little 4 a few

3

2 John Kani is an actor who speaks Xhosa.

3 The park is a beautiful place where you can go at the weekend.

4 Last year was a special year when a lot of important things happened.

5 That's the teacher whose classes are brilliant.

6 This is a great book that/which they want to translate into English.

4

1 Pirahã, which ~~that~~ only about 200 people speak, is an unusual language.

2 Patrick Rothfuss, who wrote *The Name of the Wind*, is a great fantasy author.

3 French, which I learned ~~it~~ at school, is one of my favourite languages.

4 My grandfather, who is ~~whose~~ 80, runs every day.

5 Ellie, who I work with, is from Wales.

6 The necklace, which ~~who~~ I lost, was a present from my mum.

Vocabulary test pxx

1

1 Thailand 2 Portuguese
3 Turkish 4 German 5 Egyptian
6 Switzerland

2

1 translation 2 Revision 3 fluent
4 make 5 do 6 exercise

3

1 illegal 2 impolite 3 informal
4 correct 5 irresponsible
6 unofficial 7 correct

Unit 4

Vocabulary in context p44

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

1 heel 2 ankle 3 calf 4 knee
5 thigh 6 elbow 7 thumb
8 chest 9 chin 10 cheek
11 forehead 12 jaw 13 throat
14 shoulder 15 back 16 wrist
17 hip

4a

a Luke b Liam

4b

broken – damaged and in more than one piece

injured – hurt in an accident

hurts – causes pain in your body

pains – feelings you have in your body when hurt or injured

a bad cold – an illness that blocks your nose and makes you cough

flu – a common infectious disease that lasts a short time and makes you feel hot or cold, weak and tired

coughing – forcing air through your throat with a sudden noise

sore – painful/uncomfortable, often as a result of injury or infection

sprained – an injured joint from sudden stretching or turning

swollen – increased in size from injury or illness

cut – an injury caused by something sharp

scratches – small cuts on the surface of your skin

bruises – marks on your body from hitting or falling

a high temperature – when your body temperature is higher than normal

stomach ache – pain in your stomach

a virus – a small organism that can make you ill

5

1 toothache, headache
2 arm, ankle 3 thumb, back
4 wrist, elbow 5 lip, wrist

6

1 viruses 2 cuts, scratches, bruises
3 break, sprain

7

Students' own answers.

Reading p45

1

Students' own answers.

2

1 B 2 C 3 A

3

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 B
7 A 8 C

4

detect – notice

sit up straight – sit with your back upright

'home' button – the main button on a smartphone or tablet

lamppost – tall poles on streets with streetlights

lock – prevent you from using

pavement – the side of the street where you walk

miss – not notice

5

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 1 p46

1a

1 a 2 c 3 b

1b

have, past participle

1c

has seen/visited

hasn't seen/visited

Has, seen/visited

1d

Ever 2 Never 3 before

2

a Have, heard b 's/has happened

c 's/has had d Has, broken

e Have, told f haven't done

3a

1 has ever fallen 2 Has, ever stopped 3 has ever dived

4 Has, ever run 5 has ever swum

6 Has, ever broken

3b

Students' own answers.

3c

1 False – Vesna Vulović (Serbia, 1950–2016) was a flight attendant who fell 10,160 metres after a bomb caused her plane to crash in Czechoslovakia (now the Czech Republic). She was in hospital for 16 months. She holds the Guinness World Record 'by accident'.

2 Yes – Aleix Segura Vendrell (Spain, 1986–) broke the Guinness World Record for holding his breath during the Mediterranean Dive Show in 2016.

- 3 False – Herbert Nitsch (Austria, 1970–) broke the Guinness World Record for diving 214 metres in Greece in 2007. He dived 253.2 metres in 2012 but severely injured himself in the process and has caused himself permanent health problems.
- 4 No – Eliud Kipchoge (Kenya, 1984–) currently holds the Guinness World Record for fastest marathon. He completed the Berlin Marathon in 2018 in 2 hours, 1 minute and 39 seconds.
- 5 False – Martin Strel (Slovenia, 1954–) holds the Guinness World Record for the longest distance open-water swim for swimming the whole of the Amazon River in 2007 in 66 days, breaking his 2001 record. He has also swum the whole of the Danube, the Mississippi and the Yangtze.
- 6 Yes – Evel Knievel (US, 1938–2007) was one of the most famous stunt performers of all time. He was given the Guinness World Record for most broken bones in 1975.

4a

1 I have never worn never glasses or contact lenses.

2 I never have never taken medicine that tasted good.

3 correct

4 I have never had a broken arm never.

5 correct

6 My best friend never has never had an accident while walking with a mobile phone.

4c

Students' own answers.

5a

a since b for

5b

1 M 2 P 3 P 4 M 5 M 6 M
7 P 8 P

5c

We use *How long* to ask about duration.

6a

1 have used, since 2 has existed, since 3 have known, for 4 have studied, since 5 has been, for

6c

1 400 BC 2 1863 3 50 4 1600
5 120

7

1 've known 2 've had

3 haven't caught 4 've been

8

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p47

1

1 black eye 2 heart disease

3 nosebleed 4 sunburn

5 food poisoning

2

1 heart disease 2 sunburn

3 black eye 4 food poisoning

5 nosebleed

3

1 chair 2 centre 3 kit 4 room

5 killer

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p48

1

Students' own answers.

2a

1 False 2 True 3 False 4 False

5 True

2b

1 False – About 1% of children in the UK had asthma in the 1950s.

3 False – There is a big risk of allergies in more developed countries.

4 False – The problem today is that modern life is separating us from microorganisms.

3

Students' own answers.

4

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

Listening p50

2

They are talking about Karina Hollekim, a BASE jumper from Norway. She is special because she had a serious accident, but she is now able to walk again and even go skiing.

3

1

a correct – B is for building, A is for antenna, S is for span (...) and E is for earth ...

b incorrect – There are four different types of base.

c incorrect – BASE has a very specific meaning.

2

a incorrect – A sprained ankle, cuts and bruises are not serious accidents.

b correct – *I've already sprained my right ankle and had a few cuts and bruises.*

c incorrect – Karina had the bad accident, not Mike.

3

a incorrect – *I'm actually very careful in my day-to-day life.*

b incorrect – *Karina gives talks to motivate others.*

c correct – *It's more about controlling and beating your fears.*

4

a correct – *... when she touched the ground, she wasn't in a terrible position.*

b incorrect – *hit the ground at over 100 kilometres per hour*

c incorrect – *an easy dive, a skydive, not a BASE jump*

5

a incorrect – *The doctors told her it was impossible for her to walk again.*

b incorrect – no indication of this

c correct – *The doctors told her it was impossible for her to walk again.*

6

a correct – *She's already begun skiing again, which is something she's always loved.*

b incorrect – Skiing is something she knew how to do before the accident.

c incorrect – She hasn't done jumps since the accident.

4

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 2 p50

1a

1 just 2 yet 3 already

1b

1 negative 2 before

2a

1 One of my friends has already decided they want to be a doctor.

2 I've just had a nosebleed.

3 We haven't studied robotics at our school yet.

4 They've just opened a big new health centre in my town/city.

5 We've already finished all our exams.

6 We've just started studying biology this year.

7 Have you decided if you want to go to university yet?

8 Have you decided on your future profession yet?

3a

Students' own answers.

3b

Students' own answers.

4

1 present perfect 2 general experience 3 past simple

4 a specific moment in the past

5

a Has, had **b** has **c** crashed

d broke **e** 's/has broken

f did **g** got **h** Did, win **i** was

j 's/has finished

6

2 Have you ever won a competition or prize?

3 Have you ever ridden a banana boat?

4 Have you ever been on a big rollercoaster?

5 Have you ever broken a phone, tablet or laptop?

6 Have you ever visited another country?

7

Students' own answers.

Developing speaking p52

1

All the photos are of injuries or accidents that have happened while people were doing sports.

2a

b

2b

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9

3

can see (four people), middle, not, look very

4

Students' own answers.

5a

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p53

1

1 She's got terrible flu.

2 She wants to know if there are any exams next week. She needs the notes from this week to revise. She wants you to explain to Mr Scott that she is ill.

2

I'm really sorry to hear that ...

Get well soon!

Take care!

3

1 b 2 c 3 e 4 a 5 f

6 g 7 h 8 d

4a

Students' own answers.

4b

Students' own answers.

Test yourself: Unit 4

Grammar test p55

1

1 taken 2 Have 3 since

4 ever eaten 5 never 6 for

7 long

2

1 Lily has just washed the dishes.

2 Lily has already bought the bread.

3 Lily hasn't taken the rubbish out yet.

4 Lily hasn't rung Mum at work yet.

5 Lily has just made the beds.

6 Lily has already made something for dinner.

3

1 Anne went ~~has been~~ to Brazil last year.

2 Did you see ~~Have you seen~~ Anna last week?

3 Has ~~Did~~ your little sister ever ridden ~~ride~~ a horse?

4 correct

5 My brother's 18. He's been ~~went~~ to Dublin three times.

6 correct

Vocabulary test p55

1

1 stomach 2 mouth 3 forehead

4 throat 5 elbow 6 shoulder

2

1 sore 2 swollen 3 bruise

4 temperature 5 scratch

6 ache 7 flu

3

1 chair 2 kit 3 poisoning 4 killer

5 health 6 disease 7 burn 8 eye

Exam success: Units 3–4

Reading p56

2

1

C; 'learning English and ... learning as much as possible about the local culture and history' – *lessons ... mix English, history and culture; students have guided visits to museums, monuments and castles; they can also go to ... the biggest arts festival in the world*

2

E; 'group sports' – *you can do different kinds of sports, like football, basketball and volleyball; 'school accommodation where you share a room with students from different countries' – three to four students of different nationalities share a room*

3

H; 'prepares her for an international English-language exam' – *exam-preparation courses; 'two weeks' – courses that can last from two to eight weeks; 'private lessons' – one-to-one lessons; 'stay with a host family' – accommodation with a host family*

4

A; 'also has courses for his parents and his teen sister' – *family courses for teenagers and their parents; 'semi-intensive course' – 20 hours of morning lessons; 'includes visits to interesting places' – 'extra-curricular activities ... full-day excursion ... to see the most interesting places in and near the city'*

5

F; 'spend eight weeks studying' – *four, eight or twelve weeks; 'visit more than one city' – start your course in England and finish it in Spain; 'learn another language' – you don't have to ... study the same language in only one place; English, French, German, Italian and Spanish*

Unit 5

Vocabulary in context p58.

2a

1 streaming service 2 mobile devices 3 screen 4 binge watching 5 channel 6 seasons 7 episodes 8 viewers 9 contestant 10 spoilers

2b

1 False – Hulu® was the first TV streaming service. [It was launched in 2008.]

2 True

3 True

4 True

5 True

6 False – The US sitcom *The Big Bang Theory* stopped after 12 seasons. [It ran from 2007 to 2019. A total of 281 episodes.]

7 False – There haven't been over 1,000 episodes of *The Simpsons*. [It has run since 1990. Over 30 series and hundreds of episodes, but still some way off the 1,000 mark.]

8 False – In 1969, about 600 million TV viewers around the world watched a live programme showing the first astronauts to walk on the moon. [The moon landing was one of the first events to be televised around the world and remains one of the most impressive broadcasting achievements of the 20th century.]

9 True

10 True

3

Possible answers

Positive: brilliant, entertaining, funny, informative, inspiring, moving, original

Negative: annoying, awful, dull, violent

Both: scary

4

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

Reading p59

1

Students' own answers.

2

The writer generally has a negative opinion of reality TV.

3

1

a correct – The initial quote in the text implies that people don't watch reality TV, but the survey data from OnePoll contradicts this, so option a is the correct answer.

b incorrect – The paragraph doesn't talk about the quality of the programmes.

c incorrect – The paragraph mentions popular examples ... singing ... or cooking, but these are not the reason why people watch reality TV.

2

a incorrect – The sentence Others use ... members of the public – they're much cheaper than actors shows that option a is not correct as members of the public are 'cheaper'.

b correct – The paragraph says some shows use ordinary members of the public.

c incorrect – Only some shows ... use professional actors.

3

a correct – The sentence The producers need contestants who attract viewers ... by starting arguments shows that option a is correct.

b incorrect – The producers don't argue with the contestants.

c incorrect – The paragraph mentions talent shows, one of the most popular types, but this is not saying that talent attracts viewers.

4

a incorrect – There are examples of something that never really happened (they say they are in one place when ... they are filming in a different location and they 'surprise' the contestants with things they knew about already) but not all the examples are of this.

b correct – This applies to all the examples.

c incorrect – While they say they are in one place when ... they are filming in a different location, this is the only example of this in the paragraph.

5

a incorrect – This might be inferred from the general negative opinion of the writer, but it is not stated directly.

b incorrect – The paragraph suggests stopping watching reality TV, but it's not suggesting a ban on reality TV itself.

c correct – It paraphrases we can't tell the difference between what's real and what isn't.

4

beard – hair on a man's chin and cheeks
 actually – in fact, emphasising what is really true
 ordinary – normal, not famous
 edit – make changes to a piece of film or video
 In spite of – referring to a fact that makes something else surprising
 survey – set of questions you ask a large number of people
 producers – people who organise the work and money for a TV programme
 judges – people who decide who the winner is
 manipulation – behaviour that controls something in a dishonest way

Grammar in context 1 p60

1a

1 cheaper 2 the saddest
 3 the scariest 4 more unusual
 5 the best

1b

b 2 c 3 d 1 e 5

1c

1 funnier, the funniest
 2 more informative, the most informative
 3 duller, the duller
 4 worse, the worst
 5 thinner, the thinnest
 bad is irregular.

1d

1 than 2 in

2a

Students' own answers.

2b

Possible answers

2 I think playing sport is better than watching sports programmes on TV.
 3 I think watching series on a mobile device is worse than watching series on a TV.
 4 I think game shows are more entertaining than chat shows.
 5 I think comedies with real actors are funnier than cartoons.
 6 I think streaming services are more popular than traditional TV channels.

3a

Possible answers

The best actor in my country is ...
 The happiest day I can remember is ...
 The most exciting film I've ever seen is ... The most important moment in my life was ... The most popular streaming service is ...

3b

Students' own answers.

4

a much – big difference; slightly – small difference
 b much = a lot, far; slightly = a bit

5

Possible answers

2 I think playing sport is far better than watching sports programmes on TV.
 3 I think watching series on a mobile device is a lot worse than watching series on a TV.
 4 I think game shows are a bit more entertaining than chat shows.
 5 I think comedies with real actors are slightly funnier than cartoons.
 6 I think streaming services are much more popular than traditional TV channels.

6a

Students' own answers.

6b

1 True
 2 True
 3 False – Superman [created in 1938] is a lot older than Spider-Man [created in 1962].

4 True

5 True

7

a less ... than, not as ... as
 b less ... than, not as ... as
 c as ... as

8

2 Season 1 isn't as long as season 2.
 3 Season 1 is as exciting as season 2.
 4 Season 1 is less violent than season 2./Season 1 isn't as violent as season 2.
 5 Season 1 was less expensive to make than Season 2./Season 1 wasn't as expensive to make as season 2.
 6 Season 1 is less scary than season 2./Season 1 isn't as scary as season 2.

9

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p61

1

moving, moved, -ed

2a

a bored b correct c depressing
 d disappointing e tired
 f gripping g correct h correct
 i embarrassing

2b

Students' own answers.

3

1 inspired 2 fascinating 3 moving
 4 confusing 5 frightening
 6 annoying

4

Students' own answers.

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p62

1

Students' own answers.

2

1 their bedrooms 2 the UK
 3 45 4 dialogue 5 playground
 6 musicians 7 want

3

Students' own answers.

4

Students' own answers.

5a

Students' own answers.

5b

Students' own answers.

Listening p64

2

1 No 2 Yes 3 Yes 4 No

3

A Lee says: Some mornings I didn't have enough energy to study much! It was awful.

B Holly says: I'm a teacher. Sometimes my students are so tired in the morning and often it's because they watch TV until late at night.

C Jenna says: I think there's more binge-watching because of streaming services.

D Noah says: sometimes I binge-watch because I don't want to have problems with spoilers.

E Lee says: I give myself a time limit before I start watching. ... Or I decide how many episodes I can watch that evening.

F Holly says: Parents need to be careful with the number of hours kids watch TV.

G Noah says: What happens to me is that a friend tells me about a great series that I've never heard about, ...

H Jenna says: I'm old enough to remember when we just had three or four channels ...

4

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 2 p64

1

a such **b** so **c** such

2

a so **b** such **c** so **d** such

e such **f** so **g** so

3a

Students' own answers.

3b

1 c **2** a **3** b

3c

1 before **2** after **3** before

4

a most **b** enough **c** as

d too **e** not **f** enough **g** less

h unusual **i** in **j** easy

5

2 is too difficult **3** is/s too warm

4 is/s too confusing

5 wasn't clever enough

Developing speaking p66

1a

Possible answer

I think she feels tired and maybe a bit stressed. She's too busy and hasn't got enough time to do everything.

2

1 The teacher asks the students to talk about the different activities and to choose which one would be the most relaxing.

2 Watching TV.

3a

1 great, tiring **2** tiring, boring

3 brilliant, difficult

Fast finishers

1 watching TV (discussed after 'reading': much more relaxing; you don't have to think much)

2 playing video games (discussed after 'running': better; really gripping; bad for your eyes)

3 cooking (discussed after 'playing video games' above: interesting; not very easy)

4

All of the expressions are used.

Developing writing p67

1 O **2** I **3** U **4** E

5 A (EDUCATION ... ENTERTAINMENT)

2

The Witness and *Portal 2*.

The Witness is visually amazing.

The characters in *Portal 2* are funny.

The Witness teaches you to solve puzzles on your own – you learn to listen and look at everything carefully. *Portal 2* makes you think about gravity and friction, like in physics.

3

far as, In my, don't believe, Why don't

Test yourself: Unit 5

Grammar test p69

1

1 My school is a bit ~~more~~ bigger than this school.

2 You look slightly thinner than the last time I saw you.

3 Football is a lot more popular than badminton.

4 The Volga is the longest river in Europe.

5 Ethan is ~~a~~ much worse at German than Jake.

6 Do you think this exercise is the most difficult in the book?

2

1 Spain isn't as big as the US.

2 A kilo of sugar is as heavy as a kilo of iron.

3 To be a doctor, philosophy is less important than/isn't as important as anatomy.

4 Jamie isn't as old as Brad.

5 Playing tennis is less dangerous than/isn't as dangerous as parachuting.

3

1 such **2** so **3** such **4** so

4

1 is/s too high

2 aren't strong enough

3 is/s too young

4 isn't warm enough

5 is/s too slow

Vocabulary test p69

1

1 contestant **2** cartoon **3** viewer

4 spoiler **5** the news

Note

Answers in 1 have double points – one for remembering the word and one for correct spelling.

2

1 awful (–) **2** dull (–) **3** original (+)

4 moving (+)

3

1 tired **2** annoying **3** surprising

4 embarrassing **5** frightened

6 relaxed

Unit 6

Vocabulary in context p70

1

Students' own answers.

3a

Students' own answers.

3b

a reduce **b** save **c** waste

d recycle **e** reuse **f** consume

g throw away

4

Possible answers

The second photo shows melting ice – it might be part of one of the ice caps. This is a result of global warming and is causing sea levels to rise.

The third photo shows pollution. Some of it could be toxic waste.

5

1 change **2** warming **3** renewable

4 save **5** recycle

6 reduce, emissions, waste

6

Students' own answers.

Reading p71

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

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

4

- 1 more, B; ... NOAA statistics show that the amount of sea level rise caused by melting has increased dramatically ...
- 2 a lot more, A; Their statistics also show that in many places along the US coast, flooding is much more frequent than it was 50 years ago.
- 3 can't, D; ... it is clear that we will need to spend money on other ways to protect these coastal areas because rising sea levels will still continue to cause problems.
- 4 coastal areas, C; ... 275 million people live in areas which are going to be at risk from rising sea levels.
- 5 a variety of different, E; ... engineers and architects are always coming up with different solutions, big and small.

5

According to – in someone's opinion
average – the quantity that is typical for something
amount – quantity
expands – gets bigger and bigger
at least – not less/fewer than
face – experience and have to deal with
move away – go to another place
floating – sitting on water

6

Possible answer

I'm certain that where I live – Madrid – sea level rise won't affect me directly. It's hundreds of kilometres to the sea and we are hundreds of metres above sea level! However, I really feel that we need to do more about the environment and to stop sea levels rising. In Spain, the coast and the Canary Islands are going to be very affected if we don't take action. The two-metre rise the NOAA talks about is really worrying. And we're now getting some very big storms, and they are doing terrible damage. I would say the government isn't doing enough to combat this problem.

Grammar in context 1 p72

1a

Students' own answers.

1b

2 b 3 a 4 e 5 c 6 d

2

2 's going to be, 4 3 'll help, 1
4 's going to die, 4
5 's going to study, 5 6 'll be, 2
7 will have, 3 8 'm revising, 6

3a

Students' own answers.

3b

Students' own answers.

4a

Possible answers

2 100% certain 3 50% certain
4 50% certain 5 50% certain
6 50% certain 7 70–80% certain
8 100% certain

4b

Definitely and probably come just after will but just before won't.

5

2 will definitely reuse 3 summers might not be 4 will probably be
5 will probably want to 6 's possible that it will

6

Possible answers

2 There may be sharks near the UK coast.
3 We might not drive cars in the future.
4 We definitely won't have terrible droughts.
5 It's possible they will clean all the plastic from our seas.
6 We will definitely stop using fossil fuels.

Developing vocabulary p73

1

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

2a

Students' own answers.

2b

Students' own answers.

4

Students' own answers.

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p74

1

Students' own answers.

2

The south of Spain is very hot and dry. However, cheap fruit and vegetables are grown for Europe in plastic greenhouses.

3

The video shows the 1 south eastern coast of Spain. It's dry and 2 one of Europe's only deserts. The temperatures can reach 3 50°C 45°C. You 4 can't see plants, or vegetation and the Mediterranean Sea from up in the sky. Plastic has become part of the earth in this area. It comes from 5 the greenhouses rubbish that local people throw away. The plastic becomes smaller and smaller and finally goes into the sea. About 7% of 6 the world's Europe's plastic is in the Mediterranean. This plastic only affects fish and sea life 7 and gets into our food and drinking water. The plastic greenhouses in this area 8 only bring us both positive and negative consequences.

4

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

6

Students' own answers.

Listening p76

1a

Possible answer

I can see two people in sports clothes picking up litter. There's a man in the background riding a bike.

1b

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

- 1 True – *It's a blend of the words 'plocka upp', which is Swedish for 'pick up', and 'jogging'.*
- 2 False – ... it was the idea of a Swedish man called Erik Ahlström. He started a community of ploggers in Stockholm.
- 3 False – Carol says *I began because I wanted to get fit.*
- 4 False – *Each year it costs (local authorities) a billion pounds to clear up litter in the UK!*
- 5 True – *With 'plogging' ... you bend down, stretch, get up again and then carry the rubbish. And we all know that you use up more calories if you move more.*
- 6 True – ... *just picking up a bag or two of rubbish doesn't really make a big difference to the environment. ... people will drop MORE litter in the street if they know that people like you will pick it up.*
- 7 False – Carol says *perhaps it is a small step but it can make a real difference.* And it will make a massive difference if lots of people do it.
- 8 True – Carol says *when you finish running, you feel good because you feel healthier. But ploggers feel even better because they know they're also doing something good for their neighbourhood and for the planet.*

4

Possible answers

- 1 'Plogging' combines running and picking up the rubbish you find on your way. The name is a blend of words. It was the idea of Erik Ahlström and started in Stockholm, Sweden.
- 2 'Trash running' was a similar thing that used to take place in the US.
- 3 You just need your usual running equipment, some gloves and a bag to put the rubbish in.
- 4 Eighty-one percent of British people are angry about litter in the streets. Each year it costs a billion pounds to clear it up.
- 5 Some people think plogging doesn't make that much of a difference. Other people may not care about throwing litter if they know that ploggers will pick it up.

Grammar in context 2 p76

1a

things that are generally true

1b

- 1 present simple, present simple
- 2 no 3 after the first half of the sentence when the sentence starts with if

2

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

3a

Possible answers

- 2 you get sick 3 your vocabulary improves 4 something bad happens 5 you practise a lot
- 6 you pay attention in class

4a

possible

4b

- 1 the present simple 2 will or won't

5

- 1 melt, will be 2 is, will want
- 3 will sail, want 4 sail, will be
- 5 will melt, is 6 melts, will change
- 7 will become, changes

6

- a happens b 'I'll need c want
d 'I'll become e won't be
f continue g is h will copy
i produces j 'I'll help
k will get l grow

Possible answers

- 1 it will rain.
- 2 it will be really cold.
- 3 the teacher will forget about it and we'll watch a video instead!

7

Students' own answers.

Developing speaking p78

1

Students' own answers.

2

- 1 to the beach
- 2 They're going to meet at 11 o'clock at the station.
- 3 They're going to take some sandwiches.
- 4 Speak on the phone and do something else.

3

- a good b beach c 11 o'clock
d station e sandwiches
f have lunch on the beach g rains
h ring i ring j 11

4

Do you fancy verb + -ing?, What time shall we meet?, Why don't we meet at ...?, Sure., Fine., OK., Good idea., Not really.

5a

To show enthusiasm speakers vary the pitch substantially.

5b

Students' own answers..

6

Students' own answers.

7b

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p79

2

Students' own answers.

4

Students' own answers.

5

Sequence: Secondly, Finally

Addition: What's more

Contrast: Nevertheless

6

Students' own answers.

7a

Students' own answers.

7b

Students' own answers.

Test yourself: Unit 6

Grammar test p81

1

1 The students are going to go on an excursion.

2 What are your plans? What are you doing/are you going to do ~~do you do~~ tomorrow?

3 They say it's going to rain ~~raining~~ next week.

4 I can't meet you tomorrow because I'm doing/I'm going to do ~~it do~~ an exam.

5 I don't know what to do now ... I know! I'll see ~~I'm seeing~~ Joe!

2

1 definitely 2 might

3 The problem will probably

4 may not 5 will see

3

1 If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.

2 If you are late for school, you get into trouble.

3 If you never brush your teeth, they start to decay/they fall out.

4 If you run every day, you get fit.

4

1 shines 2 finishes 3 will/'ll get
4 comes 5 's 6 won't bring

Vocabulary test p81

1

1 waterfall 2 cliff 3 glacier
4 island 5 stream 6 rainforest

2

1 renewable energy 2 rise
3 melt 4 waste 5 drought
6 carbon emissions 7 throw away
8 global warming

3

1 buy/obtain 2 arrive 3 bring
4 understand 5 becoming
6 received

Exam success: Units 5–6

Listening p82

2

1

A correct – The girl says *There was something about the cave. I couldn't stop looking at it.*

B incorrect – The boy says he *liked the one of the really high cliffs by the coast*, but the girl isn't particularly interested in it.

C incorrect – The boy says *the photo of the small island was cool*, but the girl isn't particularly interested in it.

2

A incorrect – The girl says *I'm bored of binge-watching TV* and the boy says *I'd like to take a break for a while*, so this is happening at the time of speaking.

B incorrect – The girl says *Let me just finish my sandwich*, so they have already made lunch.

C correct – The boy says *How about we go skateboarding?* and the girl agrees (*Why not?*).

3

A incorrect – The boy asks *Did you go with your family to that new restaurant in town?*, but the girl replies *No*.

B correct – The girl says *I went hiking with my parents and I'll show you a photo I took of a waterfall. This is where we hiked ...*

C incorrect – The girl says *We were going to see an art exhibition in the city, but the weather was too nice to be inside a museum all day.*

3

1

A incorrect – The boy says he doesn't *usually watch shows like that. They're usually too slow and serious*, but this one is *entertaining*.

B incorrect – The boy says *the stories in the series aren't the same as the historical facts*.

C correct – The boy says *the actors who play the main characters – Queen Victoria and her husband – play their roles so well*.

2

A correct – The girl says *you can actually learn something from them and I also discover stuff that can help me in my everyday life*.

B incorrect – not stated on the recording

C incorrect – not stated on the recording

3

A incorrect – The boy says *I'll do almost anything to avoid watching TV*.

B correct – The boy says *I'd rather see my friends than waste my time watching stuff that doesn't mean anything to me*.

C incorrect – The boy says *I'll even practise the piano for hours, that always makes my mum happy*, but it is not his preferred activity.

Speaking p82

4

Students' own answers.

Unit 7

Vocabulary in context p84

1

Possible answers

outdoors – not in a building

the public – people in general

paperwork – the part of a job that involves written documents

look after – make sure someone/something is OK and has everything he/she/it needs

manual work – physical work using your hands

Teamwork – work that you do together with other people

figures – numbers you need to count or calculate

earn – receive money for work that you do

salary – a fixed amount of money that you receive each month/year from your job

overtime – extra hours that someone works at their job

retail – the business of selling things in a shop

finance – the business of investing money

2

Possible answers

2 photographer, vet 3 journalist, lawyer 4 au pair, nurse

5 mechanic, plumber 6 chef, firefighter 7 economist, receptionist

8 architect, lawyer 9 company director, police officer 10 economist, shop assistant

3

Students' own answers.

4a

Students' own answers.

4b

a well-organised b flexible

c creative d sociable/friendly

e friendly/sociable f reliable/responsible g responsible/reliable

h calm/patient i patient/calm

j ambitious

5

Possible answers

You're *clever/bright* if you can quickly find solutions to tricky problems.

You're *confident* if you believe you can do something and don't feel nervous or frightened.

You're *determined* if you know what you want and how to achieve it.

You're *fit* if you're healthy and strong.

You're *hard-working* if you put a lot of effort into your work to do it properly.

You're *sensitive* if you think about other people as well as yourself.

You're *strong* mentally if you are able to deal with problems without them affecting you.

You're *strong* physically if you are powerful and healthy.

6

Students' own answers.

Reading p85

1

Students' own answers.

2a

Students' own answers.

2b

Possible answers

They have both overcome difficult situations. They are both very talented at what they do. They have both won awards.

3

- 1 False – *in comparison with Alan Geaam, most other Michelin star winners have it easy* does not mean that Michelin changed the rules for him.
- 2 False – *He found work as a construction worker during the day and worked part-time delivering pizzas and washing dishes in a restaurant at night.* No mention is made of problems finding work.
- 3 True – *One night, the chef in the restaurant where Alan worked cut his hand and went to hospital. So, Alan cooked for the customers and everyone loved his dishes.*
- 4 True – *You just have to believe in yourself ...*
- 5 False – *Ami feels a photographer should 'live the story'* means she has done dangerous things to get a better photograph not because she likes danger.
- 6 False – *... Ami doesn't see herself as a nature photographer ...*
- 7 True – *Ami has helped to create an organisation that allows women around the world ... to tell their stories.*
- 8 False – *Ami believes that you don't have to travel abroad to find interesting stories* means that it is not hard.

4

overcoming adversity – getting past a difficult situation
 penniless – having no money
 delivering – giving/taking things to people
 privileged – having many opportunities/being lucky
 awards – prizes for doing something well
 contracted – became sick from a disease or infection
 abroad – in another country

5

Possible answers

Speaking personally, I think Ami's story is the most inspiring. Alan's achieved something amazing, but I feel that a restaurant with a Michelin star is not something that everybody can enjoy. On the other hand, Ami's photographs are something we can all see, either on the Internet or in magazines. What's more, she seems to be very interested in people and has done a lot for women. In my opinion, photographs are a universal language, and I really believe a picture can tell a story in a way words can't.

Grammar in context 1 p86

1a

Students' own answers.

1b

2 d 3 c 4 a, f

1c

the infinitive form of the verb without to

2a

Students' own answers.

2b

1 should 2 firefighter
 3 scientist 4 mustn't 5 discipline
 6 designer 7 plumber 8 calm
 9 sight 10 listen 11 hours 12 talk
 13 know 14 scene 15 column
 16 wrist 17 thumb 18 wrap
 calf knee climb island foreign
 Wednesday drought

2c

Students' own answers.

3

- 1 E; should do a lot of sport and exercise
- 2 B; should learn to fly
- 3 A; should speak one or more foreign languages
- 4 F; shouldn't have bad eyesight
- 5 C; should study science, technology, maths or engineering
- 6 D; shouldn't panic in difficult situations
- 7 G; shouldn't be tall

4

a both b don't have to c has to
 d sit e have to f both g mustn't
 h mustn't i have to

5

- 2 must/have to wash their hands
- 3 should learn a foreign language
- 4 we mustn't run in the corridor
- 5 shouldn't use informal language in a job interview
- 6 don't have to wear a tie here
- 7 must/have to stay calm

6

Students' own answers.

7

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p87

2a

badly-paid badly-behaved blue-/brown-/green-eyed easy-going full-/part-time good-looking long-/short-haired right-/left-handed well-paid well-behaved well-known

2b

The stress is usually on the second word.

3

a hard b full c 18-year d well
 e well f badly g forward

4

Students' own answers.

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p88

1

Students' own answers.

2

- 1 Working outdoors
- 2 Having flexible working hours
- 3 Working individually
- 4 Working with no technology
- 5 A satisfying job, the salary is not important

3

1 J 2 J 3 B 4 Z 5 Z 6 B 7 B

4a

Students' own answers.

4b

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

6

Students' own answers.

7

Students' own answers.

Listening p90

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

1

a incorrect – Harry says *I like having an ice cream or two in the summer ...*

b incorrect – Harry talks about putting on weight with ice cream, and Layla talks about the sugar in ice cream, but these are not the main reasons for Harry not being enthusiastic.

c correct – Harry says *if I did that job I'd get tired of it ... you wouldn't want to eat it all through the winter.*

2

a incorrect – *Louise travels a lot* but this is not the reason why Layla likes Louise's job.

b correct – Layla says *She's always looking for new flavours and ideas and that's the part that sounds the most interesting to me.*

c incorrect – no mention of Layla enjoying eating all types of ice cream

3

a correct – Harry says [referring to the legend] *that's why it's so special. You're responsible for the future of the country!*

b incorrect – The ravenmaster is *the man who looks after the ravens at the Tower of London.*

c incorrect – no mention of writing books and stories being typical of a ravenmaster

4

a correct – *You must have at least 22 years of military experience.*

b incorrect – The ravenmaster must have more than 20 years of military experience.

c incorrect – *What I'd love about the job is that you live inside the Tower of London!*

5

a incorrect – Different foods are mentioned, but Harry is not saying that visitors should give them to the ravens.

b incorrect – Harry says the ravenmaster *has lots of marks on his arms where the ravens have attacked him*, but says the ravens steal things from visitors; no mention of ravens attacking visitors.

c correct – Christopher says *... it isn't a good idea to get too close to them.*

Grammar in context 2 p90

1a

a improbable and imaginary

b the present or future

c give advice

1b

1 the past simple

2 would(n't) + infinitive

3 can

4 'if ... not' or 'except if'

2a

1 If I were you, I would go to bed early.

2 If I were you, I wouldn't eat lots of sweets.

3 If I were you, I would do more exercise.

4 If I were you, I would study more vocabulary/vocabulary more.

5 If I were you, I wouldn't go there.

6 If I were you, I would watch films in English.

2b

Students' own answers.

3

a liked **b** 'd become **c** wouldn't do

d paid **e** wouldn't be **f** had to

g lived **h** had **i** 'd need

j 'd learn **k** wanted **l** would help

4

1 wasn't 2 unless 3 would repair

4 unless 5 sang 6 if

5

Students' own answers.

6

Students' own answers.

Developing speaking p92

1

Possible answers

Picture A: fit, sociable/friendly, strong

Picture B: calm, caring, clever/bright, patient, sociable/friendly, easy-going

2

1 What do you like doing in your free time? What skills have you learned from that? And what qualities do you think you have that help you?

2 She is playing in the school basketball team and training the school's youngest girls' team.

3 Yes – She's learned to motivate others.

4 No, she gives two: she's friendly and caring and she's good at organising people.

3

Motivating others: just seven girls in the team at beginning, now 12

Friendly and caring: good relationship means that team try harder for her

Good at organising: team didn't know when to train, so she made a timetable

4

A good example is ...

5

Students' own answers.

6

Students' own answers.

7b

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p93

1

Students' own answers.

2

1 Yes, but it is not as common as it used to be.

2 working in retail or in restaurants, creative jobs like singing or acting and working as a lifeguard

3

Students' own answers.

4

Yes, this person is suitable for the job because they love many different sports and have experience of working with children. Furthermore, they speak more than one language.

5

Ms, look forward, sincerely, contractions, Could you

6

Students' own answers.

7a

Students' own answers.

Test yourself: Unit 7

Grammar test p95

1

1 mustn't 2 must/has to

3 don't have to 4 have to/must

5 mustn't 6 doesn't have to

7 mustn't

2

a look **b** Should I **c** would send

d shouldn't **e** would

3

- 1 I saw a bear, I'd take a photo of it.
- 2 my brother were/was angry, he'd shout.
- 3 my parents won the lottery, they'd give me a present.
- 4 I understood French, I wouldn't watch a French film.
- 5 we didn't have phones, we'd talk face to face more.
- 6 he were/was very good at football, he wouldn't play professionally.
- 7 I lived in Italy, I'd speak Italian.
- 8 we had wings, we'd be able to fly.

Vocabulary test p95

1

- 1 salary 2 Construction workers
- 3 journalists 4 manual
- 5 outside 6 au pair 7 overtime
- 8 receptionist

2

Possible answers

- 1 ... he wants to be successful and well-paid.
- 2 ... can adapt to any situation.
- 3 ... always texts his mum when he is going to be late.
- 4 ... keeps trying until he finds a solution.
- 5 ... can be trusted to do what you say you are going to do.
- 6 ... are able to solve problems easily.

3

- 1 paid 2 going 3 known
- 4 year-old 5 looking 6 time

Unit 8

Vocabulary in context p96

1

Adjective – Positive feeling:

delighted, excited, happy, proud, relieved

Adjective – Negative feeling: afraid, angry, bored, confused, disappointed, embarrassed, lonely, sad, upset

Noun – Positive feeling: delight, excitement, happiness, pride, relief

Noun – Negative feeling: anger, boredom, confusion, disappointment, embarrassment, fear, loneliness, sadness

2

Possible answers

- 1 delight, pride
- 2 boredom, disappointment, loneliness, sadness
- 3 disappointment, loneliness, sadness
- 4 pride, delight, excitement, happiness

4a

Students' own answers.

4b

- a circle of friends b classmates
- c hang out with d close
- e see eye to eye f have in common
- g got on well h ups and downs
- i have arguments j fallen out
- k make up l through thick and thin

5

- 1 of 2 with, up 3 out 4 in
- 5 on, with 6 through

6

Students' own answers.

Reading p97

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

- 1 Robots are no longer just machines for work but are now being designed as toys for children.
- 2 She was worried at first until the robot saved her child's life.
- 3 They are examples of friendly robots that exist in fiction that may confuse children.
- 4 Robots are now capable of real interaction with children and can show sadness and disappointment, as well as getting upset.
- 5 It responds to a person's voice and touch, and it makes people with dementia feel less lonely without ever having an argument with them.
- 6 A group of people had to interact with a robot which then begged them not to switch it off.
- 7 It showed how some of the people in the experiment formed an emotional connection with the robot which was so strong in some people that they refused to switch the robot off.

4

divided opinions – different points of view among a group of people

inanimate – not alive (and never having been alive)

shake – move something quickly from side to side or up and down

modify – change

surroundings – what is around you

companion – friend

begged – asked repeatedly

hesitated – paused before doing something

5

Possible answer

I'm not sure about this issue at all because I can see positives and negatives. In the future I think we will be interacting with robots and machines more and more, so maybe children need to learn that from when they are very young. Speaking personally though, I reckon that a lot of teenagers today spend too much time looking at screens and not enough time with real people in the real world. I think that's a pity. So, I think parents giving young children robot companions could make the problem worse, as children might stop interacting with each other completely.

Grammar in context 1 p98

1a

The green actions happened first.

1b

before

1c

have, past participle

2

- 1 had put, left 2 corrected, had done 3 had finished, asked
- 4 fell, had told 5 wasn't, had lost
- 6 had left, went 7 was, had switched
- 8 had passed, felt

3

- a was b had died c knew
- d 'd trained e was f had invited
- g appeared h had manipulated
- i had had j met

4a

Possible answers

- 2 I had passed my driving test
- 3 they had won the competition
- 4 my friend had cancelled our cinema trip
- 5 somebody had broken their car window
- 6 the show had been postponed
- 7 I had found out my favourite band was playing in town
- 8 it had started to rain

4b

Students' own answers.

5

Possible answers

- 3 I'd learned/learnt to read by the age of five.
- 4 I'd swum in the sea by the age of eight.
- 5 I'd started to ride a bike by the age of six.
- 6 I haven't been/gone on a holiday without my parents yet.
- 7 I'd met my current best friend by the age of 12.
- 8 I'd done a part-time job by the age of 14.

6

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p99

1b

-ness: brightness, darkness, kindness, loneliness, madness, weakness

-ship: citizenship, friendship, leadership, membership, partnership, relationship

-dom: boredom, freedom, kingdom, stardom, wisdom

-ness: awareness, brightness, darkness, kindness, loneliness, madness, weakness

-ship: citizenship, friendship, leadership, membership, partnership, relationship

-dom: boredom, freedom, kingdom, stardom, wisdom

2

- 1 Citizenship 2 wisdom
- 3 kingdom 4 Membership
- 5 boredom 6 stardom 7 darkness

3

- a happiness b friend c brightness
- d illness e loneliness f sad
- g relationship

4

- 1 ship 2 ness 3 dom 4 ship
- 5 ness 6 ness 7 ship, dom
- 8 ness

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p100

1

Students' own answers.

2

Buddy benches – children can sit on the bench and wait for someone to ask them to play with them. Yes, it appears to be working.

3

- 1 friendship 2 play 3 Ireland
- 4 247 5 feelings 6 40 7 90

4

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

6

Students' own answers.

7

Students' own answers.

Listening p102

1

Students' own answers.

2

- 1 All three speakers both agree and disagree.

3

1

a incorrect – Sally says *up to a point*, yes, I agree but then talks about a friend of hers who has different interests.

b correct – Sally says *That doesn't mean you have to have exactly the same tastes* and gives the example of a friend who likes a different activity to her.

c incorrect – *That doesn't mean you have to have exactly the same tastes ...*

2

a incorrect – No mention of this, but Sally talks about having *lots* to talk about because you do different things.

b incorrect – Sally says *Some Saturdays we both go shopping and others we both go running*, but they are not introducing each other to something new here.

c correct – Sally gives the example of how she compromises with her friend *Some Saturdays we both go shopping and others we both go running!*

3

a incorrect – Mark says *I'm not interested in counting my friends*.

b incorrect – Mark says *I'm not interested in counting my friends*.

c correct – Mark says *What IS a friend, anyway? How close do you have to be?*

4

a incorrect – No mention of 'as many people as possible'.

b correct – Mark says *the only important thing is feeling comfortable and happy with the person or people that you spend your free time with*.

c incorrect – Marks talks about *feeling comfortable and happy with the person or people that you spend your free time with*, not the people around you.

5

a correct – Maya mentions *misunderstandings on social media* and saying *inappropriate things* and says *if you say anything on social media, you should also be prepared to say it to a person's face ...*

b incorrect – No mention of whether people do or don't read what their friends write.

c incorrect – No mention of people saying too much.

6

a incorrect – Maya says *it's a bad idea to spend too much time on social media*, but she is not saying that it is a 'waste of time'.

b correct – Maya talks about the friends she can't see very often and says *Without social media, it would be difficult to keep those relationships alive*.

c incorrect – *Some people get lonely ...*

4

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 2 p102

1a

Students' own answers.

1b

We use the gerund: e, f, g

We use the infinitive: b, c, d

2a

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

3a

1 to make 2 to say 3 giving
4 to relax 5 shopping 6 Doing
7 listening 8 talking

3b

Students' own answers.

4

a living b swimming c cycling
d spending e to go f Studying
g letting h to help i Getting
j appearing k staying

5

Professional sport is obviously very competitive. **1 To get** Getting to the top, you have to work incredibly hard. But it's important **2 to remember** remembering that it's still just sport. Everybody wants **3 to win** winning, of course. But, winning isn't everything. So, in the world of tennis, it's been great to see that top players like Serena Williams and Caroline Wozniacki could be rivals on the court, but friends when the match finished. **4 Having** To have respect for your rival is the important thing. It's normal **5 to have** having occasional differences and arguments but at the end of the match you need **6 to forget** forgetting these. Many young people enjoy **7 watching** to watch sport and they look up to sports stars. By watching some of the top tennis players, they can learn that rivals don't have to be enemies.

6

Students' own answers.

7

Students' own answers.

Developing speaking p104

1

Students' own answers.

2

1 a pop music festival/the Fusion Festival
2 with mum, dad, Lily and Ryan
4 It was massive.
6 Yes, Jack and Claire.
7 It was the typical stuff. It was good, but it was a bit expensive.
10 about 10 pm.

3

1 b iii 2 c iv 3 d ii 4 a i

For reference, see the model timelines in this book on page 27 (past simple + past continuous) and page 87 (past simple + past perfect).

4

Students' own answers.

5b

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p105

1

Student A: Rachel doesn't have anything in common with her friend Ellie any more. She doesn't want to spend time with her because Ellie isn't interested in music. She feels bad about lying to her.

Student B: Ellie doesn't see her friend any more because her friend is in a band and spends time with her new friends. Ellie misses her and feels lonely.

2

Similarities: Both girls are talking about difficulties in their friendship.

Differences: Rachel doesn't really want to hang out with Ellie, but Ellie wants to hang out with Rachel.

3

Students' own answers.

5

If I were you, I'd ...
you should ...

6

First of all, Next, After that, Lastly

7a

Students' own answers.

7b

Students' own answers.

Test yourself: Unit 8

Grammar test p107

1

1 had finished, brushed 2 had done, said 3 dried, had washed
4 took, had had 5 arrived, had started 6 had written, sent
7 went, had bought 8 was, had learned/learnt 9 had got, dried

2

1 to buy 2 seeing 3 Eating
4 running 5 cycling
6 to listen 7 opening 8 to help
9 to go 10 to stay

Vocabulary test p107

1

1 delight 2 fear 3 pride
4 boredom 5 anger 6 relief
7 happiness

2

1 see, eye 2 out with 3 ups and
4 on, with 5 out with
6 have, with 7 through, thin

3

1 weakness 2 wisdom 3 madness
4 relationship 5 stardom
6 freedom 7 leadership

Exam success: Units 7-8

Reading p108

2

1

A incorrect – The sign doesn't mention specific areas of the park.

B incorrect – The sign mentions *hiking paths*, but says nothing about what is open/closed.

C correct – 'not to go near' – *Never approach*; 'certain animals' – *bears or mountain lions*

2

A incorrect – Zoe is asking Tom to confirm if he wants to see the film.

B correct – 'see if Tom is still interested' – *I'll go if you want to. Let me know what you think?*

C incorrect – Zoe says *the reviews aren't great*, so she has already seen them.

3

A correct – 'be responsible for their waste' – *It shouldn't be someone else's job to pick up your rubbish.*

B incorrect – 'new recycling rules' are not mentioned

C incorrect – The sign tells students to deal with their own rubbish.

4

A incorrect – The class is looking for *new artists* but *professional painters* will help these new artists.

B correct – 'suitable for inexperienced artists' – *places still available for new artists*

C incorrect – 'particular painting techniques' are not mentioned

5

A incorrect – The notice mentions *volunteers* and *term time only*, but it is aimed at students, not volunteers.

B incorrect – The notice uses the word *network*, but in the sense of a group of people, rather than 'online'.

C correct – 'support with their schoolwork' – *free homework advice ... help in any subject*

Listening p108

3

1

A incorrect – Sarah's cousin *designs websites for movies* but Sarah didn't see an advert for this job.

B correct – *My cousin ... told me about a production company that needed more actors for a film that they're about to start filming.*

C incorrect – Evan asks about Sarah's *acting lessons*, but no acting teacher is mentioned on the recording.

2

A correct – *I haven't been told if I'm in one or loads of scenes, so I'm a bit anxious about that.*

B incorrect – Sarah is *going to be an extra*, so she *won't have to remember any lines*.

C incorrect – not stated on the recording

3

A incorrect – *it isn't one of those cool action movies*

B correct – *It's about a really famous composer ... in the 18th century.*

C incorrect – Evan asks *Is it one of those scary films?*, but Sarah replies that *it isn't*.

4

A correct – *I take any opportunity that I can to see how they act.*

B incorrect – *I get acting tips just from watching them.*

C incorrect – *Everyone wants to take photos with them, but I don't.*

5

A incorrect – *I earned quite a lot from it.*

B incorrect – *I can't complain that I had to arrive at work when most people were still sleeping!*

C correct – *I guess doing the same scene over and over again is what I found most difficult.*

6

A incorrect – Sarah mentions *good and bad films*, but is talking about being an extra in them, not watching them.

B correct – *... don't expect to get the lead role in your first film! It takes a lot of hard work to even get small jobs ...*

C incorrect – not stated on the recording

Unit 9

Vocabulary in context p110

1

Students' own answers.

2

autobiography – a book about someone's life that they write themselves

biography – a book about someone's life that another person writes

crime/detective/spy fiction – a book about imaginary events with criminals/detectives/spies

fairy tale – a traditional children's story in which magic things happen

fantasy – an imaginative story very different to real life

historical fiction – a book about imaginary events in a historical setting

horror – a book intended to frighten people

mystery – a story in which events are not explained until the end

romance – a story about a romantic relationship

science fiction – a book about imaginary future events, often in space

thriller – a book that tells an exciting story, e.g. about a crime

YA (young adult) – a book written for teenagers

4a

Students' own answers.

4b

a bestseller **b** awards

c adaptation **d** set

e main characters **f** plot

g twists **h** ending **i** style

j themes **k** masterpiece

5

Students' own answers.

Reading p111

2

1 It's a global project about sharing books on public transport.

2 Emma Watson is a keen reader and has shared books on the Underground and the Subway.

3

a 6 *This (= the hour she spent on the Underground) gave her plenty of time ...*

b 4 *... she'd had reading it (= the great YA novel she finished on her way to work)*

c 5 *The idea was simple. Find a book ..., read it, ... leave it for somebody else.*

d 1 *It isn't only individuals who share their books. Publishers ... also ...*

e 3 *They (= some companies) take photos or make videos ... finding the books (= the books the companies leave).*

f 7 *There (= New York) she (= Hollie) helped with ...*

g 2 *They (= the 20 different schemes) have local names (= specific to the 14 countries, Spain, Mexico, Argentina, Poland, etc.).*

4

Tube – an informal name for the Underground/metro in London

encourage – motivate

sticker – label with glue/adhesive

scheme – project

publisher – company which produces books

platform – place in station where people get on train

expose oneself to – become aware of

5

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 1 p112

1a

1a, 2a and 3a are direct speech. 1b, 2b and 3b are reported speech.

1b

1 Most of the time they move one tense back in/into the past.

2 They usually change to the third person.

3 Say does not need a personal object; *tell* needs a personal object.

4 No.

2

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

8 e 9 g 10 g

3

2 past continuous 3 past perfect or past simple 4 past perfect

5 would 6 could 7 might or may

8 should 9 had to 10 had to

4a

a told b said c said d told

e told

4b

A library. Because it can help you to travel through your imagination.

4c

a 'It's a spaceship that will take you to the farthest reaches of the universe.'

b 'The building is a time machine that will take you to the far past and the far future.'

c 'It's a teacher that knows more than any human being.'

d 'It's a friend that will amuse you.'

e 'This library is a gateway to a better, happier and more useful life.'

5

2 here 3 today 4 yesterday

5 tomorrow 6 tonight

7 next (week/month/year)

8 last (week/month/year)

9 a (week/month/year) ago

6

1 (that) there were books of which the backs and covers were by far the best parts.

2 (that) those books had been a way of escaping from the unhappiness of his life.

3 (that) she had been in every line he had ever read.

4 (that) he would never cry for her again.

5 (that) it had been the best of times, it had been the worst of times.

6 (that) she hoped that real love and truth were stronger in the end than any evil or misfortune in the world.

7 (that) a very little key would open a very heavy door.

8

Students' own answers.

9

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p113

1

1 read out 2 read on 3 turn over

4 flick through 5 scroll down/up

2

a turn over b read on

c scroll down d flicking through/ to flick through e reading out

3

1 fill in 2 write down 3 make up

4 look over 5 cross out

4

1 make up 2 write down 3 fill in

4 look over 5 Cross out

5

Students' own answers.

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p114

1

Students' own answers.

2

1 a novel by William Golding

2 the daughter of William Golding

3 a professional artist and book cover designer

3

1 in the 1950s

2 for teenagers; design a new cover for *Lord of the Flies*

3 She thinks the teens have really understood the novel's message.

4 He prefers physical books. He likes the feel and magic of physical books and can't make the emotional step to e-books.

5 They will turn books into beautiful art objects.

4a

Students' own answers.

4b

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

Listening p116

1

1 A false/different name that an author or writer uses instead of their real name.

2

To remain anonymous.

So it isn't clear if they are a man or a woman.

To write a different type of book than they normally write.

3

a Italian b Friend c an author

d on TV e grandmother's name

f pen name/pseudonym g crime

h 500 i the book j understand

famous cases: the subject of the podcast, Elena Ferrante and J.K. Rowling; **bestsellers:** examples by Ferrante: *My Brilliant Friend* and *The Story of the Lost Child*; **theories:** different theories about who Ferrante is; **two letters:** the publishers wanted Rowling to use two letters for her name; **previous ideas:** Ferrante (and maybe Rowling) didn't want people to read their books with pre-conceived ideas; **fascinating area:** the topic of how relevant an author's private life is to a book.

4

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 2 p116

1a

1 RQ 2 RQ 3 DQ 4 DQ 5 RQ

6 DQ 7 DQ 8 RQ

1b

1 change 2 don't use 3 don't use

4 don't put 5 use

2

1 who 2 what 3 how

4 if/whether 5 why 6 if/whether

7 if/whether

3

Ruth asked why the Brontë sisters were so famous.

The teacher said (that)/replied that it was amazing to find three sisters who had all been able to write masterpieces.

Ruth asked what they had written.

The teacher said (that)/replied that Emily had written *Wuthering Heights*, Charlotte had written *Jane Eyre* and Anne had written *Agnes Grey*.

Ruth asked if/whether they had used pen names.

The teacher said (that)/replied that at first they had called themselves Acton, Currer and Ellis Bell.

Ruth asked if/whether they had been old when they had died.

The teacher said (that)/replied that no, they hadn't. They had been 29, 30 and 39.

Ruth asked if/whether it was possible to visit the place where they had lived.

The teacher said (that)/replied that (yes,) it was. Their home was now a beautiful museum in Haworth in Yorkshire. They had lived there in the middle of the 19th century.

4

2 Did you enjoy my book?
I think it's the most beautiful thing I've ever read.

3 Why won't you answer any of my questions?
I only want to talk about my songs and I'm not going to talk about anything else.

4 Can you write an essay for tomorrow?
We can't because we have to study for an exam and we won't have enough time.

5 How many English novels have you read?
I've read lots.

5a

Students' own answers.

5b

Students' own answers.

6a

Students' own answers.

6b

Students' own answers.

Developing speaking p118

2

Title: *A Series of Unfortunate Events*

Author: Lemony Snicket

Type of book: young adult fiction

Liked because: The plot is complex and the story is clever. Lots of unusual twists and the story/ending is gripping. The style is brilliant. It's really funny, although it is tragic at times. Interested in the characters although some are annoying. You want to find out what will happen so you read on. Short chapters make it easy and fast to read. It's well written.

3

of all, more, true, but not least, up

4

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

5

Students' own answers.

6a

Students' own answers.

6b

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p119

1

Students' own answers.

3a

Possible answers

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

study literature at university, write and publish a novel, get up, go to work, start cleaning the university, finish cleaning the university, go home, play with her daughter, get a phone call, be confused, realise it is true

3b

Students' own answers.

4

Possible answers

Use a variety of past tenses:

Literature was Caitriona's passion.; ... she had written and published a novel ...; She was playing with her when the phone rang.; ... somebody told her that she had won a special award ...

Use words and expressions of time and sequence:

That morning; Then; A few years ago;; Later that day;; At first;; Finally,

Use adjectives and adverbs to make your writing more descriptive:

she immediately went home; Suddenly, somebody told her; the most amazing thing

5a

Students' own answers.

Test yourself: Unit 9

Grammar test p121

1

1 My sister said (that) she was going to a concert the following week.

2 Daniel told the teacher (that) he was sorry but he would be late the next/following day.

3 Holly said (that) that was her dictionary.

4 Sylvia said (that) she had always wanted to write stories.

5 They told us (that) there was going to be a concert in that room then.

6 They said (that) the play would start at seven o'clock the next/following day.

7 The students told the writer (that) they hadn't read any of his/her books.

8 Tom said (that) he had written the article the day before.

2

1 She asked me if/whether I was from Mexico.

2 Jo asked Karim what time he was going to leave.

3 I asked Katie why she had been crying.

4 The teacher asked the students if/whether they had ever read that book.

5 Sandra's dad asked her if/whether she would help him the next day.

6 Abigail asked her dad if/whether the doctor had seen Mike the day before.

7 Our teacher asked us if/whether we knew the answer to that question.

8 I asked Steve how many pages that book had.

Vocabulary test p121

1

1 manual 2 biography 3 thriller

4 play 5 romance 6 fairy tale

7 historical 8 comic/graphic novel

9 Young adult 10 Poetry

2

1 plot 2 bestseller 3 is set in

4 main character 5 style

6 masterpiece 7 twist

3

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

Unit 10

Vocabulary in context p122

1

Students' own answers.

2a

Students' own answers.

2b

Students' own answers.

3a

1a V 1b N 2a N 2b V 3a N

3b V 4a N 4b V 5a V 5b N

Sometimes the verb/noun is written as one word and sometimes it is two words. Sometimes we also use a hyphen.

3b

1a download 1b download

2a backups 2b back up 3a set-up

3b set up 4a updates 4b update

5a log in 5b login

It is different; the stress falls on the second word when it is a verb.

4

1 desktop 2 log in 3 subscribe

4 download

5

Students' own answers.

Reading p123

1

Students' own answers.

2

In Algeria and Mauritania, they switched off the Internet to prevent cheating in school exams.

In Bali in Indonesia, they switched off the Internet to celebrate Nyepi, a festival of meditation and silence.

3

1

a incorrect – five days, but *up to three hours a day*, so not five complete days

b correct – The blackout was *for up to three hours a day for five days*.

c incorrect – *up to three hours a day*, not *exactly* three hours a day

2

a incorrect – There was no Internet blackout in 2017.

b incorrect – not *all* the students, only those students that *arrived at their exams late*

c correct – ... *the next year they decided to switch off the Internet for the first hour of each exam*.

3

a correct – People complained that there are easier alternatives to stop Internet cheating.

b incorrect – no mention of the country coming to a stop, only certain businesses

c incorrect – no mention of this

4

a incorrect – ... *wi-fi was available to them (= tourists) in hotels*.

b correct – ... *wi-fi was available to them (= tourists) in hotels*.

c incorrect – The paragraph stresses that everything is closed, including shops.

5

a incorrect – The paragraph gives various serious situations in which the Internet can be switched off in the UK.

b correct – *It (the situation) would need to be very serious though ...*

c incorrect – The paragraph mentions the cost of Internet blackouts, but does not state that the cost means it can never happen.

4

queries – requests for information
blackout – a period when power is stopped

travel agents – businesses/people that organise people's travel arrangements

jammers – devices that block signals to mobile phones

available – able to be used

unplugged – disconnected from a power supply

5

Possible answer

In my opinion, switching off the Internet in these situations is completely wrong and unfair. I agree that in some cases, like the ones mentioned at the end – public safety or health or national security – it could be necessary. But I'd say that it is not right to do it to stop students cheating in exams or because a government wants to force 'meditation and silence'! In the case of exams, I think there are other ways to deal with the problem anyway. For example, make sure the exam paper doesn't get online or don't let students into exams late. And in the case of national holidays, I don't think a government should ever force everyone to celebrate, even if it is important.

Grammar in context 1 p124

1a

1 passive 2 active 3 active
4 passive 5 passive 6 active

1b

1 True 2 True 3 True

1c

1 the present simple of *be* + the past participle 2 *by*

2a

1 are downloaded 2 is hit
3 are eaten 4 are sent
5 are drunk 6 are killed
7 are watched 8 are bought
9 are taken

2c

1 375,000 apps are downloaded.
2 The earth is hit by lightning about 6,000 times. 3 About 21,000 slices of pizza are eaten in the US. 4 25,000 GIFs are sent via Messenger®.
5 14,896 cups of tea are drunk in London. 6 More than 190 sharks are killed by humans. 7 4.3 million videos are watched on YouTube™.
8 1 million plastic bottles are bought.
9 3,472 journeys are taken on the London Tube.

3

1 Many computers are made in China.

2 Usually, smartphones are not allowed in exams.

3 The word 'flash drive' is ~~are~~ used more than 'pen drive'.

4 Correct

5 Millions of dollars are spent ~~spend~~ on video games every year.

6 Correct

7 Thousands of packages are sent ~~send~~ in the post every day.

8 Text messages are often written ~~wrote~~ very fast.

4

1 A lot of silicon chips are made in India.

2 Many people are employed in the computer industry.

3 Amazing new technology is invented every day.

4 Sony®, Nintendo® and Microsoft create most games consoles.

5 Computer games are played by millions of kids every day.

6 The use of the Internet is controlled by some governments.

7 A password isn't needed to enter this site.

5

Students' own answers.

Developing vocabulary p125

1

a send **b** bounced **c** address
d account **e** junk **f** forward
g inbox **h** checked **i** replied to
j attachment

2

1 create 2 copy and paste 3 open
4 save 5 attach 6 cut

3

a reply to **b** forward **c** inbox
d cut **e** copy and paste **f** open
g save **h** attachment/attach

Great Learners,

Great Thinkers p126

1

Students' own answers.

2

1 Yes, by analysing our body movements

2 Yes, by showing feeling with a robot human head

3

1 University 2 body 3 smile

4 412 5 happiness, colour

6 frustration 7 difficult

4

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

6

Students' own answers.

Listening p128

2

The Apple Newton was a device on which you could write with a type of pen. It would make this into a document that you could print or email. It was invented in 1993.

The TeleGuide had a telephone, a basic computer screen and a keyboard. You could use it to make calls, find information and do shopping. It was sold for the first time in 1991.

The worst video game in the world and coloured ketchup are also mentioned.

3

1 The Museum of Failure is in Sweden ~~Switzerland~~.

2 It was opened by a ~~44-~~ 42-year-old psychologist called Dr Samuel West.

3 The Apple Newton was not very especially good at recognising handwriting.

4 It was not one of the very first smartphones. It was one of the first handheld devices.

5 The TeleGuide didn't need the Internet to function.

6 It was too cheap ~~expensive~~.

7 It disappeared because the company lost money ~~people were not interested in the product~~.

8 The video game was a failure because it was the worst in the world/boring ~~very difficult to play~~.

9 People became tired of ~~didn't like the taste of~~ green ketchup.

4

Students' own answers.

Grammar in context 2 p128

1a

1 past simple passive

2 present continuous passive

3 present perfect passive

4 past continuous passive

1b

the verb to be

Culture exchange

2

1 Some interesting scientific objects were collected in 1857.

2 Some new buildings were opened in 1909.

3 Over 7.3 million objects have been collected by the Science Museum.

4 About 300,000 objects are being moved to a new building in Wiltshire.

5 This machine was invented in the 1820s by Sir Charles Babbage.

6 The Science Museum is always being updated.

7 New objects are being added all the time.

8 In recent times, the Science Museum has been visited by over 3 million people each year.

9 'Astronights' are sometimes organised for children.

3

a where/whose b being c been
d but e have f by g had
h were i to j on

4

1 Four 2 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (2016)

3 Tom Holland 5 16th and 17th centuries (approximately 1592–1614)

Correct at time of publication

7

a somebody or something does an action for us b past participle

c are d by e can

8

2 She had/got her hair cut.

3 He had/got his eyes tested.

4 She had/got a dress made.

9a

1 Have you ever had your computer fixed ~~fixed your computer~~?

2 When was the last time you had your eyes tested ~~tested your eyes~~?

3 Do you ever have had your homework checked by your parents?/Have ~~Do~~ you ever had your homework checked by your parents?

Developing speaking p130

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

Comparing: 2 Both of the photos show ...

Contrasting: 1 In the first photo ... but/whereas in the second photo ...

The student used the following expressions:

Both of the photos show ...; in the first photo ...; whereas in the second photo ...; In [the first photo] ... However, in [the second photo] ...; one similarity between the photos is ...; Another important difference between the photos is ...

4

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

5

Students' own answers.

6a

Students' own answers.

Developing writing p131

1

1 In my opinion

2 as soon as possible

3 for your information

4 by the way

2a

1 please 2 weekend 3 at

4 later 5 before 6 are 7 thanks

8 be right back

2b

Students' own answers.

3

1 tonight 2 your 3 what

4 see you 5 great 6 homework

7 message 8 speak

4

1 By the way, I can help you with your homework later.

2 Thanks. See you at your house at seven o'clock?

3 OK! Joe is coming.

4 Bring your laptop.

5 OK. See you later.

6 Not if I see you first. Just kidding.

5

2 Thx 4 helping me with my hmwk.

3 Can U come 2moro 2 fix my computer?

4 IMO, U shd B happy bcz yr exam results R xcellent.

5 BTW, don't 4get 2 send me a msg L8R 2nite.

6 I want 2 C U n Jo b4 I spk 2 the teacher 2moro.

Hi Jo. What are you doing? Your homework? Are you busy today? See you later? Meet at the cinema tonight? Let's have (some) food before a film. If not, tomorrow is OK too because it's a holiday! Laughing out loud! Talk to you later best friend!

Test yourself: Unit 10

Grammar test p133

- 1
 - 1 Computers are used everywhere.
 - 2 A lot of chocolate is eaten in the UK.
 - 3 Long coats aren't worn in summer.
 - 4 Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.
 - 5 Fish isn't sold here.
 - 6 Cars are made by robots in this factory.
 - 7 This programme is watched by thousands of people.
 - 8 Chinese New Year is celebrated at the end of January or the start of February.
- 2
 - 1 A biography of Steve Jobs was written ~~wrote~~ by Walter Isaacson in 2011.
 - 2 The 2016 Nobel Prize® in Literature was ~~is~~ won by Bob Dylan.
 - 3 London is visited by ~~for~~ thousands of people every day.
 - 4 The radio was ~~is~~ invented by Marconi.
 - 5 Many smartphones are ~~is~~ made in Vietnam nowadays.
 - 6 Yesterday the eclipse was ~~seen~~ saw by many people around the world.
 - 7 Oh no! His car has ~~been~~ been stolen.
 - 8 My phone was ~~been~~ was stolen last week.
- 3
 - 1 They had/got the house painted.
 - 2 He has/gets it washed.
 - 3 We had/got it built.
 - 4 I had/got it corrected.
 - 5 She has/gets it done.

Vocabulary test p133

- 1
 - 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 f 5 e 6 d
- 2
 - 1 download 2 software 3 update 4 delete 5 subscribe 6 crash 7 log in (log on is also possible)
- 3
 - 1 forward 2 attachment 3 bounce 4 copy and paste 5 save 6 address

Exam success: Units 9–10

Reading p134

- 1
 - 1 A 2; *The second of these two books, Mr. Stink was ...*
 - B 3; *He has also ... swum ... the length of the River Thames.*
 - C 1; *His voice has also appeared in animated films such as Missing Link.*
- 2
 - 1 E This showed that he could act in serious plays and films (= Walliams appearing in a range of different roles on TV), not just comedies.
 - 2 B It (= *The second of these two books, Mr. Stink, ...*) was so popular that he decided to produce another one (= children's book).
 - 3 G Today (moves us to the present for the paragraph talking about his professional life now), he is considered to be one of the most successful children's writers (contrasts with the reference in the next sentence to *his busy acting schedule*).
 - 4 C Due to their (= his books') popularity, they have been translated into over 50 languages (links with *so many young people around the world* in the next sentence).
 - 5 A For example (= an example of an *extreme challenge*), he swam for ten hours across the English Channel (links with *He did this to ...* in the next sentence).

Reach Higher: Unit 1 p136

Vocabulary in context (page 6)

Possible answers

D – daughter, E – extended family, F – father, G – grandchild, grandparent, H – husband, M – mother, N – niece, O – only child, P – parent, partner, R – relative, S – son, T – twin, U – uncle, W – wife

Reading (page 7)

- 2 The age of a boy who is legally forcing his mother to stop sharing images of him online.
- 3 The fine the boy is asking his mother to pay if she doesn't stop sharing images of him online.
- 4 How much parents in France may have to pay if they post photos of their children without their permission.

- 5 The age when children should start being consulted about having their photos posted, according to the University of Michigan.

Grammar in context 1 (page 8)

- 1 am/'m helping 2 are, shouting 3 works 4 don't understand 5 Do, need 6 is lying

Developing vocabulary (page 9)

- 1 confidence 2 adolescence 3 argument 4 solution 5 independence 6 explanation

Reach Higher: Unit 2 p136

Vocabulary in context (page 18)

- 1 robbery/theft 2 burglary 3 vandalism 4 murder 5 shoplifting 6 cybercrime 7 mugging 8 kidnapping 9 smuggling 10 arson

Reading (page 19)

Text A

- 1 In a pizza restaurant in Washington DC
- 2 On Wednesday night
- 3 A woman
- 4 Theft
- 5 The officer arrested her and charged her with the theft of his chips.

Text B

- 1 In an old building in Surrey
- 2 Last Friday
- 3 Two men
- 4 Burglary
- 5 The police charged them with suspected burglary.

Text C

- 1 In a museum in Nuremberg, Germany
- 2 Last week
- 3 A 91-year-old woman
- 4 She destroyed a work of art/ vandalism
- 5 Nothing

Grammar in context 1 (page 20)

Possible answers

D – did, E – enjoyed, F – fell, G – grew, H – had, I – ignored, J – jailed, K – knew, L – left, M – met, N – named, O – observed, P – paid, Q – questioned, R – read, S – saw, T – took, U – understood, V – vanished, W – wrote, X – x-rayed, Z – zigzagged

Developing vocabulary (page 21)

- 2 The CIA began to look into the case.
- 3 They came across the ring in the garden.
- 4 I lost my jumper and it turned up two days later in the library!
- 5 It was a difficult maths problem, but Tom worked it out with a calculator.
- 6 Mia found out that she was the school football captain this morning.

Grammar in context 2 (page 24)

Possible answers

- 1 My parents were/weren't working.
- 2 The sun was/wasn't shining.
- 3 I was/wasn't studying.
- 4 I was/wasn't listening to music.
- 5 It was/wasn't raining.
- 6 My family and I were/weren't wearing pyjamas.

Reach Higher: Unit 3 p136

Reading (page 33)

- 1 False, Paragraph 2 2 True, Paragraph 2 3 True, Paragraph 3
- 4 False, Paragraph 2 5 True, Paragraph 4

Grammar in context 1 (page 34)

- a some b some c any d any
e some

Grammar in context 2 (page 38)

Possible answers

- 1 A girl whose mother is your sister/ sister-in-law or whose father is your brother/brother-in-law.
- 2 Someone that/who commits the crime of arson.
- 3 When someone breaks into a building in order to steal things.
- 4 A police station is a building where police officers work.
- 5 Portuguese is the language that/ which people speak in Brazil.
- 6 The period of life when you change from being a child to being a young adult.

Reach Higher: Unit 4 p137

Vocabulary in context (page 44)

Possible answers

thumb – back – knee – elbow – wrist – throat – toe – ear

thumb – back – knee – elbow – wrist – thigh – heel – leg

Reading (page 45)

Text A

- 1 sore neck, pains in your back, headaches
- 2 looking down at a screen for a long time
- 3 EyeForcer Smart Glasses

Text B

- 1 colds and flu
- 2 touching your phone
- 3 washing your hands frequently, trying not to use other people's phones, keeping your phone clean, not taking your phone to the bathroom

Text C

- 1 hurting yourself, breaking your arm or leg
- 2 walking while looking down at your smartphone
- 3 apps that lock your phone or send an error message when you use your phone on the move, traffic lights on the pavement

Grammar in context 1 (page 46)

- 1 Have you ever had a very high temperature?
- 2 Have you ever slept in a hospital?
- 3 Have you ever made soup?
- 4 Have you ever taken medicine that tastes really bad?
- 5 Have you ever visited a friend in hospital?
- 6 Have you ever broken your arm?

Developing vocabulary (page 47)

- 1 health centre 2 food poisoning
- 3 first-aid kit 4 painkiller
- 5 black eye 6 Sunburn

Grammar in context 2 (page 51)

- a Have, broken b have c went
d broke e 've, broken f 've had
g 've crashed h Have, fallen
i haven't j fell

Reach Higher: Unit 5 p137

Reading (page 59)

Possible answers

- 1 To give an example of an unusual reality show.
- 2 Some shows use actors, the situations are carefully planned, it's easy to edit what people say to make them say something different.
- 3 Because producers need contestants that attract more viewers.
- 4 Some documentaries say they are in one place when in fact they are filming in a different location, in some shows they 'surprise' contestants with things they knew about already, and most shows give a false idea of time.
- 5 It can give us unrealistic ideas about what we can do, it can confuse us, it can make us stop believing everything we see on TV.

Grammar in context 1 (page 61)

- 1 are not as violent as/less violent than American series.
- 2 are as interesting as talent shows.
- 3 are not as popular as/less popular than video games with teenagers.
- 4 are as exciting as crime series.
- 5 is not as scary as/less scary than watching them in the cinema.
- 6 are not as informative as/less informative than books.

Reach Higher: Unit 6 p138

Vocabulary in context (page 70)

- 1 glacier 2 drought 3 flood
- 4 global warming 5 waste

Reading (page 71)

- 1 The NOAA is the source of the information in Paragraph A.
- 2 The Eiffel Tower appears as a comparison to show how big the sea gate that protects Rotterdam is.
- 3 275 million is the number of people living in areas which are going to be at risk from rising sea levels.
- 4 The Netherlands are an example of a place where flooding has always been a problem but also where architects and engineers are always coming up with different solutions for the flooding problem.

- 5 2025 is the year in which the tenth anniversary of the Paris Agreement will be.
- 6 82 mm is how much higher the global sea level was in 2016 than the 1983 annual average.

Developing vocabulary (page 73)

- 1 red, become 2 sure, receive
- 3 worst, understand
- 4 consume, obtain or buy
- 5 sunny, bring 6 late, arrive

Grammar in context 2 (page 77)

- 1 If I pass all my exams this year, I'll have a special holiday in the summer.
- 2 Mark will help you with your homework if you ask him.
- 3 The world will be in trouble if we don't do something about climate change.
- 4 If you climb that mountain, you'll need special equipment.
- 5 If we don't leave now, we'll be late for school.
- 6 Some towns on the coast will be underwater if sea levels rise much more.

Reach Higher: Unit 7 p138

Reading (page 85)

- 1 AV 2 B 3 AV 4 AV 5 B 6 AG

Developing vocabulary (page 87)

- 1 part-time 2 blue-eyed
- 3 well-off 4 easy-going
- 5 badly-paid 6 well-known

Grammar in context 2 (page 90)

- 2 If my mum didn't work late during the week, she could come to the school show.
- 3 If they spoke to people, they'd have some friends.
- 4 If Ava knew the answer, she would tell us.
- 5 If I had a Saturday job, I'd have some money.
- 6 Matt would be coming to the party tomorrow if you had invited him.

Reach Higher: Unit 8 p139

Vocabulary in context (page 96)

- 1 get on well (with) 2 fall out (with)
- 3 make up 4 see eye-to-eye (with)
- 5 have in common (with) 6 close

Reading (page 97)

- 1 Paragraph 1 (Possible answer: People have started seeing robots as toys instead of as machines.)
- 2 Paragraph 6 (Possible answer: People hesitated before switching a robot off when the robot begged them not to do it.)
- 3 Paragraph 5 (Possible answer: PARO is a robot that helps people with dementia.)
- 4 Paragraph 3 (Possible answer: WALL-E and R2-D2 are robots that only exist in fiction.)
- 5 Paragraph 2 (Possible answer: In the story 'Robbie', the child's mother changes her mind when the robot saves her son.)
- 6 Paragraph 4 (Possible answer: Some robot toys can show sadness, disappointment or are designed to get upset.)

Grammar in context 1 (page 98)

- a had learnt/learned b had passed
- c had given d had met
- e had not/hadn't seen f had taken

Developing vocabulary (page 99)

- 1 madness 2 Leadership
- 3 weakness 4 freedom 5 wisdom
- 6 boredom

Grammar in context 2 (page 102)

creating ~~create~~ (line 2) playing ~~play~~ (line 4) thinking ~~think~~ (line 5) walking ~~walk~~ (line 6) being ~~to be~~ (line 7) to relax ~~relaxing~~ (line 8) Eating ~~Eat~~ (line 8) to make ~~making~~ (line 9)

Reach Higher: Unit 9 p140

Vocabulary in context (page 110)

autobiography – a book about your life that you write yourself

cookbook – a book that contains recipes and instructions for preparing food

fairy tale – a traditional children's story in which magic things happen

main character – the central/most important person in a book

masterpiece – an excellent book

newspaper – a set of sheets containing news, articles, etc.

young adult – a (book for a) person in their teens or early twenties

Reading (page 111)

Possible answers

- 1 It took her an hour to get to work and she had time to read on the Underground.
- 2 She finished reading a book and decided to leave it on the train for someone to read.
- 3 They offer free stickers to show the books are part of the scheme. They would like people to share a photo of the book on social media when they leave it on the train.
- 4 To get publicity. They leave lots of copies of a new book in different stations and they take photos or make videos of them and post them on social media.
- 5 You need permission from the local transport system.

Grammar in context 1 (page 112)

- 1 said, I sometimes wear glasses.
- 2 told, I'm from another planet.
- 3 told, I can fly. 4 said, I'm working as a journalist. 5 said, I don't like kryptonite. 6 said, I have an 'S' on my costume.

'He' is Superman.

Developing vocabulary (page 113)

- 1 read out 2 cross out 3 fill in
- 4 scroll down/up 5 flick through
- 6 make up

Reach Higher: Unit 10 p140

Vocabulary in context (page 122)

- 1 pad, screen 2 cam 3 load
- 4 drive 5 cable, port
- 6 set, phones 7 up 8 virus

Reading (page 123)

Possible answers

- 1 This is the number of search queries on Google® every minute.
- 2 This is a country that had an Internet blackout from morning until evening on exam days.
- 3 This is an airport that is closed to celebrate 'Nyepi', the Balinese New Year.
- 4 This is how much Internet blackouts cost countries in 2015–16.
- 5 This is the number of Internet users in Indonesia.
- 6 This is the amount of money spent every minute by online shoppers.

Developing vocabulary

(page 125)

- 1 inbox (N) 2 forward (V)
3 attach (V) 4 bounce back (V)
5 save (V) 6 address (N)
7 account (N) 8 paste (V)

Grammar in context 2 (page 128)

- 1 Traditional encyclopaedias have been transformed by Wikipedia.
- 2 Wikipedia wasn't started by Sir Tim Berners-Lee.
- 3 Wikipedia articles are being changed at the moment.
- 4 Wikipedia articles have been written by ordinary people.
- 5 Some Wikipedia articles have been ruined by 'vandals'.
- 6 A Wikipedia was being created for children.

Exam success: Units 1-2

Listening p144

- 3
- a Egypt (... after she finished school she and her mother travelled to Egypt, where ...)
 - b army (He was a member of the army and ...)
 - c nurse (During the war, Agatha became a nurse.)
 - d 1920 (Agatha didn't get it published until 1920, after ...)
 - e ship (... she and her husband went on a ten-month world tour on a ship.)
 - f play (... the longest-running play in history ...)

Speaking p144

- 5
Students' own answers.

Writing p144

- 6
Students' own answers.

Exam success: Units 3-4

Reading p145

- 3
- 1 B (*challenge* [B] is used for something hard to do, but it is more positive than *difficulty* [A], which could suggest the person failed. The word 'extra' before the gap is not a common collocation with *trouble* [C]. The verb usually used with *effort* [D] is 'make', not 'have'.)
 - 2 D (*exist* [D] is the most common collocation with *language*, not *live* [C]. *Last* [A] implies duration and *happen* [B] implies a single event.)
 - 3 A (*Invent* [A] here has the meaning of 'create something new'. *Think* [B] would be a possible answer if there was the preposition 'of' after the gap, but it also doesn't suggest the amount of work required in creating a language. *Offer* [C] would imply that Peterson had already invented a language that the producers wanted to use. *Achieve* [D] is usually used for more abstract goals, not for creating specific things.)
 - 4 C (*End* [C] up is a phrasal verb meaning 'do something after a long period'. The other phrasal verbs exist, but have different meanings and none make sense in this context: *show* [B] up can mean 'appear in a place by surprise'; *look* [C] up can mean 'try to find information in a book or online'; and *turn* [D] up can mean 'increase the volume/temperature/etc' or 'appear in a place by surprise'.)
 - 5 A (*Particularly* [A] is used here to emphasise how hard the work was for Clarke. It's the opposite of *slightly* [D], which would not make sense here. *Clearly* [B] is used to state something which is fairly obvious; and *sincerely* [C] is used to talk about how deep a feeling is.)
 - 6 B (*Lines* [B] are the specific words an actor needs to learn. *Roles* [A] refer to the characters an actor plays. *Intervals* [C] refer to periods of time, or – in an entertainment context – the break in a concert/play/musical/etc. *Comments* [D] are small things you say or write.)

SPEAKING

4

Possible answers

breathe slowly and deeply
use any preparation time to think about what you can say, and use filler words/phrases (like *Well* and *Let me think, ...*) if you run out of things to say while speaking
'show what you know', i.e. say something that's true, but choose things to talk about which show you know more than the 'minimum'

WRITING

6

Students' own answers.

Exam success: Units 5-6

Reading p146

7

- a every/each (used before a singular countable noun ('minute') to mean 'all the things in the group/period/event', in this case 'the adventure')
- b than (comparative construction)
- c if (first conditional)
- d much (part of the phrase *too much* used before an uncountable noun to mean 'more than is necessary')
- e of (part of the phrase *loads of* used before plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to mean 'a lot of')
- f most (superlative construction)

Writing p146

8

Students' own answers.

9

Students' own answers.

Exam success: Units 7-8

Speaking p147

4

Students' own answers.

Writing p147

6

Students' own answers.

Exam success: Units 9–10

Reading p148

3

- a by (passive construction with *by* introducing the agent)
- b to (preposition at the end of a sentence as part of the construction: *add* + something + to [+ something])
- c to (preposition as part of the construction: *allow* + someone + to do + something)
- d of (preposition used after *source*)
- e the (superlative construction)
- f more (used before a number to say the actual number is higher)

Speaking p148

6

Students' own answers.

Listening p148

7

- a Wales (... *she's from Wales.*)
- b laptop (... *she found out that she loves writing stories – right after she was given her own laptop.*)
- c 15 (*When Beth was 15, her life changed forever. That's when she started writing her first novel ...*)
- d problems (*It's about friendship, typical teenage problems and the romantic relationship ...*)
- e blog (... *read each new chapter of her book by uploading notes for her audience to read online ... Readers could also post their own comments about her book, ...*)
- f film (*Beth sold her story so that it could be made into a film for Netflix.*)