

## Unit 1

## Reading

- 1C Sentence C echoes the sentence before the gap and *They* in sentence C refers to *family trees* in the text.
- 2A This paragraph talks about searching for and finding information using the Internet. This is echoed in Sentence A by the words *search*, *online* and *detective*.
- 3F Sentence F provides an example of *dig up interesting facts that connect them personally with their family's past* (... *discovers a great uncle who was a composer ... their own musical talent*).
- 4D In contrast to the previous paragraph, this one talks about another way of creating family trees; one that does not involve technology. Sentence D introduces this concept.
- 5B *This* after the gap refers to *the book* in sentence B. *That* in sentence B refers back to the idea of *printing photos* and *writing down memories* mentioned before the gap.

## Vocabulary 1

- 1  
1 cheerful  
2 relatives  
3 proud  
4 colleagues  
5 partners  
6 frustrated  
7 strangers  
8 respectful
- 2  
1 arguing  
2 advising  
3 grumbling  
4 accusing  
5 praising

## Grammar 1

- 1 is seeing, see  
2 are, are being  
3 looks, is looking  
4 am having, have  
5 think, am thinking  
6 are tasting, tastes

## Use Your English 1

1

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

2

- 1 are having a good/great/fantastic time  
2 is always playing  
3 is becoming (more and)  
4 aren't going  
5 are staying  
6 is sleeping/is asleep  
7 are you doing  
8 the moment

## Vocabulary 2

- 1  
1 do the laundry  
2 make the/my bed  
3 doing chores/housework  
4 make dinner/the evening meal  
5 do the washing-up  
6 making trouble
- 2  
1 apart  
2 up  
3 by  
4 away  
5 back  
6 on

## Grammar 2

- 1  
1 where  
2 which  
3 whose  
4 why  
5 who  
6 when  
7 whom  
8 who/that
- 2  
1 The woman, who/that lives next door, is a history teacher. / The woman, who is a history teacher, lives next door.  
2 Ellie, who is nasty, hasn't got any friends at all. / Ellie, who hasn't got any friends at all, is nasty.  
3 That's the place where my sister had her 18th birthday party.  
4 Debbie, whose grandparents live on a farm, knows a lot about animals.  
5 I think 1996 was the year when my grandparents visited Japan.  
6 The people to whom I was speaking were my cousins from Ireland. / The people who I was speaking to were my cousins from Ireland.

## Use Your English 2

1

3 out

- 4 which/that  
5 whose  
6 together  
7 to  
8 who/that  
9 time  
10 when

2

- 1 biological  
2 housework  
3 personal  
4 dusty  
5 filthy  
6 realistic  
7 smelly  
8 optional  
9 fantastic  
10 apologetic

## Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on page 171 for justification.

1B 2A 3F 4D 5C

## Writing

Students' own answers

## Unit 2

## Reading

- 1D ... *almost two thirds of those in Scotland and northern England admitted to having seen or felt the presence of a ghost. Those in the south and older people had more doubts about the existence of ghosts.*
- 2A *When they hear scary stories about a place, people are more likely to feel scared when they visit it.*
- 3C *They found that people's strange experiences usually happened in the same parts of the building.*
- 4D *This could explain why the places which volunteers felt were most haunted were also the areas where there were the greatest changes in magnetic fields.*
- 5B Theories presented in text: para 2 – people have heard stories; para 3 – the environment; para 4 – changes in magnetic fields; para 5 – people are half-asleep or half-awake.

## Vocabulary 1

- 1 myths, inherit

## Grammar 1

- 1  
1 was visiting, saw, was raining, was getting  
2 were expecting, got, lost, didn't have  
3 decided, were splashing, felt  
4 was making, heard, looked, dropped  
5 was enjoying, didn't notice, walked, scared  
6 Did you believe, sounded, was she thinking, told

- 2  
1 was hearing → heard  
2 were often watching → often watched  
3 walked → was walking  
4 was finding out → found out  
5 was sending → sent  
6 wasn't wanting → didn't want  
7 made → was making  
8 Were you believing → Did you believe

## Use Your English 1

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

- 2  
1 archaeologist  
2 remarkable  
3 historians  
4 disappeared  
5 unusual  
6 ridiculous  
7 solve  
8 spooky  
9 haunted

## Vocabulary 2

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

- 2  
1 affect  
2 powers  
3 prices  
4 odd  
5 shade  
6 latest

## Grammar 2

- 1  
1 getting  
2 would  
3 never  
4 are  
5 Did  
6 got  
7 be  
8 use
- 2  
1 got used to  
2 used to  
3 Are you used to/Have you got used to

- 7 will get used to  
8 Did you use to

## Use Your English 2

- 1  
1 brought  
2 down  
3 used  
4 would  
5 were  
6 time  
7 behind  
8 read
- 2  
1 the time of my life  
2 dug them up  
3 the shade of  
4 did your classmates use to  
5 fall for  
6 no time like the present  
7 is used to  
8 didn't use to watch

## Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on page 171 for justification.

- 1 winter  
2 earth  
3 masks  
4 Ireland  
5 food or money  
6 \$6 billion / six billion dollars  
7 frightening  
8 horror

## Writing

Students' own answers

## Progress Review 1

### Vocabulary

- 1b 2b 3d 4c 5d 6d 7d 8a 9b  
10c 11c 12b 13d 14c 15c 16d  
17b 18b

### Grammar

- 1c 2a 3b 4a 5c 6b 7a 8b 9c  
10b 11c 12b 13c 14c 15a 16c  
17d 18d

## Unit 3

### Reading

- 1A *As a coach, Dad is strict and expects me to train very hard. I usually spend at least two hours a day on the court and have to find time to do my homework, too. I don't have time to go out and have fun, ...*
- 2D *... our coach stands up for the boys and doesn't let the parents interfere ...*
- 3C *He knows how to keep a team together and doesn't allow any kind of fighting between us.*
- 4D *We don't always win, but he doesn't let the team take it personally.*

*and soon started entering competitions.*

- 6C *This coach has made the team members better players and better people.*
- 7A *Dad has always been my coach ...*
- 8B *Success in sport often comes down to a good relationship with the coach. In my case, it certainly did!*

## Vocabulary 1

- 1  
1 park  
2 arena  
3 wrestling  
4 courts  
5 track  
6 rink  
7 course  
8 cricket
- 2  
1 stretch  
2 push  
3 balance  
4 inhale, exhale  
5 pull  
6 bend  
7 breathe

## Grammar 1

- 1 Joe has been hiking all morning.  
2 The team has won two titles so far.  
3 Stan is tired because he has been training for weeks.  
4 How long have you been waiting to buy the tickets?  
5 I have recently taken up skateboarding.  
6 We haven't finished the match yet.  
7 She hasn't seen her team members since Saturday.  
8 Why haven't you washed your football kit?

## Use Your English 1

- 1  
1 For  
2 been  
3 has  
4 seen/watched/enjoyed  
5 already/just  
6 not  
7 since  
8 So  
9 won  
10 yet
- 2  
1 has been swimming for  
2 how long have you known  
3 hasn't played basketball since  
4 have been walking for  
5 have you decided  
6 Marco has already scored

## Vocabulary 2

- 1
- 1 top
- 2 extreme
- 3 key
- 4 loyal
- 5 outdoor
- 6 Keen

- 2
- 1 stands for
- 2 passed out
- 3 comes down to
- 4 took to
- 5 pull ... off

## Grammar 2

- 1
- 1 The athletes have just finished running the race.  
The athletes finished running the race two hours ago.
- 2 We saw Usain Bolt in the street the other day.  
We have already seen Usain Bolt run twice this year.
- 3 My cousin Max still hasn't learnt how to swim, and he's ten.  
My cousin Max didn't learn how to swim until he was ten.

- 2
- 1c 2b 3a 4b

## Use Your English 2

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

- 2
- 1 payments
- 2 sponsorship
- 3 appearances
- 4 promising
- 5 devoted
- 6 estimation
- 7 indication
- 8 professional

## Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on page 172 for justification.

1C 2D 3D 4C 5A

## Writing

Students' own answers

## Unit 4

### Reading

- 1b *Sugru is an amazing new material which looks like brightly coloured children's modelling clay and can be used to fix and improve objects.*
- 2c *We shipped your sugru on Monday 26th, and I'm just checking that you received it.*
- 3d (A) *if sugru sticks to your hands, use dry tissue paper*

(C) *it is waterproof and suitable for temperatures from -50°C to +180°C*

4b ... *here are our top tips:*

5c This section tells us who came up with Sugru, why they thought of it and how they developed it. It also explains how they found the name.

6b (A) *People have used it to improve gadgets, fix holes and mend all kinds of accessories from glasses to footwear.*; (B) ... *repairing pots and pans, fixing laptop cables, ...* (D) *a soft material that she used on the handle of a knife to make it more comfortable to hold*

7a *It's fun because fans love using it* (A), and the name means 'play' and that's what thousands of people have been doing with it ever since!. *Novel* means new and that adjective is used in A to describe Sugru.

## Vocabulary 1

- 1 outfit
- 2 brands
- 3 fabrics
- 4 footwear
- 5 accessories
- 6 design

## Grammar 1

- 1
- 1 had finished
- 2 had been walking
- 3 hadn't bought
- 4 had been looking
- 5 hadn't read
- 6 hadn't been raining
- 7 Had the shops closed
- 8 hadn't charged

- 2
- 1 had been trying, hadn't used
- 2 had been waiting, had helped
- 3 had been searching, hadn't found
- 4 hadn't bought, had been spending
- 5 had been growing, hadn't sold
- 6 had lost, had been walking
- 7 Had you been talking, had called
- 8 had advised, hadn't been listening

## Use Your English 1

- 1
- 1 pattern
- 2 had
- 3 previous
- 4 flea
- 5 stalls
- 6 labels
- 7 after/when
- 8 tags

- 2
- 1 hunters
- 2 receipt
- 3 sales
- 4 educational
- 5 advanced
- 6 efficient
- 7 shopping

## Vocabulary 2

- 1
- 1 look round
- 2 put up
- 3 stand out in
- 4 shut out
- 5 put away
- 6 keep up with
- 7 shut down
- 8 put off

- 2
- 1 purchases
- 2 an advert
- 3 uniform
- 4 lent
- 5 suit
- 6 catalogue

## Grammar 2

- 1
- 1 went, had never/not been
- 2 had bought, bought
- 3 had spoken, spoke
- 4 ordered, had ... ordered
- 5 had left, left
- 6 paid, had paid

## Use Your English 2

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

- 2
- 1 stand in for
- 2 had finished her project before
- 3 in the sales
- 4 had been trying to fix
- 5 try that dress on/try on that dress
- 6 be in fashion
- 7 had not been waiting for
- 8 paid him off

## Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on pages 172-173 for justification.

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

## Writing

Students' own answers

## Progress Review 2

### Vocabulary

1b 2a 3d 4b 5a 6d 7b 8a 9c  
10b 11c 12c 13a 14d 15b 16c  
17b 18d

### Grammar

1c 2a 3b 4b 5d 6c 7b 8d 9b  
10b 11c 12b 13a 14d 15b  
16a 17b 18a



## Unit 5

### Reading

- 1C *When large numbers of young fish are killed, the numbers cannot increase because they do not grow large enough to lay eggs and reproduce.*
- 2C *The rings light up and the small and medium fish, which swim upwards when they are in danger, escape. The larger fish do not use these 'emergency exits' because they swim downwards to escape danger.*
- 3A *... the number of mountain gorillas in the world has increased by more than 10 per cent in two years, rising from 786 in 2010 to 880 in 2012. This endangered species ...*
- 4D *... would try to reduce the number of whales that get caught accidentally in fishing nets.*
- 5B *Better satellite technology can show where illegal deforestation is taking place ...*
- 6D *... a ban of 26 years*
- 7A *When people understood that looking after the gorillas and their habitat was good for tourism and their economies, they also became interested in the protection of the species.*
- 8B *... these results show that Brazil is close to its 2020 target of reducing deforestation by 80 per cent from 1990 levels.*
- 9A *... looking after the gorillas and their habitat was good for tourism and their economies ...*
- 10A *This endangered species has been so badly affected by ... and disease ...*

### Vocabulary 1

- 1
- 1 famine  
2 wildfire  
3 drought  
4 tornado  
5 tsunami  
6 earthquake  
7 volcanic eruption
- 2
- 1 burning lava  
2 clean-up  
3 eco-friendly products  
4 eco-tourist  
5 endangered species  
6 green belt  
7 eco-tourist  
8 green belt  
9 eco-friendly products

## Grammar 1

- 1 starts/begins  
2 going  
3 shall  
4 will  
5 is  
6 will  
7 Are  
8 be

### Use Your English 1

- 1
- 1 will  
2 going  
3 of  
4 crops  
5 global  
6 winds  
7 waves  
8 floods  
9 source  
10 be
- 2
- 1 it is going to rain  
2 we will be travelling  
3 shall I wash  
4 they going to protect  
5 I won't be watching  
6 will there be on  
7 isn't going to go  
8 will you be seeing

### Vocabulary 2

- 1
- 1 warned  
2 protest  
3 heard  
4 boasted  
5 blame  
6 apologise  
7 punish
- 2
- 1 use  
2 cut  
3 put  
4 throw  
5 knock  
6 cut  
7 burn

## Grammar 2

- 1 will have cleaned up  
2 improves  
3 will have been raining  
4 have saved  
5 won't have saved  
6 Will they have found  
7 won't have been working  
8 have spoken

### Use Your English 2

- 1
- 1c 2d 3b 4a 5b 6c 7a 8d
- 2
- 1 destruction  
2 starvation  
3 conservation  
4 contamination

## Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on page 173 for justification.

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

## Writing

Students' own answers

## Unit 6

### Reading

- 1C Sentence C provides examples of *horrible crimes* mentioned before the gap, and *their pages* refers to the *novels'* pages.
- 2E The sentence before the gap gives an example of violent behaviour in the past and sentence E talks about violent language in the past. Also the sentence following the gap provides an example of this violent language.
- 3G The sentence before the gap says that readers of a crime novel *get inside the mind of a fictional criminal* and sentence G explains what readers will find there (the criminal's *thoughts and feelings*). Also the sentence before the gap tells us that *In real life, criminals often seem quite normal*, but the sentence after the gap tells us that readers *are often shocked by the way a killer, for example, thinks*. Sentence G explains this contrast: *The reader is shown that ... are often far from ordinary*.
- 4B The sentence before the gap tells us what the hero of the story will do, and sentence B echoes this structure by telling us what will happen to the criminal.
- 5D The sentence before the gap tells us that readers *can't put* (the novel) *down* and sentence D continues this idea by saying that *pretty soon readers discover they've finished the book!* The sentence after the gap also refers to the *ending* of the story.
- 6F *These films* in sentence F refers to *big cinema hits* before the gap, and *it* in the sentence after the gap refers to *the book* in sentence F.

### Vocabulary 1

- 1 pay  
2 is serving  
3 is  
4 receive  
5 go  
6 do

- 2  
1a 2b 3b 4a 5a 6a 7b  
Other uses:  
1b asking for permission  
2a giving permission  
3a making a request  
4b asking for permission  
5b expressing ability  
6b asking about ability  
7a making an offer

### Use Your English 1

- 1  
1 trespassing  
2 robbery  
3 shoplifter  
4 burglar  
5 vandalism  
6 murderer  
7 kidnapping  
8 arsonist

- 2  
1 weren't able to  
2 would you like me to  
3 will be able to  
4 aren't allowed to  
5 would you  
6 may not  
7 was able to  
8 I be allowed to

### Vocabulary 2

- 1  
1 tied ... up  
2 put ... away  
3 (had) turned to  
4 broke into  
5 got away  
6 gave up

- 2  
1 prevent  
2 lose  
3 robbed  
4 quite  
5 excuse  
6 kill

### Grammar 2

- 1 had to  
2 needn't have  
3 shouldn't have/ought not to have  
4 must have  
5 mustn't  
6 may not have/might not have  
7 can't have  
8 should have/ought to have

### Use Your English 2

- 1  
1 may/might  
2 should/must  
3 arrest  
4 have  
5 accuse  
6 finds  
7 send

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

### Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on pages 173-174 for justification.

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

### Writing

Students' own answers

### Progress Review 3

#### Vocabulary

- 1a 2b 3c 4d 5c 6b 7a 8b 9c  
10b 11a 12b 13d 14c 15c 16a  
17c 18b

#### Grammar

- 1a 2c 3b 4b 5d 6a 7a 8b 9b  
10c 11a 12b 13c 14b 15d 16b  
17c 18d

### Unit 7

#### Reading

1B *Traditionally, each university or college published its own daily newspaper except, of course, during holidays.*

2C *... the student newspaper was a sure way for advertisers to reach young consumers aged between 18-24 years old. Now advertisers aim to reach this age group through social media ...*

3D *... student newspapers are changing with the times. First they started cutting editions from five to four a week, but today some are only published every two weeks! It is the 18-24 age group, to which most university students belong, which shows less and less interest in traditional printed newspapers.*

4B *Employers will be interested in students with experience of communicating information in all types of media in the future. The skills needed for creating a print newspaper will be less useful than the ability to work with all kinds of digital media ...*

5C *This could be a danger for news organisations in future, because they have to make money from what they do.*

6A Para 3: *As print media becomes less popular than digital media, student newspapers are changing with the times. and To stay up to date, student newspapers are moving online. Not only does this make them more attractive to students, but it is also cheaper to produce.*

#### Vocabulary 1

- 1 commercials

- 5 articles  
6 e-zines  
7 advertisements  
8 reviews  
9 horoscope

### Grammar 1

- 1  
1 were spoken  
2 have been forced  
3 Are the videos being shown  
4 will be asked  
5 should be banned  
6 may be given  
7 has been blogged  
8 to be filmed

### 2

- 1 Is, being written  
2 being asked  
3 be published  
4 be provided  
5 are going to be delivered / will be delivered / are being delivered  
6 to be photographed  
7 Are ... filmed  
8 won't have been finished

### Use Your English 1

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

### 2

- 1 the show will be recorded  
2 Being chased by the fans  
3 the channel to be changed  
4 hasn't been shown  
5 the website is being designed  
6 won't have been built  
7 are going to be sent  
8 should be delivered

### Vocabulary 2

- 1 on  
2 in  
3 of  
4 for  
5 in

### Grammar 2

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

### 2

- 1 The journalist is thought to get his stories from a politician.  
2 Sam Penn is said to be a famous editor.  
3 Celebrities are considered to be important.  
4 Social networking sites are known to be dangerous.  
5 It is believed that TV commercials are not always truthful.  
6 It is expected that the radio station will be sold for a good

- 8 It is supposed that all journalists are good writers, but this one is terrible.

## Use Your English 2

- 1  
1 on  
2 towards  
3 It  
4 over  
5 had/got/received  
6 went  
7 are  
8 is  
9 made  
10 to

- 2  
1 comparison  
2 requirement  
3 involvement  
4 publication  
5 preference  
6 information  
7 replacement  
8 subscriptions

## Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on pages 174-175 for justification.

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

## Writing

Students' own answers

## Unit 8

### Reading

- 1c ... lots of fun activities for all the family, five children's play areas  
2a Hundreds of new jobs have been created, which should be beneficial to the local economy.  
3b Option 'a' is incorrect because the text mentions *Great atmosphere, excellent working conditions and generous staff discount!*; Option 'c' is incorrect because the text mentions that *staff are needed for evenings and weekends*; Option 'd' is incorrect because the text says *super-trendy Talulah Boutique opening soon in the brand new mall*.  
4c I realised that maybe Mrs Taylor had been testing me, telling me this lie just to see what I would say.  
5b I am available to work evenings, weekends and holidays until I graduate next spring  
6c I have also done similar work before when I volunteered to sell books at the college  
7c (B) Please apply in writing to the

very interested in my previous experience (D) Dear Mrs Taylor, I am writing to apply for the position of shop assistant

- 8d The shop assistant job Mandy applies for in her letter in text D is the one that is advertised in text B (*Shop assistants for the super-trendy Talulah Boutique opening soon in the brand new mall.*) Option 'a' is where Mandy did some work experience, option 'b' is where Mrs Taylor's office and option 'c' is the address of the boutique's head office.

## Vocabulary 1

- 1  
1 manual  
2 dead-end  
3 well-paid  
4 satisfying  
5 exhausting  
6 full-time  
7 stressful  
8 part-time

- 2  
1 technician  
2 electrician  
3 lawyer  
4 politician  
5 accountant  
6 travel agent

## Grammar 1

- 1  
1 had applied  
2 Unless  
3 wouldn't accept  
4 as long as  
5 provided  
6 gets  
2  
1a speak/will speak  
1b would speak  
1c would have spoken  
2a would feel  
2b would have felt  
2c feel/will feel  
3a wouldn't get  
3b don't get/won't get  
3c wouldn't have got

## Use Your English 1

- 1  
1 hired  
2 interviewed  
3 have  
4 if  
5 earned/got  
6 could/would  
7 are  
8 lost

- 2  
1 got fired (from the company)

- 5 get/become bored when I am  
6 won't hire you unless  
7 you hadn't helped (me)  
8 could find

## Vocabulary 2

- 1  
1 benefits  
2 fortune  
3 promotion  
4 wage  
5 contract  
6 bonus  
7 respect  
8 pension

- 2  
1 made  
2 time off  
3 win  
4 own  
5 doing  
6 makes

## Grammar 2

- 1 wouldn't be  
2 had listened  
3 Would Emma know  
4 hadn't got  
5 wouldn't have to  
6 hadn't gossiped  
7 would still be  
8 had accepted

## Use Your English 2

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

- 2  
1 ambitious  
2 qualifications  
3 determination  
4 envious  
5 failures  
6 wealthy  
7 possessions  
8 advice

## Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on page 175 for justification.

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

## Writing

Students' own answers

## Progress Review 4

### Vocabulary

- 1b 2c 3c 4a 5b 6a 7c 8b 9d  
10b 11a 12a 13d 14a 15b  
16b 17d 18c

### Grammar

- 1a 2b 3c 4b 5d 6d 7b 8a 9c  
10b 11c 12b 13d 14a 15a 16c  
17c 18b

## Unit 9



- 2B Baboons (10-17 years and over 1.4 m tall) £24; Forest Segway Riders (over 10 years and over 44.5 kg) £35
- 3A The meal was good quality, if a little expensive.
- 4C At only £99 for a family (two adults, two children) ...
- 5A ... from £349 midweek (Mon-Fri) and from £419 at weekends (Fri-Mon)
- 6B ... the place where you swing through the trees; ... climbing up a rope ladder to the start; After a safety talk ...; ... if you are afraid of heights
- 7C ... we spent a comfortable night in the Holiday Inn, not far from Legoland, and returned home the next day ...
- 8C ... the long drive home ...
- 9D The diggers are real, heavy machinery, the kind used on construction sites.
- 10A ... we went on bike rides through the forest and enjoyed bird watching, nature trails and getting up close to birds of prey!

### Vocabulary 1

- 1 contacted  
2 holiday  
3 accommodation  
4 flight  
5 reached  
6 exchanged  
7 hired  
8 season
- 2  
1 sunbathing  
2 kayaking  
3 whale watching  
4 sightseeing  
5 deep-sea fishing  
6 dining out  
7 backpacking  
8 rock climbing

### Grammar 1

- 1 to book  
2 to visit  
3 Confirming  
4 ask  
5 trying  
6 staying  
7 jumping  
8 to take

### Use Your English 1

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

- 2  
1 had better book  
2 was made to stop by

- 6 regret to inform you  
7 it's not worth going  
8 was allowed to take

### Vocabulary 2

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

### Grammar 2

- 1 better, the most interesting  
2 worst, sunny  
3 well, the roughest  
4 closer, least  
5 more and more crowded, more  
6 smallest, as big, largest  
7 heavier, fewer  
8 much, more sociable than
- 2  
1 more heavily than  
2 the most exciting  
3 as luxurious as  
4 less comfortable than  
5 and more popular  
6 the friendlier  
7 the more slowly  
8 the driest

### Use Your English 2

- 1 the  
2 as  
3 in  
4 gate  
5 aisle  
6 more  
7 of  
8 farthest/furthest
- 2  
1 insurance  
2 beneficial  
3 energetic  
4 mobility  
5 connection  
6 residential  
7 skilled  
8 adventurous

### Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on pages 175-176 for justification.

- 1 three/3  
2 at different times  
3 fruit and vegetables  
4 working parents  
5 America  
6 sports  
7 very crowded  
8 language  
9 wasted  
10 shorter

### Writing

Students' own answers

### Unit 10

### Reading

- 2d ... there are about 6000 different languages in the world ... More than half the languages which are spoken today are endangered.
- 3c ... each language is a unique part of our cultural heritage ... Losing a language can mean the loss of inherited knowledge that used to be passed down from one generation to the next.
- 4a These apps attract the younger generation, who need to speak the language to prevent its extinction.
- 5c Option 'a' is a correct statement because section D states: People have a great interest in language; it's part of what makes us human. and ... will be useful for scientific research into languages. Option 'b' is a correct statement because section D states: It will help spread the message about the need to save endangered languages. Option 'd' is a correct statement because section D states: Linguists will find out where rare languages are spoken.
- 6a You can add a recording of your own language to the world map for other people to enjoy.
- 7b (A) With modern technology ... ; (C) Technology may help to rescue ... and (D) Language Landscape is an important website ... It will help spread the message about the need to save endangered languages. Speakers of endangered languages will be able to share their language with a global audience.
- 8b You should upload a sample of Finnish.

### Vocabulary 1

- 1 Africa  
2 Australia  
3 South America  
4 Europe  
5 Asia  
6 North America

- 2  
1 nationality  
2 tradition  
3 native  
4 dialect  
5 ethnic  
6 civilisations  
7 official  
8 tongue

- 3  
1 practice, custom

### Grammar 1

- 1 told
- 2 following
- 3 whether
- 4 I wanted
- 5 that
- 6 you were
- 7 not to swim
- 8 before

### Use Your English 1

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

- 2  
1 had called the day before/  
previous day  
2 not to eat there  
3 where I had got that  
4 would leave later that night  
5 if/whether she travelled  
6 told me Sam wasn't  
7 asked us to fasten our  
8 where he could buy

### Vocabulary 2

- 1 a small world
- 2 your own little world
- 3 the world at your feet
- 4 the world
- 5 the end of the world
- 6 worlds apart
- 7 a woman of the world
- 8 all the time in the world

### Grammar 2

- 1  
1 told  
2 informed  
3 accused  
4 offered  
5 refuse  
6 demanded

- 2  
1 refused, demanded  
2 informed, advised  
3 suggested, offered  
4 apologised, explained  
5 complained, denied  
6 ordered, accused

### Use Your English 2

- 1  
1 of  
2 to  
3 in  
4 should  
5 with  
6 that  
7 to  
8 promised/agreed

- 2  
1 national  
2 existence  
3 customary  
4 civilised  
5 existing  
6 location

### Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on page 176 for justification.

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

### Writing

Students' own answers

### Progress Review 5

#### Vocabulary

- 1a 2d 3a 4b 5a 6c 7a 8b 9b  
10a 11b 12a 13a 14b 15d  
16d 17b 18c

#### Grammar

- 1a 2c 3b 4b 5a 6b 7b 8c 9d  
10b 11a 12b 13c 14d 15b  
16a 17c 18b

### Unit 11

#### Reading

- 1E Sentence E provides an example of a *feature from an earlier item (flame)* being included in the design of a later one (a light bulb). The sentence after the gap begins *Another common example*, which means that an example must have come before this sentence.
- 2C Sentence C provides two examples of *digital devices* mentioned in the sentence before the gap and the word *them* in the sentence following the gap refers to *icons on your computer or mobile phone* in Sentence C.
- 3D Sentence D echoes the meaning of the sentence before the gap. Also the sentence after the gap explains what Sentence D means: *folders on your computer screen that look like brown folders which are found in offices* gives an example of a *concept that we recognise from the real world* helping us deal with the virtual world.
- 4B Sentence B explains what a floppy disc is and echoes the idea of some icons being out of date that is mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph.
- 5A Sentence A expands on the sentence before the gap by explaining why the *gentle click* that is heard when you take a photo with your mobile is a *skeuomorph that can be heard*.
- 6G They that follows the gap refers to *A lot of designers* in Sentence G. Also *this change* in Sentence G refers back to *perhaps it is time for designers to try new, more modern looks in their software* in the text before the gap.

- 3 built-in
- 4 key
- 5 pad
- 6 flat
- 7 memory
- 8 GM

### Grammar 1

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

- 2  
1 Jenny has/gets the dishes done because she is too busy to do it herself.  
2 ✓  
3 Should we have/get the washing machine delivered on Monday or Tuesday?  
4 ✓  
5 Maya had her phone disconnected because she didn't pay the bill.  
6 Can I get you to buy some batteries when you go to the shops?

### Use Your English 1

- 1  
1 user  
2 activated  
3 wireless  
4 saving  
5 robotics  
6 cutting  
7 exploration  
8 outdated
- 2  
1 had her laptop stolen  
2 have had the lab prepared  
3 has been having tests done  
4 are you getting reports written  
5 could have/get the factory repainted  
6 had the technician repair  
7 got the swimming pool cleaned  
8 were having dinner served

### Vocabulary 2

- 1 turned
- 2 move
- 3 picked
- 4 call
- 5 play
- 6 work
- 7 told
- 8 moving

### Grammar 2

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

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

### Use Your English 2

- 1  
1 plug



- 5 look
- 6 would
- 7 excess
- 8 talent

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

### Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on pages 176-177 for justification.

1B 2H 3E 4A 5D

### Writing

Students' own answers

### Unit 12

#### Reading

1C ... when you walk down any British high street, you are sure to pass at least one charity shop.

2D Oxfam was the first charity to open a charity shop ...

3B For customers who like a bargain, they are a great opportunity ...

4D Those working in a typical Oxfam shop ... but no wages.

5B Due to the fact that the staff are volunteers, and most of the items for sale are donations, the charity is able to make money because they do not pay the tax on goods that other shops have to pay.

6A It really is a win-win situation for all who are involved.

#### Vocabulary 1

- 1 ambulance service
- 2 coast guard
- 3 fire brigade
- 4 nursing home
- 5 public transport
- 6 retraining course
- 7 nursing home
- 8 fire brigade
- 9 ambulance service
- 10 public transport
- 11 coast guard
- 12 retraining course

### Grammar 1

- 1
- 1 haven't we
- 2 are they
- 3 didn't you
- 4 shall we
- 5 hasn't it
- 6 aren't I
- 7 can she
- 8 won't you

- 2
- 1 himself
- 2 little
- 3 Whatever
- 4 anyone
- 5 yourselves
- 6 no one
- 7 less
- 8 Some

3  
1a 2c 3a

#### Use Your English 1

- 1
- 1 themselves
- 2 whoever
- 3 social
- 4 housing
- 5 by
- 6 centre
- 7 banks
- 8 whenever

- 2
- 1 homelessness
- 2 bullying
- 3 disability
- 4 racism
- 5 illness
- 6 unemployment
- 7 addiction

#### Vocabulary 2

- 1
- 1 passed by
- 2 took ... in
- 3 cut off
- 4 speak up
- 5 take on
- 6 cut back on
- 7 act out
- 8 pointed to
- 9 pass round

- 2
- 1 assistance
- 2 inspiring
- 3 represent
- 4 addictive
- 5 combined
- 6 disabled

### Grammar 2

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

- 2
- 1 not
- 2 it
- 3 does
- 4 better
- 5 left
- 6 only

#### Use Your English 2

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

- 2
- 1 had better donate
- 2 does Jodie cook
- 3 about time she found
- 4 had better not go
- 5 (high/about) time you took
- 6 not only broke her leg
- 7 high time Fred was given/they gave Fred
- 8 had better stop talking

### Listening

See the Workbook Recording Script on page 177 for justification.

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

### Writing

Students' own answers

### Progress Review 6

#### Vocabulary

1a 2b 3c 4a 5b 6d 7a 8b 9b  
10a 11d 12a 13b 14c 15a 16a  
17c 18b

#### Grammar

1b 2c 3b 4d 5c 6b 7c 8b 9a  
10b 11c 12b 13c 14b 15b 16b  
17c 18d



## Unit 1

**You will hear five people talking about their oldest friend. Choose from the list (A-G) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are two extra letters which you do not need to use.**

### Speaker One

Old friends are wonderful; a bit like the best family! Mine come from the neighbourhood where I've lived all my life. My oldest friend is a woman that I met when we were both at primary school. We both come from single-parent families and always got on very well. We helped each other when life was difficult. Even when I thought my world was falling apart, my friend was there to lend a hand. She really is very important to me and I know I couldn't get by without her.

### Speaker Two

I try very hard to keep in touch with my oldest friend, Joanna, who lives in Australia. We met while we were still studying at university. When we got our first jobs, we bought a house together in London. It was perfect because she was always so cheerful and never grumbled, even if she was sick and tired of her work. We both did our fair share in the house and rarely argued. Then she started going out with a young Australian colleague and a year later she moved to Australia! We still have a chat every week, but I miss her company.

### Speaker Three

My oldest friend really is that: he is about fifty years older than me and a bit like the grandfather that I never had! He's a university professor, who I met while I was studying art. I find him really interesting and we always have amazing discussions. We argue too, but we both enjoy a good argument! He gives me good advice in my career as an artist, but often criticises my work, too. He always says what he thinks, which is something I admire in him!

### Speaker Four

I met my oldest friend when my children were small. We both had school-age children and one day we just started talking at the school gates. We discovered that our children were in the same class and also got on well. Both our families were new to the neighbourhood. It was fun to get together with another mother who understood my problems. Our children grew up together and soon made more friends, and we also found that the local people were not unfriendly at all. Now our children have grown up, and we're both in our fifties; we still enjoy each other's company.

### Speaker Five

My oldest friend and I were once very close; like brothers. We met when we played music together in a band after we'd just left school. We argued a lot and the band fell apart. We didn't speak to each other for a whole year! Later, I realised that life is too short to

We are both older and calmer now. We're like brothers again and often go away on holiday together with our families when we get a chance!

## Unit 2

**You will hear a speech about Halloween. For questions 1-8, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.**

Halloween, which takes place on the last night of October, probably started around 2,000 years ago as the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain. The Celts, who lived in the part of Europe that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom and northern France had celebrations at this time of the year. It was an important time of the year for them because it brought an end to the season when there had been plenty of food and was a sign that the cold, dark winter was about to begin.

A lot of our modern Halloween traditions are similar to the Celtic customs. For example, people dress in costumes for Halloween. The Celts believed that the night of Halloween was the time when ghosts came back to earth. People thought that they would meet ghosts if they left their homes after dark. They didn't want these ghosts to recognise them, so they used to wear masks. They thought that by doing this, they too looked like spirits. The idea was that the ghosts would be frightened of them!

Another custom for which Halloween is famous is the 'trick or treat' tradition. This probably arrived in America in the second half of the nineteenth century. This was a time when there were many Europeans arriving in America. Among them were many Irish, who were trying to escape the effects of a terrible famine in Ireland. This famine, which happened in the 1840s, meant that many Irish were starving. When they came to America, they brought with them many of their old Halloween traditions, including going from house to house and asking the neighbours for food or money. Today the idea is that families can stop the neighbourhood children from playing tricks on them by offering them treats, which usually consist of sweets or chocolate. This tradition has grown and is one of the reasons Halloween costs people a lot of money. Americans today spend around six billion dollars every year on the celebrations at Halloween!

In the 21st century, Halloween is more of a fun celebration than ever. This may be partly because, in the 1800s, parents were encouraged to change Halloween from a holiday about ghosts and superstitions into a more 'family-friendly' holiday. They started having parties with seasonal food and games and stopped a lot of the more frightening customs. Nowadays, it is a reason for a party and a chance for adults and children to dress up. Some people, especially teenagers, still enjoy scaring their friends with spooky costumes. They might look like characters from their favourite horror film and the effects of