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IELTS

**FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES:
A SHORT INTENSIVE COURSE**

Malcolm Mann & Steve Taylore-Knowles



BANDSCORE BOOSTER



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IELTS FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES: BANDSCORE BOOSTER
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Reading

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 19 of the Student's Book

A Write a verb in the correct form in each gap.

bring emphasise release

- 1 Some reggae music emphasises the problems of poverty.
- 2 They've recorded their new CD but they haven't _____ it yet.
- 3 They're planning to _____ out their next album to coincide with the start of their world tour.

B Write a word from the Wordbank in each gap. The first letter of each word is given to help you.

- 1 Most teenagers dream of being in a rock **b**and at some point.
- 2 Would you describe this **s** _____ of architecture as modernist or art deco?
- 3 With **a** _____ art, it's pointless to ask the question: what is this a picture of?
- 4 The documentary **h** _____ the problems of living in a big city.
- 5 With most modern cartoons, the **a** _____ is all done on computer.

Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Reading section on pages 18 and 19 of the Student's Book

C Match to make phrases.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| 1 art | 6 indie | A feature | F technology | <u>1E</u> | _____ |
| 2 cave | 7 number | B times | G album | _____ | _____ |
| 3 debut | 8 physical | C rock | H being | _____ | _____ |
| 4 digital | 9 prehistoric | D of art | I painting | _____ | _____ |
| 5 human | 10 work | E form | J one | _____ | _____ |

D Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

- 1 It's very difficult to date ancient art accurately (**ACCURATE**).
- 2 Ballet is a _____ (**SPECIFY**) type of dance.
- 3 Picasso's paintings are often immediately _____ (**IDENTIFY**) because of his unique style.
- 4 Full-length _____ (**ANIMATION**) children's films are very popular at the moment.
- 5 Opera is _____ (**TRADITION**) sung in Italian.
- 6 The concept of the 'chorus' _____ (**ORIGIN**) from ancient Greek drama.

Listening

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 20 of the Student's Book

A Choose the correct word to complete the gaps in this text.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | A present | B contemporary | C actual |
| 2 | A exhibition | B revelation | C vision |
| 3 | A gallery | B monitor | C showcase |
| 4 | A phrasebook | B manual | C catalogue |
| 5 | A drawings | B sculptures | C paintings |

NEW DIRECTIONS

Those of you who are interested in (1) B art should make a note of the dates of *New Directions*, a collection of paintings and photographs from some of the art world's most promising young artists. From July 1st to August 12th, this (2) _____ offers a rare opportunity to see challenging works from tomorrow's stars. Held at the A1 Studio, a large private (3) _____, it promises to surprise, delight and shock. According to the (4) _____, which lists over two hundred works, 'this could be the biggest thing in art for over one hundred years'. Okay, it's a pretty big claim, but there are some exciting artists here and works range from computer-generated images to good old-fashioned oil (5) _____ . Contact A1 Studio to book a place.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Listening section on page 20 of the Student's Book

B Complete the table. Include negative forms.

Verb	Noun(s)	Adjective(s)	Adverb(s)
colour	colour	(1) <u>colourful</u> (2) _____ coloured colouring	(3) _____
confuse	(4) _____	(5) _____ (6) _____	(7) _____
criticise	(8) _____ (9) _____	(10) _____ (11) _____	(12) _____
dramatise	drama (13) _____	(14) _____	(15) _____
-	emotion	(16) _____ (17) _____ emotionless emotive	(18) _____ (19) _____
forget	-	(20) _____ forgettable unforgettable	unforgettably

●● Vocabulary boost: periods of time

C Read the sentences, then on the line provided, write the word that matches the definition.

- A The rainy **season** in Japan runs from the beginning of June to the middle of July.
- B I'm on holiday for the next **fortnight**, but we can meet when I get back.
- C The results for the last **quarter** show that sales have increased.
- D I think the 70s was a great **decade** for art and design.
- E Picasso was probably the most famous artist of the 20th **century**.
- F Many countries held celebrations in 2000 to mark the start of a new **millennium**.

- 1 two weeks: fortnight
- 2 1,000 years: _____
- 3 ten years: _____
- 4 three months (used in financial contexts): _____
- 5 100 years: _____
- 6 part of the year with different weather: _____

●● Vocabulary boost: word formation

D The words below all form verbs using *-ise*. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words.

advert economy familiar fantasy ~~final~~ modern personal sympathy

- 1 Let me know when you finalise your plans for this weekend.
- 2 I always _____ my schoolbooks by sticking photos I like on them.
- 3 I _____ with your problem, and I wish there was something I could do to help.
- 4 If you want people to know about your exhibition, you need to _____ it in the local paper.
- 5 Make sure you _____ yourself with the instructions before you start painting.
- 6 I've always _____ about becoming a world famous artist.
- 7 We're _____ now that I've lost my job so we can't afford a holiday.
- 8 They're _____ the city centre because everything is starting to look quite old.

●● Vocabulary boost: topic vocabulary

E  CD, 1 Listen and write in each gap the correct word to match the definition.

- 1 fine art: paintings, etc., that are beautiful and interesting
- 2 _____ art: a type of art where the artist acts, dances, paints, etc., in front of an audience
- 3 _____ art: a type of art where the main idea, often surprising or shocking, is more important than the work of art itself
- 4 _____ art: a type of art that uses images and styles from advertisements, comic books, etc.

Speaking

Grammarbank: Talking about the present

Grammar Reference, Section 1, page 98 of the Student's Book

A Choose the correct verb form.

- I watch / I'm watching this show every week without fail.
- I don't often get / I'm not often getting the chance to go to concerts.
- We rehearse / We're rehearsing right now so can I call you later on?
- Are you studying / Do you study for your art history exam at the moment?
- No, actually the CD does have / is having all the lyrics printed in the booklet.
- Do you know / Are you knowing how to play any instruments other than the piano?

B Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to fill in the gaps. Use contractions (I've, etc.) where possible.

- I haven't drawn (I / NOT / DRAW) a picture since I was at school!
- _____ (YOU / ALREADY / HEAR) the new Radiohead album?
- _____ (THE BOOK / SELL) over a million copies so far!
- It's the first time _____ (I / EVER / SEE) them play live.
- How many times _____ (SHE / DO) a world tour?
- _____ (LEE / WORRY) all week about the performance tonight.
- _____ (YOU / EVER / GO) to a movie premiere?
- _____ (I / TRY) to finish this poem all morning but it's taking longer than I expected.

C Write a word from below in each gap.

already before ever for just since still yet

- They haven't announced how much the concert tickets are yet.
- I've been writing short stories _____ I was about eight years old.
- I haven't read the book yet – I've only _____ bought it!
- We _____ haven't been to the Edvard Munch exhibition and it closes next week.
- Have you _____ entered a screenplay competition?
- I've never heard of Broken Social Scene _____. Are they a new band?
- Have you finished decorating the cake _____? That was fast!
- The programme's only been on _____ about five minutes.

D  CD, 2 Listen to this IELTS candidate answering questions in Part 1 of the Speaking Module. Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 She has been playing the piano for 3 years. | TRUE / <u>FALSE</u> |
| 2 She has been playing the guitar since she was 7 years old. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 3 She has been playing the trumpet for a long time. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 4 She has just finished reading <i>War and Peace</i> . | TRUE / FALSE |
| 5 She hasn't decided yet what to read next. | TRUE / FALSE |

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 21 of the Student's Book

E Write one word in each gap.

- 1 When did you decide to take up pottery as a hobby?
- 2 I never seem to have time _____ anything other than studying.
- 3 I'm not very keen _____ game shows, to be honest.
- 4 My parents are very keen _____ me to go to university.
- 5 Jamie doesn't have enough time so I've taken _____ as director from him.

F Write 'many', 'a few' or 'lots' in each gap.

- 1 There were lots of people there I knew.
- 2 How _____ people went to the concert?
- 3 They'd already sold quite _____ of the paintings.
- 4 There were so _____ CD players, I didn't know which one to get.
- 5 Only _____ actors become famous and successful.
- 6 I don't know how much art she produced in her lifetime but it was _____ !

G Choose the correct word.

- 1 The tickets were really expensive **because / (so) / such** we decided not to get them.
- 2 The tickets were really expensive **because / and / but** we decided to go anyway.
- 3 The tickets were really expensive **because / so / and** they're one of the biggest bands in the world.
- 4 The tickets were really expensive but for concerts **such / so / and** as this they usually are.

Vocabulary boost: word patterns

H Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets and add any necessary words to complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm not very keen on reading (READ) poetry, to be honest.
- 2 Are you interested _____ (HAVE) ballet lessons?
- 3 I used to be able _____ (DRAW) really well but I'm out of practice now.
- 4 Do you think everyone's capable _____ (LEARN) a musical instrument?
- 5 I haven't managed _____ (SELL) my novel yet but I'll keep trying.
- 6 I really hope you succeed _____ (GET) your novel published.
- 7 My sister's about _____ (GO) to art school in Seoul.
- 8 I'm not very good _____ (REMEMBER) lyrics to songs.

Writing

Grammarbank: Using the passive

Grammar Reference, Section 2, page 99 of the Student's Book

- A Underline five mistakes in the passive voice in this text. Rewrite each verb form correctly in the space below.**

From the data which has presented in this table, it can see that the cinema is becoming less popular with young people aged 14–18. Although the cinema was mention as a leisure activity by 68% of 14- to 18-year-olds ten years ago, today the figure is only 59%. In contrast, 70% of 19- to 23-year-olds who questioned said that they go to the cinema at least twice a month. In the next age group (24- to 37-year olds), the cinema was been chosen by 65% of those asked.

- 1 is presented 3 _____ 5 _____
2 _____ 4 _____

- B Rewrite each sentence using an appropriate passive form.**

- You can see a large increase over ten years.
A large increase can be seen over ten years.
- They asked over a 1,000 people for their opinions.

- Someone designed the study to discover attitudes towards forms of entertainment.

- Almost half of the people surveyed described concerts as 'very enjoyable'.

- They can solve this problem by encouraging more art education.

- C Complete the text by putting the verbs provided into their passive forms.**

The data which (1) is provided/has been provided (PROVIDE) in the table shows that modern art (2) _____ (CONSIDER) by many people to be shocking. Over 75% of the people who (3) _____ (ASK) to take part in the survey said that they (4) _____ (SHOCK) by a piece of modern art in the past. At the same time, modern art (5) _____ (DESCRIBE) as 'important' by over half of the people surveyed (53%). Traditional art (6) _____ (PREFER) by those over 50, with 85% saying that more exhibitions should (7) _____ (ORGANISE) by local museums. The percentage of over-50s who believed that young people would (8) _____ (ATTRACT) to such exhibitions was high at 79%. However, when young people themselves (9) _____ (INTERVIEW) as part of the survey, only 38% thought that youngsters could (10) _____ (INTEREST) in traditional art by such means.

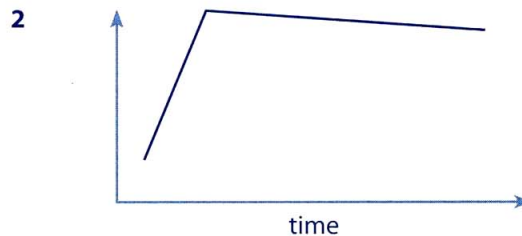
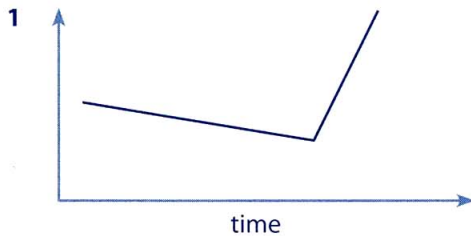
Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 22 of the Student's Book

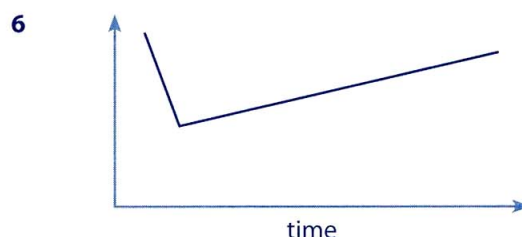
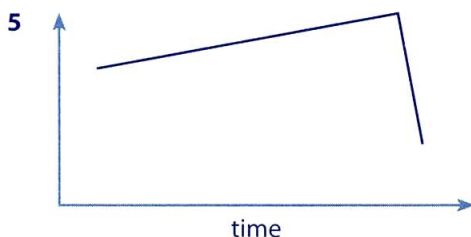
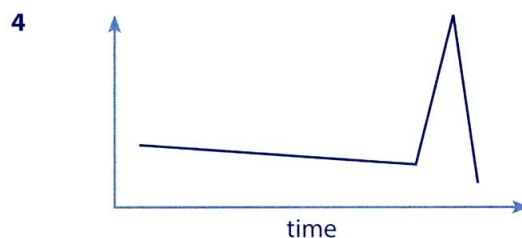
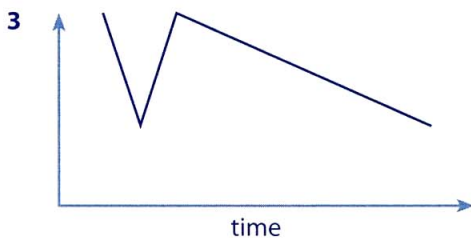
D Choose the word or phrase which means the same as the word or phrase in *italics*.

- 1 There has been a *gradual* increase in the number of people attending the ballet.
A steady **B** stable
- 2 The percentage attending concerts has *declined* from 46% to 41%.
A fallen **B** risen
- 3 This represents a *considerable* increase on the data from ten years before.
A slight **B** significant
- 4 The figures show a *drop* over three years of around 5%.
A decrease **B** rise
- 5 The *sharp* increase in the first two years was followed by a gradual fall in numbers.
A sudden **B** steady
- 6 The number of people choosing this option has *stayed constant* over ten years.
A fallen slightly **B** remained stable

E Write a short phrase to describe these graphs, as in the example.



a steady decline followed by a sharp increase _____



F Look at this table and choose the correct word or phrase.

Visits to the cinema	10 years ago (%)	today (%)
<i>less than once per month</i>	40	27
<i>once per month</i>	25	22
<i>one to three times per month</i>	20	23
<i>more than three times per month</i>	15	28

- The number of people visiting the cinema less than once per month has dropped **significantly** / slightly.
- There has been a **considerable** / a **slight** fall in the number visiting the cinema once per month.
- The number of people who go to the cinema from one to three times per month has risen **considerably** / slightly.
- The data show a **slight** / **considerable** increase over ten years in the number visiting the cinema more than three times per month.

Vocabulary boost: topic vocabulary

G Match each type of picture to the correct description.

- 1 cartoon C 3 illustration 5 sketch
 2 diagram 4 portrait 6 symbol

- A** This is a small picture that presents information, such as a warning, clearly and simply. You might see one of these in a guidebook.
B This is a painting or a photograph of a person. You might see this in a biography of that person.
C This is a drawing which is funny or which makes a political point. You might see one of these in a newspaper.
D This is a quick drawing, usually with a pencil. You might see this in somebody's notebook.
E This is a picture which goes with text and shows you what something being described looks like. You might see one of these in a children's storybook.
F This is a picture which shows you how a device or a process works. You might see one of these in an instruction manual.

Vocabulary boost: prepositions

H Choose the correct word.

- Let me take a photo **of** / **from** you standing over here.
- I think the statue is made **with** / **of** gold, isn't it?
- The artist has used a special kind of paint which is made **of** / **from** plants.
- I've never heard that piece of music played **on** / **by** the guitar before.
- Da Vinci's famous painting, the *Mona Lisa*, hangs **at** / **in** the Louvre.
- The artist has put a lot of emotion **into** / **onto** the painting.

Reading

Vocabulary from the Reading text on pages 24 and 25 of the Student's Book

A Find words or phrases in the Reading text which have a similar meaning to those below.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 1 | changed version (paragraph 1) | <u>adaptation</u> |
| 2 | examining, investigating (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 3 | things, features (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 4 | age, period of time (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 5 | many (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 6 | before (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 7 | pictures (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 8 | not having (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 9 | realness, genuineness (paragraph 3) | _____ |
| 10 | said but not proved (paragraph 3) | _____ |

B These adverbs appear in the Reading text. Choose the best meaning for each one.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | primarily (paragraph 2) | at first / <u>mainly</u> |
| 2 | nearly (paragraph 3) | a little more or less than / a little less than |
| 3 | originally (paragraph 4) | at first / from the start until now |
| 4 | highly (paragraph 4) | often / extremely |
| 5 | partially (paragraph 5) | completely / not completely |
| 6 | virtually (paragraph 6) | really / almost |
| 7 | largely (paragraph 6) | mainly / having a big effect on |

C Find a word from the Reading text to fill each gap.

- 1 A large number of words are common to both English and French. (paragraph 1)
- 2 If you invent something, you should take out a _____ to stop other people making money from it. (paragraph 4)
- 3 If you _____ a business, you start it with someone else. (paragraph 4)
- 4 Which _____ of washing powder do you usually buy? (paragraph 4)
- 5 Most car manufacturers produce a number of different _____. (paragraph 5)
- 6 If you make your _____ on something, you have an effect on it. (paragraph 6)
- 7 If something's _____, you can't see it at all. (paragraph 6)
- 8 Her _____ collection of magazines was destroyed in the fire. (paragraph 6)

D Find forms of these words in the Reading text.

- 1 combine: combination (noun) (paragraph 1)
- 2 popular: _____ (noun) (paragraph 2)
- 3 exist: _____ (noun) (paragraph 2)
- 4 certain: _____ (noun, negative) (paragraph 3)
- 5 perform: _____ (noun) (paragraph 4)
- 6 major: _____ (noun) (paragraph 5)
- 7 develop: _____ (noun) (paragraph 6)
- 8 contribute: _____ (noun) (paragraph 6)

Reading

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 29 of the Student's Book

A Match to make phrases. If more than one phrase is possible, write all the possibilities.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 welfare | A benefit | <u>1A, E, F</u> |
| 2 national | B countries | _____ |
| 3 developing | C care | _____ |
| 4 unemployment | D insurance | _____ |
| 5 health | E rights | _____ |
| 6 human | F system | _____ |

B Write a phrase from Exercise A in each gap.

- The welfare system provides help for everyone at difficult times in their lives.
- Some cities in _____ are growing very quickly.
- After finishing university, I lived on _____ for a year before I found a job.
- People in Britain pay about 10% of their income on _____.
- I believe there are basic _____, like the freedom to practise one's religion.
- I believe we should make _____ free for everyone.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Reading section on pages 28 and 29 of the Student's Book

C Choose the correct word.

- I give money each month to three different **companies** / **charities**.
- The country doesn't have the **fees** / **funds** to improve the road system.
- The local **authorities** / **superiors** haven't done what they promised to do.
- After the disaster, **shipments** / **sets** of food started to arrive.
- The **roots** / **basics** of the problem lie in people's attitudes.
- All **humans** / **citizens** of Europe are allowed to vote in these elections.

D Write a word from below in each gap.aid co-operation ~~famine~~ ideal poverty trade

- Millions of people died in the recent famine in the country.
- Do you think we should increase the amount of _____ we give to other countries?
- World peace is a wonderful _____, but is it really possible?
- More should be done about the illegal _____ in weapons.
- Since the economy collapsed, a lot of people have been living in _____.
- It's going to take _____ between different governments to solve the problem.

Vocabulary boost: word formation

E Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

POLITICS

- 1 Many people don't trust politicians, but I think they are generally honest.
- 2 The country has faced a number of _____ problems recently.
- 3 He was very _____ active when he was younger.

ORGANISE

- 1 The _____ of the protest claimed that 50,000 people were involved.
- 2 The government is so _____ that nobody believes it will win the next election.
- 3 This problem can only be solved by a large _____, like the United Nations.

LEGAL

- 1 I don't think they should _____ handguns in this country.
- 2 I'm sorry. I didn't know it was _____ to park here.
- 3 All passengers are _____ required to complete the immigration form.

ECONOMY

- 1 The _____ situation seems to be getting worse everywhere.
- 2 _____ are predicting that things will get worse before they get better.
- 3 We need to find more _____ ways of producing energy.

SOCIETY

- 1 It's not easy to solve _____ problems, like poverty.
- 2 There's a big problem with _____ behaviour and minor crime in this area.
- 3 In some countries, it's _____ acceptable to ask someone how much they earn.

Vocabulary boost: phrasal verbs

F Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap.

bring come do get join ~~stand~~ turn vote

- 1 I'm quite shy and I don't like to stand out in a group of people.
- 2 My brother and I didn't really _____ on when we were kids.
- 3 They're planning to _____ in a new law that will make it illegal.
- 4 I think people are going to _____ this government out.
- 5 They were discussing politics and I decided to _____ in with them.
- 6 Things didn't _____ out the way people expected.
- 7 When the new law _____ in, things will get a lot better.
- 8 They should _____ away with the National Health Service in my opinion.

Listening

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 30 of the Student's Book

A Write a word from the Wordbank in each gap. The first letter of each word is given to help you.

- 1 You should learn about the habits and customs of a place before you visit.
- 2 I wish I hadn't v to help at the Student Welfare Service.
- 3 The university c for the needs of students very well.
- 4 The biggest i the plan faces is a lack of money.
- 5 I couldn't believe how r Amy was to the governor.
- 6 I didn't really f in when I went to university.

▶▶▶ **Other vocabulary**

Other vocabulary from the Listening section on page 30 of the Student's Book

B Choose the correct answer.

- 1 There has been a big increase in the number of A students.
A overseas B outside C abroad
- 2 Many people are _____ of the problem of culture shock.
A unfamiliar B ignorant C uneducated
- 3 I found it hard to _____ to life in another country.
A change B adjust C alter
- 4 Where is the event going to be _____ ?
A placed B held C happened
- 5 I was _____ satisfied with how my exams went.
A largely B finely C exactly
- 6 It's important to get help when you _____ problems so far from home.
A reach B greet C face

●● **Vocabulary boost: topic vocabulary**

C Match each word to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1 circle | A a group of people who cause trouble or commit crimes | <u>1F</u> |
| 2 club | B a group of families who live together, usually in remote areas | _____ |
| 3 gang | C an organisation for people with similar interests | _____ |
| 4 society | D people in a country considered together and in general | _____ |
| 5 tribe | E a large group of people in the same place | _____ |
| 6 crowd | F a group of people who know each other as friends | _____ |

D Choose the correct word.

- 1 I'm used to having quite a large social circle / **club** around me.
- 2 I've been reading about a **gang** / **tribe** in Brazil that has just been discovered.
- 3 I lost sight of my sister in the **society** / **crowd**.
- 4 We need to work together as a **society** / **circle** to solve the country's problems.
- 5 People are very concerned about **gangs** / **circles** of young people.
- 6 Why don't you think about joining a fishing **crowd** / **club**?

Vocabulary boost: phrases

E Write a verb from below in each gap. You need to use some verbs more than once.

do get make show take

- 1 take pity on someone
- 2 _____ someone a promise
- 3 _____ friends with someone
- 4 _____ your approval of something
- 5 _____ care of something/someone
- 6 _____ someone a favour
- 7 _____ something into account
- 8 _____ into debt

F Write the correct form of a phrase from Exercise E in each gap.

- 1 Everyone showed their approval of the decision by applauding loudly.
- 2 Could you _____ me _____ and tell Ping I won't be at the party?
- 3 It can be hard to _____ people when you first arrive in a foreign country.
- 4 The government has a responsibility to _____ the poor.
- 5 The plan doesn't _____ the economy _____.
- 6 It's very easy for students to _____ when they are at university.
- 7 Abdul _____ his wife _____ that he would give up politics.
- 8 I _____ the old man and gave him some money.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 31 of the Student's Book

C Write one word in each gap.

- 1 It seems to me that people don't care about each other enough.
- 2 In my _____, we all have a responsibility to help the poor.
- 3 From my _____ of view, the government needs to do something about the problem.
- 4 I tend to _____ that society judges people too easily.
- 5 My _____ opinion is that we pay too much in tax at the moment.
- 6 As _____ as I'm concerned, it's time we made smoking illegal.

D  **CD, 3 Listen to these people talking about a new law. Decide whether each speaker agrees or disagrees with the law.**

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 Speaker 1 | <u>agrees</u> / disagrees | 4 Speaker 4 | agrees / disagrees |
| 2 Speaker 2 | agrees / disagrees | 5 Speaker 5 | agrees / disagrees |
| 3 Speaker 3 | agrees / disagrees | 6 Speaker 6 | agrees / disagrees |

Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Speaking section on page 31 of the Student's Book

E Complete the table. Include negative forms.

Verb	Adjective	Noun
excite	(1) <u>exciting</u> (3) _____ (4) _____	(2) _____
-	(5) _____	leaf
reside	(6) _____	(7) _____ (8) _____

Vocabulary boost: places to live

F Match each word or phrase to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 bungalow | A a house that is separate from the other houses around it | <u>1C</u> |
| 2 detached house | B a large house with a garden in a warm country | _____ |
| 3 mansion | C a house with all the rooms on one level | _____ |
| 4 semi-detached house | D a house that shares walls with other houses on two sides | _____ |
| 5 terraced house | E a very large, luxurious house | _____ |
| 6 villa | F a house that shares a wall with one other house | _____ |

Writing

Grammarbank: Conceding and contrasting

Grammar Reference, Section 4, page 100 of the Student's Book

A Write one word in each gap.

- Some people commit crimes in spite _____ *of* _____ having spent time in prison.
- He was sent to prison _____ his claims that he was innocent.
- Despite the _____ that a witness identified her, she was found not guilty.
- Crime is still increasing, _____ though there are more and more police.
- _____ there was little evidence, he was still found guilty.

B Choose the correct answer.

- We were robbed, despite B a really good alarm system.
A we have B having C of having
- Nobody was arrested, even though _____ witnesses.
A being B there were C there being
- In spite of _____, he refused to accept that he was guilty.
A the evidence B being evidence C there was evidence
- Although _____ the door, someone managed to break in.
A locking B having locked C I locked
- He decided to steal the car, even though _____ it was illegal.
A he knew B knowing C of knowing
- In spite of the fact _____ sent to prison, he didn't learn his lesson.
A of being B being C that he was

C Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using the word given.

- The gang made very careful plans. They were still arrested.
The gang *were still arrested, despite making very careful plans* (DESPITE).
- Karl was under eighteen. They still sent him to prison.
They _____ (THOUGH).
- He wore a disguise. The police still caught him.
In _____ (FACT).
- Jane had lots of money. She still stole a mobile phone.
Jane _____ (SPITE).
- I locked the car. It was still stolen.
The car _____ (ALTHOUGH).
- Crime is dropping in this area. It's still a major problem.
Crime _____ (EVEN).

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 32 of the Student's Book

D Write one word in each gap.

- 1 From what he said, I formed the impression that he was guilty.
- 2 Crime seems to be falling, but most people _____ the belief that it's on the increase.
- 3 The police _____ the conclusion that the crime was committed by an employee.
- 4 The government _____ the view that the law needs to be changed.
- 5 I've gradually _____ to the conclusion that prison doesn't work.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Writing section on pages 32 and 33 of the Student's Book

E Rearrange the letters to make a word that fits in the gap.

- 1 What this problem needs is a new approach (CAPAPROH) based on scientific research.
- 2 Many in the local _____ (MCNOYITMU) are angry at the failure to prevent crime.
- 3 At this prison, we try to help the _____ (FEFSNODRE) understand how victims feel.
- 4 He was sentenced to 100 hours of community _____ (VSEERIC).
- 5 You can't blame the _____ (CMIRCASESTCNU) you grew up in for your behaviour.
- 6 The prison is home to approximately 500 _____ (IASNTEM).
- 7 The government hasn't done enough to _____ (ACKETL) crime.
- 8 The woman was _____ (NVDCTEICO) after a trial that lasted for three months.

F Match each word to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 decent | A not very large | <u>1B</u> |
| 2 ineffective | B fairly good, not bad | _____ |
| 3 limited | C not willing to do something | _____ |
| 4 minor | D not very serious, unimportant | _____ |
| 5 reluctant | E not producing the desired results | _____ |

G Choose the word from Exercise F which goes with each group of words.

- 1 limited
- results - resources - vocabulary - power
- 2 _____
- job - meal - wage - clothes - education
- 3 _____
- injury - crime - illness
- 4 _____
- solution - protection - attempt



●● Vocabulary boost: crimes and criminals

H Write a word from below in each gap.

arson blackmail burglary ~~forgery~~ fraud kidnapping
murder robbery theft vandalism

If someone is guilty of ...

- 1 forgery , they create a fake version of something, such as a passport.
- 2 _____, they get money by tricking people.
- 3 _____, they threaten to reveal a secret unless someone pays them money.
- 4 _____, they damage someone else's property.
- 5 _____, they take money from someone, often with violence.
- 6 _____, they take something from a building, such as someone's home.
- 7 _____, they take someone and keep them until they receive some money.
- 8 _____, they kill someone.
- 9 _____, they steal something.
- 10 _____, they deliberately start a fire.

I Write the word for the person who commits each of these crimes.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 arson | <u> arsonist </u> | 6 kidnapping | _____ |
| 2 blackmail | _____ | 7 murder | _____ |
| 3 burglary | _____ | 8 vandalism | _____ |
| 4 forgery | _____ | 9 robbery | _____ |
| 5 fraud | _____ | 10 theft | _____ |

●● Vocabulary boost: word patterns

J Write one word in each gap.

- 1 find evidence of a crime
- 2 suspect someone _____ a crime
- 3 accuse someone _____ a crime
- 4 arrest someone _____ a crime
- 5 charge someone _____ a crime
- 6 try someone _____ a crime
- 7 find someone guilty/innocent _____ a crime
- 8 sentence someone _____ time in prison

K  **CD, 4 Listen to this woman talking about a crime and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 The crime took place in her street. | TRUE / <u>FALSE</u> |
| 2 She was arrested for the crime. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 3 She was found guilty of the crime. | TRUE / FALSE |

Reading

Vocabulary from the Reading text on pages 34 and 35 of the Student's Book

A Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap.

ancestor diner individual

- 1 Your ancestors are the people who lived a long time before you.
- 2 All the _____ in the restaurant turned at the sudden noise.
- 3 The police are looking for two _____ who were seen running away.

assume drape gossip satisfy summon

- 4 It was raining and the young man _____ his jacket around the woman's shoulders.
- 5 Skiing _____ my need to do something exciting every now and again.
- 6 Mrs Jarvis _____ her son into the living room to explain his behaviour.
- 7 Your career begins to _____ more importance in your life as you get older.
- 8 I don't think it's kind to _____ about your friends like that.

elaborate elementary fragrant nomadic primitive wealthy

- 9 The tribes travel from area to area, so they are _____.
- 10 The preparations for the wedding were very _____ and took hours.
- 11 I'm not sure that being _____ makes you happy.
- 12 The room was full of the _____ smell of roses.
- 13 The solution to the problem was quite _____ in the end.
- 14 I don't believe that people are _____ just because they live in the jungle.

B Find words or phrases in the Reading text which have a similar meaning to those below.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 1 | mixture of different things (paragraph 1) | <u>assortment</u> |
| 2 | importance (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 3 | important formal event (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 4 | politeness towards guests (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 5 | something you must do (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 6 | social position (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 7 | something that shows you respect someone (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 8 | different parts of a meal (paragraph 5) | _____ |
| 9 | circle of flowers (paragraph 6) | _____ |
| 10 | old-fashioned cup (paragraph 6) | _____ |

Reading

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 39 of the Student's Book

A Rearrange the letters to make a word that fits in each gap.

- All this vocabulary comes from the Unit 3 Reading wordbank (BROKDAWN).
- We usually take things like electricity and running water for _____ (DETRANG) these days.
- We've finished the research but we haven't analysed all the _____ (TAAD) yet.
- It's highly _____ (YEKLIL) that humans will land on Mars within our lifetime.
- Everyone should try to understand the _____ (PENTOCC) behind Einstein's Theory of Relativity.
- _____ (NEVIG) that there's no scientific evidence to prove they exist, it's amazing that so many people believe in ghosts.

►► Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Reading section on pages 38 and 39 of the Student's Book

B Match each word to a word that has a similar meaning.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 rough | A amazing | <u>1C</u> |
| 2 immediate | B unlikely | _____ |
| 3 clear | C approximate | _____ |
| 4 improbable | D interesting | _____ |
| 5 thought-provoking | E instant | _____ |
| 6 incredible | F obvious | _____ |

C Choose the correct word.

- If you could go back **on** / **in** time, which era would you choose to go back to?
- Do you think aliens will ever try to make contact **with** / **to** humans?
- We have so many means **of** / **for** communication at our disposal these days.
- You can always rely **on** / **from** this news channel to give you the facts.
- A small change in the design can make a big difference **in** / **with** practice.
- You can't break the laws **in** / **of** physics!

D Write one word in each gap.

- It's a good idea, but it'll never work _____ *in* _____ reality.
- Can you make sure the DVD player's connected _____ the TV properly?
- Scientists still haven't provided answers _____ these questions yet.
- I think you're referring _____ astrologers rather than astronomers, aren't you?
- You're not having doubts _____ the experiment, are you?

- 6 I'm not aware _____ any scientific studies which show that telepathy is a real phenomenon.
- 7 An inch is roughly equivalent _____ 2.5 centimetres.
- 8 What are the chances _____ seeing a shooting star tonight?

E Write a word from below in each gap.

atom benefit consensus encounter objection ~~opponent~~ source

- 1 Professor Badawi is a major opponent of the government's scheme.
- 2 The general _____ amongst the scientific community is that climate change is a real phenomenon.
- 3 The Wikipedia website is a very useful _____ of information.
- 4 The number of protons in a/an _____ determines what chemical element it is.
- 5 She says that her strange _____ with an alien creature changed her life forever!
- 6 My major _____ to the plan is that it's too expensive.
- 7 The main _____ of education is that it enables you to ask the right questions.

F Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

SPACE TOURISM

There are still a large number of (1) unanswered (**ANSWER**) questions regarding space tourism, particularly to do with the everyday (2) _____ (**PRACTICAL**), such as eating or going to the toilet, of life in space. However, there is widespread (3) _____ (**AGREE**) both within the travel industry and the space technology industry that space tourism is a (4) _____ (**POTENTIAL**) enormous source of income. Although the first space tourists are (5) _____ (**NECESSARY**) extremely wealthy people – and will continue to be for the foreseeable future – the long-term hope is that space tourism will become a (6) _____ (**REAL**) for all of us. In all (7) _____ (**LIKELY**), that is exactly what's going to happen.

🔊 Vocabulary boost: phrasal verbs

G Choose the correct word.

- 1 Can you turn off / **out** / **down** the PC when you've finished using it, please?
- 2 How did you come **off** / **up** / **over** with such a brilliant idea?
- 3 I screamed when she suddenly turned **into** / **round** / **out** an alien at the end of the film!
- 4 I'm trying to work **up** / **off** / **out** how many days they've been in space so far.
- 5 Scientist have narrowed **off** / **down** / **out** the possible landing sites to three options.
- 6 The design's really come **up** / **on** / **off** since I saw it last. Well done! You're making progress!

Listening

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 40 of the Student's Book

A Write one word on each line to replace the words in *italics*. The first letter is given to help you.

- 1 It's *not* very surprising that space missions cost billions of dollars. *hardly* _____
- 2 I was worried *at first* that the telescope wouldn't be powerful enough. *i* _____
- 3 Do astronauts often need to be *helped to remember* to get enough sleep? *r* _____
- 4 The sizes of distant stars are usually *approximate calculations* because we can't measure them accurately. *e* _____
- 5 There are no *present* plans to build a space hotel on the Moon. *c* _____

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Listening section on page 40 of the Student's Book

B The words in *italics* are in the wrong sentence. Find the correct words and write them on the lines.

- 1 It takes just over 365 days for the Earth to complete one *galaxy* of the Sun. _____ *orbit*
- 2 Our Sun is an average-sized *universe*. _____
- 3 A/an *orbit* is a group of billions of stars spinning around a central point. _____
- 4 The galaxy we live in is called the Milky *System*. _____
- 5 The *star* is all space, and everything that exists within it. _____
- 6 The planets, including Earth, and the Sun they go around, are known collectively as the Solar *Way*. _____

C Write a word from below in each gap.

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives
collide	agreement	close
merge	collision	galactic

- 1 If you want to talk about periods of time in the history of the universe, you can use _____ *galactic* years.
- 2 If two objects _____, they hit each other.
- 3 If there is a/an _____ between two objects, they hit each other.
- 4 If two organisations or galaxies _____, they join together to form one thing.
- 5 If two people are in _____, they share the same opinion.
- 6 If something is _____ to you, it is near you.

Vocabulary boost: word formation

D Complete the table.

	Verb	Noun
1	collide	<i>collision</i>
2	decide	
3	conclude	
4	permit	
5	invade	
6	admit	
7	persuade	
8	exclude	
9	divide	
10	provide	

E If a word is spelt correctly, put a tick on the line. If it is spelt incorrectly, rewrite it.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------|----|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | visable | <u> <i>visible</i> </u> | 9 | possable | <u> </u> |
| 2 | acceptable | <u> </u> | 10 | valuable | <u> </u> |
| 3 | divisable | <u> </u> | 11 | horrible | <u> </u> |
| 4 | permissable | <u> </u> | 12 | responsable | <u> </u> |
| 5 | enjoyable | <u> </u> | 13 | admirable | <u> </u> |
| 6 | accessable | <u> </u> | 14 | flexable | <u> </u> |
| 7 | sensible | <u> </u> | 15 | disposable | <u> </u> |
| 8 | profitable | <u> </u> | | | |

Vocabulary boost: word patterns

F Change the form of the verb in brackets and add any necessary words to complete the sentences.

- I'm not very keen on reading (READ) science fiction novels, to be honest.
- Bad weather prevented the Space Shuttle (TAKE OFF).
- Are people who wear glasses allowed (BECOME) astronauts?
- How dare you accuse me (NOT KNOW) how old the Milky Way is!
- I'm really looking forward (SEE) the new Batman film.
- Why did they refuse (LEAVE) the spacecraft?
- I don't deny (SEE) something strange, but I wouldn't say it was definitely a UFO.
- I don't really approve (SPEND) so much money on space research.
- Using pencils saved the Soviet Union (HAVE) to invent a pen that worked in zero gravity.

Speaking

Grammarbank: Talking about the future

Grammar Reference, Section 5, pages 100–101 of the Student's Book

A If a word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick. If it's incorrect, rewrite it correctly, including the different possibilities. Use contractions where appropriate.


- I don't think I'll ever want to live in another country. _____ ✓
- A lot of technology is **becoming** cheaper over the next few years. _____
will become / is going to become
- Do you think people **are living** longer in 100 years' time? _____
- I'm **having** a job interview next week, as it happens. _____
- When I graduate, I **work** for my dad's company for a while. _____
- The course **starts** at the beginning of September. _____
- We don't go** to the planetarium this weekend because we couldn't get tickets. _____

B Put each verb into the correct tense, including the different possibilities. Use contractions where appropriate.

- He'll have to renew his passport before he goes (HE / GO) abroad to study.
- I won't know how well I've done in the IELTS exam until _____ (I / GET) my results.
- The engines will stop as soon as the spacecraft _____ (LAND).
- Remember to keep an eye on the time while _____ (YOU / DO) Task 1 of the IELTS Writing module.

C Write one or two words in each gap.

- This time next month, I'll have got my IELTS results!
- What do you think you'll _____ doing in twenty years?
- I probably _____ heard from the university by the end of February, but they should contact me sometime in March.
- Perhaps in the future we'll all _____ in cities under the sea.

D  **CD, 5 Listen to this IELTS candidate answering a question in Part 3 of the Speaking Module. If he uses the verb tense correctly in each phrase, put a tick. If he uses it incorrectly, put a cross and write the reason for your answer on the line.**

- 'there aren't any teachers' _____ X he should have said 'there won't be...'
- 'the children are going to learn' _____
- 'children will still have used' _____
- 'things will have changed' _____
- 'blackboards will have been replaced' _____
- 'it will happen' _____

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 41 of the Student's Book

E Write a sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the sentence before it.

- 1 There might be life on other planets.
It's possible that there's life on other planets. (POSSIBLE)
- 2 There's very little chance that it'll snow tomorrow.
_____ (HIGHLY)
- 3 We can't know for sure, but maybe there is life after death!
_____ (IMPOSSIBLE)
- 4 Our grandchildren may be able to travel round the Solar System.
_____ (PERHAPS)
- 5 Do you think UFOs are perhaps secret military planes?
_____ (MAY)
- 6 It's not impossible that what you saw was a satellite.
_____ (POSSIBILITY)
- 7 The chances of her failing the exam are very low.
_____ (UNLIKELY)

Vocabulary boost: chance and luck

F Choose the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I'd love to have the chance **(to travel)** / of travelling round the world.
- 2 What are the chances **to win** / of winning the lottery?
- 3 There's a small chance **they're going to offer** / **their offering** me the job.
- 4 If I could study abroad, I'd jump at **the** / **a** chance!
- 5 She's taking **the** / **a** big chance by setting up her own business.
- 6 I ran into Doug **with** / **by** chance in the supermarket yesterday.
- 7 The **chance is** / **chances are** that my IELTS results will come tomorrow!
- 8 There's a fifty-fifty chance **of** / **for** the match being cancelled.

G Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Good luck with the job interview!
- 2 You're _____ luck! We've got two tickets left.
- 3 I'm just calling to _____ you luck in the exam.
- 4 I couldn't _____ my luck when they told me I'd won the competition.
- 5 I'd hoped they'd have the shoes in my size, but I was _____ of luck.
- 6 _____ any luck, we'll be in Shanghai this time next week.

Writing

Grammarbank: Using participles

Grammar Reference, Section 6, page 102 of the Student's Book

A Choose the correct word or phrase.

- 1 While handling / **handled** the material, you should always wear gloves.
- 2 The electricity **producing** / **produced** is stored in a battery.
- 3 After **examined** / **having examined** the wreckage, the investigator writes a report.
- 4 **Having** / **Had** large handles, the machine is easy to carry.
- 5 **Giving** / **Given** the choice, I would prefer the first option.
- 6 He was the person **driving** / **was driving** the car at the time.
- 7 **Having seen** / **Seeing** the film once already, I didn't really want to see it again.
- 8 After **stirred** / **being stirred**, the liquid is poured into a large storage tank.
- 9 **Having been transferred** / **Having transferred** to a larger container, the mixture is left to cool.

B Write each verb in the correct form.

- 1 Containing (CONTAIN) bars of gold, the boxes are extremely heavy.
- 2 _____ (TAKE) to a laboratory, the material is analysed.
- 3 When _____ (ENTER) the code, the technician uses a special keypad.
- 4 The steam _____ (GIVE OFF) is used to power a motor.
- 5 After _____ (CHECK) the brakes, the mechanic checks the tyres.
- 6 The instrument _____ (REGULATE) the temperature is a thermostat.
- 7 After _____ (PLACE) on a flat surface, the package is carefully opened.
- 8 _____ (WASH), the walls are ready to be painted.
- 9 _____ (MAKE) this dish before, I was confident it would turn out well.

C Each of these sentences is incorrect because the participle clause has a different subject to the main clause. Rewrite them so the two clauses agree.

- 1 Having prepared the equipment, the experiment is started by the research team.
Having prepared the equipment, the research team starts the experiment.
- 2 After connecting the cables, the equipment is turned on by an operator.

- 3 Wearing a mask, the wood is spray-painted by a skilled technician.

- 4 Looking at the map, the town was six kilometres away.

- 5 Having been assembled, they put the furniture into position.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 42 of the Student's Book

D Choose the correct word.

- 1 The second device is slightly smaller **from** / **(than)** the first one.
- 2 It is approximately the same size **of** / **as** a mobile phone.
- 3 It is approximately the size **of** / **as** a mobile phone.
- 4 The instrument is shaped **like** / **as** a long sharp pencil.
- 5 The structure of the building is made **from** / **of** steel.
- 6 The experiment is divided **into** / **by** three different stages.
- 7 The plans consist **of** / **from** several sets of drawings.
- 8 The tunnel is cylindrical **in** / **by** shape.

E Write full sentences.

- 1 car – make – aluminium
The car is made of aluminium.

- 2 process – consist – number of stages

- 3 box – same height – human

- 4 machine – large – car engine

- 5 skyscraper – shape – enormous cigar

- 6 area – divide – four sections

- 7 wings – triangular – shape

- 8 all the furniture – make – wood

- 9 control panel – size – small laptop

- 10 interior – colourful – exterior

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Writing section on pages 42 and 43 of the Student's Book

F Match to make phrases.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| 1 washing | 5 means of | A pilot | E aircraft | <u>1D</u> | _____ |
| 2 mobile | 6 final | B transport | F phone | _____ | _____ |
| 3 automatic | 7 lightweight | C plastic | G check | _____ | _____ |
| 4 light | | D machine | | _____ | _____ |

G Write one word on each line to replace the word or phrase in italics. The first letter is given to help you.

- When the batteries have been installed, the equipment is ready to be used. *Once* _____
- When the batteries have been installed, the equipment is ready to be used. *A* _____
- A *little time* after landing, the plane taxis slowly to the gate. *S* _____
- At this *point*, the ingredients are mixed together in a large bowl. *s* _____
- The liquid is pumped into a tank, *in which* it is left to cool. *w* _____

●● Vocabulary boost: word formation

H Complete the table. Be careful! Some of the words have irregular forms.

Adjective	Noun	Verb
1 long	<u>length</u>	<u>elongate</u>
2 short	_____	_____
3 high	_____	_____
4 low	_____	_____
5 deep	_____	_____
6 wide	_____	_____
7 narrow	_____	_____
8 large	_____	_____

I CD, 6 Listen and complete the table.

Noun	Adjective	Meaning of adjective
1 size	<u>sizeable</u>	large
2 space	_____	having a lot of space inside
3 spot	_____	extremely clean
4 substance	_____	large in size or amount
5 extend	_____	covering a large/wide area
6 signify	_____	large, important
7 consider	_____	large in size or amount

Reading

Vocabulary from the Reading text on pages 44 and 45 of the Student's Book

A Find verbs in the Reading text connected to the idea of seeing the future.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|---|-------|---------------|
| 1 | <u>see into</u> | (text title) | 4 | _____ | (paragraph C) |
| 2 | _____ | (text sub-title) | 5 | _____ | (paragraph D) |
| 3 | _____ | (text sub-title) | | | |

B Write a word or phrase from below in each gap.

clairvoyance déjà vu gut hunch instinct medium
paradox perception premonition sense

- If you have a sixth sense, you are able to feel or see things without using the normal five senses. (paragraph A)
- A/An _____ is a person who claims to be able to communicate with dead people. (paragraph A)
- If you have extrasensory _____, you are able to feel or see things without using the normal five senses. (paragraph A)
- If you experience _____, you have the feeling of repeating a past experience. (paragraph A)
- _____ is the ability to see the future or communicate with dead people. (paragraph A)
- If you have a/an _____ feeling about something, you think it's true even though you have no evidence. (paragraph A)
- _____ is a sense of knowing what to do in a situation. (paragraph A)
- If you have a/an _____, you see something that's going to happen in the future. (paragraph C)
- If you have a/an _____ that something is going to happen, you suspect or feel that it might happen, without having any real evidence. (paragraph C)
- A _____ is a situation with two aspects which seem to be illogical or opposites. (paragraph E)

C Find adjectives in the Reading text to match these definitions.

- profound : serious, important (paragraph A)
- _____ : beyond what science can explain (paragraph A)
- _____ : connected to mysterious mental powers (paragraph A)
- _____ : ordinary, everyday, usual (paragraph A)
- _____ : very persuasive and convincing (paragraph B)
- _____ : strange, odd, unusual (paragraph B)
- _____ : with no pattern or planning (paragraph D)
- _____ : not changing, steady (paragraph D)
- _____ : out-of-date, no longer useable (paragraph E)
- _____ : low-quality (paragraph G)

Reading

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 49 of the Student's Book

A Write one word in each gap.

- Not having a car, and not being able to afford taxis, I rely on public transport to get about.
- Sir, you were driving at 80 kilometres per hour in an area where the _____ limit is 50 kilometres per hour.
- The new _____ energy lightbulbs use a lot less electricity than the old ones.
- All the furniture is made from _____ materials; all the wood and plastic fittings come from old pieces of furniture.
- It's very difficult to find _____ housing round here; most of the properties are far too expensive for us.
- _____ disposal isn't just about rubbish – it's also how you get rid of dirty water and sewage.
- No car is 100% _____ friendly, but electric cars do a lot less damage than petrol and diesel ones.
- All company flights have to be _____ neutral, so for every 1,000 miles we fly, the company pays for a certain number of trees to be planted.

►► Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Reading section on pages 48 and 49 of the Student's Book

B Write a word from below in each gap.

cost-effective efficient essential picturesque
reliable rural suburban urban

- With its lovely little square and the mountains in the background, it's one of the most picturesque small towns I've ever visited.
- It's _____ that we start thinking about alternatives to oil as it's going to run out one day.
- I grew up on a pig farm, so it was a very _____ way of life.
- Flying business class may be more comfortable, but it's just not _____ for a small company like this; the tickets are extremely expensive.
- This car does get through a lot of petrol but at least it's _____ – it hasn't broken down once in ten years.
- I live in the city centre, so it's about as _____ an environment as it's possible to get!
- As a secretary, you've got to be very _____ otherwise the office can become completely disorganised.
- We live in a very _____ area, which is great because we're not too far from the city centre, and not that far from the countryside either.

C Write a verb from below in the correct form in each gap.

adhere aim anticipate aspire assume ~~bloom~~ draw up fine

- 1 How often do these flowers bloom ?
- 2 Jess Reece, aged 19, _____ £200 yesterday for speeding in a built-up area.
- 3 It's extremely important that the fire safety regulations _____ to.
- 4 The advertising campaign _____ particularly at teenagers.
- 5 New guidelines _____ recently, which will be published shortly.
- 6 Most government ministers _____ to be Prime Minister.
- 7 I _____ you were joking when you said you were moving to Mexico.
- 8 It _____ that a large number of people will attend the public meeting.

Vocabulary boost: phrasal verbs

D Choose the correct word.

- 1 If the weather clears **away** / **(up)**, we can go hiking tomorrow, if you like.
- 2 It's so foggy that it's difficult to make **out** / **off** where the side of the road is.
- 3 Let's wait till the storm dies **down** / **over** a bit before leaving.
- 4 Don't throw those newspapers **off** / **away** – they can be recycled!
- 5 How long did it take for them to put the forest fire **down** / **out**?
- 6 Living on an island, we get completely cut **off** / **out** from the mainland during bad weather.
- 7 They're doing **up** / **over** a lot of the old warehouses and turning them into flats.

Vocabulary boost: word formation

E Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

- 1 With there being only several thousand left on the whole planet, the Giant Panda is a/an endangered (**DANGER**) species.
- 2 A number of animals such as the Giant Panda face _____ (**EXTINCT**) unless more is done to protect them.
- 3 The hurricane caused widespread _____ (**DESTROY**).
- 4 Everyone knows everyone else in my _____ (**NEIGHBOUR**).
- 5 I don't mind the _____ (**LIGHT**); it's the thunder I don't like!
- 6 Animals brought up in zoos can't easily be released back into their natural _____ (**SURROUND**).
- 7 _____ (**INDUSTRY**) waste is a major source of pollution in rivers and seas.
- 8 Don't worry! The dog's quite _____ (**HARM**). He won't bite you!
- 9 We live in a built-up _____ (**RESIDE**) area.
- 10 What's your _____ (**EXPLAIN**) for climate change if it's not caused by humans?

Listening

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 50 of the Student's Book

A Write a word from the Wordbank on each line to replace the words in italics.

- 1 Air Krash is not a very *appropriate* name for an airline, is it? apt
- 2 The state of Hawaii is not physically connected to *the mainland of the USA*. _____
- 3 The plant-life is really *green and healthy* on this part of the island. _____
- 4 Look at that *enormous* iceberg! _____
- 5 India and Bangladesh experience a powerful *heavy and continuous rain* every six months. _____
- 6 With temperatures falling to minus 60 degrees at night, the place is extremely *difficult to live in* in the winter. _____

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Listening section on page 50 of the Student's Book

B Rearrange the letters to make a word that fits the gap.

- 1 The airport's in a valley (YALEVL) between two high mountains.
- 2 The Empire State Building in New York was the world's tallest _____ (REPAKYSSRC) for more than forty years.
- 3 The _____ (MANICKNE) for New York State is 'the Empire State'.
- 4 Let's climb over that sand _____ (NEUD) and see what's on the other side.
- 5 Mountainous regions are often known as _____ (SINDHGLAH).
- 6 There's very little _____ (NOTAGEVETI) in Antarctica.
- 7 There's less than a centimetre of rainfall _____ (REP) year, on average.
- 8 Did you know that approximately 90% of people live in the _____ (RENTHORN) hemisphere?

●● Vocabulary boost: measurements

C Write the abbreviations for these measurements.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1 five millimetres | <u>5 mm</u> | 7 ten tonnes | _____ |
| 2 ten centimetres | _____ | 8 two and a quarter litres | _____ |
| 3 four and a half metres | _____ | 9 fifty kilometres per hour | _____ |
| 4 seven square metres | _____ | 10 eighteen degrees | _____ |
| 5 twenty-one grams | _____ | Celsius/Centigrade | _____ |
| 6 two kilograms | _____ | | |

D Answer the questions.

- 1 How many millimetres are there in a centimetre? 10
- 2 How many centimetres are there in a metre? _____
- 3 How many grams are there in a kilogram? _____
- 4 How many kilograms are there in a tonne? _____
- 5 Is 'area' measured in m^2 or m^3 ? _____
- 6 Is 'volume' measured in m^2 or m^3 ? _____
- 7 At what temperature does water freeze? _____
- 8 At what temperature does water boil? _____

E Write a word from below in each gap to complete the table. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Fahrenheit feet gallons inches miles
pints pounds stones tonnes yards

In some countries, they use...	instead of...
(1) <u>miles</u>	kilometres
(2) _____	centimetres
(3) _____ and (4) _____	metres
(5) _____ and (6) _____	kilograms
(7) _____ and (8) _____	litres
(9) _____	tons
(10) _____	Celsius or Centigrade

F  **CD, 7 Have a guess! Write a number in each gap in the first column. Then listen and write the actual number in the second column.**

	My guess	The actual number
(1) The number of centimetres in an inch	<u>3</u>	<u>2.54</u>
(2) The number of inches in a foot	_____	_____
(3) The number of feet in a yard	_____	_____
(4) The number of centimetres in a yard	_____	_____
(5) The number of yards in a mile	_____	_____
(6) The number of metres in a mile	_____	_____



Speaking

Grammarbank: Using countable and uncountable nouns / articles

Grammar Reference, Section 7, pages 102–103 of the Student's Book

A Write the nouns in the correct column.

advice book chocolate clothes fact furniture glass groceries
 hair housework information jeans job knowledge luggage
 money news paper programme scissors sheep
 suitcase time trousers work

Always countable	Always singular uncountable	Always plural uncountable	Both countable and uncountable depending on meaning
<i>book</i>	<i>luggage</i>	<i>clothes</i>	<i>chocolate</i>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

B Choose the correct word or phrase.

- (is) / Are there a lot of money in the account?
- Is / Are the scissors in the kitchen drawer?
- The glass in these glasses is / are photo-chromatic.
- How much / many times did I ask you to book the tickets?

C Write 'a', 'an' or 'the' in each gap. If no article is necessary, put a dash (-).**SEOUL**

(1) *The* city of (2) _____ Seoul lies in (3) _____ north west of (4) _____ South Korea, approximately 50 kilometres from (5) _____ North Korean border. With (6) _____ population of almost 23 million, (7) _____ Seoul National Capital Area is (8) _____ world's second largest metropolitan area. (9) _____ area includes (10) _____ Seoul itself, together with (11) _____ port of Incheon and (12) _____ various other satellite towns. Designated as (13) _____ 'Special City', of which there are several throughout North and South Korea, the SNCA is administered by (14) _____ South Korea's government. Seoul is (15) _____ international financial centre, and has hosted (16) _____ several global sporting events, including (17) _____ 1988 Summer Olympics and (18) _____ 2002 FIFA World Cup. (19) _____ history of Seoul can be traced back to (20) _____ 18 BC.

D Write 'few' or 'little' in each gap. Then choose the meaning of the sentence from the words and phrases in bold.

- They only gave me a little information about the island.
They gave me some / **(They didn't give me a lot of)** information.
- They gave me _____ news about what had happened.
They gave me some / They didn't give me a lot of news.
- A _____ plants grow here.
Some / Not a lot of plants grow here.
- Only a _____ guides will take you there.
Some / Not a lot of guides will take you there.
- They gave me a _____ advice before the trip.
They gave me some / They didn't give me much advice.
- _____ people have managed to climb to the top.
Some / Not many people have managed it.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 51 of the Student's Book

E Choose the correct word.

- Do you prefer living in the country **(to)** / **than** life in the city?
- I'd rather go somewhere quieter **to** / **than** stay here, to be honest.
- I'd rather we **not** / **didn't** go by bus, if you don't mind.
- I think I'd **prefer** / **rather** to build my own house, if I could.
- I'd **prefer** / **rather** they hadn't stayed so long, but never mind.
- Do** / **Would** you prefer to have lived in ancient Egypt or ancient Greece?

F Write one word in each gap.

- I'd rather not live somewhere quite so far from a supermarket.
- _____ you prefer to meet at six tomorrow night _____ than seven?
- _____ you rather we _____ go on a cruise again this year?
- I generally prefer _____ to drive in the dark.
- _____ you generally prefer travelling by bus or train?
- I'd _____ they _____ phoned us first instead of just turning up!

Vocabulary boost: phrases with 'go'

G  CD, 8 Choose the correct word or phrase. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 go (home) / to home | 6 go for camping / camping |
| 2 go bed / to bed | 7 go sightseeing / for sightseeing |
| 3 go for work / to work | 8 go on a tour / for a tour |
| 4 go for a swim / for swimming | 9 go by train/bus / on train/bus |
| 5 go abroad / to abroad | 10 go by foot / on foot |

Writing

Grammarbank: Using modals

Grammar Reference, Section 8, pages 103–104 of the Student's Book

A Choose the correct word or phrase.

- In my opinion, the government **ought** / **(should)** ban factories from polluting the atmosphere.
- Working in a coal mine **must** / **should** be an extremely demanding and dangerous job.
- The oil tanker **mustn't** / **can't** have spilled its oil on purpose; it **must** / **can** have been an accident.
- Everyone **has** / **must** to make an effort to be more environmentally responsible.
- We do not know for certain, but the ancient city **can** / **could** have been destroyed by a tsunami.
- Do you need** / **Need you** to take the bottles to be recycled, or are they collected?
- Antarctica **shouldn't** / **couldn't** always have been covered in ice; tropical plants used to grow there.

B Write the correct form of the verb in each gap. Be careful! Some verbs might not change form.

- We ought to get (GET) a guide book before we go on holiday.
- We should _____ (BUY) a guide book before we went on holiday.
- There must _____ (BE) at least 500 people at last night's meeting.
- The hotel was nice, but it shouldn't _____ (BUILD) so far from the sea.
- Who knows what might _____ (HAPPEN) if they discover a large meteor heading towards Earth?
- Who knows what might _____ (HAPPEN) if dinosaurs hadn't become extinct?
- Did you have _____ (HAVE) a tour guide, or could you _____ (LOOK) round on your own?
- You could _____ (ARREST) if they'd caught you there without permission.

C Rewrite each sentence using the word in bold.

- That almost certainly wasn't the right turning. **HAVE**
That can't have been the right turning. _____
- I'm almost certain we made a mistake. **HAVE**

- It would be a good idea for the council to renovate the old mill. **OUGHT**

- You were wrong to buy a car that uses so much petrol. **SHOULDN'T**

- If you have a solar-powered water heater, you aren't forced to use electricity to heat the water. **NEED**

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 52 of the Student's Book

D Write one word in each gap.

- 1 In spite of the cost, it would certainly be sensible for governments to invest in nuclear power.
- 2 _____ said _____, we should not forget that there have been accidents at nuclear power stations in the past.
- 3 _____ contrast, wind-generated power is extremely safe and clean.
- 4 On _____ other _____, an enormous number of wind turbines are required to produce only a small amount of power.
- 5 _____ though electric cars have been developed, very few have been sold.
- 6 Even _____ we all stopped polluting the atmosphere tomorrow, the hole in the ozone layer would still exist.
- 7 _____ having gas installed, we still use a lot of electricity.
- 8 _____ I agree we should all try to be carbon neutral, I recognise it is very difficult in practice.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Writing section on pages 52 and 53 of the Student's Book

E Match to make phrases. If more than one phrase is possible, write all of the possibilities.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 firm | A phenomena | <u>1H, F</u> |
| 2 widely-held | B activity | _____ |
| 3 natural | C option | _____ |
| 4 human | D energy | _____ |
| 5 solar | E travel | _____ |
| 6 air | F view | _____ |
| 7 alternative | G radiation | _____ |
| 8 realistic | H evidence | _____ |

F Write one word in each gap so the sentences have the same meaning.

- 1 The locations of the 5 new eco-towns have not been finalised yet.
 - a When choosing the best location for a new eco-town, a large number of factors have to be considered.
 - b When choosing the best location for a new eco-town, a large number of factors have to be _____ into account.
- 2 An annual ceremony is held to remember the victims of the fire.
 - a It usually _____ on the first of January.
 - b It usually takes _____ on the first of January.

- 3 Coal from other parts of the world is cheaper than home-produced coal.
 a As a _____, most British coal mines have closed in the past 30 years.
 b For this _____, most British coal mines have closed in the past 30 years.
- 4 One alternative energy source which should be developed is wind power.
 a In the _____ way, further research should be done into wave power.
 b _____, further research should be done into wave power.
- 5 I agree we should all try to be carbon neutral.
 a _____, I recognise it is very difficult in practice.
 b _____, I recognise it is very difficult in practice.

G Choose the correct word.

- Some scientists **disagree** / **(dispute)** the findings.
- I don't really **approve** / **agree** of governments **saying** / **telling** people how to behave.
- Parking is not **accepted** / **permitted** in this area between 9 am and 5 pm.
- Do you **deny** / **challenge** that the polar ice caps are melting?
- The scientist **told** / **confessed** that he had manipulated his results.
- We all have to **comprehend** / **recognise** the fact that we share this planet with other species.
- Reading that environmental report has made me **dispute** / **question** my own behaviour.
- I **challenge** / **question** you to provide evidence to support your views.
- It's difficult to **comprehend** / **argue** how big a problem this really is.
- Not being experts ourselves, we often have to **agree** / **trust** and **accept** / **approve** the opinions of experts.

Vocabulary boost: word formation

H Complete the table.

Verb	Noun	
1 accept	<u>acceptance</u>	
2 acknowledge	_____	
3 agree	Positive: _____	Negative: _____
4 approve	Positive: _____	Negative: _____
5 challenge	_____	
6 comprehend	Positive: _____	Negative: _____
7 confess	_____	
8 deny	_____	
9 dispute	_____	
10 permit	_____	
11 recognise	_____	
12 trust	Positive: _____	Negative: _____

Reading

Vocabulary from the Reading text on pages 54 and 55 of the Student's Book

A Match each noun to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 shard (text sub-title) | A wild area of land untouched by humans | <u>1F</u> |
| 2 peninsula (paragraph A) | B large piece | _____ |
| 3 glacier (paragraph B) | C peacefulness | _____ |
| 4 wilderness (paragraph B) | D strip of land sticking out into water | _____ |
| 5 chunk (paragraph B) | E main idea | _____ |
| 6 sediment (paragraph C) | F sharp piece | _____ |
| 7 serenity (paragraph C) | G very large sheet of ice that slowly moves | _____ |
| 8 thrust (paragraph D) | H attacks causing damage and destruction | _____ |
| 9 ravages (paragraph D) | I substance that settles at the bottom of a liquid | _____ |

B Choose the best definition for each adjective.

- weather-pummelled (paragraph A): attacked / protected by the weather
- subtle (paragraph B): **obvious, loud and simple** / not obvious but quiet and clever
- jagged (paragraph B): **flat and smooth** / rough and sharp
- translucent (paragraph C): **clear** / not clear enough for light to pass through
- scarce (paragraph D): **rare** / common
- radical (paragraph D): **obvious** / extreme
- reflective (paragraph E): **thoughtful** / colourful
- aquatic (paragraph F): involving or connected to **water** / art
- aesthetic (paragraph G): **unpleasant** / pleasant to look at

C Write a verb from the text in the correct form in each gap to complete the definitions.

- to overlook (paragraph A): have a view of
- to _____ (paragraph B): give someone enthusiasm to create something
- to _____ (paragraph C): move away, disappear
- to _____ (paragraph C): make loud, wild or angry noises
- to _____ (paragraph D): change from a solid to a liquid
- to _____ (paragraph E): work together
- to _____ (paragraph E): take apart, take to pieces
- to _____ (paragraph E): give, usually for a particular use or cause
- to _____ (paragraph E): pay for, support financially

REVIEW UNITS 1-4

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Could you _____ me a favour?
A make B do C give D take
- 2 There's been a _____ increase in unemployment recently.
A sharp B pointed C strict D loud
- 3 What's the speed _____ on motorways in your country?
A border B limit C boundary D edge
- 4 _____ students make up 40% of the total student population.
A Remote B Distant C Abroad D Overseas
- 5 Do you think taxis are a public or private _____ of transport?
A styles B methods C means D ways
- 6 Sculpture is an art _____ which has never really interested me.
A form B type C sort D shape
- 7 I'm really looking _____ to seeing Matt again on Saturday.
A ahead B before C further D forward
- 8 I always _____ my health for granted until I became ill.
A did B made C put D took

8 marks

B Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

While there is no doubt that Mozart is one of the most famous and talented (1) _____ (MUSIC) the world has ever known, there are still many (2) _____ (ANSWER) questions surrounding his death in 1791. There is no (3) _____ (AGREE) about the symptoms of Mozart's final illness. The swelling in his hands and feet, and the pain he felt, were all (4) _____ (ACCURATE) recorded at the time. However, there is much (5) _____ (CONFUSE) regarding the cause of his symptoms. What disease or condition did Mozart die of? One theory is that Mozart was poisoned by fellow composer Antonio Salieri. This story (6) _____ (ORIGIN) shortly after Mozart died, and Salieri suffered greatly from the accusations. Because so much time has passed since Mozart's death, it is (7) _____ (POSSIBLE) to say with absolutely (8) _____ (CERTAIN) exactly what happened. In all (9) _____ (LIKELY), however, Mozart died of (10) _____ (NATURE) causes – most probably rheumatic fever.

10 marks

C Rewrite each sentence, starting with the words given.

- 1 Mrs Johnson gave the students their exam results.
The students _____.
- 2 The last time I went to Dubai was in 2006.
I haven't _____.
- 3 I didn't wake up on time despite setting my alarm clock.
In spite _____.
- 4 In my opinion, the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.
As far _____.

- 5 It's possible that there'll be a storm later today.
There _____.
- 6 She wrote the essay and then checked it carefully.
Having _____.
- 7 I'm sure it wasn't easy for you to organise the event on your own.
It can't _____.
- 8 I'm almost certain we took the wrong turning back there.
We must _____.

8 marks

D Write one word in each gap.

- 1 I can't wait till Amy Winehouse's new CD comes _____ !
- 2 Let's try and narrow _____ the options so we've only got two or three.
- 3 I get _____ really well with my manager – she's more like a friend than a boss.
- 4 MP3 players have really caught _____ recently – now everyone's got one.
- 5 The government's bringing _____ a law banning smoking in public.
- 6 They'll have to draw _____ some fire safety guidelines for the new building.
- 7 I've got to buy some paint today to do _____ the spare bedroom.
- 8 I'm trying to work _____ how much money the holiday's going to cost in total.

8 marks

E Choose the correct word.

- 1 Are you capable **of** / **for** holding your breath underwater for more than a minute?
- 2 You shouldn't have accused her **for** / **of** stealing without any evidence.
- 3 I've come **to** / **at** the conclusion that success isn't just about earning lots of money.
- 4 I really hope you succeed **in** / **to** persuading Adam to come with us.
- 5 You can always rely **for** / **on** Sabirah – she won't let you down.
- 6 Do you really prefer staying in **to** / **from** going out?
- 7 Shall we take the car or are we going **by** / **on** foot?
- 8 Why would aliens want to make contact **with** / **at** humans?

8 marks

F Write a word from below in each gap.

audience famine fortnight funds nickname
objection opponent valley

- 1 Mr Singh's away on holiday for the next _____ .
- 2 The company just hasn't got the _____ to expand at the moment.
- 3 Sara's a strong _____ of the road-widening scheme.
- 4 Was Jonathon's _____ at school really 'Jake'?
- 5 With no rain for two years, it's hardly surprising the region's facing a serious _____ .
- 6 The comedian brought four members of the _____ up on stage.
- 7 The river at the bottom of the _____ is perfect for white-water rafting.
- 8 I've got no _____ to Terry taking tomorrow off – have you?

8 marks

Total score: _____ / 50

Reading

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 59 of the Student's Book

A Rearrange the letters to make a word that fits in the gap.

- We need to find more evidence to confirm (ROMNFIC) the theory.
- Do you think they should build more reactors to produce _____ (ELRAUNC) power?
- The idea of atoms _____ (IANTEDORIG) in the work of Democritus in ancient Greece.
- Water is composed of two _____ (STEEELNM): hydrogen and oxygen.
- It has been _____ (ALLTADUCEC) that about 9,100 stars are visible with the naked eye.
- Mars _____ (RISOTB) the Sun in a period of 687 days.

▶▶▶ **Other vocabulary**

Other vocabulary from the Reading section on pages 58 and 59 of the Student's Book

B Match each word or phrase to the correct definition.

exoplanet planet Solar System supernova

- planet : one of the very large objects like the Earth that go around the Sun
- _____ : an exploding star which can be seen in the night sky
- _____ : the Sun and all the objects that go around it
- _____ : a very large object that goes around a distant star

brightness mass position

- _____ : exact location of an object
- _____ : amount of light produced or reflected by an object
- _____ : weight of an object

carbon helium hydrogen iron

- _____ : a chemical element found in coal and diamonds
- _____ : a light gas sometimes used as a fuel
- _____ : a common metal used in steel to make cars, etc.
- _____ : a light gas sometimes used to fill balloons

C Write the verbs from below in the correct form in each gap.

convert demote enter expand

- We are entering/were entering/have entered a very exciting period in space exploration.
- As you put gas into the balloon, it _____ because of the pressure.
- How do you _____ miles into kilometres?
- As we have learned more about the universe, the Sun has been _____ in importance.

Vocabulary boost: word formation

D Each of these verbs forms a noun ending in *-ion*. Write the nouns.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|----|-----------|-------|
| 1 | accuse | <u>accusation</u> | 7 | expand | _____ |
| 2 | apply | _____ | 8 | expect | _____ |
| 3 | calculate | _____ | 9 | observe | _____ |
| 4 | convert | _____ | 10 | produce | _____ |
| 5 | destroy | _____ | 11 | recognise | _____ |
| 6 | erode | _____ | 12 | solve | _____ |

E Write a noun from Exercise D in the correct form in each gap.

- Even with the naked eye, observations of Mars show that it's a dark red colour.
- I don't accept the _____ that exploring space is a waste of money.
- He won the Nobel Prize in _____ of his work on nuclear power.
- The valley was created by a process of _____ over millions of years.
- We didn't have any _____ that we would find life on the planet, but we did!
- The _____ of the ozone layer is perhaps the biggest problem facing us today.
- I'm pleased to inform you that your _____ to study medicine has been successful.
- I'm sure we'll find a _____ to the problem if we try hard enough.

Vocabulary boost: elements

F Match each word to the correct description.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---|-----------|
| 1 | aluminium | A | a soft, heavy metal, used in weights | <u>1C</u> |
| 2 | chlorine | B | a gas which makes up 78% of the atmosphere | _____ |
| 3 | copper | C | a light metal, used to make saucepans | _____ |
| 4 | gold | D | a gas in the atmosphere which we need to breathe | _____ |
| 5 | lead | E | a hard element, used to make computer chips | _____ |
| 6 | mercury | F | a valuable yellow metal, used in jewellery | _____ |
| 7 | nitrogen | G | a brown metal, used in electrical wires | _____ |
| 8 | oxygen | H | a liquid metal, used in thermometers | _____ |
| 9 | silicon | I | a valuable grey metal, used in jewellery | _____ |
| 10 | silver | J | a green gas, often added to the water in swimming pools | _____ |

Listening

 **Wordbank**

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 60 of the Student's Book

A Write a word from the Wordbank in each gap. The first letter of each word is given to help you.

- 1 Now we've got **wi-fi** _____, I can use my laptop anywhere in the house.
- 2 Scientists **e** _____ that the universe is about 14 billion years old.
- 3 A 'flash drive' is a **d** _____ that stores computer files.
- 4 My computer seems to take a very long time to **b** _____ up.
- 5 It amazes me that some people lack even an **e** _____ understanding of physics.

▶▶▶ **Other vocabulary**

Other vocabulary from the Listening section on page 60 of the Student's Book

B Write a word or phrase from below in each gap.

compass needle tissue paper ~~bowl~~ magnet ball bearing

- 1 A bowl _____ is a kind of deep dish.
- 2 A _____ is a piece of metal that is attracted to other pieces of metal.
- 3 A _____ is a small round piece of metal, used in machines.
- 4 _____ is very thin and is used for wrapping things.
- 5 A _____ is made of metal and is used for sewing.
- 6 A _____ tells you which way north is.

C Write a word or phrase from Exercise B in each gap.

- 1 There's a hole in my jumper! Can you pass me that needle _____ and cotton?
- 2 When we moved house, I used _____ to stop things breaking when I packed.
- 3 I usually start the day with a cup of coffee and a _____ of cornflakes.
- 4 I always take a _____ with me when I go camping so I don't get lost.
- 5 I opened up part of the machine and hundreds of _____ rolled out.
- 6 They use a huge _____ to separate the metal from all the other rubbish.

●● **Vocabulary boost: phrasal verbs**

D  **CD, 9** Write one word in each gap. Then listen and check your answers.

- 1 plug in _____ : connect to the electricity supply
- 2 switch _____ : start a machine working
- 3 break _____ : (for a machine, car, etc.) stop working

- 4 find _____ : discover (information, etc.)
- 5 come _____ with: think of (an idea, a plan, etc.)
- 6 carry _____ : perform (an experiment, repairs, etc.)

E Write a phrasal verb from Exercise D in the correct form in each gap.

- 1 They are working on a way of charging mobiles without the need to _____ *plug* them _____ *in* .
- 2 The government is planning to _____ a study into alternative sources of energy.
- 3 My car _____ in the middle of nowhere and I had to walk to a garage.
- 4 Who first _____ the idea of using a mouse to control a computer?
- 5 I _____ the TV and caught the end of the news report about the explosion.
- 6 We should _____ the results of the experiment by the end of the week.

Vocabulary boost: word patterns

F Write a word from below in each gap. You need to use one word more than once.

for from in of on

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 to apologise <i>for</i> something | 4 to be proud _____ something |
| 2 to believe _____ something | 5 to benefit _____ something |
| 3 to approve _____ something | 6 to comment _____ something |

G Choose the correct word.

- 1 to convince somebody **on** / **of** something
- 2 to depend **on** / **from** something
- 3 to insist **for** / **on** something
- 4 to object **to** / **about** something
- 5 to rely **with** / **on** something
- 6 to be responsible **for** / **from** something

H Write the correct form of a phrase from Exercises F and G in each gap.

- 1 Ben *insisted on* coming with us, even though we didn't really want him to.
- 2 Being in charge of the experiment meant I _____ checking the results.
- 3 Whether the experiment goes ahead or not _____ the weather.
- 4 The scientist _____ misleading the scientific community.
- 5 Professor Wang was very _____ his achievements.
- 6 We need to _____ the government _____ the need to act now.
- 7 Many people _____ experiments on animals and say it's cruel.
- 8 Do you _____ the search for scientific truth, whatever the consequences?
- 9 If I'm right, the whole world could _____ my research.
- 10 Every scientist has to _____ assistants to help in their research.
- 11 She refused to _____ reports that life had been discovered on Mars.
- 12 I don't _____ research into nuclear weapons and think it should be banned.

Speaking

Grammarbank: Using verbs + -ing/infinitives

Grammar Reference, Section 9, pages 104–105 of the Student's Book

A Write the verbs in the correct column. Some verbs may go in more than one column.

admit afford allow cause choose consider deny encourage
 enjoy fail hope intend let like make manage mind
 offer plan refuse risk suggest tell tend wish

+ -ing	+ full infinitive	+ object + full infinitive	+ object + bare infinitive
<i>admit</i>			

B Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

SCIENCE AS A CAREER

Many young people enjoy (1) studying (**STUDY**) science at school and decide (2) _____ (**PURSUE**) it as a career. Those who manage (3) _____ (**FOLLOW**) a career in the sciences find that it allows them (4) _____ (**SATISFY**) their intellectual curiosity. However, if you are considering (5) _____ (**APPLY**) for a university course in a science subject, you should bear in mind that most sciences are very competitive. There will be lots of other people hoping (6) _____ (**SUCCEED**) in your chosen field, and you can't afford (7) _____ (**RELAX**) until you've established a reputation for yourself.

If you intend (8) _____ (**BECOME**) a scientist, then it helps if you don't mind (9) _____ (**WORK**) hard. Even after qualifying, you will find that you are a junior member of a team, being told what (10) _____ (**DO**) by more senior scientists. However, if you choose (11) _____ (**COMMIT**) yourself fully to your dream and can find people to work with who encourage you (12) _____ (**STICK**) with it, then who knows? You may just find yourself with a Nobel Prize one day.

C Choose the correct word or phrase.

- As I was walking to my lecture, I stopped **buying** / **(to buy)** a notebook.
- Did you remember **checking** / **to check** the results?
- Why don't you try **asking** / **to ask** Paul what he did in the same situation?
- I'll never forget **meeting** / **to meet** Stephen Hawking, the famous physicist.
- I wish you would stop **saying** / **to say** that there's no proof for evolution.
- Do you regret **quitting** / **to quit** your course?
- Please don't forget **sending** / **to send** your paper to Dr Jones.
- I've been trying **ringing** / **to ring** you all morning but there was no answer.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 61 of the Student's Book

D Write one word in each gap.

I've always been interested in science, and I'm planning to follow a career in astronomy. I find learning about the planets really interesting. Another interesting (1) aspect of it is that you get to study the history of the universe. As (2) _____ as that, there's the chance that you might discover something useful for mankind. It's also (3) _____ pointing out that you can make a good living in astronomy if you're successful. I'd also (4) _____ to add that I think more people should study science subjects. Most people don't understand very much about science and it's important because we spend a lot of money on scientific research. In (5) _____ to that, we need to be able to control what scientists do and we can only do that if we understand their work. A (6) _____ point is that knowing more about science enriches your life.

Vocabulary boost: phrases

E Write a verb from below in each gap. You need to use some verbs more than once.

give have make pay play take

- 1 have/take control of something
- 2 _____ attention to something
- 3 _____ an effect on something
- 4 _____ something for granted
- 5 _____ someone the impression that
- 6 _____ up your mind about something
- 7 _____ a mistake
- 8 _____ a role in something

F Write the correct form of a phrase from Exercise E in each gap.

- 1 If you pay attention to your tutors, I'm sure you'll manage to understand the course.
- 2 Have you _____ whether you're going to do a science degree or not?
- 3 The Earth's orbit creates seasons which _____ the weather all over the planet.
- 4 You shouldn't _____ success in these exams _____. You need to revise.
- 5 Kwan _____ me _____ that he was confident his experiment would succeed.
- 6 I suddenly realised I had _____ in my calculations.
- 7 You need to _____ your life and decide exactly what you want to achieve.
- 8 Do you think your genes _____ in the kind of person you become?

Writing

Grammarbank: Using relative clauses

Grammar Reference, Section 10, page 105 of the Student's Book

- A** Write a word from below in each gap. You need to use some words more than once. When there is more than one correct answer, write all the possible answers.

that when where which who whose why

- The person who/that I admire the most is the inventor, Thomas Edison.
- The reason _____ science is important is that it helps us understand the world.
- Natural selection, _____ was an idea developed by Charles Darwin, is still controversial.
- Yale, _____ I studied, has world class research facilities.
- One question _____ scientists have yet to solve is how life started.
- Albert Einstein, _____ ideas revolutionised science, was born in 1879.
- The day _____ we landed on the moon was a day I shall never forget.
- This is the very room _____ nitrogen was first discovered.

- B** In some sentences there is an extra word. Cross the extra word out. If a sentence is correct, put a tick.

- Medical science, which it is one of the most popular courses, lasts four years. _____
- The course which I applied for was cancelled, which it was very annoying. _____
- Maths, which I did badly in at school, is now a big part of my working life. _____
- Tony, who he was planning to be an engineer, failed all his exams. _____
- The reason that I chose to study here was the fees, which they are quite low. _____
- There's a woman on my course who she is brilliant at maths. _____

- C** Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using a relative clause. If there are different ways of answering, write them too.

- One of the men is talking. He is my physics teacher.
The man who (that) is talking is my physics teacher. _____
- Iron conducts electricity. Its chemical symbol is Fe.
Iron _____.
- I saw a documentary. It explained how magnets work.
I saw _____.
- Dr Carlisle was an expert in genetics. He has died.
Dr Carlisle _____.
- Hydrogen explodes easily. It used to be used in airships.
Hydrogen _____.
- I found an article. It was all about working in science.
I found _____.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 62 of the Student's Book

D Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

- The most significant (**SIGNIFY**) feature of the data is the sharp drop over the last five years.
- It's very _____ (**NOTICE**) that the figure has more than doubled in two years.
- A _____ (**CENTRE**) feature of the graph is that it has remained steady for a decade.
- The most _____ (**PROMINENCE**) aspect of the chart is the increase in recent years.
- One _____ (**STRIKE**) feature is that the number has dropped to almost zero recently.
- The most _____ (**ESSENCE**) feature is the sudden rise in numbers since 2005.

►► Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Writing section on pages 62 and 63 of the Student's Book

E Match each word to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1 laboratory | A the science which studies living things | <u>1E</u> |
| 2 biology | B the science which studies elements and how they react | _____ |
| 3 physics | C the science which studies illnesses and disease | _____ |
| 4 chemistry | D the science which studies energy, light, etc. | _____ |
| 5 medicine | E a place where experiments are carried out | _____ |

F Choose the correct answer.

- The study looked into the A of young people towards science.
A attitude B mood C emotion
- The most obvious _____ in the data is a gradual increase over time.
A fashion B motion C trend
- A _____ 2% of people were able to name a scientist working today.
A just B mere C minor
- The ages of the participants _____ from 16 to 29.
A covered B included C ranged
- Ten per cent of the people asked preferred not to _____ a preference.
A tell B state C utter
- Science subjects were most popular with people in the 18–24 age _____.
A group B circle C set

Vocabulary boost: word formation

G Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

PHYSICS

- 1 Most physicists agree that the universe started with a Big Bang.
- 2 It's _____ impossible to travel faster than the speed of light.
- 3 It's amazing to think that we can work out the _____ laws behind nature.

CHEMISTRY

- 1 Although I studied chemistry at university, I never wanted to become a _____.
- 2 Silver and tin may look a little similar, but _____ they're quite different.
- 3 Be careful when you are handling such dangerous _____.

BIOLOGY

- 1 There seems to be no _____ reason why the animals are dying.
- 2 A number of _____ think that life may have originated on another planet.
- 3 Mice and rats are _____ very similar.

SCIENCE

- 1 To believe in UFOs without any real evidence is completely _____.
- 2 Do you accept the _____ proof that climate change is caused by humans?
- 3 Is it _____ possible to travel backwards in time?

Vocabulary boost: sciences

H Match each science to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| 1 anatomy | A the study of ancient societies through old objects | <u>1E</u> |
| 2 anthropology | B the study of rocks | _____ |
| 3 archaeology | C the study of the weather | _____ |
| 4 geology | D the study of animals | _____ |
| 5 linguistics | E the study of the human body | _____ |
| 6 meteorology | F the study of languages | _____ |
| 7 psychology | G the study of the mind | _____ |
| 8 zoology | H the study of human cultures | _____ |

I  **CD, 10** Listen to these extracts from lectures. Write the subject of the lecture.

- 1 Speaker 1: geology
- 2 Speaker 2: _____
- 3 Speaker 3: _____
- 4 Speaker 4: _____
- 5 Speaker 5: _____
- 6 Speaker 6: _____

Reading

Vocabulary from the Reading text on pages 64 and 65 of the Student's Book

A Match each word or phrase to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 marine life (title) | A animal with a soft body and a hard shell | <u>1H</u> |
| 2 mollusc (paragraph 1) | B kind of plant or animal | _____ |
| 3 creature (paragraph 1) | C large fish with sharp teeth | _____ |
| 4 species (paragraph 3) | D very small living thing | _____ |
| 5 albatross (paragraph 4) | E animal | _____ |
| 6 microbe (paragraph 4) | F group of fish swimming together | _____ |
| 7 school (paragraph 6) | G large seabird | _____ |
| 8 shark (paragraph 7) | H general term for all life in the sea | _____ |

B Write a word from the text in the correct form in each gap. The paragraph and first letter of the word are given to help you.

- 1 A new expedition has begun to the South Pole. (paragraph 1)
- 2 The **c** _____ shows that there are more species than we thought. (paragraph 3)
- 3 The **c** _____ of the project makes sure that everyone works together. (paragraph 3)
- 4 We used a large **w** _____ to lift the container onto the ship. (paragraph 3)
- 5 The harbour was full of **v** _____ from countries all over the world. (paragraph 3)
- 6 They invented a very strange-looking **c** _____ for exploring the seabed. (paragraph 3)
- 7 Before fridges, people often kept food preserved in salt in **b** _____. (paragraph 4)
- 8 We have created a **d** _____ that contains all the results of our experiments. (paragraph 4)
- 9 A special **s** _____ detects any large groups of fish that come near it. (paragraph 6)
- 10 A fishing **f** _____ consists of a number of ships working together. (paragraph 7)

C Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap.

accessible confined cruise plunge shallow shatter

- 1 Technology means that the Antarctic is much more accessible than it used to be.
- 2 As it passes over the waterfall, the water _____ over 500 feet.
- 3 We're hoping to take a _____ around the Mediterranean this summer.
- 4 As I swam nearer to the beach, the water became _____ enough for me to stand up.
- 5 The effects of global warming are not _____ to just one area.
- 6 I was walking across the frozen lake when I slipped and the ice _____.

Reading

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 69 of the Student's Book

A Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap.

bulletin candid harassment merge press update

- The press have been accused of making the story up.
- When the two media organisations _____, 100 people lost their jobs.
- The man was found guilty of _____ and ordered to stay away from Madonna.
- Turn to page 4 for our amazingly _____ photos of Tom Cruise!
- Later in the programme, we'll bring you a/an _____ on the situation in Paris.
- The station broadcasts a five-minute news _____ every hour.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Reading section on pages 68 and 69 of the Student's Book

B Choose the correct answer.

- Everyone thought A that the newspaper must have made a mistake.
A initially B primarily C essentially
- He has built up a reputation for _____ going after the truth behind a story.
A reluctantly B relentlessly C eternally
- Her career as a celebrity _____ came to a shameful end.
A inevitably B uncertainly C unsurely
- Who came up with the _____ of reality TV?
A concept B thought C image
- I believe that even world-famous celebrities should be allowed some _____.
A loneliness B secrecy C privacy
- Frasier* was a comedy that _____ from 1993 to 2004.
A played B ran C showed
- The BBC was _____ in 1922.
A set B erected C established
- People are afraid because a number of _____ crimes have appeared in the media.
A high-powered B high-profile C high-level
- The car crashed while being _____ by paparazzi.
A tracked B imitated C pursued
- The media have _____ to the situation through irresponsible reporting.
A contributed B worsened C deteriorated
- I think this issue needs to be seen in a _____ context.
A longer B higher C wider
- The court decided that the celebrity had been at _____ in the case.
A blame B fault C responsibility

Vocabulary boost: topic vocabulary

C Match each word or phrase to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------|
| 1 comment | A story that no other newspaper is covering | <u>1G</u> |
| 2 exclusive | B title above a news story | _____ |
| 3 feature | C document for the press with information to base a story on | _____ |
| 4 headline | D story about shocking behaviour | _____ |
| 5 editorial | E longer article of general interest in a newspaper | _____ |
| 6 press release | F statement giving a newspaper's opinion | _____ |
| 7 scandal | G statement to the press when asked about a story | _____ |
| 8 tabloid | H newspaper which covers celebrity stories instead of serious news | _____ |

D Write a word or phrase from Exercise C in the correct form in each gap.

- Don't miss our exclusive on the recent story involving the Prime Minister.
- It's my job to go through the _____ each morning to see if there are any good stories.
- The _____ the next day was 'MINISTER FOUND GUILTY'.
- There's an interesting _____ in today's paper on global warming.
- In response to the question, the man said, 'No _____'!
- I can't stand reading the _____. They're just full of gossip.
- In the _____, the newspaper demanded the resignation of the person responsible.
- There was a huge _____ when the press found out what the politician had done.

Vocabulary boost: word formation

E Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap.

correspond edit journal photograph present publish ~~report~~

- someone whose job is to find out the facts of a news story: reporter or _____
- someone who takes pictures to illustrate a news story: _____
- someone who regularly appears on a TV programme and talks to the viewers: _____
- someone employed by a news organisation to report back from another country: _____
- someone who decides what stories a newspaper is going to cover each day: _____
- someone who owns a newspaper and is in overall charge of it: _____

Listening

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 70 of the Student's Book

A Rearrange the letters to make a word that fits in the gap.

- 1 I think the broadcast (AOSTCDBRA) media in this country need to be regulated.
- 2 NBC have just _____ (SEMSOODCMINI) a major new comedy show.
- 3 One of the biggest _____ (ISESUS) at the moment is the economy.
- 4 During _____ (EEALHRRASS), we realised that the play was very political.
- 5 It's difficult to put this show into a _____ (ENRGE), but I'd call it a comedy.
- 6 All the _____ (NSOERELPN) working on the show did a very professional job.

Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Listening section on page 70 of the Student's Book

B  CD, 11 Listen and decide who is speaking.

actor commissioning editor director producer ~~scriptwriter~~

- 1 Speaker 1: scriptwriter
- 2 Speaker 2: _____
- 3 Speaker 3: _____
- 4 Speaker 4: _____
- 5 Speaker 5: _____

Vocabulary boost: topic vocabulary**C** Match each word or phrase to the correct definition.

cartoon documentary drama series game show
~~reality show~~ sitcom soap opera talk show

- 1 reality show : This is a programme where ordinary people are put into an unusual situation. Often, one of them is voted off each week.
- 2 _____ : This is a comedy programme about characters in a funny situation.
- 3 _____ : This is a fictional programme about ordinary people. It is usually broadcast a few times a week and it doesn't have a definite end.
- 4 _____ : This is a programme on which celebrities are interviewed.
- 5 _____ : This is a programme with characters drawn by hand or on a computer, which is usually aimed at children.
- 6 _____ : This is a factual programme about real people and real events.
- 7 _____ : This is a serious fictional programme that runs for a limited time.
- 8 _____ : This is a programme on which ordinary people compete against each other to win prizes.

●● Vocabulary boost: phrasal verbs

D Choose the correct word.

- 1 I'm just watching the end of this programme while I wait for the news to come **on** / **off**.
- 2 As he investigated the case, he came **across** / **to** evidence that he knew would be a major embarrassment to the government.
- 3 They broadcast a story about 'spaghetti trees' on April Fool's Day and people all over the country were taken **up** / **in**.
- 4 Global Media is trying to take **off** / **over** one of its smaller rivals, but the shareholders have rejected their latest offer.
- 5 I was taken **out** / **aback** at the way the interviewer spoke to the politician.
- 6 The government have been looking into the broadcasting industry and have put **down** / **forward** some interesting suggestions.
- 7 The minister looked very uncomfortable when the interviewer brought **off** / **up** what had been happening in his personal life.
- 8 I know you're watching this programme, but do you mind if I turn **out** / **over** for a second to catch the end of the football match?

E Write a phrasal verb from Exercise D in the correct form in each gap.

- 1 The director put forward his ideas for the show but they were impractical because they would have been too expensive to film.
- 2 The interviewer was clearly _____ when the celebrity told him that her private life was none of his business.
- 3 I saw a new item about a couple of fraudsters who have been _____ old people _____ all over the country.
- 4 I wish you would just decide which channel you're going to watch instead of _____ all the time.
- 5 When I saw Ryan, I decided not to _____ the recent stories in the newspaper about him.
- 6 While I was reading the paper, I _____ an article that mentioned the place where I work.
- 7 Channel Eight has just _____ two other channels and plans to completely change their schedules.
- 8 There's no point ringing Grandma now because her favourite soap opera _____ ten minutes ago and she won't answer the phone.

Speaking

Grammarbank: Using conditionals

Grammar Reference, Section 11, page 106 of the Student's Book

A Change the form of the verb in brackets and add any necessary words to complete the sentences.

- 1 If you press this button, it changes (CHANGE) the channel on the TV.
- 2 You _____ (RUIN) your eyes if you stay up watching TV all night.
- 3 If people watched less TV, they _____ (DISCOVER) that there are many more interesting things to do.
- 4 Matt _____ (WATCH) a lot more TV if his parents didn't limit the amount of time he can watch.
- 5 If we _____ (NOT HAVE) a TV, I wouldn't be able to talk to my friends about the cool shows we've seen.
- 6 I might watch TV more if they _____ (MAKE) programmes aimed at people like me.
- 7 If you _____ (SPEND) all evening watching TV, you could have finished your homework by now.
- 8 I don't think TV _____ (INVENT) if radio hadn't been invented first.
- 9 Life would have been very different when I was a child if we _____ (NOT HAVE) a TV in our house.
- 10 If I worked in the media, I _____ (MAKE) sure that children's programmes were more educational.

B Rewrite each sentence, starting with the words given.

- 1 I can't buy a new TV because I don't have enough money.
If I *had enough money, I would be able to buy a new TV.* _____
- 2 Everyone who owns a TV in the UK has to buy a TV licence.
If you _____.
- 3 I knew about the fire because I read about it in the paper.
If I hadn't _____.
- 4 Children who have a TV in their bedroom might watch programmes for adults.
If _____.
- 5 Alice didn't know Johnny Depp was on the news so she didn't watch it.
If _____.
- 6 The media reported the story and the missing girl was found.
If the media _____.
- 7 The press got hold of the email and the scandal became public.
The scandal _____.
- 8 People don't trust the tabloids because they make stories up.
If _____.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 71 of the Student's Book

C Write a word or phrase from below in each gap.

however in spite of on the one hand on the other hand whereas while

MORAL PANIC

A moral panic happens when the general public becomes afraid of something because of reports in the media. The media reports create the impression that a problem is getting worse, (1) whereas/while statistics often show that the extent of the problem hasn't changed, or even that the situation is improving.

(2) _____, the media have a responsibility to report the news. When a particularly shocking crime takes place, it is understandable that they devote a considerable amount of time to it. (3) _____, they also have a responsibility to present what is happening in society accurately.

This doesn't happen in a moral panic. Public interest in the subject means that the media cover similar cases, often (4) _____ the fact that they would not normally report on the incidents. This makes society seem dangerous, (5) _____ much people's own experience tells them that this type of crime is not particularly common.

(6) _____ people would normally forget about an incident, the media keep reminding them of it.

Vocabulary boost: word patterns

D Write a word from below in each gap. You need to use some words more than once.

about as for from of on with

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 ban someone <u>from</u> something | 5 confuse something _____ something else |
| 2 be capable _____ something | 6 congratulate someone _____ something |
| 3 suffer _____ something | 7 describe something _____ something |
| 4 forgive someone _____ something | 8 hear _____ something from someone |

E Write the correct form of a phrase from Exercise D in each gap.

- Are journalists really capable of looking at events in a fair, objective way?
- I don't think you can really _____ this newspaper _____ a tabloid.
- I think you're _____ honest journalism _____ gossip and scandal.
- I _____ the death of the king _____ a friend of mine.
- The media should be free and shouldn't be _____ reporting on the incident.
- He said he would never _____ the media _____ the way they ruined his life.
- The minister _____ the media _____ the sensitive way they had reported the story.
- The papers reported that the film star was _____ a serious illness.

Writing

Grammarbank: Using causatives

Grammar Reference, Section 12, pages 106–107 of the Student's Book

A Choose the correct answer.

- My view is that children these days A for them too much.
A have their lives organised B have organised their lives
- Parents should consider _____ on their internet connection.
A having put a parental lock B having a parental lock put
- We are _____ at the start of next week and I can't wait.
A having installed satellite TV B having satellite TV installed
- You should _____ your car for you if it keeps breaking down.
A have someone check B have checked by someone
- I need to _____ my computer for me.
A get someone repair B get someone to repair
- It's time we _____ stricter controls on the media.
A had the government impose B got the government impose

B Write a causative form in each gap using the verb and noun given.

- Reporters usually have their work edited (edit / their work) before it is published.
- Many people _____ (influence / their opinions) by what they read.
- In my opinion, parents should _____ (do / children) more exercise.
- My view is that we need to _____ (realise / parents) the harm TV can do.
- In most countries the media _____ (impose / certain rules) on them.
- All editors should _____ (check / the facts) before publishing a damaging story.

C Rewrite each sentence using a causative form.

- Someone usually services our car for us once a year.
We have/get our car serviced once a year.
- An advertising agency makes all our commercials for us.
We _____ by an advertising agency.
- Outside companies make most of the BBC's programmes these days.
The BBC _____ by outside companies these days.
- A newspaper is delivered to our door every morning.
We _____ to our door every morning.
- Does someone check every story that appears in the paper each day?
Do you _____ each day?
- Someone took candid photographs of the celebrity for the magazine.
The magazine _____ candid photographs of the celebrity.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 72 of the Student's Book

D Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap.

alleviate analyse compound confront resolve

- The government has given money to the people who lost their jobs. That alleviates the problem temporarily, but it doesn't solve the underlying problem.
- The government needs to _____ the media over its handling of the case and not just ignore the problem.
- The fact that so much of the media is owned by very few people just _____ the problem of media bias and something should be done about it.
- It should be clear to anyone who _____ the situation objectively that the media have done a good job in exposing corruption.
- The only way we can finally _____ the problem of media harassment of celebrities is to introduce a new law.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Writing section on pages 72 and 73 of the Student's Book

E Choose the correct word.

- It doesn't seem **thoughtful** / **reasonable** to expect the media not to report stories that they know the public are interested in.
- The media's inability to regulate themselves is the real **cause** / **effect** of a large number of complaints.
- There are various laws that exist to protect the rights of the individual, and **consequently** / **subsequently** the media are careful about the claims they make.
- The mistakes in the report were **caused** / **due** to poor journalism.
- The number of TV channels has increased recently as a **result** / **reason** of the changes to the regulations.
- The need to provide for their families places great **commands** / **demands** on people.

F  **CD, 12 Listen and match each year to the correct statement.**

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----------|----------|---|
| 1 | 1941 | <u>F</u> | A | No major media company can buy another major media company. |
| 2 | 1946 | _____ | B | Stations are allowed to broadcast as many advertisements as they like. |
| 3 | 1970 | _____ | C | No media company can own a radio and television station in the same market. |
| 4 | 1985 | _____ | D | Stations are no longer required to present a balanced view. |
| 5 | 1987 | _____ | E | There is no limit on the number of radio stations a media company can own. |
| 6 | 1996 | _____ | F | No broadcaster is allowed to reach more than 35% of the population. |

Vocabulary boost: word formation

G Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

DIRECT

- The director spends a long time discussing the script with the writer.
- I'm concerned at the _____ the current government is taking.
- The connection isn't obvious, but the scandal led _____ to a change in the law.

FORTUNE

- The media have been very _____ to avoid further rules being imposed on them.
- _____, my application to work at the company was turned down.
- The reporter said that the explosion was the result of an _____ accident.

HARM

- Do you think television has any _____ effects on children?
- In my view, TV is _____ entertainment and does not affect children badly at all.
- The news report said that all the people involved in the crash escaped _____.

PERSUADE

- TV advertisers use all their powers of _____ to get you to part with your money.
- Although the argument seemed _____, I could see a number of points against it.
- Due to the _____ of the politician's speech, voters returned his party to power for another term.

Vocabulary boost: phrases

H Write a verb from below in each gap. You need to use some verbs more than once.

bear draw give make raise take

- give your opinion
- _____ someone's attention to something
- _____ sense of something
- _____ something in mind
- _____ control of something
- _____ someone's point
- _____ a question

I Write the correct form of a phrase from Exercise H in each gap.

- I take your point, but I'm afraid I still don't agree with you.
- We shouldn't allow a few large businesses to _____ the media.
- I'd like to _____ to what it says on page 117.
- Everyone had the opportunity to _____ before the decision was made.
- One role of the media is to help us _____ a very confusing, fast-changing world.
- The scandal _____ about the President's ability to show strong leadership.
- When you are talking about the media, you need to _____ the effect the internet has had.

Reading

Vocabulary from the Reading text on pages 74 and 75 of the Student's Book

- A** Find words or phrases in the Reading text which have a similar meaning to those below. The paragraph is given to help you.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 1 | living in a place before other people (paragraph 1) | <u>indigenous</u> |
| 2 | second (of two things being discussed) (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 3 | accepted or used by most people (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 4 | not accepted or used by most people (paragraph 2) | _____ |
| 5 | very famous (paragraph 3) | _____ |
| 6 | able to express ideas well (paragraph 8) | _____ |
| 7 | separate and different (paragraph 8) | _____ |
| 8 | quick (paragraph 9) | _____ |

- B** Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap.

aborigine breed certificate handout outback perspective
policy portrayal satellite stakeholder standard state

- I didn't believe I'd passed the exam until I finally had the certificate in my hand.
- My dad says that too many people in this country rely on government _____ instead of trying to find a job.
- If you get lost in the Australian _____, it can be very dangerous and even life-threatening.
- The _____ of Australia are still struggling to achieve equality.
- The _____ are all the people who are affected by a situation or by a decision and whose opinions should be taken into account.
- All _____ of dog are closely related and originally come from wolves.
- The reporter asked the minister what his party's _____ was on immigration.
- The USA consists of 50 _____ and has a population of around 300 million.
- The programmes produced by the station are of a very high _____.
- From a local _____, very few people in this area will benefit from the investment.
- The signals are sent around the world by _____ almost instantly.
- I'd like to complain about the _____ of the black community in your recent documentary.

- C** Match each word to the correct definition.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|---|---|
| 1 | merit | <u>C</u> | A | express the opinions of a group |
| 2 | represent | _____ | B | provide to people over an area |
| 3 | appeal | _____ | C | deserve, be worth something |
| 4 | distribute | _____ | D | assume what someone is like based on their race, etc. |
| 5 | stereotype | _____ | E | be attractive |

Reading

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 79 of the Student's Book

A Rearrange the letters to make a word that fits the gap.

- I know all the words but I still can't work out the meaning (NAGMENI) of the sentence.
- You _____ (MORF) the noun by adding *-ion* onto the verb.
- I use my diary to _____ (SEPERXS) how I really feel about the day's events.
- Could you _____ (YENVOC) my congratulations to the successful applicant?
- The meeting was only a _____ (LIPARAT) success as not many people turned up.
- Sports such as boxing are based on a/an _____ (RETINNHE) desire to be violent.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Reading section on pages 78 and 79 of the Student's Book


B Write one word in each gap.

- How can you learn a language without the aid of a teacher or book?
- I quickly pulled my hand back _____ the doorknob when I realised it had just been painted.
- There's a wide range _____ linguistics courses available.
- I usually use this dictionary _____ my main source of reference.
- They produce the sound _____ knocking two animal bones together.
- Language relies _____ a shared understanding of meaning between speakers.
- In English, the gerund is sometimes known _____ the *-ing* form.
- As I rested my bag _____ the wall, I realised the book wasn't in it.

●● Vocabulary boost: languages**C Write the language formed from the place name.**

Place	Language
(1) Arabia	<u>Arabic</u>
(2) China	_____
(3) England	_____
(4) France	_____
(5) Germany	_____
(6) Greece	_____
(7) Italy	_____
(8) Japan	_____
(9) Korea	_____

Place	Language
(10) Poland	_____
(11) Portugal	_____
(12) Russia	_____
(13) Spain	_____
(14) Sweden	_____
(15) Thailand	_____
(16) Turkey	_____
(17) Vietnam	_____

- D**  **CD, 13 Write a word from below in each gap. You need to use some words more than once. Then listen and check your answers.**

Bengali Dutch Flemish French Gujarati Hindi Punjabi Urdu

Canada has two official languages: English and (1) French.

More than 24 languages are spoken in India, including English, (2) _____,

(3) _____, _____, (4) _____ and (5) _____.

The national language of Pakistan is (6) _____.

(7) _____ is recognised as the official language in Pakistan. Six main regional languages, including (8) _____, are also spoken in Pakistan.

The official language of the Netherlands is (9) _____.

The forms of (10) _____ spoken in Belgium are often referred to as (11) _____.

Vocabulary boost: verbs of communication

- E** **Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap. You need to use some words more than once.**

ask call say shout speak talk tell whisper

- 1 Adam speaks French fluently so get him to get the train tickets.
- 2 I was playing with my friends in the park when my mum _____ me in to _____ me that my grandfather had been taken to hospital.
- 3 I _____ Lucy whether she wanted to come but she _____ she couldn't.
- 4 I'll _____ you on your mobile a bit later on.
- 5 A child of eight should be able to _____ the time, shouldn't they?
- 6 If you _____ me, that building's going to fall down soon.
- 7 No _____ during the exam! If I hear anyone even _____, there'll be trouble!
- 8 It was so windy on the cliff we had to _____ to each other to be heard.
- 9 How do you _____ 'goodnight' in Japanese?
- 10 I couldn't _____ what it was at first, but as it got closer I saw it was a rat.
- 11 Don't _____ out the answers. Just put your hand up and wait for me to _____ you what the answer is. Then you can _____ me.
- 12 I was _____ to our neighbours earlier, and apparently they're moving house soon.

Listening

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 80 of the Student's Book

A Write a word from the Wordbank in each gap.

- 1 If you point something out, you mention it.
- 2 If you _____ through a list, you start at the top and work down.
- 3 If you _____ something out, you use your printer to make a copy of it.
- 4 If you _____ things together, you combine them.
- 5 If you _____ something off with something, you begin it in a certain way.
- 6 If you _____ an idea across, you manage to convey it.

B Rewrite each sentence using the word in bold.

- 1 Combine all the envelopes into one large pile. **TOGETHER**
Put all the envelopes together in one large pile.
- 2 Let's begin the talk with a short introduction. **OFF**

- 3 I'd like to mention that this is only a suggestion. **OUT**

- 4 Quickly read the article and underline all the names of people. **THROUGH**

- 5 You have to communicate the idea to your children that no means no. **ACROSS**

- 6 I'll make copies of the handouts tonight using my printer. **OUT**

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Listening section on page 80 of the Student's Book

C Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

- 1 I've finished the main part of the essay but I've still got to write the introduction (**INTRODUCE**).
- 2 Please read this _____ (**INFORM**) sheet carefully before assembling the product.
- 3 The _____ (**WRITE**) transcript of a _____ (**SPEAK**) conversation always looks strange because we often don't speak in full sentences.
- 4 A cube is a three-_____ (**DIMENSION**) object where all the sides are of equal length.
- 5 Tomorrow night, Tony Hill will be giving an interesting _____ (**PRESENT**) on the history of ancient Persia.
- 6 During the _____ (**DEMONSTRATE**), they showed us how to do mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Vocabulary boost: gestures

- D**  CD, 14 Write a word from below in each gap. Then listen to a lecture on gestures and check your answers.

nod roll shake tut wag wave wink

GESTURES

Gestures around the world vary depending on culture. In Britain, a number of gestures are used regularly.

British people often (1) nod their head to signify confirmation or approval. Basically, this gesture means 'yes'. When people (2) _____ their head, they are expressing the opposite: negation or disapproval. Basically, then, this gesture means 'no'. When people in Britain (3) _____ – that is, they make a small audible click with the tongue – that is also a sign of disapproval. Another sign of disapproval, often used by parents to small children, is to (4) _____ your finger. This involves a small sideways movement of the index finger several times. To (5) _____ is to move the whole hand sideways several times. This is used for greetings and saying goodbye.

To (6) _____ at someone – that is, to quickly close and then open one eye – usually indicates that the person doing it recognises a shared secret or shared information between them and the person they are doing it to. It's often considered a humorous, naughty or cheeky gesture, and is usually only used informally.

If you (7) _____ your eyes, you rotate both eyes upwards for a short time. This can be used to express a number of negative emotions including boredom, disbelief, annoyance and impatience.

Vocabulary boost: phrases with 'word'

- E** Choose the correct word.

- The theatre got into financial trouble from the word **(go)** / **start** and closed within a year.
- What did I think of the film? Well, **in** / **with** a word, rubbish.
- We're all human. In **other** / **more** words, we all make mistakes.
- I didn't believe a/an **individual** / **single** word he told me.
- They told me I was sacked, or words **to** / **with** that effect.
- The politician accused the journalist of putting words into his **ear** / **mouth**.
- Could you put **in** / **over** a good word for me when you see the boss tomorrow?
- Spending the night alone in a dark cemetery would be **too** / **very** scary for words.

- F** Write a verb from below in the correct form in each gap.

fail give keep say take

- I promised that I wouldn't tell anyone, and I'm going to keep my word.
- I _____ you my word that I wouldn't tell anyone, and I won't.
- Don't _____ my word for it; see for yourself!
- Just _____ the word, and I'll come over and help you.
- Words _____ me when I walked in and everyone shouted 'Surprise!'

Speaking

Grammarbank: Tense revision 1 – Using simple tenses

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Actually, I B a little Dutch.
A am understanding B do understand C have been understood
- 2 _____ to Australia but I'd love to go.
A I never went B I've never been C I hadn't gone
- 3 Who _____ that phrasal verbs are always informal?
A told you B did you tell C you told
- 4 She _____ yet where she's going to study.
A didn't decide B hasn't decided C doesn't decide
- 5 We've just _____ that the French exam is next Tuesday.
A been telling B told C been told
- 6 What _____ when you realised you'd made a mistake?
A did you B did you do C you did
- 7 I _____ a few grammatical mistakes, but at least they understood me.
A did make B was making C make
- 8 Sally _____ her lunch right now so she'll call you a bit later.
A has B is having C has had
- 9 If you _____ there, we'd never have found the right platform.
A weren't B hadn't been C aren't
- 10 Why _____ consider taking evening classes?
A you not B not to C don't you

B If the word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick on the line. If it is incorrect, rewrite it.

- 1 Who here **they have** written the essay? has
- 2 We **did only just sit down** when the fire alarm went off. _____
- 3 Students **are given** extra time if they have dyslexia. _____
- 4 When **had they** their oral interview? _____
- 5 Grigori's **been** to his English class and won't be back for a couple of hours. _____
- 6 Everyone **is loving** your accent, don't they? _____
- 7 What **did Phil say** when you told him you'd lied to him? _____
- 8 Who told you what time **was it**? _____
- 9 It's the first time I'm **hearing** of that language. _____
- 10 It was the first time I'd **ever been** abroad on my own. _____

Writing

Grammarbank: Tense revision 2 – Using perfect tenses**A Each of the words or phrases in bold contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly.**

- 1 It was the first time I **ever attempt** to write a poem so it wasn't very successful.
I'd ever attempted
- 2 I'm **translating** this article all morning and I'm not even halfway through.

- 3 The Nobel Prize for Literature had **never won** by an Australian before.

- 4 The novel **has been existing** as a concept for several hundred years.

- 5 By the end of the year, more than 50,000 euros **will give out** to first-time playwrights.

- 6 How long **you wait** before the book came out?

- 7 Do you think you **will finished** the article by then?

B Write each verb in the correct form. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 How many times have we been (we / go) to see that musical so far?
- 2 _____ (I / sit) here for the past half an hour and I haven't written a single word.
- 3 The textbook _____ (fully / revise) to take changes in the exam into account.
- 4 By the end of today, _____ (I / write) more than 5,000 words.
- 5 _____ (there / have) ever been a more ridiculous plot for a story?
- 6 Is it the first time _____ (you / ever / have to) give a speech in public?

C Choose the correct word.

- 1 I've been learning Mandarin Chinese **from** / **since** I was five years old.
- 2 I've been finding out about the ancient Sumerian language **for** / **since** the past month or so.
- 3 Have you **before** / **ever** wondered what the language of the first humans was like?
- 4 At that point I hadn't **still** / **yet** decided which language to choose.
- 5 I've never met a Scottish person **already** / **before**. Will I understand her accent?
- 6 I don't feel that I've done enough listening practice **already** / **yet**.
- 7 Have you finished writing the essay **already** / **yet**? That was very quick!
- 8 **By** / **To** the end of next week, we'll have been living here for a year.
- 9 I've done three IELTS practice exams so **far** / **long**.
- 10 Have you really **ever** / **never** had English lessons? That's amazing! Your English is so good!

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 82 of the Student's Book

D Choose the correct word or words. Be careful! More than one word may be correct.

- 1 The cost of English language textbooks is **particularly** / largely / strikingly high in Greece.
- 2 The number of students on science courses is **mainly** / particularly / considerably lower than the number on language courses.
- 3 Lessons in these three countries are **mainly** / largely / strikingly in after-school hours.
- 4 The number of dictionaries actually sold is **particularly** / strikingly / noticeably low compared to the expected sales figures.
- 5 People learning English are **largely** / strikingly / considerably doing so between the ages of eight and eighteen.
- 6 There are **noticeably** / largely / considerably fewer students doing online courses than classroom-based learning.

Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Writing section on pages 82 and 83 of the Student's Book

E Write a sentence or short paragraph using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first sentence.

98% of the population speak English but only 4.8% speak Maori.

- 1 **(although)** *Although 98% of the population speak English, only 4.8% speak Maori. / 98% of the population speak English, although only 4.8% speak Maori.*
- 2 **(however)** _____
- 3 **(contrast)** _____
- 4 **(and)** _____
- 5 **(while)** _____
- 6 **(whereas)** _____

A minority of the population knows Maori and a minority knows New Zealand Sign Language.

- 7 **(similarly)** _____
- 8 **(equally)** _____
- 9 **(way)** _____
- 10 **(likewise)** _____

Vocabulary boost: topic vocabulary

F The gaps in each pair of sentences can be filled with the same word. Write the word in each gap.

- The dog barked loudly as we approached.
'Attention!' barked the sergeant aggressively.
- Your _____ sorry now doesn't change what you've done.
There's an old _____ where I come from: 'the sky is always bluer than the sea.'
- My stereo's not working properly – there's no sound coming out of the left _____.
He's not a native _____, but he's practically fluent.
- Don't _____ in front of your mother!
Do you _____ to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?
- From the _____ on her face, I think she was teasing you.
Do you know what the _____ 'make do' means?
- 'Shut up!' doesn't have a subject or an object, but it's a/an _____, isn't it?
He was given a ten-year prison _____.
- If you're tired, why don't you _____ down for a while?
Don't _____ to me! I know when you're not telling the truth!

G Write a verb from below in the correct form in each gap.

accept admit apologise confess deny
doubt persuade refuse regret suspect

- I initially thought going on a cruise was a bad idea, but Shareen's persuaded me it's a good way to visit a number of different places.
- I asked my neighbour to move his car because it was blocking mine but he _____!
- I really _____ not carrying on with German when I had the chance.
- I'm not totally sure who did that graffiti, but I _____ it was one of the Hadley twins.
- Adrian Charleston finally _____ to the crime after his fingerprints were found on the stolen property.
- You can't _____ that you were in the town centre this afternoon – I saw you!
- I'll _____ to them for losing my temper, but frankly I had every right to be annoyed.
- I just don't _____ your argument; it's illogical.
- I do _____ that I lied, but it was only a white lie.
- I don't _____ you had good reasons for doing what you did, but it was still wrong.

Reading

Vocabulary from the Reading text on pages 84 and 85 of the Student's Book

A Write a verb from the text in the correct form to complete the definitions.

- 1 If something emerges, it starts to appear. (paragraph 1)
- 2 If you can _____ something from something else, you can tell the difference between them. (paragraph 2)
- 3 If you _____ in an activity, you do that activity. (paragraph 5)
- 4 If you _____ something, you use, handle or control it. (paragraph 5)
- 5 If you _____ about something, you suggest a theory about or explanation for it. (paragraph 7)
- 6 If you _____ something, you say it. (paragraph 8)
- 7 If something _____ with something else, the two things fit together or are connected. (paragraph 8)
- 8 If something _____, it happens at a faster rate. (paragraph 10)
- 9 If you _____ something, you leave it out. (paragraph 11)
- 10 If you _____ something, you add it or put it in. (paragraph 11)

B Write a word from below to replace the words in italics.

articulation by-product discomfort interaction isolation
jaws milestone ~~sequence~~ spurt variation

- 1 Film scenes are rarely shot in *order*. sequence
- 2 There's a *difference* between the number of male and female students on this course. _____
- 3 Reaching the age of 21 is a/an *important occasion* in many cultures. _____
- 4 You'll probably experience some *feelings of being uncomfortable* for the next few days. _____
- 5 Exhaust fumes are a *result* of the combustion of fuel in the car engine. _____
- 6 Working on my own from home, I don't get much *contact* with other people. _____
- 7 It's the *not being with others* that many old people who live on their own find difficult to handle. _____
- 8 Her clear *verbal expression* of the situation gives the poem added emotion. _____
- 9 The shark menacingly opened its *mouth* wide. _____
- 10 His *sudden increase* in height happened when he was 15. _____

C Complete the table. Use a dictionary to help you.

~~babbling~~ cooing coughing gesturing growling grunting murmuring
sighing snorting squealing sucking swallowing yelling

body actions which always involve noise	<i>babbling</i>
body actions which sometimes involve noise	_____
body actions which don't involve noise	_____

Reading

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 89 of the Student's Book

A Rearrange the letters to make a word that fits the gap.

- I think that reading personal _____ *accounts* (OTSUCNCA) of famous events really brings history to life.
- Although it's important to take into account what _____ (EIEESSSTNWEY) say, you have to remember that they're not always totally reliable.
- Nobody knows the _____ (ECPIRE) date for the invention of the wheel, but it was probably about 3500 BC.
- Their book is based on _____ (NSEITEEVX) research into the Industrial Revolution.
- There is a _____ (GEEDNL) which says that a city called Atlantis exists under the sea.
- During the fifteenth century, there was a huge _____ (ITHFS) in European culture that we refer to as the Renaissance.

►►► Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Reading section on pages 88 and 89 of the Student's Book

B Choose the correct word or phrase.

- It's hard to imagine that everything around us will **eventually** / **lately** disappear and be replaced by something else.
- We don't know whether ancient statues really **resemble** / **copy** the people they were based on or whether they present an idealised image of them.
- According to **ancients** / **historians**, the Silk Route was a key connection between the East and the West.
- In order to get at the truth behind a historical event, you need to use a range of different **ways** / **techniques**.
- Some of the portraits found on ancient Egyptian graves have a **greatly** / **distinctly** modern look.
- There are some really interesting old **stone** / **rock** houses in this area.
- It was a key development in human history when we started to use **tools** / **devices** to cut things and to hunt.
- I expect early humans used sticks and rocks as simple **weapons** / **attacks** when they were fighting.
- The Incas of South America had a **relevantly** / **relatively** advanced civilization.
- Wood was no good for cutting because you couldn't give it an **edge** / **ending**.
- Steel is an **alloy** / **a recipe** consisting of iron and carbon.
- Bronze** / **Silver** is made by mixing copper with another metal, tin, and is used in the medal you get for coming third in the Olympics.

C Write a word from below in each gap.

deliberate enormous fanciful junior ~~original~~
previous profound sharp vast

- 1 Although the book was based on an earlier work, the writer made a number of changes to the original story.
- 2 Nobody believes his _____ theories that modern humans first appeared in Europe.
- 3 The discovery of fire must have had a/an _____ effect on human societies of the time.
- 4 There is a/an _____ difference between us and the ancient Greeks.
- 5 I first became interested in history when I was at _____ school and we learned about ancient India.
- 6 This article seems to be a/an _____ attempt to create fear in people's minds.
- 7 Be careful with that knife! It's really _____.
- 8 As you will no doubt remember from the _____ lecture, most experts accept that modern humans appeared around 200,000 years ago.
- 9 The development of farming was a/an _____ advance in human history.

Vocabulary boost: word formation

D Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

ABLE

- 1 Dr Fernandez has the remarkable ability to make everything interesting.
- 2 Throughout history, people with a physical _____ have faced fear, misunderstanding and prejudice from other people.
- 3 He was _____ to give the lecture today for personal reasons.

EDUCATE

- 1 Don't you think that history should be a part of everyone's _____ ?
- 2 I believe that _____ have a duty to make sure that what their students learn in class is factually accurate.
- 3 Even though this video game is set in fifth century China, I really don't see that it has any _____ value at all.

EXPERT

- 1 He was reluctant to give me a firm answer to my question because it wasn't his area of _____.
- 2 I watched as the archaeologist _____ removed the delicate pot from the ground.

EXPLAIN

- 1 Many things about the building of the pyramids remain _____.
- 2 For some _____ reason, he suddenly changed his mind!

HISTORY

- 1 Working through the _____ records was the only way to find what I wanted.
- 2 I'd like to thank you all for being here on this _____ occasion.

Listening

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 90 of the Student's Book

A Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap.

take trace

- 1 The history of the town has been traced back to the year 1340.
2 Hearing that song again _____ me back to when we first met.

time moment

- 3 At the _____, we were living in rented accommodation.
4 At the _____, we're living in rented accommodation.

about ready

- 5 Tina's a bit nervous at the moment, as she's _____ to start a new job.
6 Are you _____ to leave yet?

recall remind

- 7 This _____ me of the time we got stuck in the lift. Do you remember?
8 As you'll _____, two of King Henry VIII's six wives were executed.

bound definite

- 9 There's _____ to be a lot of traffic on the roads this evening.
10 Is there a _____ connection between being left-handed and high intelligence?

lead make

- 11 The detour _____ us to discover a beautiful little fishing village.
12 Even though we were on the guest list, we _____ to wait in line with everyone else.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Listening section on page 90 of the Student's Book

B Write one word in each gap. If no word is necessary, put a dash (-).

- 1 My grandmother died of old age when she was 103 years old.
2 He actually worked _____ a waiter for a while before he became famous.
3 It was only after she'd gone _____ university that she decided to be a writer.
4 Why do more men than women commit _____ crimes?
5 Sumerian is considered _____ be the most ancient written language we know about.

- 6 Experts disagree _____ the age of the stones.
 7 The film is based _____ a true story.
 8 Bad historians criticise _____ the actions of people in the past; good historians try to understand them.

●● Vocabulary boost: remembering

- C** Write a verb from below in each gap. If more than one verb is correct, write all the options.

bring commemorate jog keep ~~learn~~ memorise
 recall recollect remind reminisce

- 1 I want you all to learn this poem by heart this evening.
 2 Actors have to _____ large amounts of text very quickly.
 3 The statue was erected to _____ those who fought and died in the war.
 4 Will you _____ me in mind if any suitable jobs come up in the future?
 5 It's lovely just to sit here and _____ about the good old days.
 6 You don't remember me, do you? Maybe it will _____ your memory if I tell you where we met.
 7 I know his name, but I just can't _____ it to mind right now.
 8 I wish I could _____ what her name is.
 9 Can I _____ you all that your essays are due next Monday?
 10 Can you _____ anything at all about the accident?

- D** Write a word from below in each gap to complete the definitions.

memory memento memorial nostalgia reminder ~~souvenir~~

- 1 souvenir : something you buy or get on holiday or at a special event to help you remember being there
 2 _____ : something that helps you remember the past, or remember to do something
 3 _____ : looking back on the past with happiness
 4 _____ : something built to remind people of a person or event
 5 _____ : the ability to remember
 6 _____ : something you keep to remind you of a person or experience

- E**  CD, 15 Listen to six people talking. Match each person with what they are talking about.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Speaker 1 <u>D</u> | A nostalgia |
| 2 Speaker 2 _____ | B memory |
| 3 Speaker 3 _____ | C a memorial |
| 4 Speaker 4 _____ | D a reminder |
| 5 Speaker 5 _____ | E a souvenir |
| 6 Speaker 6 _____ | F a memento |

Speaking

Grammarbank: Tense revision 3 – Using continuous tenses

A If a verb in bold is correct, put a tick. If it is incorrect, rewrite it.

- 1 What **do you do** for the summer holidays this year? are you doing
- 2 You've **been practising** for hours now and it's time you had a break. _____
- 3 I **go** out this evening with friends and we're thinking of going to the cinema.

- 4 Before I started learning English, I **have learned** French for a year. _____
- 5 I'm having an exam on Monday morning, which is why I've **been revising** for the last two days. _____
- 6 My cousin **gets** married in Australia this weekend, so we are all travelling to Sydney to be there. _____
- 7 I've got ten months of my course left so this time next year I **will work** in my father's company. _____
- 8 By the end of this year, I **will learn** the piano for over nine years. _____

B Write the verbs in the correct form in each gap. If there is more than one correct answer, write all the possible answers.

- 1 At the moment at school, we are learning (LEARN) about the history of Africa up to the start of the twentieth century.
- 2 I _____ (WORK) hard all week so I _____ (LOOK) forward to going away for a couple of days this weekend.
- 3 The economic situation seems _____ (GET) worse at the moment and the government isn't doing enough to help ordinary people.
- 4 My brother _____ (STUDY) history at university in Mexico now, but I _____ (HOPE) to do medicine.
- 5 I _____ (GO) on holiday next week and I _____ (PLAN) to visit Rome.
- 6 At the time I was born, my parents _____ (LIVE) in America temporarily.
- 7 I _____ (LEARN) English for about six years now, and I _____ (HAVE) private lessons for the last two.
- 8 By the time I fell asleep, I _____ (REVISE) for over five hours.
- 9 They haven't finished yet, but it looks like a new road _____ (BUILD) around the town.
- 10 Before we moved to this city, we _____ (LIVE) abroad for three years.

C  **CD, 16 Listen to this IELTS candidate and write a word or short phrase in each gap.**

- 1 She has been studying English for seven years.
- 2 She is currently having _____ lessons as well.
- 3 As well as the language, she has been learning about the _____.
- 4 She is planning to study _____ at university.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 91 of the Student's Book

D Write one word in each gap.

- 1 History isn't terribly important at school. Let me explain what I mean. It should be important, but I don't think it's emphasised enough in our educational system.
- 2 History is a bit of a waste of time because the world has changed so much that we can't learn anything useful from it. I'd also _____ to add that it's often presented in a very boring way.
- 3 People don't think about history enough. What I'm _____ to say is, people learn about history at school and then completely forget about it when they're older.
- 4 My country has had a very difficult history and we've had a number of natural disasters. If I _____ just give you an example. We had a really bad earthquake a few years ago.

▶▶▶ Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Speaking section on page 91 of the Student's Book

E Choose the correct word.

- 1 I've always (admired) / overlooked my father for the way he has worked hard to keep a family.
- 2 The Roman Emperor ruled / managed over a vast empire that covered most of Europe.
- 3 There were complaints / protests outside the United Nations building involving thousands of people.
- 4 If the leaders had acted differently, then perhaps war could have been escaped / avoided.

●● Vocabulary boost: phrases

F Write a word from below in the correct form in each gap. You need to use some words more than once.

do fail make pass set take

- 1 The night before I'm about to take an exam, I always get very nervous.
- 2 The first time I got a low mark and _____ an exam was a very depressing experience.
- 3 History was never a strong subject of mine, but I finally _____ the exam at the second attempt.
- 4 I believe that you should _____ advantage of all the opportunities that life offers.
- 5 Each of us has a responsibility to _____ an example for the next generation.
- 6 It _____ a long time to really gain an understanding of history.
- 7 Getting away from your books and getting some fresh air might _____ you good.
- 8 I know he lost your book, but I'm sure he didn't _____ it on purpose.

Writing

Grammarbank: Making complex sentences

Grammar Reference, Section 13, page 107 of the Student's Book

A Rewrite each sentence starting with the word given.

- If the diary was proved to be genuine, it would change history forever.
Were *the diary proved to be genuine, it would change history forever.* _____
- If you went to Russia, which cities would you like to visit?
Were _____ ?
- If the last Ice Age had not ended when it did, our civilization might well not have developed.
Had _____ .
- If the Romans hadn't invaded Britain, Hadrian's Wall would never have been built.
Had _____ .

B Write the words in bold in the correct form.

- Not only *did the fire damage* (**the fire / damage**) the building but it also destroyed all the books inside.
- Under no circumstances _____ (**children / allow**) out alone in those days.
- No sooner _____ (**the war / end**) than a violent earthquake hit the country.
- Neither _____ (**they / have**) the vote back then, nor _____ (**they / be**) able to enter public life.
- Hardly _____ (**he / become**) Prime Minister when he had to resign due to ill health.
- Not until 1969 _____ (**a human / walk**) on the Moon for the first time.
- Rarely _____ (**there / be**) a more peaceful civilization since the Minoans.
- Never _____ (**they / see**) Europeans before.

C Write one word in each gap.

- There are more people on Earth today *than* there _____ have been before.
- There was so _____ smoke _____ they were unable to find the exit.
- The news spread to _____ an extent that, within an hour, half the country had heard it.
- The flood-waters were so high that _____ the church on the top of the hill was in danger.
- The plan was _____ complicated than we had anticipated it would be.

D Write one word in each gap.

Archimedes, (1) who was born in Syracuse in about 287 BC, is considered to be one of the greatest scientists and mathematicians (2) _____ all time. Archimedes invented numerous mechanical machines, including the screw pump, (3) _____ is named after him as the Archimedes Screw. One of the most famous stories about Archimedes concerns his discovery, (4) _____ in the bath, of how to measure the volume and density of an irregular-shaped object. On (5) _____ his discovery, Archimedes is believed to have shouted 'Eureka!', (6) _____ is Greek for 'I've found it!'. (7) _____ to put on his clothes because of his excitement, he then ran naked down the street. Archimedes died in approximately 212 BC (8) _____ the Siege of Syracuse, (9) _____ he was killed by one of the Roman soldiers who had just invaded the town and to (10) _____ Archimedes had been disrespectful.

Wordbank

Vocabulary from the Wordbank on page 92 of the Student's Book

E Complete the table. Include negative forms.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Phrases
<u>belief</u> _____ _____	believe _____	_____ _____	_____	look/stare, etc. in _____ contrary to popular _____
doubt _____	_____	_____	_____	_____ Thomas
evidence	-	_____ self-_____	_____	-

Other vocabulary

Other vocabulary from the Writing section on pages 92 and 93 of the Student's Book

F Choose the correct words or phrases. Be careful! More than one option might be correct.

- Contrary / Contrary to / Against popular belief, slaves were not used to build the Pyramids of Egypt.
- There is some evidence to suggest this. **Although** / **However** / **Nevertheless**, none of it is conclusive.
- While** / **Although** / **However** the quote 'Let them eat cake' is often attributed to Marie Antoinette, there is no evidence at all that she actually said it.
- This is, **in my opinion** / **in my view** / **according to me**, the most likely explanation.
- In scientists' view** / **In the opinion of scientists** / **According to scientists**, this is the most likely explanation.
- One view that has been put **ahead** / **forward** / **up** by some academics is that the king actually escaped in disguise.



Vocabulary boost: irregular verbs

G Complete the table.

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	<i>was/were</i>	<i>been</i>	know		
become			lead		
begin			leave		
break			lose		
bring			make		
build			put		
buy			read		
catch			say		
choose			see		
come			sell		
cost			send		
deal			set		
do			show		
drive			speak		
eat			spend		
fight			spread		
find			stand		
forget			steal		
get			take		
give			teach		
go			tell		
have			think		
hear			understand		
hold			win		
keep			write		

Reading

Vocabulary from the Reading text on pages 94 and 95 of the Student's Book

A Find words or phrases in the Reading text which have a similar meaning to those below.

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1 | the gas produced when water boils (paragraph 1) | <u>steam</u> |
| 2 | a device for removing gas or liquid from somewhere (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 3 | places underground where people dig for coal, gold, etc. (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 4 | the outside area of an object (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 5 | long tube for carrying gas or liquid (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 6 | completely empty space, without air (paragraph 1) | _____ |
| 7 | short stop before continuing again (paragraph 3) | _____ |
| 8 | something which is burned to provide energy (paragraph 3) | _____ |
| 9 | tools designed to hit other objects hard (paragraph 5) | _____ |
| 10 | means of transport such as cars, buses, etc. (paragraph 7) | _____ |

B Write a word from below in each gap.

circular conventional dominant located
military partial refined sophisticated

- Many scientists during World War II were unhappy about the military use of their research.
- No country can hold a _____ place in the world forever. Another powerful country eventually appears to take its place.
- Although I didn't get everything I wanted out of the meeting, I still considered it a _____ victory.
- Electric cars are much more efficient than _____ cars.
- Today's engines are very _____ compared to the old, simple versions.
- The man on the ground made a _____ motion with his arms to tell the pilot to start his engines.
- The capital city is _____ in the south of the country, on one of the major rivers.
- The design of the automobile was gradually _____ over many years.

C Choose the correct word.

- As we walked down the street, a small boy (sprayed) / painted us with water!
- Are you sure the recipe says you have to drop / chill the soup to 5 degrees?
- The window was so cold that my breath condensed / melted on it and I was able to write my name.
- The machine is designed to suck / blow liquid up from the bottom of mines.
- I didn't set / go out to become famous. It just happened!
- I think we could help the environment by altering / converting the power of the sea into electricity.
- We're going to have to speed up / out if we want to finish this before five o'clock.
- Everyone has to learn to adapt / change to a world that is changing rapidly.

REVIEW UNITS 5–8

A Choose the correct answer.

- I wish I had _____ more attention to my teachers at school.
A put B paid C had D sent
- In our physics lesson, we _____ out an experiment with magnets.
A carried B brought C took D made
- Kim's a liar – don't believe a _____ word she tells you.
A unique B separate C lone D single
- Our manager pointed _____ a few problems with our suggestion.
A off B out C in D through
- I thought what you said about the war was in very bad _____.
A style B manners C sense D taste
- Luck _____ a large role in our victory.
A did B became C produced D played
- He promised to bear my ideas in _____.
A head B brain C mind D thought
- The police decided that nobody was at _____ in the accident.
A fault B blame C error D responsibility

8 marks

B Write the correct form of the word in bold in each gap.

FORENSIC SCIENCE

Forensic science is an important part of the modern-day war against crime. It often involves the careful collection of (1) _____ (**EVIDENT**) from the scene of a crime. If forensic scientists are (2) _____ (**FORTUNE**), they may find enough clues to be able to form a good (3) _____ (**EXPLAIN**) of what took place.

The forensic scientist interprets the clues, based on their (4) _____ (**EXPERT**) in a number of different areas. It takes real (5) _____ (**SCIENCE**) skill to bring all the clues together. They need to be (6) _____ (**KNOW**) about things as diverse as the marks a gun leaves on a bullet and the (7) _____ (**HARM**) effects of various chemicals. It involves separating the (8) _____ (**SIGNIFY**) details from irrelevant ones. A forensic scientist also needs to have the (9) _____ (**ABLE**) to bring everything together into a clear (10) _____ (**ARGUE**) that can then be used in court.

10 marks

C Rewrite each sentence, starting with the words given.

- I had never seen such a shocking sight! Never _____.
- Robert spoke to Alan for me. I got _____.
- We didn't go to Moscow so we didn't see the festival. If we _____.
- I only realised he was French when he spoke. Not until _____.
- Emily said I should apply to university. Emily encouraged _____.

- 6 We could sign the contract tomorrow if they agreed. Were _____.
- 7 Young people don't watch the news so they don't know what's going on. If young people _____.
- 8 They are delivering our new sofa on Tuesday. We _____.

8 marks

D Write one word in each gap.

- 1 My car broke _____ on the way to the meeting so I had to get a taxi.
- 2 I came _____ an old diary of mine while I was clearing my desk out.
- 3 The students put _____ some very interesting suggestions for the school library.
- 4 When we switched the lights _____, the Christmas tree lit up the whole room.
- 5 I wasn't going to bring this _____, but you owe me some money.
- 6 I wish you would make _____ your mind about what to wear!
- 7 Tim lost his job because the company he worked for was taken _____ by a rival.
- 8 Who do you think came _____ with the idea of sending text messages?

8 marks

E Choose the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I tend **thinking** / **to think** that we're going to lose the election.
- 2 If you **didn't go** / **hadn't gone** to university, then you wouldn't have got such a good job.
- 3 I **was coming** / **have been coming** to this restaurant for over ten years now.
- 4 Lisa seems to **be getting** / **have been getting** taller every time I see her!
- 5 If you don't mind **waiting** / **to wait**, the doctor can see you in half an hour.
- 6 I consider Sheryl **being** / **to be** one of my best friends.
- 7 At no point during the meeting **was anyone asked** / **did anyone ask** my opinion.
- 8 Why did you make Alison **go** / **to go** to the shop for you?

8 marks

F Write a word from below in each gap.

conventional deliberate essential partial
persuasive precise presentable profound

- 1 Losing his job had a _____ effect on him and it took him a long time to get over it.
- 2 Do you think alternative medicine can work in cases where _____ medicine has failed?
- 3 The operation was only a _____ success and he may need to have another one.
- 4 Make sure you look _____ before you go into the interview.
- 5 It seemed like an accident at first, but now I think it was _____.
- 6 That point of view seems very _____ until you look at the actual facts.
- 7 Taking tough decisions is _____ to being a good politician.
- 8 Scientists have to take very _____ measurements during experiments.

8 marks

Total score: _____ / 50

KEY

Unit 1 THE ARTS

Reading Pages 2–3

Ex A

2 released 3 bring

Ex B

2 style 3 abstract 4 highlights/highlighted
5 animation

Ex C

2I 3G 4F 5H 6C 7J 8A 9B 10D

Ex D

2 specific 3 identifiable 4 animated
5 traditionally 6 originates/originated

Ex E

2 writer 3 singer 4 musician 5 actor/actress
6 painter 7 dancer 8 poet 9 creator
10 inventor

Ex F

2 spectator 3 listener 4 eyewitness
5 onlooker 6 audience

Ex G

2 documentary 3 play 4 performer 5 novel
6 instrument

Ex H

2 on 3 up 4 out 5 up 6 out

Listening Pages 4–5

Ex A

2A 3A 4C 5C

Ex B

2 colourless 3 colourfully 4 confusion
5/6 confused/confusing 7 confusingly
8/9 critic/criticism 10/11 critical/uncritical
12 critically 13 dramatist 14 dramatic
15 dramatically 16/17 emotional/
unemotional 18/19 emotionally/
unemotionally 20 forgetful

Ex C

2 millennium 3 decade 4 quarter 5 century
6 season

Ex D

2 personalise 3 sympathise 4 advertise
5 familiarise 6 fantasised 7 economising
8 modernising

Ex E

2 performance 3 conceptual 4 pop

Speaking Pages 6–7

Ex A

2 I don't often get 3 We're rehearsing 4 Are
you studying 5 does have 6 Do you know

Ex B

2 Have you already heard
3 The book has sold
4 I've ever seen
5 has she done

6 Lee's been worrying

7 Have you ever been

8 I've been trying

Ex C

2 since 3 just 4 still 5 ever 6 before

7 already 8 for

Ex D

2 TRUE 3 FALSE 4 FALSE 5 TRUE

Ex E

2 for 3 on 4 for 5 over

Ex F

2 many 3 a few 4 many 5 a few 6 lots

Ex G

2 but 3 because 4 such

Ex H

2 in having 3 to draw 4 of learning 5 to sell

6 in getting 7 to go 8 at remembering

Writing Pages 8–10

Ex A

From the data which has presented in this table, it can see that the cinema is becoming less popular with young people aged 14–18. Although the cinema was mention as a leisure activity by 68% of 14–18-year-olds ten years ago, today the figure is only 59%. In contrast, 70% of 19–23-year-olds who questioned said that they go to the cinema at least twice a month. In the next age group (24–37-year-olds), the cinema was been chosen by 65% of those asked.

2 can be seen

3 was mentioned

4 who were questioned

5 was chosen

Ex B

2 Over 1,000 people were asked for their opinions.

3 The study was designed to discover attitudes towards forms of entertainment.

4 Concerts were described as 'very enjoyable' by almost half of the people surveyed.

5 This problem can be solved by encouraging more art education.

Ex C

2 is considered

3 were asked

4 were/had been shocked

5 is/was/has been described

6 is/was preferred

7 be organised

8 be attracted

9 were interviewed

10 be interested

Ex D

2A 3B 4A 5A 6B

Ex E

Accept the answers below and any answers which use synonyms of words in these answers correctly.

2 a sudden increase followed by a steady decline

3 a sharp drop followed by a sudden increase and then a gradual decrease

4 a steady fall followed by a sharp rise and then a sudden drop

5 a gradual increase followed by a sharp drop

6 a sudden drop followed by a steady rise

Ex F

2 a slight

3 slightly

4 considerable

Ex G

2F 3E 4B 5D 6A

Ex H

2 of 3 from 4 on 5 in 6 into

Exam Practice Page 11

Ex A

2 tracing 3 elements 4 era 5 numerous

6 Prior to 7 depictions 8 lacking

9 authenticity 10 alleged

Ex B

2 a little less than 3 at first 4 extremely

5 not completely 6 almost 7 mainly

Ex C

2 patent 3 co-found 4 brand 5 models

6 mark 7 invisible 8 entire

Ex D

2 popularity 3 existence 4 uncertainty

5 performance 6 majority 7 developments

8 contributions

Unit 2 SOCIETIES

Reading Pages 12–13

Ex A

Phrase as used in reading section given first, other possibilities in brackets

2D 3B 4A 5C (A) (D) (F) 6E

Ex B

2 developing countries

3 unemployment benefit

4 national insurance

5 human rights

6 health care

Ex C

2 funds 3 authorities 4 shipments 5 roots

6 citizens

Ex D

2 aid 3 ideal 4 trade 5 poverty

6 co-operation

Ex E
POLITICS 2 political 3 politically
ORGANISE 1 organiser(s) 2 disorganised
3 organisation
LEGAL 1 legalise 2 illegal 3 legally
ECONOMY 1 economic 2 Economists
3 economical
SOCIETY 1 social 2 antisocial/anti-social
3 socially

Ex F
2 get 3 bring 4 vote 5 join 6 turn
7 comes / is brought 8 do

Listening Pages 14–15

Ex A
2 volunteered 3 caters/catered 4 issue
5 rude 6 fit

Ex B
2B 3B 4B 5A 6C

Ex C
2C 3A 4D 5B 6E

Ex D
2 tribe 3 crowd 4 society 5 gangs 6 club

Ex E
2 make 3 make 4 show 5 take 6 do 7 take
8 get

Ex F
2 do ... a favour
3 make friends with
4 take care of
5 take ... into account
6 get into debt
7 made ... a promise
8 took pity on

Speaking Pages 16–17

Ex A
2 had been living
3 were living / lived
4 was
5 met
6 had been living / had lived
7 started
8 missed

Ex B
2 Tim had left the party when I arrived. /
When I arrived, Tim had left the party. /
When I arrived at the party, Tim had left. /
Tim had left when I arrived at the party.
3 When you rang me, I had been doing my
homework for ten minutes. / I had been
doing my homework for ten minutes when
you rang me.
4 My parents had been living abroad for
six months when I was born. / When I was
born, my parents had been living abroad
for six months.
5 Wendy and Miguel had known each
other for a year when I met them. / When I

met them, Wendy and Miguel had known
each other for a year. / When I met Wendy
and Miguel, they had known each other for
a year. / They had known each other for a
year when I met Wendy and Miguel.
6 Liza and I were talking about Dan when
he came into the room. / When Dan came
into the room, Liza and I were talking
about him. / When he came into the room,
Liza and I were talking about Dan.
7 I had been waiting for half an hour when
Kyle finally arrived. / When Kyle finally
arrived, I had been waiting half an hour.
8 I went to university while we were living
in France. / While we were living in France, I
went to university.

Ex C
2 opinion 3 point 4 think 5 personal 6 far

Ex D
2 disagrees 3 agrees 4 disagrees
5 disagrees 6 agrees

Ex E
2 excitement 3/4 unexciting/excited
5 leafy 6 residential 7/8 resident/residence

Ex F
2A 3E 4F 5D 6B

Writing Pages 18–20

Ex A
2 despite 3 fact 4 even 5 Although

Ex B
2B 3A 4C 5A 6C

Ex C
2 sent Karl to prison, (even) though he was
under eighteen.
3 spite of the fact that he wore a disguise,
the police caught him.
4 Jane stole a mobile phone, in spite
of having / the fact that she had lots
of money.
5 was stolen, although I locked it.
6 is (still) a major problem, even though it's
dropping in this area.

Ex D
2 hold 3 reached 4 takes/take 5 come

Ex E
2 community 3 offenders 4 service
5 circumstances 6 inmates 7 tackle
8 convicted

Ex F
2E 3A 4D 5C

Ex G
2 decent 3 minor 4 ineffective

Ex H
2 fraud 3 blackmail 4 vandalism 5 robbery
6 burglary 7 kidnapping 8 murder 9 theft
10 arson

Ex I
2 blackmailer 3 burglar 4 forger 5 fraudster
6 kidnapper 7 murderer 8 vandal 9 robber
10 thief

Ex J
2 of 3 of 4 for 5 with 6 for 7 of 8 to

Ex K
2 TRUE 3 FALSE

Exam Practice Page 21

Ex A
2 diners 3 individuals 4 draped 5 satisfies/
satisfied 6 summoned 7 assume 8 gossip
9 nomadic 10 elaborate 11 wealthy
12 fragrant 13 elementary 14 primitive

Ex B
2 significance
3 ceremony
4 hospitality
5 obligation
6 rank
7 compliment
8 courses
9 wreath
10 goblet

Unit 3 FUTURES

Reading Pages 22–23

Ex A
2 granted 3 data 4 likely 5 concept 6 Given

Ex B
2E 3F 4B 5D 6A

Ex C
2 with 3 of 4 on 5 in 6 of

Ex D
2 to 3 to 4 to 5 about 6 of 7 to 8 of

Ex E
2 consensus 3 source 4 atom 5 encounter
6 objection 7 benefit

Ex F
2 practicalities 3 agreement 4 potentially
5 necessarily 6 reality 7 likelihood

Ex G
2 up 3 into 4 out 5 down 6 on

Listening Pages 24–25

Ex A
2 initially 3 reminded 4 estimates 5 current

Ex B
2 star 3 galaxy 4 Way 5 universe 6 System

Ex C
2 collide 3 collision 4 merge 5 agreement
6 close

Ex D
2 decision 3 conclusion 4 permission



5 invasion 6 admission (NB: 'admittance' also exists) 7 persuasion 8 exclusion 9 division 10 provision

Ex E

2 ✓ 3 divisible 4 permissible 5 ✓
6 accessible 7 sensible 8 ✓ 9 possible 10 ✓
11 horrible 12 responsible 13 ✓ 14 flexible 15 ✓

Ex F

2 (from) taking off 3 to become 4 of not knowing/having known 5 to seeing 6 to leave 7 seeing/having seen 8 of spending 9 (from) having

Speaking Pages 26–27

Ex A

3 will live/will be living/are going to live/are going to be living

4 ✓

5 I'm going to work/I'll work/I'm working I'm going to be working/I'll be working

6 ✓

7 We're not going (to go)/We aren't going (to go)/We won't be going

Ex B

2 I get/I've got 3 lands/has landed 4 you do/you're doing

Ex C

2 be 3 won't have 4 be living/working/etc.

Ex D

2 ✓ 3 will still be using 4 ✓ 5 ✓

6 it happens

Ex E

2 It's highly/very unlikely (that) it'll snow/to snow tomorrow.

3 It's impossible to know for sure, but maybe there is life after death!

4 Perhaps our grandchildren will be able to travel round the Solar System.

5 Do you think UFOs may be secret military planes?

6 It's/There's a possibility/One possibility is (that) what you saw was a satellite.

7 She's highly/very unlikely to fail the exam. It's highly/very unlikely (that) she'll fail the exam.

Ex F

2 of winning 3 they're going to offer 4 the 5 a 6 by 7 chances are 8 of

Ex G

2 in 3 wish 4 believe 5 out 6 With

Writing Pages 28–30

Ex A

2 produced 3 having examined 4 Having 5 Given 6 driving 7 Having seen 8 being stirred 9 Having been transferred

Ex B

2 Taken/Having been taken 3 entering 4 given off 5 checking/having checked 6 regulating 7 being placed 8 Having been washed 9 Having made

Ex C

2 After connecting the cables, an operator turns on the equipment.

3 Wearing a mask, a skilled technician spray-paints the wood.

4 Looking at the map, we/I/etc., saw/noticed/etc., (that) the town was six kilometres away.

5 Having been assembled, the furniture was/is put into position.

Ex D

2 as 3 of 4 like 5 of 6 into 7 of 8 in

Ex E

2 The process consists of a number of stages.

3 The box is the same height as a human.

4 The machine is larger than a car engine.

5 The skyscraper is shaped like an enormous cigar./The skyscraper is/has the shape of an enormous cigar.

6 The area is divided into four sections.

7 The wings are triangular in shape.

8 All the furniture is made of wood.

9 The control panel is the size of/same size as a small laptop.

10 The interior is more colourful than the exterior.

Ex F

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

Ex G

2 After 3 Shortly 4 stage 5 where

Ex H

Adjective	Noun	Verb
long	length	elongate lengthen
short	shortness	shorten
high	height	heighten
low	lowness	lower
deep	depth	deepen
wide	width	widen
narrow	narrowness	narrow
large	largeness	enlarge

Ex I

Noun	Adjective
size	sizeable
space	spacious
spot	spotless
substance	substantial
extend	extensive
signify	significant
consider	considerable

Exam Practice Page 31

Ex A

2 foreseeing 3 predict 4 forecast 5 sensing

Ex B

2 medium 3 perception 4 déjà vu

5 Clairvoyance 6 gut 7 Instinct

8 premonition 9 hunch 10 paradox

Ex C

2 paranormal 3 psychic 4 mundane

5 compelling 6 bizarre 7 random

8 consistent 9 obsolete 10 poor

Unit 4 ENVIRONMENTS

Reading Pages 32–33

Ex A

2 speed 3 low 4 recycled 5 affordable

6 Waste 7 environmentally 8 carbon

Ex B

2 essential 3 rural 4 cost-effective 5 reliable

6 urban 7 efficient 8 suburban

Ex C

2 was fined 3 are adhered 4 is/was aimed

5 have been drawn up 6 aspire/aim

7 assume(d) 8 is anticipated/assumed

Ex D

2 out 3 down 4 away 5 out 6 off 7 up

Ex E

2 extinction 3 destruction

4 neighbourhood 5 lightning

6 surroundings 7 Industrial 8 harmless

9 residential 10 explanation

Listening Pages 34–35

Ex A

2 continental 3 lush 4 massive 5 monsoon

6 inhospitable

Ex B

2 skyscraper 3 nickname 4 dune

5 highlands 6 vegetation 7 per 8 northern

Ex C

2 10 cm

3 4.5/4½ m

4 7 m²

5 21 g

6 2 kg



- 7 10 t
 8 2.25/2¼ l
 9 50 kph/km/h/kmph
 10 18 °C

Ex D

- 2 100
 3 1,000
 4 1,000
 5 m²
 6 m³
 7 0 °C
 8 100 °C

Ex E

- 2 inches
 3/4 feet/yards
 5/6 pounds/stones
 7/8 pints/gallons
 9 tonnes
 10 Fahrenheit

Ex F

- 2 12
 3 3
 4 91.44
 5 1,760
 6 1,609.344

Speaking Pages 36–37

Ex A

Always countable	Always singular uncountable
book fact job programme sheep suitcase	luggage advice furniture housework information knowledge money news

Always plural uncountable	Both countable and uncountable depending on meaning
clothes groceries jeans scissors trousers	time chocolate glass hair paper work

Ex B

- 2 Are 3 is 4 many

Ex C

- 2 – 3 the 4 – 5 the 6 a 7 the 8 the 9 The
 10 – 11 the 12 – 13 a 14 – 15 an
 16 – 17 the 18 the/- 19 The 20 –

Ex D

- 2 little – They didn't give me a lot of
 3 few – Some

- 4 few – Not a lot of
 5 little – They gave me some
 6 Few – Not many

Ex E

- 2 than 3 didn't 4 prefer 5 rather 6 Would

Ex F

- 2 Would, rather 3 Would, didn't/did 4 not
 5 Do 6 rather, had

Ex G

- 2 to bed 3 to work 4 for a swim 5 abroad
 6 camping 7 sightseeing 8 on a tour 9 by
 train/bus 10 on foot

Writing Pages 38–40

Ex A

- 2 must 3 can't ... must 4 has 5 could 6 Do
 you need 7 couldn't

Ex B

- 2 have bought 3 have been 4 have been
 built 5 happen 6 have happened
 7 to have ... look 8 have been arrested

Ex C

- 2 We must have made a mistake.
 3 The council ought to renovate the
 old mill.

- 4 You shouldn't have bought a car that
 uses so much petrol.

- 5 If you have a solar-powered water heater,
 you don't need to use electricity to heat
 the water.

Ex D

- 2 Having ... that 3 In/By 4 the ... hand
 5 Even 6 if 7 Despite 8 Although/Though/
 While

Ex E

- Phrase as used in writing section given
 first, other possibilities in brackets
 2F 3A(D) 4B 5G(D) 6E 7D(C/F) 8C(F)

Ex F

- 1 b taken
 2 a happens b place
 3 a result b reason
 4 a same b Similarly/Likewise
 5 a Nonetheless b Nevertheless

Ex G

- 2 approve, telling 3 permitted 4 deny
 5 confessed 6 recognise 7 question
 8 challenge 9 comprehend 10 trust, accept

Ex H

Verb	Noun
acknowledge	acknowledgement
agree	Positive: agreement Negative: disagreement
approve	Positive: approval Negative: disapproval
challenge	challenge
comprehend	Positive: comprehension Negative: incomprehension
confess	confession
deny	denial
dispute	dispute
permit	permission
recognise	recognition
trust	Positive: trust Negative: distrust/ mistrust

Exam Practice Page 41

Ex A

- 2D 3G 4A 5B 6I 7C 8E 9H

Ex B

- 2 not obvious but quiet and clever
 3 rough and sharp 4 clear 5 rare 6 extreme
 7 thoughtful 8 water 9 pleasant

Ex C

- 2 inspire 3 recede 4 rant 5 melt
 6 collaborate 7 dismantle 8 donate 9 fund

Review Units 1–4 Pages 42–43

A

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

B

- 1 musicians 2 unanswered 3 disagreement
 4 accurately 5 confusion 6 originated
 7 impossible 8 certainty 9 likelihood
 10 natural

C

- 1 were given their exam results by
 Mrs Johnson.
 2 been to Dubai since 2006.
 3 of (my/me) setting my alarm clock,
 I didn't wake up on time./of the fact (that)
 I set...
 4 as I'm concerned, the advantages far
 outweigh the disadvantages.
 5 might/could/may be a storm later today./
 There is a possibility (that) there might/
 could/may/will be...
 6 written the essay, she checked
 it carefully.
 7 have been easy for you to organise the
 event on your own.



8 have taken the wrong turning back there.

D

1 out 2 down 3 on 4 on 5 in 6 up 7 up
8 out

E

1 of 2 of 3 to 4 in 5 on 6 to 7 on 8 with

F

1 fortnight 2 funds 3 opponent
4 nickname 5 famine 6 audience 7 valley
8 objection

Unit 5 SCIENCES

Reading Pages 44–45

Ex A

2 nuclear 3 originated 4 elements
5 calculated 6 orbits

Ex B

2 supernova 3 Solar System 4 exoplanet
5 position 6 brightness 7 mass 8 carbon
9 hydrogen 10 iron 11 helium

Ex C

2 expands 3 convert 4 demoted

Ex D

2 application 3 calculation 4 conversion
5 destruction 6 erosion 7 expansion
8 expectation 9 observation 10 production
11 recognition 12 solution

Ex E

2 accusation 3 recognition 4 erosion
5 expectation 6 destruction 7 application
8 solution

Ex F

2J 3G 4F 5A 6H 7B 8D 9E 10I

Listening Pages 46–47

Ex A

2 estimate 3 device 4 boot 5 elementary

Ex B

2 magnet 3 ball bearing 4 Tissue paper
5 needle 6 compass

Ex C

2 tissue paper 3 bowl 4 compass 5 ball
bearings 6 magnet

Ex D

2 on 3 down 4 out 5 up 6 out

Ex E

2 carry out 3 broke down 4 came up with
5 switched on 6 find out

Ex F

2 in 3 of 4 of 5 from 6 on

Ex G

2 on 3 on 4 to 5 on 6 for

Ex H

2 was responsible for 3 depends on
4 apologised for 5 proud of 6 convince, of

7 object to 8 believe in 9 benefit from
10 rely on 11 comment on 12 approve of

Speaking Pages 48–49

Ex A

+ -ing	+ full infinitive
admit	afford
consider	choose
deny	fail
enjoy	hope
like	intend
mind	like
risk	manage
suggest	offer
	plan
	refuse
	tend
	wish

+ object + full infinitive	+ object + bare infinitive
allow	let
cause	make
encourage	suggest
tell	

Ex B

2 to pursue 3 to follow 4 to satisfy
5 applying 6 to succeed 7 to relax 8 to
become/becoming 9 working 10 to do
11 to commit 12 to stick

Ex C

2 to check 3 asking 4 meeting 5 saying
6 quitting 7 to send 8 to ring

Ex D

2 well 3 worth 4 like 5 addition 6 further

Ex E

2 pay 3 have 4 take 5 give 6 make 7 make
8 play (have/take a role in a play in
the theatre)

Ex F

2 made up your mind about 3 have an
effect on 4 take, for granted 5 gave, the
impression 6 made a mistake 7 take
control of 8 play a role

Writing Pages 50–52

Ex A

2 why/that 3 which 4 where 5 which/that
6 whose 7 when/that 8 where

Ex B

2 it 3 ✓ 4 he 5 they 6 she

Ex C

2 Iron, whose chemical symbol is Fe,
conducts electricity./Iron, which conducts
electricity, has the chemical symbol Fe.
3 I saw a documentary which/that
explained how magnets work.

4 Dr Carlisle, who was an expert in
genetics, has died./Dr Carlisle, who has
died, was an expert in genetics.

5 Hydrogen, which explodes easily, used to
be used in airships./Hydrogen, which used
to be used in airships, explodes easily.

6 I found an article which/that was all
about working in science.

Ex D

2 noticeable 3 central 4 prominent
5 striking 6 essential

Ex E

2A 3D 4B 5C

Ex F

2C 3B 4C 5B 6A

Ex G

PHYSICS 2 physically 3 physical
CHEMISTRY 1 chemist 2 chemically
3 chemicals **BIOLOGY** 1 biological
2 biologists 3 biologically **SCIENCE**
1 unscientific 2 scientific 3 scientifically

Ex H

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

Ex I

2 archaeology 3 anthropology 4 anatomy
5 psychology 6 meteorology

Exam Practice Page 53

Ex A

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

Ex B

2 census 3 coordinator 4 winch 5 vessels
6 contraption 7 barrels 8 database 9 sensor
10 fleet

Ex C

2 plunges 3 cruise 4 shallow 5 confined
6 shattered

Unit 6 THE MEDIA

Reading Pages 54–55

Ex A

2 merged 3 harassment 4 candid 5 update
6 bulletin/update

Ex B

2B 3A 4A 5C 6B 7C 8B 9C 10A 11C 12B

Ex C

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

Ex D

2 press releases 3 headline 4 feature
5 comment 6 tabloids 7 editorial 8 scandal

Ex E

1 journalist
2 photographer
3 presenter
4 correspondent
5 editor
6 publisher



Listening Pages 56–57

Ex A

2 commissioned 3 issues 4 rehearsals
5 genre 6 personnel

Ex B

2 commissioning editor 3 director 4 actor
5 producer

Ex C

2 sitcom 3 soap opera 4 talk show
5 cartoon 6 documentary 7 drama series
8 game show

Ex D

2 across 3 in 4 over 5 aback 6 forward 7 up
8 over

Ex E

2 taken aback 3 taking, in 4 turning over
5 bring up 6 came across 7 taken over
8 came on

Speaking Pages 58–59

Ex A

2 will ruin 3 would/might/could discover
4 would/might/could watch 5 didn't have
6 made 7 hadn't spent 8 would have been
invented 9 hadn't had 10 would make

Ex B

2 own a TV in the UK, you have to buy a
TV licence.
3 read about the fire in the paper, I
wouldn't have known about it./read about
it in the paper, I wouldn't have known
about the fire.
4 children have a TV in their bedroom, they
might watch programmes for adults.
5 Alice had known Johnny Depp was on
the news, she would have watched it.
6 hadn't reported the story, the missing girl
wouldn't have been found.
7 wouldn't have become public if the press
hadn't got hold of the email.
8 the tabloids didn't make stories up,
people would trust them.

Ex C

2 On the one hand 3 On the other hand/
However 4 in spite of 5 however 6 While/
Whereas

Ex D

2 of 3 from 4 for 5 with 6 on 7 as 8 about

Ex E

2 describe ... as 3 confusing ... with 4 heard
about ... from 5 banned from 6 forgive ...
for 7 congratulated ... on 8 suffering from

Writing Pages 60–62

Ex A

2B 3B 4A 5B 6A

Ex B

2 have/get their opinions influenced

3 have their children do/get their children
to do

4 have parents realise/get parents to
realise

5 have/get certain rules imposed

6 have/get the facts checked/have
someone check the facts/get someone to
check the facts

Ex C

2 have/get all our commercials made
3 has/gets most of its programmes made
4 have/get a newspaper delivered
5 have/get every story checked/have
someone check every story/get someone
to check every story

6 had someone take/got someone to take

Ex D

2 confront 3 compounds 4 analyses

5 resolve

Ex E

2 cause 3 consequently 4 due 5 result

6 demands

Ex F

2A 3C 4B 5D 6E

Ex G

DIRECT 2 direction 3 indirectly **FORTUNE**

1 fortunate 2 Unfortunately 3 unfortunate

HARM 1 harmful 2 harmless 3 unharmed

PERSUADE 1 persuasion 2 persuasive

3 persuasiveness

Ex H

2 draw 3 make 4 bear 5 take 6 take 7 raise

Ex I

2 take control of 3 draw your attention

4 give their/an opinion 5 make sense of

6 raised/raises a/the question 7 bear

in mind

Exam Practice Page 63

Ex A

2 latter 3 mainstream 4 fringe 5 legendary

6 articulate 7 unique 8 rapid

Ex B

2 handouts 3 outback 4 aborigines

5 stakeholders 6 breeds 7 policy 8 states

9 standard 10 perspective

11 satellite 12 portrayal

Ex C

2A 3E 4B 5D

Unit 7 LANGUAGES

Reading Pages 64–65

Ex A

2 form 3 express 4 convey 5 partial

6 inherent

Ex B

2 from 3 of 4 as 5 by 6 on 7 as 8 against

Ex C

Place	Language
China	Chinese
England	English
France	French
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Korea	Korean
Poland	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese
Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish
Sweden	Swedish
Thailand	Thai
Turkey	Turkish
Vietnam	Vietnamese

Ex D

2/3/4/5 Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi,
Urdu (in any order) 6 Urdu 7 English

8 Punjabi 9 Dutch 10 Dutch 11 Flemish

Ex E

2 called ... tell 3 asked ... said 4 call 5 tell

6 ask 7 talking/speaking ... whisper/
whispering 8 shout 9 say 10 tell/say

11 shout ... ask / tell 12 talking/speaking

Listening Pages 66–67

Ex A

2 go (read/work) 3 print 4 put 5 start 6 get
(put)

Ex B

2 Let's start off the talk/start the talk off
with a short introduction.

3 I'd like to point out that this is only
a suggestion.

4 Quickly read/go through the article and
underline all the names of people.

5 You have to get across the idea/get the
idea across to your children that no
means no.

6 I'll print out copies of the handouts
tonight (using my printer)./I'll print copies
of the handouts out tonight (using
my printer).

Ex C

2 information 3 written, spoken

4 dimensional 5 presentation

6 demonstration

Ex D

2 shake 3 tut 4 wag 5 wave 6 wink 7 roll

Ex E

2 in 3 other 4 single 5 to 6 mouth 7 in



8 too

Ex F

2 gave 3 take 4 say 5 failed

Speaking Pages 68–69

Ex A

2B 3A 4B 5C 6B 7A 8B 9B 10C

Ex B

2 had only just sat down 3 ✓ 4 did/do they have 5 gone 6 loves 7 ✓ 8 it was 9 I've heard 10 ✓

Ex C

2 a long story short 3 nutshell 4 is (that)

Ex D

2A 3A 4B 5B 6A 7B 8B 9B 10A

Writing Pages 70–72

Ex A

2 I've been translating
3 never been won
4 has existed
5 will have been given out
6 had you been waiting
7 will have finished

Ex B

2 I've been sitting
3 has/had been fully/was fully revised
4 I'll have written
5 Has/Had there
6 you've ever had to

Ex C

2 for 3 ever 4 yet 5 before 6 yet 7 already
8 By 9 far 10 never

Ex D

2 considerably 3 mainly/largely 4 particularly/strikingly/noticeably
5 largely 6 noticeably/considerably

Ex E

2 98% of the population speak English. However, only 4.8% speak Maori.
3 98% of the population speak English. In contrast, only 4.8% speak Maori.
4 98% of the population speak English. On the other hand, only 4.8% speak Maori.
5 While 98% of the population speak English, only 4.8% speak Maori./98% of the population speak English, while only 4.8% speak Maori.
6 Whereas 98% of the population speak English, only 4.8% speak Maori./98% of the population speak English, whereas only 4.8% speak Maori.
7 A minority of the population knows Maori. Similarly, a minority knows New Zealand Sign Language.
8 A minority of the population knows Maori. Equally, a minority knows New Zealand Sign Language.

9 A minority of the population knows Maori. In the same/a similar way, a minority knows New Zealand Sign Language.
10 A minority of the population knows Maori. Likewise, a minority knows New Zealand Sign Language.

Ex F

2 saying 3 speaker 4 swear 5 expression
6 sentence 7 lie

Ex G

2 refused 3 regret 4 suspect 5 confessed
6 deny 7 apologise 8 accept 9 admit/accept 10 doubt/deny

Exam Practice Page 73

Ex A

2 distinguish 3 engage 4 manipulate
5 hypothesise 6 utter 7 correlates
8 accelerates 9 omit 10 insert

Ex B

2 variation 3 milestone 4 discomfort
5 by-product 6 interaction 7 isolation
8 articulation 9 jaws 10 spurt

Ex C

body actions which always involve noise	babbling cooing coughing growling grunting murmuring sighing snorting squealing yelling
body actions which sometimes involve noise	sucking swallowing
body actions which don't involve noise	gesturing

Unit 8 HISTORIES

Reading Pages 74–75

Ex A

2 eyewitnesses 3 precise 4 extensive
5 legend 6 shift

Ex B

2 resemble 3 historians 4 techniques
5 distinctly 6 stone 7 tools 8 weapons
9 relatively 10 edge 11 an alloy 12 Bronze

Ex C

2 fanciful 3 profound/enormous 4 vast/enormous/profound 5 junior 6 deliberate
7 sharp 8 previous 9 enormous

Ex D

ABLE 2 disability 3 unable **EDUCATE**
1 education 2 educators 3 educational
EXPERT 1 expertise 2 expertly **EXPLAIN**
1 unexplained 2 inexplicable **HISTORY**
1 historical 2 historic

Listening Pages 76–77

Ex A

2 takes/took 3 time 4 moment 5 about
6 ready 7 reminds 8 recall 9 bound
10 definite 11 led 12 were made

Ex B

2 as 3 to 4 – 5 to 6 about/on 7 on 8 –

Ex C

2 memorise/learn 3 commemorate 4 keep
5 reminisce 6 jog 7 bring 8 recall/recollect
9 remind 10 recall/recollect

Ex D

2 reminder 3 nostalgia 4 memorial
5 memory 6 memento

Ex E

2A 3F 4B 5C 6E

Speaking Pages 78–79

Ex A

2 ✓
3 am going
4 had been learning/was learning/learned/learnt
5 ✓
6 is getting
7 will be working
8 will have been learning

Ex B

2 have been working ... am looking 3 to be getting 4 is studying ... am hoping/hope
5 am going/am going to go ... am planning/plan 6 were living 7 have been learning ... have been having 8 had been revising 9 is being built 10 had been living/lived/had lived

Ex C

2 German 3 history of Germany
4 linguistics

Ex D

2 like 3 trying 4 could/might

Ex E

2 ruled 3 protests 4 avoided

Ex F

2 failed 3 passed 4 take 5 set 6 takes/took
7 do 8 do

Writing Pages 80–82

Ex A

2 you to go to Russia, which cities would you like to visit?
3 the last Ice Age not ended when it did, our civilization might well not have developed.
4 the Romans not invaded Britain, Hadrian's Wall would never have been built.

Ex B

2 were children allowed

- 3 had the war ended
 4 did they have/were they able
 5 had he become
 6 did a human walk
 7 has there been
 8 had/have they seen

Ex C

- 1 ever
 2 much ... that
 3 such
 4 even
 5 more

Ex D

- 2 of 3 which/that 4 while/when/made
 5 making 6 which 7 Forgetting/Failing
 8 during/in/after 9 where/when 10 whom

Ex E

Noun	Verb	Adjective
belief disbelief believer	believe disbelieve	believable unbelievable
doubt doubter	doubt	doubtful
evidence	-	evident self-evident

Adverb	Phrases
unbelievably	look/stare/etc. in disbelief contrary to popular belief
doubtless undoubtedly	doubting Thomas
evidently	-

Ex F

- 2 However/Nevertheless
 3 While/Although
 4 in my opinion/in my view
 5 In the opinion of scientists/According to scientists
 6 forward

Ex G

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen

come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got (gotten)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
put	put	put
read	read	read
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
show	showed	shown
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Exam Practice Page 83

Ex A

- 2 pump 3 mines 4 surface 5 pipe 6 vacuum
 7 pause 8 fuel 9 hammers 10 vehicles

Ex B

- 2 dominant 3 partial 4 conventional

- 5 sophisticated 6 circular 7 located
 8 refined

Ex C

- 2 chill 3 condensed 4 suck 5 set
 6 converting 7 up 8 adapt

Review Units 5–8 Pages 84–85

A

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

B

- 1 evidence 2 fortunate 3 explanation
 4 expertise 5 scientific 6 knowledgeable
 7 harmful 8 significant 9 ability
 10 argument

C

- 1 had I seen such a shocking sight!
 2 Robert to speak to Alan (for me).
 3 had gone to Moscow, we would have seen the festival.
 4 he spoke did I realise he was French.
 5 me to apply to university.
 6 they to agree, we could sign the contract tomorrow.
 7 watched the news, they would know what's / what was going on.
 8 are having our new sofa delivered on Tuesday.

D

- 1 down 2 across 3 forward 4 on 5 up 6 up
 7 over 8 up

E

- 1 to think 2 hadn't gone 3 have been coming
 4 be getting 5 waiting 6 to be 7 did anyone ask 8 go

F

- 1 profound 2 conventional 3 partial
 4 presentable 5 deliberate 6 persuasive
 7 essential 8 precise



AUDIOSCRIPT

BSB CD, 1 (Listening Exercise E)

Young woman: I've always been interested in art, even from a very young age. We didn't have a gallery in my town, but I used to go to the library and borrow all the books on fine art. I loved the beautiful paintings and sculptures and could look at them for hours! As I got older, I began to travel around to see different kinds of art. I remember the first time I saw somebody doing performance art. It was a woman who covered herself in paint and then danced around as she read poetry! It was a bit strange, but I thought it was quite interesting.

Later on, I became interested in conceptual art. The best conceptual art presents a really strong idea that makes you see the world in a different way and maybe even shocks you. I saw one piece that was just a pile of rubbish. You wouldn't normally think it was art, but it actually said a lot about the way we damage the environment.

I think my favourite kind of art, though, is pop art. I love the kind of images you see in comics or in adverts, and some artists can do really clever things with them.

BSB CD, 2 (Speaking Exercise D)

Interviewer: Would you describe yourself as an artistic person?

Hélène: Well, I suppose I'm quite musical. I love music and I play several musical instruments. I've been playing the piano since I was about three years old and I also play the violin and the guitar. I got my first guitar when I was seven, so I've been playing for about thirteen years. I've actually also just started learning the trumpet – I have two lessons a week – but I'm not very good yet!

Interviewer: Do you have any hobbies other than music?

Hélène: Well, I'm not sure you can call it a hobby, but I love reading. I always take a book with me, wherever I go. I've almost finished reading Tolstoy's *War and Peace* – I've just got a few pages to go – so now I'm trying to decide what to read next. I want something different to *War and Peace*, so it'll probably be more modern – and shorter!

BSB CD, 3 (Speaking Exercise D)

Narrator: Speaker 1

Speaker 1: The government have just introduced a new law banning smoking in public places, and it's started a lot of discussion. Many people disagree with it. My personal opinion is that it's about time we did something like that.

Narrator: Speaker 2

Speaker 2: I read something about the new law against smoking in public places. It seems to me that it's just another way of controlling people, but I know that a large number of people think it's a good idea.

Narrator: Speaker 3

Speaker 3: I don't smoke, but some of my friends do. They've all been complaining about the law, although from my point of view, it should be a good way of encouraging people to give up.

Narrator: Speaker 4

Speaker 4: According to some people, this smoking ban is necessary to promote good health, by convincing people that it's a good idea to stop. I tend to think, though, that you should do it through education, rather than through the law.

Narrator: Speaker 5

Speaker 5: They were talking on the news about the new smoking law, and everyone seemed to welcome it. Well, as far as I'm concerned, it's an attack on personal freedom.

Narrator: Speaker 6

Speaker 6: There's a new law coming in, and it'll make it illegal to smoke in public places. In my opinion, it's a shame they've waited so long before introducing it, even if some people object to it.

BSB CD, 4 (Writing Exercise K)

Woman: It was unbelievable, really. I was coming home from work one day the usual way in the car, and as I drove through the town centre, I saw that there were quite a few police cars outside a bank. I wondered what was going on. Well, I drove on and just as I was pulling into my street, I noticed that there were more police cars there. It seemed strange, but I thought maybe they'd found evidence of a crime somewhere and they were investigating it. Well, when I got out of my car, the police came over and said they suspected me of being involved in a crime! I laughed and thought they were joking, but they arrested me for robbing the bank! They took me to the police station and charged me! I was in shock. They called my lawyer and put me in a cell. I was there for ten hours until they sorted it all out. Apparently, a car I used to own had been used in the robbery. Can you imagine what might have happened if I'd been found guilty of it? I wouldn't like to think.

BSB CD, 5 (Speaking Exercise D)

Interviewer: Do you think technology is going to change the way children learn at school?

Candidate: That's a good question. And yes, I do. But sometimes you hear people say 'Oh, in twenty years' time, there aren't any teachers. All the children are going to learn from computers and robots.' I don't really believe that. In fifty years' time, teachers will still be teaching, and children will still have used books too. Or at least I think so. Of course in, say, fifty years, things will have changed in the classroom enormously. Blackboards will have been replaced by smart boards, connected to the internet. Even in poorer countries, I imagine. And that'll be great when it will happen.

BSB CD, 6 (Writing Exercise I)

Female estate agent: So, this is the living room. It's a sizeable room for a semi-detached house, isn't it? I think it's surprisingly spacious. The whole place has just been cleaned thoroughly, and I think you'll agree it's completely spotless. If you look at the walls, you'll see there's a substantial number of electric sockets. More than enough for your needs, I'd have thought. The main feature of the room, of course, is this new full-height window here which overlooks the extensive garden. A significant amount of work has been done on the house and garden in the renovation, and the owners have spent a considerable amount of money on it. So, let's move into the kitchen...

BSB CD, 7 (Listening Exercise F)

Lecturer: Now of course when we're working with measurements we do have to be careful. Although many countries use the metric system today, other measurement systems are still in use and it's incredible how easy it is to make a mistake when converting

between them. The other system we're going to look at now is the imperial system.

So, in the metric system the standard unit of length or distance measurement is the metre. In the imperial system, we measure in inches, feet, yards and miles. An inch is 2.54 centimetres. There are twelve inches in a foot, and three feet in a yard. A yard is just a little bit shorter than a metre. It's actually 91.44 centimetres. In terms of miles, there are 1,760 yards in a mile. A mile, by the way, is considerably longer than a kilometre. It's just over 1,600 metres: 1,609.344 metres, to be precise.

In terms of weight, things get rather more complicated because the imperial gallon is different to the gallon used in the United States, so I think it's better [fade out] if we don't go into detail on that now...

BSB CD, 8 (Speaking Exercise G)

Narrator: one

Voice: I think I'd better go home now.

Narrator: two

Voice: I'm tired. I think I'm going to go to bed, if you don't mind.

Narrator: three

Voice: Right. I've got to go to work now. I'll see you this evening.

Narrator: four

Voice: Do you fancy going for a swim this afternoon?

Narrator: five

Voice: It's amazing how many people have never been abroad.

Narrator: six

Voice: We used to go camping a lot when I was a kid.

Narrator: seven

Voice: Do you want to go sightseeing, or would you rather just sit in a café somewhere?

Narrator: eight

Voice: We went on a really interesting tour of the castle.

Narrator: nine

Voice: How do you get to work? Do you go by train or bus?

Narrator: ten

Voice: You can't drive down to the beach. You have to go on foot.

BSB CD, 9 (Listening Exercise D)

Young woman: I got a new computer a week ago. I got it home and couldn't wait to use it because it was much better than my old computer. I took it out of the box and plugged everything in. Then I switched it on. It worked fine for a couple of hours, and then it just broke down while I was surfing the internet. It completely died and I had no idea what was wrong with it. I tried everything to find out what the problem was, but it just wouldn't work. Eventually, I came up with the idea of using my old computer to connect to the internet to see if I could find some advice. I searched and searched and finally I found a website with comments from people who had had the same problem with that model of computer. It said that there was a problem with the processor and that I had to take it to a computer shop so they could carry out repairs. It was so annoying! I finally got it back today. Let's hope it doesn't break down again!

BSB CD, 10 (Writing Exercise I)

Narrator: Speaker 1

Speaker 1: This range of mountains was formed when two large plates of the Earth's crust collided with each other, forcing a large amount of material up.

Narrator: Speaker 2

Speaker 2: It's clear from these bits of pottery that the ancient Romans had very well-established trade routes with a number of different peoples.

Narrator: Speaker 3

Speaker 3: Of course, there are almost no tribes that have literally had no contact with the outside world, but there are some where that has been kept to a minimum.

Narrator: Speaker 4

Speaker 1: The heart pumps the blood into the aorta, and from there it travels to tissues, bringing oxygen and taking away the waste products.

Narrator: Speaker 5

Speaker 5: We may feel as if we are in control of our thoughts, but it seems that this may be an illusion and there is a lot going on that we are not aware of.

Narrator: Speaker 6

Speaker 6: These clouds form at an altitude of 10,000 feet, where a region of warm air is forced upwards by a region of colder air.

BSB CD, 11 (Listening Exercise B)

Narrator: Speaker 1

Speaker 1: My role largely happens before anyone else is involved. I might go to them with an idea, or they might come to me. Whichever way round it is, I usually have a few months to come up with an initial version, which is then analysed and reworked. I'm rarely involved once they start shooting, but they might occasionally call me to clarify something.

Narrator: Speaker 2

Speaker 2: I'm focused on making sure we make the right programmes for the right audience. I'm responsible for all drama programmes, so there's a lot to think about. Once we've got a show in production, I tend not to get too involved and just leave the people I've chosen to get on with it. Of course, at the end of the day, I need to approve everything.

Narrator: Speaker 3

Speaker 3: I'm the one who decides exactly what we're going to shoot on the day. It involves choosing the right camera angles, as well as working with the actors to make sure they're comfortable with what they're doing. It's the decisions I make that really bring the script to life.

Narrator: Speaker 4

Speaker 4: There's a lot of waiting between shots while everyone gets things ready, followed by a few minutes of intense concentration. When I'm performing, I try to forget that all the equipment is there and focus on what I'm trying to communicate. I hate making mistakes with lines because I know that it means everyone has to start again.

Narrator: Speaker 5

Speaker 5: A large part of my job is making sure that we don't go over budget. I have to approve all spending. I'm also responsible for making sure that we keep to the schedule. Even just a few days over can cost the company a lot of money.



BSB CD, 12 (Writing Exercise F)

Lecturer: I'd like now to look at the ways in which regulation of the media developed in the United States of America from the '40s onwards. The first changes were brought about as a result of a rule which placed a limit on the ownership of radio and TV stations. The rule prevented anybody from owning stations which could be received by more than 35% of the people living in the country. Consequently, the power of media companies was restricted. Five years later, in 1946, more regulations were introduced, which this time prevented large media companies from buying others of a similar size.

This increasing regulation of the media continued over the next three decades. In 1970, the power of broadcasters was weakened further, due to a rule which prevented anyone from owning a radio station and a television station broadcasting to the same audience. Other similar rules followed later in the '70s.

In the late '70s and early '80s, some people began to feel that the extent of the regulation of the media was unreasonable and gradually the rules were relaxed. In '85 the rule that placed a limit on the total number of advertisements a station could broadcast per hour was removed. Two years later, one of the biggest changes happened when they got rid of the Fairness Doctrine. That rule had required stations to show both sides of an argument, and once it had gone, stations were free to present stories how they liked. Almost a decade after that, in 1996, the rule limiting ownership of radio stations was lifted, which meant that large companies were free to buy as many as they could afford. Now, let's look at some of the changes that have taken place since 1996.

BSB CD, 13 (Reading Exercise D)

Male lecturer: So now let's come on to languages where you can't simply take the name of the country and change the ending. Don't make the mistake – as many people do – of saying that in America they speak American. They don't. They speak English, though it can be described as a form of English called American English. Likewise in Canada, there's no such thing as Canadian in terms of language. Once again, it's English, though of course Canada has two official languages, the other being French.

Similarly, there's no such language as Indian. In India, more than 24 languages are spoken widely. English is often used for official purposes, and other recognised languages include Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi and Urdu.

Urdu is also the national language of Pakistan, though English is recognised as the official language, and is the language used in the constitution and often for business. There are a number of regional languages in use in Pakistan too. Six main ones, including Punjabi.

And what's the official language of the Netherlands, or Holland? It's Dutch. Forms or varieties of Dutch are also spoken throughout Belgium. These are often also known as Flemish.

BSB CD, 14 (Listening Exercise D)

Female lecturer: Gestures around the world vary depending on culture. In Britain, a number of gestures are used regularly. British people often nod their head to signify confirmation or approval. Basically, this gesture means 'yes'. When people shake their head, they are expressing the opposite: negation or

disapproval. Basically, then, this gesture means 'no'. When people in Britain tut – that is, they make a small audible click with the tongue – that is also a sign of disapproval.

Another sign of disapproval, often used by parents to small children, is to wag your finger. This involves a small sideways movement of the index finger several times. To wave is to move the whole hand with the same movement several times. This is used for greetings and saying goodbye.

To wink at someone – that is, to quickly close and then open one eye – usually indicates that the person doing it recognises a shared secret or shared information between them and the person they are doing it to. It's often considered a humorous, naughty or cheeky gesture, and is usually only used informally.

If you roll your eyes, you rotate both eyes upwards for a short time. This can be used to express a number of negative emotions including boredom, disbelief annoyance and impatience.

BSB CD, 15 (Listening Exercise E)

Narrator: Speaker 1

Male: Hi Alan. Don't forget the time of the meeting this afternoon's been changed and it's starting at three o'clock now. Okay?

Narrator: Speaker 2

Female: Well of course when I was a child there was much less crime and violence than there is now. I suppose we didn't have so much disposable income, but we were definitely happier. Life was so much better back then, you know.

Narrator: Speaker 3

Male: Actually Ellen gave me this book the last time I ever saw her, so I have to say it's got a very special place in my heart.

Narrator: Speaker 4

Female: It's a funny thing, isn't it? I mean, ask me what I did on my birthday fifteen years ago and I can tell you. Ask me where I've just put the car keys, and I haven't the faintest idea!

Narrator: Speaker 5

Male: This is the statue, with the names of all the people who died in the accident on this plaque here. We have a small service once a year to remember them. It's very touching, even though it all happened a long time ago.

Narrator: Speaker 6

Female: I bet you can guess where we were when Brian got this. Casablanca! Well, I know it's a bit predictable, but if you don't come back with one of these red hats after you've been to Morocco, no-one's going to believe you actually went there, are they?

BSB CD, 16 (Speaking Exercise C)

Young woman: Yes, I do enjoy learning languages. I suppose it's about seven years now since I started learning English. I have three lessons a week, plus all the homework, so it's quite hard but I still enjoy it. In fact, I enjoy learning languages so much that I've recently started having German lessons. The grammar is quite difficult, but I'm also learning a lot about the history of Germany, which is very interesting. I think an understanding of the history and culture of a place really helps you learn the language. My aim is to go to university somewhere like the United States and do linguistics, so the more I know about different languages, the better.

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