READING (page 5)

1. Denise and Carl are at school.
2. 1. Because it’s difficult to get up early and he’s also really nervous about all the exams they will be having this year.
   2. Denise worked all summer because she needs the money for her gap year.
   3. Carl is doing French and he’s got a difficult oral exam this year, so he wanted to improve his speaking.
   4. Because he met a French girl called Marianne.
   5. They chat on the Internet.
   6. He was surfing with his friends.

3. Possible Answers
1. I had a great summer holiday – we went to Amsterdam. There are so many exciting and interesting things to do in that city!
2. Coming back to school is really boring – more exams, the same teachers. It’s really hard being back at school!

GRAMMAR (page 6)

PRESENT TENSES
1. spend (Present Simple)
   offers (Present Simple)
   ‘re discussing (Present Continuous)
   ‘re starting (Present Continuous)
2. 1. ‘re discussing (Present Continuous)
   2. ‘re starting (Present Continuous)
   3. spend (Present Simple)
   4. offers (Present Simple)
3. Because the verb want is a stative verb and stative verbs are generally not used in any continuous tense.

PAST TENSES
1. 1. were … doing (Past Continuous)
   2. rang (Past Simple)
   3. gave (Past Simple)
   4. collected (Past Simple)
   5. had finished (Past Perfect Simple)
2. 1. had finished (Past Perfect Simple)
   2. rang, gave, collected (Past Simple)
   3. were … doing (Past Continuous)

5. 1. started
   2. Have … seen
   3. has just left
   4. Did … go out
   5. didn’t mean
   6. haven’t done
6. 1. I’ll move it.
   2. Is he going to have one this year?
   3. I’m sure she won’t like this sweater.
   4. You are going to lose it!
   5. I’ll be fine!
7. 1. will have finished
   2. will be having
   3. Will … have prepared
   4. won’t be waiting
   5. will have returned
   6. have criticised
8. 1. have always carried
   2. will soon make
   3. has already begun
   4. gave
   5. will be using
   6. have criticised
   7. aren’t going to stop
   8. will have replaced
**SKILLS (page 8)**

**LISTENING**

1. Denise is angry with Tom because he hasn’t given her much attention during his summer holidays. Tom wants to solve the problem. He wants to meet and talk about it but Denise refuses to see him.

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

**SPEAKING**

3. 1. a, d, e, j  
   3. f, h  
   2. b, c, g, i

4. **Possible Answers**
   1. **when greeting someone**
      - How’s it going?
      - Long time no see!
      - Wow! Haven’t seen you in ages!
      - I hardly recognised you!
   2. **when discussing the summer holidays**
      - Did you do any extreme sport this summer?
      - Did you have a part-time job?
      - Did you go anywhere interesting?
      - Did you go to any good parties?
   3. **when parting**
      - See you!
      - Take care.
      - See you around.
**Unit Objectives (page 9)**

1. If you want to be a rock and roll star, you must get an electric guitar and learn how to play.
2. You will have money and fame and girls will adore you.
3. Yes, the singer thinks there are disadvantages to being famous because he says you have to pay a price for being famous: you have to sell your soul to music companies, which will control your career.

**READING (page 10)**

2. This text is about a new personal paparazzi service that ordinary people can hire to make them feel like celebrities.

4. 1. d 2. a 3. d

5. 1. had been to a theatre in Austin (line 1)
2. Vaz had hired a company that offers a personal paparazzi service (lines 7-8)
3. wait to get into the club (lines 9-10)
4. everybody thinks that they can become a celebrity overnight (line 19)
5. there are people asking you who you are (lines 21-22)
6. is not wrong as people are just playing out a fantasy (lines 23-27)

6. 1. popped (line 2) 4. trend (line 17)
2. straight (line 10) 5. playing out (line 26)
3. bodyguard (line 14) 6. infatuation (line 28)

**VOCABULARY (page 12)**

**Words from the Text**

1. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a

2. 1. fiancée 2. crowd 3. emerged

3. 1. surrounded 2. bodyguards 3. in the spotlight 4. infatuation

**VERB COLLOCATIONS**

4. 1. catch sight of, a bus, a cold, someone’s eye, fire, one’s breath
2. take a photo, for granted, one’s time, pride in, charge, someone by surprise
3. go wild, mad, abroad, missing, blind, bald

5. 1. went mad 2. caught fire 3. take your time 4. had gone missing 5. takes pride in 6. catch ... bus

**Topic Vocabulary (page 13)**

**FAME**

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

2. 1. money, property
2. celebrities, their neighbours
3. model, singer
4. attacking paparazzi, being arrogant
5. ambitious, determined
6. selfish, inconsiderate
7. high salary, rude remarks
8. sensational news, scandals

**SUFFIXES**

3. **Nouns:** confidence, amazement, promotion, publicity, musician, singer, appearance
   **Adjectives:** political, delightful, fashionable, outrageous, expensive

4. 1. performers, luxurious
2. offensive, disgraceful
3. performance, marvellous
4. entertainment, politicians

5. 1. gossip 5. tabloid
2. heiress 6. wealthy
3. notorious 7. spoilt
4. outrageous 8. drive

**GRAMMAR (page 14)**

**PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

1. 1. Sentence b
2. Sentence a

2. 1. We use have / has + been + verb + ing to form the Present Perfect Continuous.
2. We use had + been + verb + ing to form the Past Perfect Continuous.

**GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES**

1. 1. The gerund follows a verb in sentence a.
   The gerund follows a preposition in sentence d.
   The gerund follows an expression in sentence b.
   The gerund appears as the subject in sentence c.
2. The infinitive follows a verb in sentence e.
   The infinitive follows an adjective in sentence f.
2. Pair b (stop + gerund means you don’t do it any more whereas stop + infinitive means you take a break to do something)

1. have been following
2. haven’t been waiting
3. had been raining
4. Has ... been crying

2. haven’t seen
2. had been crying
3. had been practising

3. has become
2. had been crying
3. had been practising

3. 1. has become
5. had taken
2. had been crying
6. had been using
3. occurred
7. had ... claimed
4. ordered
8. had been hiding

page 15

4. 1. making
2. to get
3. to earn
4. paying
5. entertaining

5. 1. Charles has stopped playing tennis.
2. We tried to move / moving the bookcase, but it was too heavy.
3. I regret asking Thomas to come with me.
4. Susan doesn’t remember borrowing your book.
5. We stopped to have lunch.
6. I tried swimming, but I found it boring.
7. We regret to inform you that you have not been accepted.
8. I’m glad you remembered to leave me a note.

6. Possible Answers
1. I can’t stand eating in noisy restaurants.
2. My feet ached because I had been walking for hours.
3. I don’t remember asking him to help me.
4. This weekend, I plan to visit my grandparents.
5. Recently, I have been thinking of buying a new scooter.
6. I speak English well. I have been studying English since I was six years old.

Focus

1. I’ve had my driving licence since I was 17.
2. After we had studied all afternoon, we decided to take a break. / After studying all afternoon, we decided to take a break.
3. The last time I heard from Charles was two weeks ago.
4. He’s never had an acting role before. / He’s never acted before.
5. How long have you been working in this company?
6. He has been playing for Chelsea since he left Hull City.

Grammar Review

7. 1. I have known Rachel for two years.
2. He had been singing for five minutes when the judges told him to stop.
3. I’m looking forward to meeting you.
4. The boy will have grown (taller) by the end of the summer.
5. Sue broke her arm while she was hiking.

Skills (page 16)

Listening

A Radio Talk

1. Possible Answers
   1. Susan Boyle is singing and Matt Harding is dancing with some children.
   2. Answers will vary; accept all logical answers.
   3. Answers will vary. (They both became famous via videos posted on the Internet.)

2. 1. a 2. c 3. d

3. 1. True.
2. False. Matt put his clips onto the website thinking it would be fun to show them to friends and family.
3. True.
4. True.
5. False. The funny thing is that Matt doesn’t even dance well.

4. 1. was an international celebrity 4. film star looks
2. over a hundred million 5. luck
3. of an angel

Speaking (page 17)

Talking about a Picture

1. 1. b 2. c 3. a

2. Sentences b and c

3. You can tell that – It could be that / I’d say that
   Perhaps – It could be that / probably
   I suppose – I imagine / it looks like / It could be that
   This is a picture of – This picture shows
WRITING (page 18)

A For and Against Essay

EXAM FOCUS

1. Celebrities as role models for young people.
2. Arguments in favour (paragraph 2)
   It is natural to look up to talented people, ... who have achieved great success.
   Celebrities are fabulously wealthy and constantly surrounded by adoring admirers.
   They are also very good-looking.

   Arguments against (paragraph 3)
   ... celebrities are a symbol of the superficial values of the entertainment world, where physical appearance and money are the most important things in life.
   ... celebrities are notorious for their short, stormy relationships, their outrageous behaviour and their abuse of drugs and alcohol.

3. The writer doesn’t believe celebrities are good role models.
   The writer states this opinion in the last paragraph.

Your Task

2. Advantages: fans who love you; wealth;
   a glamorous lifestyle; assistants and bodyguards

   Disadvantages: lack of privacy, paparazzi following you around; tabloid gossip about your private life; competition and jealousy

Improve Your Style

Possible Answers

1. No one is going out tonight because we have an exam tomorrow.
2. A strange man came into our garden last night. He fell over a chair and we heard him.
3. We had heard it was cold there, so we bought coats. / For this reason, we bought coats.
4. I wasn’t angry, although / but I was a little hurt.
5. The sky was clear and it was a beautiful day. Nora decided to explore the area.

LIFE SKILLS (page 20)

A PERSONAL STATEMENT

TASK QUESTIONS

1. Yes, the student sounds enthusiastic about the subject. The sentence On stage I feel I have magical powers conveys his love of the subject and explains why he loves it so much.
2. This experience has taught me how to see the world through someone else’s eyes.
3. Sentence b. This sentence describes additional skills that the student has learned from acting.
4. Sentence a. In this sentence the student explains what he thinks he will gain from the course and how the course will help him in the future.
Unit Objectives (page 21)

1. Caption a: Cartoon 3
   Because of deforestation, people no longer know what trees are. Ironically, the students are sitting on tree stumps.
   Caption b: Cartoon 1
   Fish are disappearing as a result of water pollution, created here by the fishermen themselves.
   Caption c: Cartoon 2
   Because of global warming, temperatures are rising in the Arctic, destroying polar bears’ habitat.

2. Cartoon 1: water pollution
   Cartoon 2: global warming
   Cartoon 3: deforestation

READING (page 22)

1. 1. A large part of the Pacific Ocean is covered with plastic and trash from Asia and North America. This is destroying marine life in the area.
   2. The only solution is eliminating the origin of the problem: changing the way we produce plastics and reducing the amount of plastic that we consume.

3. 1. False  3. False  5. True

4. 1. a  2. d  3. b

5. b. This is the best alternative title because the main purpose of the writer is to make us conscious of this environmental disaster in the Pacific Ocean.

6. 1. lacks (line 7)  4. desired (line 35)
   2. growing (line 18)  5. cut down (line 37)
   3. tiny (line 30)

VOCABULARY (page 24)

Words from the Text

1. 1. belly  5. voyage
   2. devote
   3. cut down
   4. trash
   2. 1. nightmare
   2. ingest
   3. avoid
   4. halfway

PHRASAL VERBS WITH MULTIPLE MEANINGS

3. 1. break down  1. c  2. a  3. b
   2. bring up  1. a  2. b
   3. pick up  1. b  2. c  3. a

4. 1. pick … up  4. brought up
   2. broke down  5. broken down
   3. bring up  6. picked up

Topic Vocabulary (page 25)

THE ENVIRONMENT

1. 1. crops  5. harmful
   2. pollution  6. environmentally friendly
   3. banned  7. used up
   4. fuel  8. destroyed

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

IDIOMS

3. 1. The sky’s the limit
   2. down to earth
   3. make waves
   4. making a mountain out of a molehill
   5. the tip of the iceberg
   6. a breath of fresh air
   7. vanish into thin air
   8. a drop in the ocean

4. 1. fuel  5. emit
   2. carbon dioxide  6. pollution
   3. greenhouse effect  7. carbon footprint
   4. harmful  8. banned

GRAMMAR (page 26)

MODALS

be able to, have to, need to, don’t have to

MODAL PERFECTS

1. must have (example b)
2. may / might have (example e)
3. could have (example d)
4. would have (example c)
5. should have (example a)
6. needn’t have (example g)
7. couldn’t have (example f)
SHOULD / HAD BETTER

1. b  2. a

1. don’t have to  2. Would  3. can’t  4. mustn’t
   5. be able to  6. might  7. ought to  8. Shall

2. might drop  2. needn’t explain  3. must have solved  4. shouldn’t have opened
   5. May I help  6. could have joined  7. should come  8. might have left

3. can’t see  2. should have revised  3. must be  4. must have been
   5. might not have heard  6. would have called  7. Will … be able to find  8. may have forgotten

Grammar Review

8. 1. I don’t feel like going out.
   2. She has been talking on the phone for an hour.
   3. You’d better not spend any more money.
   4. She can’t be in love with him.
   5. By the time he arrived, I had been waiting for three hours.
   6. Carl must have given me his address.

SKILLS (page 28)

LISTENING Q

A CONVERSATION

1. Possible Answers
   The Amazon rainforest is the biggest forest in the world.
   Rainforests are important to us because they help regulate our climate and purify the atmosphere.

2. 1. Jason is on his way to a protest.
   2. She thinks protests never work and they just make you look stupid.
   3. They are people from Greenpeace protesting at McDonald’s restaurants all over Britain.

3. 1. satellite photos  4. soya growers
   2. deforestation  5. fast food chains
   3. investigate  6. Millions of chickens

4. 1. False. The protesters were trying to make people aware that fast food restaurants were causing deforestation.
   2. False. Thousands of people wrote to McDonald’s asking them to stop destroying the rainforest.
   3. True.
   4. True.
   5. False. The soya growers signed a moratorium and agreed to stop cutting down trees.
   6. True.

SPEAKING (page 29)

REACHING A DECISION

2. Dialogue 1
   Solar panels. They don’t reach a decision.
   Dialogue 2
   Banning plastic bags. They don’t reach a decision.
   Dialogue 3
   Recycling water. They don’t reach a decision.
   Dialogue 4
   Bicycle campaign. They reach a decision.
3. **To agree**
   I hadn’t thought of that.
   You’ve got a point.
   You’re right.
   I see what you mean.

2. **To disagree**
   Not really.
   Oh, come on!
   That’s true, but …

3. **To reach a decision**
   All right then, let’s …
   OK. So we’ve decided …

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WRITING (page 30)

**A Formal Letter / E-mail**

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**EXAM FOCUS**

1. The writer wants to complain about the construction of a new motorway around her city.
2. The problem is that a large area of green open space would be covered in asphalt.
   The writer is concerned because forests, plants and the area’s wildlife would be destroyed.
   Besides, the motorway would encourage the use of cars, increasing global warming and air pollution.
3. The writer wants this idea to be rejected and suggests local authorities use the money to improve public transport and build bicycle lanes.
   She writes this in the last paragraph.

---

1. 1. 30th November 2010
   2. Dear Sir or Madam,
   3. 27 Walnut Lane, Ifield, Sussex
   4. I look forward to your reply.
   5. Town Planning Department, Town Hall
   6. Yours faithfully,

**FORMAL AND INFORMAL LANGUAGE**

2. • does not contain contractions (don’t, isn’t, etc)
   • is usually written to someone the writer does not know
   • ends with Yours sincerely / Yours faithfully
   • does not contain exclamation marks
   • makes frequent use of the passive

---

3. Hi Alice! ➔ Dear Sir or Madam,
   to tell them that I’m really worried about ➔ to express my concern regarding
   How about ➔ I strongly urge you to
drop ➔ reject
Write back soon! ➔ I look forward to your reply.
See you, ➔ Yours faithfully,
POWERNPOINT PRESENTATIONS

Slide A
Good point: The background colour of the slide contrasts well with the font colour.
Bad points: The material is written in full sentences; there is too much information on the slide; the font size is too small; the slide does not have a title.

Slide B
Good points: The font size is large and clear; the material is written in point form, not full sentences; the slide has a title.
Bad point: There is not a good contrast between the background colour and the font colour.

Slide C
Good points: The slide has a title; the background colour and the font colour are a good contrast.
Bad point: The information would be easier to understand if it were presented in the form of a graph or chart.
Online World

Unit Objectives (page 33)

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

READING (page 34)

2. 1. Paragraph 4 5. Paragraph 1
2. Paragraph 3 6. Paragraph 6
3. Paragraphs 2 and 7 7. Paragraph 7
4. Paragraph 5

4. 1. France is an example of a country where Google Street View is available to explore cities and towns.
2. People have criticised Street View because they feel that Street View is invading their private life.
3. Villagers in England feared that burglars could use Street View images to break into their homes.
4. One picture showed a man climbing a fence. He might have been a burglar or he might just have forgotten his keys.
5. You can click on a link if you want Google to remove an image.
6. People want to satisfy their curiosity in spite of their desire for privacy.

5. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b

6. 1. crawling (line 1) 4. retorts (line 44)
2. fitted (line 21) 5. more pressing (line 58)
3. overjoyed (line 29)

VOCABULARY (page 36)

Words From the Text

1. 1. True.
2. True.
3. False. A burglar is never an invited guest.
4. True.
5. False. If you deny something, you insist that it didn’t happen.
6. False. If something turns out in a particular way, it finished that way.
7. True.
8. False. If you expose something, you show it.

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

3. 1. my bedroom, the kitchen
2. a concert, a wedding
3. buying a luxurious car, travelling around the world
4. a bar, the kitchen counter
5. thefts, piracy

VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS

4. 1. for 3. on 5. of 7. at
2. of 4. on 6. on 8. of

5. 1. a. from b. of c. about
2. a. about b. of
3. a. in b. at
4. a. of b. about
5. a. to b. for
6. a. about b. of

Topic Vocabulary (page 37)

COMPUTERS

1. 1. online 5. social networking sites
2. password 6. file
3. device 7. delete
4. googled 8. crashed, restart

2. 1. instruction 5. new
2. isn’t 6. username
3. can 7. modem
4. big

VERB COLLOCATIONS

3. 1. enter your password / a web page
2. forward an e-mail / an attachment
3. download a song / a film
4. post a message / information
5. charge a mobile phone / a laptop

4. 1. online 5. updated
2. device 6. portable
3. access 7. user-friendly
4. googles

GRAMMAR (page 38)

THE PASSIVE

USE AND FORM

1. We use the passive when the action is more important than the person or thing that does the action and also when who or what caused the action is unknown.
2. The passive is formed with the appropriate tense of the verb to be and the past participle of the verb.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

When an active sentence has got two objects either the direct or the indirect object can become the subject of the passive sentence. The second form is more common.
SPECIAL FORMS

Passive 1
Structure: it + be + past participle + clause

Passive 2
Structure: Subject + be + past participle + infinitive

THE CAUSATIVE

In the causative, we use have or get + object + past participle.

1. 1. was started 5. is being used
2. will be held 6. are reserved
3. had been taken off 7. has been visited
4. can be purchased 8. was being updated

2. 1. were damaged 4. will discover
2. haven’t tidied up 5. are injured
3. was being examined 6. should be kept

3. 1. It is visited daily by thousands of people.
2. It will be installed tomorrow.
3. It is believed to be hidden in the desert.
4. It shouldn’t have been cooked for so long.
5. The problem has already been solved.

4. 1. Alice hasn’t been invited to our party.
2. Will the paintings be shown at the gallery next week?
3. Our secret mustn’t be revealed.
4. What time is the post delivered?
5. The rainforest is being cut down (by soya farmers).

5. 1. were given
2. was created
3. has grown
4. attracts
5. are written / have been written
6. can be edited
7. are … updated / being updated
8. is … corrected

6. 1. You are being sent a new password.
   A new password is being sent to you.
2. Our school has been given some old computers.
   Some old computers have been given to our school.
3. The teacher should have been shown his essay.
   His essay should have been shown to the teacher.
4. It is known that computer games are addictive.
   Computer games are known to be addictive.
5. It is thought that Internet ads are annoying.
   Internet ads are thought to be annoying.
6. It is believed that paying through the Internet is unsafe.
   Paying through the Internet is believed to be unsafe.

7. 1. get / have … washed
2. will have / will get … delivered
3. had / got … deleted
4. had / got … repaired
5. was having / was getting … taken
6. are having / are getting … painted

8. Possible Answers
1. have just had / got it repaired
2. get / have them developed
3. have / get it checked
4. am having / am getting it made
5. get / have it delivered

FOCUS

1. The job has to be finished by tonight.
2. You may have copied your essay from the Internet.
3. The bills aren’t paid on time.
4. Someone has opened the package before we received it.
5. They are going to launch the new game next year.
6. Have you / they fed the cat?

Grammar Review

9. 1. I have been revising for the test since 11.00.
2. When will you have your roof repaired?
3. You shouldn’t have spent so much money.
4. It is believed that this is a dangerous virus.
5. You’d better not buy a cheap netbook.
6. They had served the meal before we arrived.

SKILLS (page 40)

LISTENING

A CONVERSATION

1. Possible Answer
   They are social networking sites. When you become a member of one of these sites, you can socialise, read the profile pages of other members and even contact them. You can also blog, post messages and share information.

2. 1. True.
2. False. It’s been around since 2007.
3. False. Brad asks Nicole to tell him about Twitter.
4. False. You can also use it on your mobile phone.
5. False. The people who read your tweets (messages) are called your followers.
6. True.

3. 1. Nicole
2. Britney Spears and 50 Cent
3. assistants
4. Barack Obama
5. people in Australia during the bushfire crisis
SPEAKING (page 41)

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS
1. 1. g 3. h 5. d 7. a
2. b 4. c 6. e 8. f
2. Possible Answers
   How long have you used social networking sites?
   How often do you post a message?
   What do you like most about Facebook?
   Do you ever download free music from the Internet?
   In your opinion, have social networking sites improved our lives?
   Have you ever deleted one of your followers?
   Which one?
   What types of Internet websites do you enjoy?
   How do you usually spend your evenings?
   Do you think your profile should be visible for all Tuenti users?

WRITING (page 42)

An Opinion Essay

1. The issue is the use of blogs as personal diaries.
   The writer is against using blogs as personal diaries.
2. The main arguments
   Millions of people can read your blog.
   Blogging about your private life could affect your future negatively.
   It can be dangerous to write blogs about your personal life.
   Examples
   Your parents, your teachers and millions of strangers will know that you’re in love or that you’re unhappy with your social life.
   Personal information can be used by future employers or university admissions offices.
   As you write about what you do and where you go, dangerous criminals might be able to locate you.
3. Rather than discussing our personal life on the Internet, the writer suggests that we should tell a loyal friend or use an old-fashioned paper diary.

CONNECTORS OF CAUSE, RESULT AND PURPOSE
1. 1. due to (paragraph 3)
2. For this reason (paragraph 2), Consequently (paragraph 3)
3. so that (paragraph 4)

page 43
2. 1. because 4. so that
2. Therefore, 5. For this reason,
3. Due to 6. in order to
3. 1. in order to 4. since
2. so 5. so that
3. due to 6. As a result

4. Possible Answers
   1. We can access information easily because of our reliable and fast Internet connection.
   2. I gave my credit card number online. As a result, a hacker used it to steal my money.
   3. You need a password so that you can use the Wii internet access.
   4. She doesn’t use Facebook, since she doesn’t want everybody to know all the ins and outs of her life.
   5. You should copy all your photographs in order not to lose them when your computer crashes.

Your Task

WRITING AN OPINION ESSAY

Statements used by someone who agrees
- spend more time alone with computer
- face-to-face communication – deeper, more meaningful
- impersonal and superficial

Statements used by someone who disagrees
- can communicate more often
- can stay in touch with old friends
- can get message to several people at one time
- avoid dealing with difficult issues face-to-face
- meet new people
- have a bigger circle of friends

Improve Your Style
1. people’s 4. doesn’t
2. It’s ... its 5. They’re ... their
3. Your ... you’re 6. girls’

LIFE SKILLS (page 44)

A DEBATE

2. a. Arguments in favour
   It’s proven that it’s extremely dangerous.
   Mobile phone users are four times as likely to get into accidents that cause injuries.
   Arguments against
   Talking in the car is a real convenience and timesaver.
   Cars are also dangerous but nobody thinks we should ban them.
   A law banning the use of mobile phones in cars would be impossible to enforce.
   b. The speaker in favour of the law uses real evidence from a study in Australia.
   c. The speaker against the law uses logic and general knowledge.
Unit Objectives (page 45)

1. Possible Answers
   Apart from the five traditional senses, humans are considered to have at least five additional senses that include: nociception (pain), equilibriception (balance), proprioception (joint motion and acceleration), sense of time and thermoception (temperature differences).

READING (page 46)

1. Thomson’s travel agencies, London’s Superdrug
2. over 200
3. 1984
4. London
5. 2007

3. 1. Because long-term memory is stored in the same area of the brain that processes smells, smells can trigger strong memories and emotions.
2. It pumps artificial chocolate smell through the ventilation system of the shop.
3. These natural scents are difficult to replicate because their chemical structure is complicated.
4. These smells make the museum exhibits more realistic and authentic.
5. Smoking in pubs was banned in the UK in 2007; therefore, pubs no longer have ashtrays.

4. 1. c 2. d 3. a

5. 1. bringing back 2. tantalising 3. subtle

VOCABULARY (page 48)

Words from the Text

1. 1. exhibit 2. all the rage 3. remain 4. accurate 5. trigger
2. 1. scent 2. mouth-watering 3. weird 4. stores

4. 1. started out 2. brought ... along 3. setting up 4. would have started up
5. brings back 6. start ... over 7. set ... back 8. set off

Topic Vocabulary (page 49)

THE SENSES

1. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a

2. Slight
   1. sight 2. hearing 3. smell 4. taste 5. touch
   pattern rhythm odour savoury stroke

3. 1. rhythm 2. stink 3. flavour 4. stare 5. stroke
   6. odour 7. whisper 8. savoury 9. pattern

IDIOMS

4. 1. tooth 2. ear 3. taste 4. see 5. sense

5. 1. bright 2. stare 3. pale 4. stroke 5. pleasant 6. flavours 7. savoury 8. tasty

GRAMMAR (page 50)

REPORTED SPEECH

Statements
1. We move the verb back in time when the reporting verb is in the past.
2. Personal pronouns, possessive determiners, demonstratives, time and place words.

Questions
1. if / whether
2. A reported question no longer has the order of a question as it is not a question.

Orders
1. infinitive
2. In negative reported orders, we use not to before the main verb.

Suggestions
gerund

Reporting Verbs with Other Structures
1. infinitive 3. object + infinitive
2. gerund
1. had been looking 5. had made
2. understood 6. to come with
3. might go 7. cancelling
4. not to let 8. was wearing

2. Questions: asked, inquired, wondered
Statements: insisted, mentioned

3. 1. The reporter asked her how she had found the missing girl the year before.
2. The reporter asked her if she had ever solved a murder case.
3. The reporter wanted to know if Laura asked people to pay her for her help.
4. The reporter inquired if she was working on any important cases then.
5. The reporter wanted to know if she could use her sixth sense for other things as well.

4. 1. My grandmother complained that she hadn’t been feeling well lately.
2. Maggie asked me if I was going to return her books that day.
3. The detective warned us not to touch any of those things.
4. Pamela recommended that we see that film the following day. / Pamela recommended seeing that film the following day.
5. The teacher claimed that her students had done most of the work an hour before.
6. John asked me what I had been doing during the match the day before.
7. Andi told me that he usually swam on Wednesdays.
8. My sister advised me not to get upset about it.

5. 1. “Did Tim get a high mark?” my dad wanted to know.
2. “We discussed this yesterday,” explained Sam.
3. “Let’s go camping,” suggested my brother / “We could go camping,” suggested my brother.
4. “Can you run faster?” my coach asked me.
5. “How long have you been waiting?” wondered the woman.
6. “Don’t mention the party!” Harriet reminded me.
7. “I’ve never ridden a bicycle,” said the boy.
8. “Where is the post office?” I asked my neighbour.

6. 1. had plagiarised 5. didn’t support
2. copying 6. to pay
3. hadn’t expected 7. was making
4. was 8. would be

7. Possible Answers
A reporter asked Batt if he had ever expected to be sued for copying silence. Batt answered that he had never expected to be sued because silence didn’t belong to anybody. The reporter wanted to know why he had agreed to pay a large sum of money in compensation. Batt explained that he had agreed to pay the money out of respect for John Cage. A reporter asked Batt why both he and Cage had included silence in their work. Batt replied that the silence made each performance unique.

8. 1. My father reminded me to phone him when I got home that night.
2. The world is said to be getting warmer.
3. The package has already been delivered.
4. You needn’t have helped him.
5. Anna asked me where I had got that beautiful dress.
6. Mark has been running for an hour.

SKILLS (page 52)
LISTENING

A REPORT
1. The 2s form a diamond shape.
2. 1. b 2. c
3. 1. after a while 4. differences
2. are constant 5. genetic
3. always 6. enjoy
SPEAKING (page 53)

COMPARING PICTURES

1. Possible Answers
   Picture A – People are in a football stadium. They are mainly using sight and hearing. They're probably watching their football team play a match. They can hear everyone singing and cheering.
   Picture B – People are in a pub. The senses they are using are sight, hearing, smell and taste. They are chatting over a drink and listening to music. They can probably smell smoke and beer.

2. a. what the pictures have in common
   The two pictures are similar because
   Another thing they've got in common is they both show
   b. the differences between the pictures
   However, in some ways they are very different
   Another difference is
   while in picture A
   whereas in picture B

WRITING (page 54)

A Description of an Event

EXAM FOCUS

1. Event: jazz concert
   Time and place: last night at Mike's Club
   Writer's opinion: positive

2. Sight: The club was dark, quite tiny and extremely crowded. … the shiny gold trumpets and saxophones made an impressive sight …
   Hearing: people … talking excitedly and laughing. … when the musicians began to play I was immediately captivated by the powerful sound.
   Smell: A strong smell of cigarette smoke hung in the air.
   Taste: salty chips and sour pickles

3. Yes, he did. He intends to buy tickets for jazz events in the future.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1. 1. dark, tiny, crowded, strong, famous, salty, sour, delicious, shiny, gold, impressive, powerful, lively, enthusiastic
   2. fantastic, great
   3. excitedly, immediately
   4. quite, extremely.

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2. 1. outstanding, delightful, wonderful
   2. disappointing, discouraging
   3. properly, successfully
   4. powerful, overpowering
   5. poorly, carelessly

3. Adverbs of frequency
   usually, rarely, never, always, seldom, often, frequently
   Adverbs of degree
   a bit, quite, not at all, pretty, fairly, hardly, absolutely, completely, slightly, terribly

4. 1. completely        4. terribly
   2. extremely          5. rather
   3. not at all

5. Possible Answers
   1. We always buy our pizza at Luigi's because it's absolutely delicious.
   2. Janet rarely goes to the gym and is in really bad shape.
   3. While many cats are often unfriendly, this one is fairly affectionate.
   4. His doctor was very shocked to learn that he sometimes smoked.
   5. I was not at all happy to hear that Kath never visits her aunt.

6. Possible Answers
   My school is a great place where most students are always quite cheerful in spite of the tough exams. The teachers are usually friendly – although they are sometimes in a bad mood.
   My favourite singer is Rihanna. I love her wonderful voice even though she is a pretty bad dancer. The clothes she usually wears are all the rage.
   My neighbourhood is not the best place to live – some guys are pretty scary and you rarely feel safe.

Your Task

WRITING A DESCRIPTION

1. Possible Answers
   A wedding or birthday celebration
   the food, the music, the guests, the atmosphere
   A concert or show
   the acting, the music, the atmosphere, the audience
   A festival or fair
   the food, the music, the atmosphere
   A contest or sports event
   the competition, the spectators, the atmosphere

Improve Your Style

1. Many people from far away came to watch the match.
2. My father has been urging me every day to go to the dentist.
3. We had only the dessert because we were late.
4. I heard on the evening news that there has been an accident.
5. You can find almost any paint in this art shop.
6. I'm hungry. I had just a sandwich for lunch.
BRITISH ETIQUETTE

TASK QUESTIONS

1. b (tip d)
2. a (tip e)
3. c (tip g)
4. b (tip a)
5. a (tip c)
6. c (tip b)
7. b (tip f)
8. b (tip h)
Unit Objectives (page 57)

1. 1. The singer is a busy father who is unable to spend any time with his son even though his son constantly asks him to play. We know because the singer says he always has got a lot to do, planes to catch and bills to pay.
2. There is a reversal of the role when the boy gets older. Now the son is too busy with his own work and family to do anything with his aging father.
3. The moral is that children copy what they learn from their parents: if you don’t make time for your children, they may not have time for you when they grow up.

READING (page 58)

1. b
3.
1. Baba didn’t see any merit in Amir’s talent at Sherjangi because he thought that real men shouldn’t spend their time reading poetry.
2. Baba’s trip to Tehran showed that he must have been a passionate football fan who didn’t mind taking a break from his work to go to another country to watch football games on television.
3. Amir faked an interest in football because he didn’t want to disappoint his father.
4. Rahim Khan called Baba self-centred because he wanted Amir to be exactly like himself. Baba didn’t accept that fact that his son could have his own personality.
5. It bothered Baba that Amir never fought back when the neighbourhood boys bullied him. Baba probably thought that Amir was not brave enough to stand up to them.

4. 1. d 2. b 3. d
5. 1. took on (line 5) 4. shred (line 14)
2. envisioned (line 8) 5. bleak (line 18)
3. stir (line 12) 6. shifted (line 34)

VOCABULARY (page 60)

Words from the Text

1. 1. aren’t 5. get away
2. liberal 6. no one
3. neutral 7. agreement
4. weren’t 8. wasn’t
2. 1. b 3. a 5. c 7. h
2. f 4. d 6. e 8. g

Word Families

3. 1. marry 5. sense
2. preference 6. frustration
3. constructive 7. lost
4. interest
4. 1. constructive 5. preferable
2. sense 6. lost
3. manageable 7. interesting
4. frustration 8. marriages
5. 1. marriage 4. frustrating
2. sensitive 5. preferred
3. interested

Topic Vocabulary (page 61)

Families

1.
1. great-grandfather 7. sibling
2. widow 8. an only child
3. niece 9. cousin
4. relative 10. spouse
5. brother-in-law 11. nephew
6. single

2. Possible Answers
1. get married 4. their siblings
2. have a baby 5. only children
3. their parents 6. their parents

Phrasal Verbs

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

Grammar (page 62)

Relative Clauses

1. 1. who / that 4. when / that
2. which / that 5. whose
3. where

Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clauses

2. 1. defining 3. non-defining
2. non-defining
FORMAL AND INFORMAL STRUCTURES

3. 1. formal 2. informal 3. formal

1. 1. who / that 6. where
2. which / that 7. whose
3. when 8. who
4. where 9. which / that
5. who / that

2. 1. The Kite Runner is a novel which / that millions of people have read and loved.
2. The story begins during Amir’s childhood, when Afghanistan was a peaceful country.
3. The story is about Amir and Hassan, who was a servant in Amir’s house.
4. The two boys loved Kabul’s kite fighting competition, which took place every year.
5. The boy whose kite stayed in the air the longest was the winner of the competition.
6. Because of the war which / that broke out when Amir was a teenager, he and his father became refugees.
7. Eventually they immigrated to the United States, where they built a new life.
8. They never forgot their country and the people who / that they had left behind.

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3. In sentences 1 and 8

4. 1. The boy (who / that) I met on Facebook became my boyfriend.
2. The engineer whose plan was chosen is a brilliant man.
3. This is the neighbourhood where I grew up.
4. Cat’s in the Cradle, which discusses the relationship between a father and his son, was written in 1974.
5. We all love the cakes (which / that) you bake.
6. I am grateful to my parents, who have always done their best for me.
7. We like to go on holiday in August, when it’s nice and warm.
8. The lamp (which / that) you fixed yesterday is broken again.

5. 1. We are finally having the holiday of which we have been dreaming.
2. The woman at whom you are staring is my mother.
3. Matters about which customers complain are often ignored.
4. There are several people here to whom I haven’t been introduced.
5. You have done me an enormous favour for which I thank you.
6. Your spouse is the person with whom you will share your life.

6. 1. We are finally having the holiday we’ve been dreaming of.
2. The woman you are staring at is my mother.
3. Matters customers complain about are often ignored.
4. There are several people here that I haven’t been introduced to.
5. You have done me an enormous favour which I thank you for.
6. Your spouse is the person you will share your life with.

7. Possible Answers

1. In my family, meals are a time when we talk about our day was.
2. We live in a street where there aren’t many immigrants.
3. My grandparents are people who love me.
4. My parents rarely say things that can hurt you.
5. I enjoy visiting my relatives, whose swimming pool is amazing.

8. Possible Answers

Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

FOCUS

1. The ring that I found had belonged to my great-grandmother.
2. We recently found a photo album which we enjoy looking at.
3. The place where he lived was quiet.
4. Thomas is a friend on whom I can always rely.
5. I can’t wait till summer, when I can go surfing.
6. I opened the door for my brother-in-law, who had come to help me.

Grammar Review

9. 1. The twins told me that they had gone to visit their grandparents the week before.
2. The baby has been crying since you left.
3. Robert must have forgotten to post the letter.
4. My sister suggested that we buy tickets as soon as possible.
5. I want to eat in the restaurant where we had dinner last month.
6. Sculptures are being put up by the council all over the city.
**SKILLS (page 64)**

**LISTENING**

**PERSONAL ACCOUNTS**

1. True.
2. False. They never said you can’t do this, you can’t do that.
3. True.
4. False. It’s not that I’m bad at science and maths, I always got high marks.
5. False. They left home.
6. True.

3. 1. Speaker 2  4. Speaker 3
2. Speaker 3  5. Speaker 2
3. Speaker 1  6. Speaker 1

**SPEAKING (page 65)**

**EXPRESSING AN OPINION**

2. **Possible Answers**
   **Dialogue 1**
   1. I’d say that / It seems to me that / As far as I’m concerned,
   2. How can you say that?
   3. You’ve got to admit that / It seems to me that
   4. you’ve got to admit that
   **Dialogue 2**
   5. I’d say that / It seems to me that
   6. You can’t be serious!
   7. You’ve got to admit that / It seems to me that / As far as I’m concerned, / I realise that, but
   **Dialogue 3**
   8. I disagree that
   9. As far as I’m concerned
   10. I know what you mean / You’ve got a point
   11. what I mean is / you’ve got to admit that
   12. You’ve got a point

3. **Possible Answers**
   **Dialogue 1**
   B: I know what you mean. If neither of the parents is at home, the children might feel lonely.
   A: That’s exactly what I think.
   **Dialogue 2**
   B: That’s not the way I see it. We can work for a better future for our children, where global warming won’t be a problem.
   A: How can you say that? It’s impossible to end global warming. Actually, it is becoming worse every day.
   B: I disagree. At least we should make an effort and provide a better future for our children.

   **Dialogue 3**
   B: What I mean is that parents often put terrible pressure on kids and even try to make important decisions about their lives.
   A: Don’t you think that we should try and give our kids more freedom so that they can make their own decisions?
   B: That’s exactly what I think.

**WRITING (page 66)**

**A Narrative**

**EXAM FOCUS**

1. The story is about the writer and his brother Alex. The story takes place in the family’s house after Alex comes back from university.
2. After the writer had been using his brother’s room, he had to go back to his smaller room.
3. Ultimately, the conflict is resolved but not in the way the writer would have preferred. Eventually the two brothers had to share Kevin’s room because their grandfather was sick and had to stay in Alex’s room.

**Improve Your Style**

1. was 5. is
2. is 6. is
3. was 7. live
4. need
A JOB INTERVIEW

2. Criteria fulfilled by the candidate
   - Experience in singing, dancing (has been in lots of musical performances)
   - Enthusiastic and friendly, energetic and confident (sure he could do a good job with the children)
   - Doesn’t get annoyed easily (would never be impatient with children at the hotel because children are customers and they must have a good time)
   - Good at working with other people (has done projects at school in pairs and groups and contributed a lot to teams)
   - Brandon might get the job because he fulfils most of the requirements.
Unit Objectives (page 69)

1. **Chanel** specializes in luxury goods (haute couture, ready-to-wear, handbags, perfumery and cosmetics).
2. **Nike** makes athletic shoes, apparel, sports equipment and accessories.
3. **Sony Ericsson** sells mobile phones, mobile music devices, wireless systems, wireless voice devices and hi-tech accessories.
4. **Apple** makes Mac computers, iPhones, iPods and iPads.
5. **New Balance** manufactures athletic shoes and apparel.
6. **McDonald’s** sells fast food: hamburgers, chicken products, French fries, etc.

READING (page 70)

1. all Boorman’s brand-name possessions
2. living without brands for an entire year
3. TV or DVDs
4. losing a whole bunch of stuff

3. 1. c 2. d 3. c

4. 1. True 2. False 3. False

5. 1. Boorman felt he needed brands because at school the popular kids made fun of him because he didn’t have brand-name stuff.
2. Boorman’s addiction made him miserable. He was in debt because he spent most of his income on brand-name items.
3. Consumer culture has damaged people’s lives because we have no free time and suffer terrible stress. This is because we have to work long hours to earn money to pay our debts.
6. 1. Boorman went to second-hand shops in order to buy clothes, as he couldn’t go to clothing shops on the high street.
2. Boorman’s financial situation improved as a result of not buying brand-name products.
3. Boorman felt a bonfire was a good way to get publicity for his statement about consumerism.

7. 1. improvement (line 9) 4. accomplished (line 32)
2. rather than (line 11) 5. goal (line 32)
3. benefits (line 19)

VOCABULARY (page 72)

Words from the Text

1. 1. making jewellery / gardening
2. your shoes / your MP4 player
3. soup / curtains
4. failed a test / lost your wallet
5. pencils / crisps
6. shoe shop / boutique

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

3. Possible Answers
1. San Juan Bonfire Festival / Guy Fawkes Night
2. an iPod Touch
3. buying a pair of trainers
4. You don’t have to pay in cash.
5. clothes

COLLOCATIONS

4. 1. do more harm than good / business with / one’s duty / someone a favour / the shopping / one’s best
2. make friends / a statement / an effort / a deal / a mistake / a living / an excuse
3. pay a debt / someone a visit / someone a compliment / the bills / attention / the price / a fortune

5. 1. do 4. making / having made
2. has … made 5. pay
3. paid 6. done

6. 1. paying the price 5. paying attention
2. making a mistake 6. make a living
3. do … a favour 7. make a deal
4. paid … a compliment 8. do business with

Topic Vocabulary (page 73)

CONSUMERISM

1. 1. True.
2. False. If a shop goes out of business, it hasn’t been successful at all.
3. False. If an item is made in a sweatshop, the people who made it are badly paid.
4. True.
5. True.
6. False. If something is free of charge, you needn’t pay for it.
7. False. If you exchange an item, you return it and receive a similar item.
8. True.
2. 1. outlets 6. price conscious
  2. price tag 7. afford
  3. bargains 8. merchandise
  4. carries 9. on sale
  5. overpriced 10. splurge

PHRASAL VERBS
3. 1. stock up on 4. came to
  2. shop around 5. giving out
  3. snapped up 6. picked out
4. 1. bargain 5. sweatshops
  2. merchandise 6. afford
  3. go out of business 7. snap up
  4. carrying 8. price tag

GRAMMAR (page 74)
CONDITIONALS
1. Second conditional 3. First conditional
  2. Third conditional 4. Zero conditional

IMPERATIVES, MODALS AND TIME CLAUSES
1. Imperative verbs can be used in the result clause of a first conditional.
2. In conditional sentences, modals can be used in both clauses.
3. After time expressions such as when, as soon as, until and by the time, the present tense is used to talk about the future.

WISH CLAUSES
1. Sentence c 3. Sentence b
  2. Sentence a

1. 1. give 5. wouldn’t have complained
  2. hadn’t come 6. will go
  3. finish 7. were
  4. could buy 8. didn’t like
2. 1. didn’t use ... would be
  2. might have been ... hadn’t missed
  3. Will you speak ... get
  4. would never have sold ... hadn’t needed
  5. will drive ... are
  6. weren’t ... would you buy
3. 1. If the post office had been open, I would have posted the letter.
  2. The dog will bite someone unless it is trained properly.
  3. You wouldn’t be underweight if you ate more.
  4. Josh will feel better when he finishes his antibiotics.
  5. If they hadn’t helped us, we might have been in serious trouble.
  6. You would exercise more if you belonged to a gym.

GRAMMAR Review
8. 1. I wish we had tickets.
  2. That is the boy for whom we have been searching.
  3. Grant wondered where I usually shopped.
  4. If I had known it was your birthday, I would have bought you flowers.
  5. They were repairing the road.
  6. As soon as I get off the phone, I’ll go shopping.

SKILLS (page 76)
LISTENING Q
A RADIO PROGRAMME
1. Report 1: Nike trainers
  Report 2: Luxurious, state-of-the-art bathrooms
  Report 3: Sony DVD camcorders
2. People can try them out for free.
3. 1. c  2. b  3. d  4. a  5. d

SPEAKING (page 77)

ROLE PLAY

1. Said by a sales assistant
   Sentences a, b, d, e, f, j, m
   Said by a customer
   Sentences c, g, h, i, k, l, n
2. 1. j  3. n  5. d  7. e
2. b  4. l  6. k  8. m

WRITING (page 78)

A Summary

1. what Freecycle does
   when Freecycle began
   the purpose of Freecycle
   the fact that Freecycle connects people
2. a. … people give away things they do not want.
   b. All items are free.
   c. The idea behind Freecycle is to help the environment by encouraging the use of second-hand goods.
3. Yes, the summary reads smoothly and all the parts / sentences are clearly related.
   The date of Freecycle's founding appears after its goals.
4. Yes, the summary gives the reader a clear idea of what the text is about.

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1. Sentence a is better because it's more concise and it combines the sentences in the text better.
2. 1. By using brain scans, researchers can see the parts of the brain that are used to make purchasing decisions.
2. Men often need some help deciding which clothes to buy while most women prefer to buy alone.
3. A growing trend in product design lets consumers design their own personalised products.

Improve Your Style

1. They ordered a pizza with lots of cheese.
2. The breeze came through the open window.
3. We almost ran over a woman talking on a mobile phone.
4. Feeling that his mother was upset, the child tried to comfort her.
5. I sang while doing the washing-up.
6. He can't stand polyester shirts.

LIFE SKILLS (page 80)

PHONE MESSAGES

1. Philip: Hello?
   Neil: Could I speak to Mrs Jenkins, please?
   Philip: I'm sorry, she's not here. Can I take a message?
   Neil: Yes, please. Tell her that the parcel has arrived and needs to be collected before 5 o'clock.
   Philip: Can you hold on? I need to get a pen.
   Neil: Certainly.
   Philip: Right – can you repeat that, please?
   Neil: This line is bad, I can't hear you. I'll call back.
2. a. reached ... tone
   b. available ... get back
   c. for calling ... to ... call back
   Message 2: For Photo Shop. Wants to know if her photos are ready.
   Message 3: For Simon's Electricians Service. Asks to be sent someone for a job at his house.
Exam Practice

Unit 1
1. 1. d  3. b  5. b  7. a
2. b  4. d  6. b  8. d
2. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

Unit 2
1. 1. a  3. d  5. c  7. c
2. b  4. a  6. b  8. c
2. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

Unit 3
1. 1. d  3. d  5. a  7. b
2. c  4. c  6. a  8. c
2. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

Unit 4
1. 1. a  3. d  5. c  7. b
2. b  4. d  6. b  8. d
2. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

Unit 5
1. 1. a  3. d  5. a  7. c
2. d  4. b  6. a  8. d
2. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

Unit 6
1. 1. a  3. c  5. a  7. c
2. c  4. c  6. b  8. b
2. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
## Listening Practice

### Unit 1 – GUERILLA GARDENING
1. c 3. b 5. d 7. c  
2. d 4. b 6. a 8. b

### Unit 2 – REALITY TV SCHOOL
1. b 3. d 5. a 7. b  
2. c 4. c 6. a 8. b

### Unit 3 – DDR
1. a 3. b 5. b 7. b  
2. d 4. d 6. c 8. c

### Unit 4 – MYSTERY SHOPPERS
1. a 3. c 5. c 7. a  
2. b 4. d 6. a 8. a

### Unit 5 – THE DANGERS OF PLAGIARISM
1. b 3. c 5. d 7. d  
2. c 4. a 6. b 8. a

### Unit 6 – THE IDEAL JOB FOR TEENS
1. b 3. a 5. c 7. d  
2. c 4. d 6. a 8. d
Unit 1
1. 1. d  2. a  3. c  4. b  5. e  6. f

Unit 2
1. 1. you've got a point
   2. Not really
   3. come on
   4. There's no way
   5. I hadn't thought of that
   6. All right
   7. reached a decision
2. 1. wind turbines
   2. solar panels
   3. wind turbines
   4. wind turbines
   5. solar panels
3. They chose wind turbines.

Unit 3
1. 1. e  2. b  3. a  4. c  5. f  6. d
2. 1. Peter
   2. Kath's
   3. Peter's
   4. Peter

Unit 4
1. 1. a  3. a  5. e  7. b  9. e  11. d
2. d  4. c  6. b  8. e  10. c  12. a
2. Expressions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 are used in the dialogue.

Unit 5
2. a. Statement 4. I'm all for that! / You've got a point
   b. Statement 1. You've got to admit that /
      I realise that, but
   c. Statement 5. I agree entirely / You could be right
   d. Statement 2. How can you say that? /
      That's not the way I see it / I disagree
   e. Statement 3. I disagree / I think you're wrong

Unit 6
1. 1. run
   2. sale
   3. cheaper
   4. quality
   5. discount
   6. manager
   7. suit
   8. going to take / taking