ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

Lesson 1A

VOCABULARY

1A
1 b (A *colleague* or *teammate* can't increase a person's pay.)
2 b (Only *close* is used with the word *friends*.)
3 c (You cannot become a *couple* with a daughter or parent.)
4 a (Only *colleagues* describes people in the company you work for.)
5 b (Although you work with *colleagues* and *partners*, *teammates* describes the people you play a sport with.)
6 c (When you are young at school, you don't have children or a daughter.)

1B
2 look up
3 don't take after
4 got on well
5 stay in touch

2
1 reliable
2 helpful
3 easy-going
4 patient
5 rude
6 funny
7 kind
8 generous
9 bossy
10 tidy

GRAMMAR

3A
1 c (The present continuous is used because the speaker is talking about right now.)
2 a (The speaker is describing a current state, but because *prefer* is a state verb, it cannot be in the present continuous form.)
3 b (The speaker is talking about a current state, so the verb must be in the present simple form.)
4 c (The speaker is describing a current action, so the present continuous is needed.)

3B
1 'm/am saving (present continuous for a temporary activity happening around now)
2 'm/am living (present continuous for a temporary activity happening around now)
3 're watching (present continuous for temporary activity happening around now)
4 like (present simple for a present state)
5 's/is studying (present continuous for temporary activity happening around now)
6 's/is usually (present simple for a present state)
7 always wins (present simple for a regular habit)
8 doesn't know (present simple for a present state)
9 'm/am not working (present continuous for an activity at the time of speaking)
10 'm practising (present continuous for a temporary activity happening around now)

PRONUNCIATION

4
1 do you
2 do you get
3 do you get
4 Do you often go
5 do you do
6 do you spend

LISTENING

5A b

5B
a 2 ('Something that keeps me positive in difficult times is singing.')
b 4 ('Seeing them grow up happy and healthy … helps me to feel relaxed and happy, too.')
c 3 ('Even when I'm busy, I find time to go online and play a game … We all do what we can to win, too.')
d 5 ('I get up every morning and go for a run around the city … It helps me to relax.')
e 1 ('As soon as the day ends, I get out into the fresh air and relax.')

5C
1 T (She says she's surrounded by fields and trees.)
2 F (She doesn't feel like going out after work in the winter because it's dark.)
3 F (He sings any type of music)
4 F (His friends never sing with him. He's going to join a group.)
5 F (He plays whatever game his friends are playing at the time.)
6 T (He says they're really funny.)
7 F (She says they take after their father.)
8 T (She says she doesn't get enough sleep because the children are both young.)
9 F (He says he runs even when it's cold and wet.)
10 F (He only runs sometimes in the evenings.)

6
1 I'm lucky because I'm surrounded by fields and trees.
2 I might join a singing group next year.
3 I can relax and keep in touch with people.
4 The most important people to me are my children.

WRITING

7A
1 because
2 as well as
3 too
4 also
5 for example

7B
Current projects 6
Job/Studies 2
Name 1
Regular activities 5
Home town 4
Personal beliefs 3

8 Sample answer
My name's Jed Nowak and I'm a musician in a band called *Honest Truth*. I believe that music brings people together and makes them happy. The world is a better place with music in it.
I grew up in Warsaw and moved to the UK when I was 12 years old. I started playing the guitar at school when I was 14. I wasn't very good at it at first, but I loved it and I worked hard to become better. When I was 17, my friends and I started our band. Rock music is my favourite, but I like all kinds including hip hop, rap and classical. Soon, we hope to get a contract with a record company. Until then, we'd love you to listen to our music. You can find it on our video channel, HonestTruthMusic.

Lesson 1B

VOCABULARY

1
1 mechanic (Mechanics fix cars.)
2 plumber (Plumbers repair things that use water.)
3 gardener (Gardeners grow plants.)
4 chef (Chefs need a good understanding of taste and they cook.)
5 musician (Musicians play instruments (like the guitar) in a band.)
6 journalist (Journalists have to be good writers.)
7 financial consultant (Financial consultants use maths and have to be good with numbers.)
8 shop assistant (Shop assistants help customers.)

2A
1 out, work
2 volunteer
3 full-time
4 wages
5 responsible
6 career
7 profession
8 part-time
9 qualification/qualifications
10 run

B
1 b (If you work sixteen hours a week, your job is part-time, not full-time.)
2 a (Wages are the money you get paid every week/month for a job.)
3 b (Only c is followed by *for* and fits the meaning of looking after the shop.)
4 a (The teaching profession describes the job of teaching.)
5 c (Only c goes with *college* and describes what you need before you can become a plumber.)
6 c (Alex hasn't got a job, so he's out of work.)

PRONUNCIATION

3
1 assistant
2 consultant
3 financial
4 journalist
5 mechanic
6 musician

GRAMMAR

4A **1** learning (follows the preposition *in*)
2 Working (verb as the subject of a sentence)
3 starting (follows the preposition *before*)
4 to get (follows the verb *decided*)
5 living (follows the verb *imagine*)
6 to have (follows *would like*)
7 seeing (follows the verb *miss*)
8 Hearing (verb as the subject of a sentence)

B **1** c (*hope* is followed by *to* infinitive)
2 a (*promise* is followed by *to* infinitive)
3 c (*After* is followed by an *-ing* form)
4 b (*avoid* is followed by an *-ing* form)
5 b (*decided* is followed by *to* infinitive)
6 c (*stop* is followed by an *-ing* form, when it means 'finish')

C **1** to do (follows the verb *agree*)
2 helping (follows the preposition *about*)
3 seeing (follows the verb *imagine*)
4 teaching (follows the preposition *at*)
5 to do (follows the verb *decide*)
6 to be (follows the verb *expect*)
7 to have (follows the verb *plan*)
8 relaxing (follows *spend time*)

READING

5A a

5B **1** c (comes after *in* and before *Italy*)
2 e (comes after preposition *in* and sentence refers to *Years later*)
3 f (refers to *second week*)
4 b (refers to a place where people share information)
5 a (refers to number of cafés)
6 d (refers to *someone*)

5C **1** Naples ('Caffé sospeso was once popular in Naples.')
2 2010 ('... a few businesses in Naples started doing it again in 2010.')
3 December ('A year later, the local government decided to call 10 December 'Caffé Sospeso Day'.')
4 Facebook ('So, in 2013, he started a Facebook page called ...')
5 1,400 ('... and 1,400 cafés around the world joined in.')
6 parent ('... a parent who spends everything they have on their children ...')

5D **1** suggested **2** horrible **3** following **4** honest **5** found out **6** popular

Lesson 1C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** the weather
2 sport or music event
3 the news
4 politics
5 food and eating out
6 clothes and fashion
7 work or studies

B **1** studies (refers to studies at university)
2 event (comes after *music*)
3 experiences (comes after *holiday*)
4 news (goes with *stories*)
5 weather (comes after *the* and it is talking about rain)

HOW TO ...

2A **a** 3 (The two people say they're waiting for an interview.)
b 1 (The woman says she needs to go because there's a talk she wants to see.)
c 2 (The woman asks how the man's weekend was, which is usual for people who know each other.)

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

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** See you later.
2 Go ahead.
3 Enjoy your weekend.
4 Be my guest.
5 I've got to go.
6 No problem.

SPEAKING

4A **1** anyone/someone
2 ahead
3 isn't
4 about
5 What/How
6 way
7 meet
8 got

4C–4D Students' own answers

Lesson 1D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** b (*fairly* is the only option that comes before an adjective)
2 a (*a lot more* is the only option which comes before a noun)
3 a (only *quite* comes before an adjective)
4 c (only *relatively* comes before an adjective)
5 c (only *quite a* comes before an adjective + noun)
6 b (only *a bit* comes before *more*)

1B **1** I've got quite a big family.
2 I spend a lot less time with my friends now.
3 I'd like to be a bit more relaxed.
4 We have quite an alternative lifestyle.
5 I have a lot more work to do these days.
6 We want a house with a lot more space.

1C **1** quite a (is followed by an adjective + noun)
2 a lot less (= a large amount less)
3 quite an (is followed by an adjective which begins with a vowel sound + noun)
4 a bit more (= a small amount more.)
5 pretty good (*pretty* is followed by an adjective, to mean the same as *quite*)
5 quite (is followed by an adjective)

LISTENING

2 ~~bigger~~ larger ~~place~~ position ~~dining~~ living ~~put~~ park ~~rent~~ buy

3A positive

3B **1** c (She says that wanted to buy her own home and didn't have enough money for anything else.)
2 a (She says that she can't believe she only owns three pairs of shoes these days.)
3 a (She says that she wanted to build it herself, but didn't have time so she asked a company to do it.)
4 b (She says that her favourite thing is keeping it clean.)
5 c (She lives on her friend's parents' land and worries that they'll ask her to move.)
6 b (She says that either she or her partner goes for a walk.)

UNIT 2

Lesson 2A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** embarrassing (describes the photo which makes Kat feel embarrassed)
2 surprising (describes the party which made Kat feel surprised)
3 excited (describes Kat's feeling)
4 disappointed (describes Rich's feeling)
5 annoying (describes Rich's boss who makes Rich feel annoyed)
6 boring (describes the night of work which made Rich feel bored)
7 frightened (describes Inna's feeling)
8 amazing (describes Inna's ability to keep a secret, which made Kat feel amazed)

1B **1** worried **2** jealous **3** sleepy **4** silly **5** upset **6** calm **7** nervous **8** terrified **9** proud **10** exhausted

1C **1** terrified (Adi is saying he was very scared.)
2 nervous (This is the opposite of relaxed.)
3 exhausted (Adi is replying to Mari's question about feeling tired and saying he felt really tired.)
4 angry (This must be negative because he uses *but*.)
5 proud (This adjective is followed by *of*.)

GRAMMAR

2A **1** c (This action happened before *last night*.)
2 a (The second action happened at the same time as the first.)
3 c (The second action was interrupted by the first.)
4 a (The second action happened before the first.)
5 b (The first action was interrupted by the second.)
6 c (The past perfect is used after some thinking verbs such as *realise*.)

2B **1** was sitting (This is an interrupted action.)
2 saw (The action happened after the writer *went outside*.)
3 had put (The action happened before the writer *went outside and saw*.)
4 had happened (The verb comes after the verb *discover* and describes an event that happened before the writer discovered what she found.)
5 had done (The action happened before the writer *wanted to know*.)
6 watched (The action happened after the one before.)
7 had recorded (The action happened before the writer watched the video.)
8 was doing (The action was happening when the writer *found out* the situation.)
9 had done (The action happened before the writer found out.)
10 couldn't (The action happened after the writer found out the situation).

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** had
2 were
3 had (The speaker says 'He'd heard'; *'d* is a contraction of *had*.)
4 was
5 were
6 had (The speaker says 'She'd slept a lot'; *'d* is a contraction of *had*.)

LISTENING

4A **a** 4 **b** 6 **c** 1 **d** a **e** 5 **f** 2

4B **1** b ('… another waiter pushed into me.')
2 b ('I looked down and saw the glass everywhere and felt so silly.')
3 a ('I couldn't believe people liked it so much.')
4 a ('My manager thought they'd all buy food. When they didn't buy anything, he wasn't happy.')
5 c ('When I think about this experience now, I think it was fun.')

4C **1** ago **2** While **3** suddenly **4** later **5** In **6** next

WRITING

5A **a** While (describes an action in progress)
b By the time (up to a time)
c After that, (describes what happens next)
d One day, (introducing a story in the past)
e in the end, (introducing what happened at the end of a story)
f As soon as (immediately after, or at the same time as)
g When (at the time something else happens)

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

6A Students' own answers

6B Sample answer
One day, we were travelling to our next holiday destination by boat. While we were looking at the view on our right, the boat suddenly hit a rock under the water and turned on its side. As soon as it happened, we all fell into the water. At first, I froze. After that, I started swimming like crazy.
By the time I got to the side of the river, I was exhausted and lay on the ground for a few seconds before I checked on everyone else. Some people needed help to get out of the water, but in the end, everyone was safe. When we had all calmed down from our terrible experience, someone told us the river was full of crocodiles. We decided to travel the rest of the way by bus.

Lesson 2B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** show (A is talking about a TV programme.)
2 hero (A is talking about the police boss who's the hero of the show.)
3 performances (B is asking about the acting, and the actors' performances.)
4 characters (A is talking about the officers in the team in the show.)
5 plots (A is talking about the story.)
6 ending (A is talking about what happened just as the show finished.)

B **1** fairytales (Grandparents read aloud a fairytale to a child, but not a plot or performance.)
2 storyteller (A storyteller tells a story in an interesting way from beginning to end.)
3 plot (Only a plot appears in both a book and a film.)
4 hero (Only a hero can die in a film.)
5 ending (Only *it* can be used to say the ending was funny. For hero or storyteller, we use *he* or *she*.)

2 **1** comedy (This is a funny film that makes people laugh.)
2 documentary (This is a film that gives information about the world.)
3 romantic comedy (This is a funny film about love.)
4 biopic (This is a film about a real person's life.)
5 action film (This is a film with a lot of action in it, e.g. fast cars, fights.)
6 drama (This a film about a serious story that can sometimes be real, but actors play the characters.)
7 mystery (This is a film about a mystery the characters try to solve.)
8 adventure film (This is a film where the characters go on a journey to try to find something.)

GRAMMAR

3A **1** c (*Today* isn't finished yet. It's unfinished time, so the present perfect is used.)
2 a (*This view* tells us that the speaker is looking at it in the present time and is talking about in their lifetime up to now.)
3 a (*Last night* is finished time so the past simple is used.)
4 b (This is a past action which is relevant to the present, so the present perfect is used.)

3B **1** 've/have seen (This refers to an unfinished time – during the person's life so far.)
2 were/have been (Both tenses are possible here. The past simple is used if the speaker is thinking about watching the films – a completed action. The present perfect is used if the speaker is thinking about their lifetime – an unfinished time.)
3 haven't/have not seen (This refers to an unfinished time – the person's life so far.)
4 went (past finished action)
5 visited (past finished action)
6 took (past finished action)
7 felt (past finished action)
8 've sat (This refers to an unfinished time – the person's life so far.)

4 **1** I've just watched a funny film.
2 Have you ever tried to write a story?
3 We haven't seen any of these films.

READING

5A 1, 4, 5 (The article is about writing a story; 2, 3, 6 are different topics.)

5B **a** 5 (The paragraph talks about what to do to check the story once you've written it.)
b 4 (The paragraph talks about writing an introduction and ending.)
c 2 (The paragraph talks about making a plan.)
d 3 (The paragraph talks about adding details to a plan.)
e 1 (The paragraph talks about ways of thinking of ideas.)

5C **1** F ('It's not a good idea to copy other people's stories …')
2 F ('Don't just use your own experiences … Look at and listen carefully to the things around you, too.')
3 F ('Some people start noting down a lot of details from the start, but it's best to write just a few important things …')
4 T ('Making some simple pictures … can help you to see it more clearly in your mind.')
5 T ('It can often help to begin with the ending of your story and then go back to the start …')
6 T ('Keep a note of everything … It's not good if the hero has black hair at the start and brown hair at the end!')
7 F ('… it's the start that gets people interested, so this is just as important and often takes just as much time to write.')
8 F ('Not everyone likes this kind of ending, though.')
9 F ('Read it to make sure everything is clear … Then, read it again and think about the language …')
10 T ('And don't just read your story twice.')

Lesson 2C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** got (get lost)
2 make (make an urgent call)
3 made (make other plans)
4 got (get held up)
5 made (make a mess)
6 got (get off at the wrong stop)
7 made (make plans)

1B **1** made (made a terrible mess)
2 held (got held up in traffic)
3 mistake (made a mistake)
4 got (got off at the wrong bus stop)
5 wrong (get the wrong day)

HOW TO …

2A **1** train ('My train was delayed.')
2 is ('That's fine …')
3 200 ('I got a call from Mr Hill this morning to say that he received 200 boxes of paper, not twenty.')
4 isn't ('Well, it's a bit of a problem and one that I'm not very pleased about.')
5 accepts ('Never mind. These things happen.')
6 is ('Good, thanks.')
7 wasn't ('The problem is that we ordered six but not sixteen.')
8 phone ('Let me check what happened. I'll call you back.')

2B **1** apologise, delayed
2 really, fault
3 keep
4 mistake
5 Sorry
6 Never
7 back

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** a **2** b **3** a **4** b

SPEAKING

4A **1** sorry about that
2 traffic's terrible
3 no problem
4 apologise
5 my fault
6 as soon as possible

4C–D Students' own answers

Lesson 2D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** c (*during* = within a time period, i.e. the break.)
2 b (*on* + a specific day)
3 a (*until* = up to a certain time)
4 b (*between* = a time with a start and finish point)

1B **1** until/till (*until/till* = up to a certain time)
2 during (*during* = within a time period)
3 in (*in* + a period to time to show when something will happen)
4 after (*after* + specific time/event)
5 in/during (*in/during* + a decade)
6 before (*before* + specific time/event)

READING

2A **1** H ('… is now the home of just a few')
2 S ('… the 632-metre-high Oriental Pearl Tower opened and was the only tall building in the area. Now there are tall buildings all around it.')
3 H ('Plants are growing over and inside the buildings')
4 A ('… was pushed into different directions to help grow food …')
5 S ('It has twice the population that it had around twenty years ago …')
6 A ('… but fishing near the city of Aralsk is now possible again.')
7 S ('… and is one of the fastest growing cities in the world.')

2B **1** 2,000 ('was once the home of over 2,000 people')
2 10 ('The lake is now just 10 percent of its past size …')
3 632 ('In 1996, the 632-metre-high Oriental Pearl Tower opened …')
4 87 ('A plan to make the lake bigger … The plan has cost $87m.')
5 3 ('tourists take a three-hour journey from Shanghai')
6 26 ('It has twice the population that it had around twenty years ago, with 26 million people …')

REVIEW 1–2

GRAMMAR

1 **1** love (*love* is a state verb, so uses the present simple form)
2 Do, grow (We use the present simple for habits.)
3 'm/am thinking (We use the present continuous for temporary actions happening around now.)
4 don't grow (We use the present simple for habits.)
5 'm learning (We use the present continuous for temporary actions happening around now.)
6 'm working (We use the present continuous for temporary actions happening around now.)
7 want (*want* is a state verb, so uses the present simple form)

2 **1** having (an *-ing* form follows the verb *miss*)
2 to come (*to* infinitive follows *would love*)
3 walking (an *-ing* form follows the verb *avoid*)
4 Cleaning (verb as the subject of a sentence)
5 getting (follows the preposition *before*)
6 to help (*to* infinitive follows *agreed*)

3 **1** b (We use *pretty* + adjective.)
2 b (*a lot more* can come before *often*)
3 a (We use *fairly* + adjective.)
4 c (*quite a lot less* is a phase)

4 **1** was working (action in progress in the past)
2 went (a main, finished action in the past)
3 were walking (a longer action that was interrupted)
4 had known (a situation that existed before the writer saw the school friend)
5 hadn't seen (a situation that existed before the writer saw the school friend)
6 was (a main, finished action in the past)

5 **1** on (*on* + a date)
2 until/till (*until/till* = up to a time)
3 at (*at* + a time)
4 Before (*before* + a specific time)
5 during/in (*during/in* = within a period of time)
6 in (*in* + a month)

6 **1** have (present perfect + *heard*)
2 to (*to* infinitive follows *choose*)
3 In (*in* + a decade)
4 was (past continuous with *doing*)
5 're/are (forms present continuous with *reading*)
6 a (*quite a* + adjective + noun)

VOCABULARY

7 **1** plots
2 characters
3 hero
4 ending
5 TV shows
6 storytellers

8 **1** b (run a business)
2 c (be out of work = have no job)
3 a (get held up)
4 b (make a mistake)
5 a (be responsible for something)
6 b (look up to someone)
7 c (get on very well with)
8 a (stay in touch with)

9 **1** part-time (If you work part-time, you only work part of the week.)
2 embarrassed (If you feel silly and your face goes red, you're usually embarrassed about something.)
3 romantic (This is a film about love, with some funny parts.)
4 lost (*get lost* describes not being able to find a place)
5 make (*make an urgent call* means to call someone on the telephone because it's important)
6 exhausted (This means very tired.)

10A **1** b (shop assistant)
2 e (food or eating out)
3 c (TV show)
4 d (horror films)
5 a (take after someone)
6 f (be in love with someone)

B **1** mechanic (a mechanic repairs cars)
2 upset (people get upset after an argument)
3 career (= a job or a profession)
4 colleagues (= the people we work with)
5 bossy (= to tell people what to do)
6 proud (= be pleased about someone you are related to)

C **1** weather (Only *weather* comes after *the*.)
2 helpful (Only *helpful* is followed by *for*.)
3 get (*get on well with* is an expression.)
4 patient (Only *patient* is positive, like *calm*.)
5 rude (Only *rude* is negative, like *angry*.)
6 volunteer (= someone who does a job without being paid)
7 friendly (Only *friendly* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
8 politics (This is the only option that fits the meaning of this, and the next sentence.)

UNIT 3

Lesson 3A

VOCABULARY

1 **1** note down (This phrase goes with *information in a book or on your phone*.)
2 general knowledge (This phrase goes with *of the world* and is talking about facts we know about the world.)
3 solve (We *solve a problem*.)
4 data (This has a similar meaning to *information*.)
5 mind (It is talking about our minds solving a problem even when we don't think about it.)
6 guess (It is talking about guessing the meaning of a new word although we might not be exactly right.)
7 choice (The word *choice* comes after *make* and the word needed is singular.)
8 options (The word *options* comes after *take* and a plural form is needed.)
9 memory (This comes after *long-term*.)
10 score (This is similar in meaning to *grade* which comes before it.)

2A **1** memorise (a verb form is needed)
2 revision (a noun form is needed)
3 understanding (a noun form is needed)
4 solution (a noun form is needed)
5 knowledge (a noun form is needed)
6 preparation (a noun form is needed)

B **1** revision (Only *revision* fits the meaning of the sentence and comes after *did*.)
2 informed (Only *informed* fits the meaning of the sentence and is followed by a pronoun (*us*).)
3 memory (Only *memory* fits the meaning of the sentence. Neither *information* nor *knowledge* can come after *a* as they're both uncountable.)
4 memorise (Only *memorise* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
5 choice (Only *choice* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
6 guess (Only *guess* fits the meaning of the sentence and comes after *have*.)

GRAMMAR

3A **1** What kind of music do you usually listen to?
2 Who told you about the accident?
3 What are you looking for?
4 What have you done about the problem?
5 What gave you the answer to the question?
6 What are you all talking about?

B **1** c (This is a subject question, so no auxiliary verb *do* or subject pronoun is needed.)
2 a (Only a provides the right word order.)
3 b (This is a subject question, so no auxiliary verb *did* or subject pronoun is needed.)
4 b (*Belong* is followed by the preposition *to*, which comes at the end of the question.)

C **1** Did you go
2 did you see
3 did you think of
4 did you go with
5 you go to
6 paid for
7 did you do
8 did you chat about

PRONUNCIATION

4 **1** Do you speak many languages?
2 Where do you take your lessons?
3 Does she drive you to work?
4 How can I help you to feel better?
5 What do you remember about our trip to Rome?
6 Do you have any money I can borrow?

LISTENING

5A **a** 5 ('So, what shall we do about the questions? Do you want to write them?')
b 3 ('How many people shall we have in a team?')
c 1 ('OK, when shall we do it?')
d 4 ('What kinds of things should we ask questions about?')
e 2 ('What time shall we start and how long should it go on for?')

5B **1** b (The 1st is too soon. The 9th is Ania's birthday, but the day before is better because it's a Saturday.)
2 c (The man suggests 7–9, but they decide it's too long. It's better to start at 8 so everyone has time for dinner and go on for 90 minutes.)
3 a (They decide that four is best because some people will get together to form a team. Six is too many.)
4 a (They agree to start with general knowledge questions, and then move onto ten questions on music, sport, etc.)

5 c (The woman says that it's fairer that way.)
6 b (The man says he read that a department store is closing.)

5C **1** reminds (part of the phrase *That reminds me …*)
2 moving (part of the phrase *Moving on to …*)
3 way (part of the phrase *By the way …*)
4 off (part of the phrase *This is completely off topic.*)

WRITING

6 **1** F **2** F **3** I **4** F **5** I **6** I **7** F **8** I

7A **1** Yes (e.g. *I'm, I'd, It's*)
2 Yes (*info*)
3 No (*Hope to hear from you soon.*)
4 Yes (e.g. *Thanks very much,* the contractions, the short forms)
5 No
6 No (It's too informal.)

7B Sample answer
Dear Sir/Madam,
I am interested in applying to study art history at the college. Before I formally apply, I would like to ask some questions.
Your advertisement does not mention any details about the course. Could you tell me how long the course is and when the lessons are? I would also like to know what kinds of subjects students study on the course and if there is an exam at the end.
Finally, small classes are important to me. Please could you tell me how many students there are in a class?
Thank you for your attention and I hope to hear from you soon.
Yours faithfully,
Matt Bidford

Lesson 3B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** d (make up my mind)
2 b (select something, i.e. the food)
3 f (makes sense)
4 a (made the right choice)
5 c (advantages and disadvantages)
6 e (considered all the options)

1B **1** choose (Only *choose* is followed by *to get.*)
2 consider (Only *consider* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
3 make (Only *makes* goes with *sense.*)
4 focus (Only *focus* is followed by *on.*)
5 mind (Only *mind* comes after *make up your.*)
6 decision (Only *decision* comes after *make a. Sense* follows *make* but with no *a.)*

2 **1** decision (*Make a decision* – the writer is talking about deciding what university to go to.)
2 choices (The writer mentions going to a local university or going to one far from home.)
3 advantages (The writer mentions the advantages of each choice.)
4 disadvantage (The writer is mentions one big disadvantage of each choice.)
5 make up (*make up my mind* = make a decision)
6 focus (The writer mentions thinking about only the course – *on* comes after *focus.*)
7 made sense (The writer mentions that it was the sensible decision.)
8 chose (The writer mentions that they made this decision – *chose* must be in the past in this sentence.)

GRAMMAR

3A **1** a (*Might* describes a possible future plan, but one the speaker isn't sure of.)
2 c (This describes an arrangement, so the present continuous is used.)
3 c (This describes a future plan made at the time of speaking, so *will* is used.)
4 b (This describes a future plan or prediction made at the time of speaking.)
5 a (This describes a future plan, so *going to* is used.)
6 b (This describes a future arrangement, so the present continuous is used.)

3B **1** I think I'll have the pasta salad.
2 I might not come to class tomorrow.
3 They're going to see a film tonight.
4 What are you going to do this weekend?
5 Tom and I are meeting a friend for lunch.
6 Will you give me a call tomorrow?

3C **1** b (It's a plan because the speaker has decided it, but it's not arranged as there's no date. The speaker just says *sometime.*)
2 a (It's an arrangement as both the speaker and Amelia have agreed on a place and time.)
3 d (The speaker is not sure. It's possible, but not 100% sure.)
4 c (The speaker decides to go to the door as they speak.)
5 d (Dan is not sure about his plans. It's possible he'll come, but he isn't sure.)
6 a (This is an arrangement as Marie has already made the appointment.)

PRONUNCIATION

4 **1** Are you going to cook tonight?
2 What are you doing later?
3 When are you seeing the doctor?
4 What are you going to watch?

READING

5 a

6A b (The article is about the best decisions. The paragraph headings suggest four different decisions that were not everyday decisions.)

6B **1** D (Amelia believed she had to stop doing sport, but after seeing other people playing basketball in wheelchairs, she realised she didn't have to give it up.)
2 A (André gave up going out with friends to start a business and feels it was the right thing now the business is successful.)
3 C (Josh made the decision to end a friendship which had an effect on his friend, but it was right for both of them.)
4 B (Maria got her wish to study abroad but found it hard to make friends at first and she missed her family.)

6C **1** crazy **2** staff **3** hard **4** students **5** school **6** angry **7** sports **8** gym

Lesson 3C

VOCABULARY

1 **1** campus (The place where the university buildings are.)
2 library (The place with books and computers.)
3 study (A study area is where people work quietly.)
4 employment (The employment office is where someone helps students to find work.)
5 halls (The halls of residence are where students live.)
6 sports (The sports centre is where people do sport, games and exercise.)
7 gym (The gym is the place with bikes, running machines and weights for exercise.)
8 theatres (Theatres are places where people watch plays and concerts.)
9 language (A language school is a place where people can take English lessons.)

2 **1** surgery (This follows *doctor's* and is a doctor's office.)
2 lane (This follows *cycle* and is the place on the road where bicycles go.)
3 rental (This comes between *car* and *office* and is the place where people rent a car.)

4 rank (This follows *taxi* and is the place where taxis wait for customers.)
5 station (This follows *petrol* and is the place where drivers buy petrol.)

HOW TO ...

3A 2 gym ('I've heard there's a gym on campus. Is that right?')
4 library ('Do you know if we can borrow e-books?')
5 place to eat ('Can you tell me where the best place for lunch is?')
7 shop ('Can you tell us how we get to the campus shop from here?')

3B 1 if we can borrow e-books
2 what time it opens
3 if they do pilates classes there
4 where the best place for lunch is
5 if they sell vegetarian food
6 how we get to the campus shop from here

PRONUNCIATION

4 1 P 2 N 3 P 4 N 5 N 6 P

SPEAKING

5A 1 like 2 me 3 if 4 know 5 you 6 ask

5C–5D Students' own answers

Lesson 3D

GRAMMAR

1A 1 both (We can separate *put away*, so both are correct.)
2 a (We cannot separate *stick with*, so only a is correct.)
3 b (We cannot separate *look after*, so only b is correct.)
4 a We cannot separate *log onto*, so only a is correct.)
5 a (We can separate *write down*, but a pronoun must come after the verb. Only a is correct.)
6 both (We can separate *pick up*, so both are correct.)

1B 1 went off 2 got up 3 put, on 4 picked, up 5 get on 6 switched, on

1C 1 c (Only c is possible because we can separate this verb, but a pronoun must come before the particle.)
2 b (Only this is possible as the form must be verb + object + particle.)
3 c (Only this is possible because we cannot separate the verb and particle, so the object comes after the particle.)
4 a (We need an object, and because we can separate the phrasal verb and the object is a pronoun, the pronoun comes before the particle.)
5 c (The meaning of a doesn't make sense in the sentence. Only c works because the object is a pronoun and the pronoun must come before the particle.
6 a (Option b isn't possible because there's no object. Only a is possible because we cannot separate this phrasal verb, so the object comes after the particle.)

LISTENING

2A 2 ('The first one is having a reason to get out of bed every day and work hard.')
3 ('What's the second most important thing? … Education.')
5 ('What's the third most important thing? … Friends. … Can family help us in the same way? Yes.')
6 ('What are your final two important things? … The first is health.')
8 ('And the final one? … Sleep.')

2B 1 good ('When you work hard, you can be successful. And this makes you feel great.')
2 the right choices ('… it also gives us the knowledge and skills we need to make good decisions in life.')
3 isn't ('We don't always need a teacher. We can teach ourselves.')
4 a few ('And I don't mean lots of friends. I mean one or two good friends.')
5 more ('They help us to relax when we feel stressed.)
6 decide ('They often help us to make decisions, too.')
7 a little ('A short walk every day will help. We don't have to run ten kilometres!')
8 annoyed ('… and we get angry a lot more.')

2C 1 When you work hard, you can be successful.
2 Studies tell us that friends keep us healthy.
3 Without good sleep, we feel really tired all the time.
4 A good night's sleep is really important in life.

UNIT 4

Lesson 4A

VOCABULARY

1A 1 failure (noun of *fail*)
2 give up (stop trying)
3 carry on (continue)
4 competitive (tries hard to win or be successful)
5 bad loser (get angry after losing)
6 talented (having a natural ability)

1B 1 c (*Strict* here means the speaker follows the rule they believe is important.)
2 a (Only *gave* goes with *up* to mean 'stop doing something'.)
3 b (*Bad* can only be used to describe a *loser*.)
4 a (Only *hard* can follow *work*.)
5 c (Only *do* can be followed by *very well*.)
6 a (Only *carry* is followed by *on*, to mean 'continue'.)

1C 1 gives up 2 competitive 3 bad loser 4 success 5 failure 6 talented 7 did well 8 carry on

GRAMMAR

2A 1 a (*have to* is used for things that are necessary)
2 b (*needn't* is used for things that are not necessary)
3 b (*shouldn't* is used for things that are a bad idea)
4 a (*don't need to* is used for things that you can do, but aren't necessary)
5 a (*mustn't* is used for things that are not allowed)
6 b (*don't have to* is used for things that you can do, but aren't necessary)

2B 1 b (*mustn't* describes something which is not allowed)
2 a (*should* describes something that is a good idea)
3 a (*don't need to* describes something that you can do, but it's not necessary. Note that *don't have to* also describes this, but in the sentence *to* is missing)
4 b (*needn't* describes something that you can do, but isn't necessary)

2C 1 should practise speaking
2 don't have/need to be
3 shouldn't spend hours studying
4 should study
5 have to/need to/should/must
6 don't have/need to look up

PRONUNCIATION

3 1 shou**l**d (l)
2 shou**l**dn't (l)
3 mus**t**n't (t)

LISTENING

4A 2 ('… success that happens by accident.')

4B 1 b (Percy LeBaron Spencer was working on technology usually used in boats and planes when it cooked his chocolate.)
2 c (Édouard Bénédictus dropped some glass on the floor.)
3 c (The glass didn't break because it had a chemical on it.)

4 d (The owner of the tea company didn't explain the tea should come out of the bag before going in water.)
5 a (Ruth Wakefield had to make cookies with what she had.)
6 a (Ruth Wakefield had to cut up the chocolate into small pieces.)

4C **1** A ('… but it's not always true, is it? … No, Raj. Sometimes success comes when you don't have a plan at all.')
2 D ('I couldn't live without my microwave. … Really? I never use mine.')
3 A ('I've always been terrible at science. … Yes, I find it impossible, too!')
4 A ('That's my favourite story of all. … I think it's the best one.')
5 D ('I love chocolate chip cookies! … I prefer my biscuits without any chocolate.')
6 A ('It's good that she carried on and didn't just decide to give up. … But lots of people like them, so it was a good thing they were invented.')

WRITING

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

6A Students' own answers

6B Sample answer

Hi Alex,

Great to hear from you. Congratulations on moving to my country! I hope you're enjoying it here.

You asked me for some advice about meeting people. I know you like sports. Maybe you can join a sports club of some kind. You'll meet people that way and get some exercise, too. You can find out what clubs there are at the local sports centre, so you need to find out where that is.

I know that you work from home, so how about doing some voluntary work? If you offer to do something in the local area, you'll meet new people. Or, you could go and say hello to your neighbours. You might find someone around the same age as you in your building or street.

All the best,
Sam

Lesson 4B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** launched a new website
2 went live
3 created the webpages
4 find information
5 create an account
6 go viral

1B **1** take (This is the only verb that goes with *photos*.)
2 share (This is the only verb that is followed by *information*.)
3 made (This is the only verb that goes with *a call*.)
4 send (This is the only verb that goes with *a message* and means 'give'.)
5 download their app (This is the only phrase that fits the meaning of the sentence.)
6 texts (This is the only noun that goes with *receive*)

2

1	leader	**4**	creator
2	discovery	**5**	successful
3	development	**6**	introduction

GRAMMAR

3A **1** the **2** – **3** an **4** – **5** a **6** the

3B **1** d (The superlative adjective is *the best dessert*)
2 f (The place is *New York*.)
3 a (The apple is one of many and this is the first time it is mentioned.)
4 e (This is generally about cats and dogs, and not about one cat or one dog.)
5 b (The job is *a nurse*.)
6 c (This is about a specific supermarket, not supermarkets in general.)

3C **1** c (There is just one *time* and the speaker and listener both know what they are talking about.)
2 c (*the* comes before a superlative adjective)
3 b (It is the first time the elephant is mentioned.)
4 a (*a* comes before a job)
5 c (There's only one moon.)
6 a (It is the first time the house is mentioned and it is one of many.)

PRONUNCIATION

4

1	/ðə/	**4**	/ðə/
2	/ðiː/	**5**	/ðə/
3	/ðiː/	**6**	/ðiː/

READING

5 **1** tins (of food)
2 (the) power
3 (a/the) tin opener/electric tin opener
4 (their) mobile phones

6A **1** E (coffee)
2 C (hairdryer)
3 D (glasses)
4 A (digital map on a phone)
5 F (music apps)
6 B (search engines)

6B **1** F (She also gets lost when she's on foot.)
2 F (He prefers to use the one that he thinks is the best.)
3 T (She mentions her hairdryer and her microwave.)
4 T (She says that glasses are a strange choice.)
5 F (She mentions riding her bike and seeing her friends.)
6 F (He says his machine makes better coffee.)
7 T (She says her life would be boring without music.)
8 F (She says she doesn't want to listen to her own voice.)

Lesson 4C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** match (A is asking about a netball match B's team played.)
2 champions (B won so her team are the champions.)
3 lost (B is saying that it was great to win because they lost last year's final.)
4 supported (A is talking about fans watching the match.)
5 part (This word is part of the phrase *take part in*.)

1B **1** pitch
2 players
3 stick
4 pass
5 score (Hockey players try to score a goal.)
6 goalkeeper (The goalkeeper tries to stop the other team from scoring a goal.)
7 referee (The referee checks that the teams follow the rules.)
8 wins (The team with the most goals wins.)
9 draw (Teams draw when they have the same number of goals.

HOW TO …

2A

1	two/2	**4**	clock
2	two/2	**5**	points
3	draw	**6**	forty/40

B

1	are	**5**	to
2	with	**6**	by
3	has	**7**	that
4	can't	**8**	goal

PRONUNCIATION

3

1	can	**3**	can't	**5**	can't
2	can	**4**	can	**6**	can't

SPEAKING

4A

1	played	**3**	can	**5**	aim
2	have	**4**	score	**6**	lasts

4C–D Students' own answers

Lesson 4D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** c (The present perfect is used after the superlative adjective.)
2 b (*Worst* is the correct superlative form of the adjective *bad*.)
3 a (*Has* must follow *she* and *ever* always comes after *has/have*.)
4 c (*Most expensive* is the superlative form of *expensive*.)

1B **1** the nicest, 've ever received
2 the rudest, 've/have ever met
3 the biggest, 's/has lived
4 the worst, 've/have ever eaten
5 the best, 've ever worked
6 the hardest, 've met

READING

2A **1** e (*it* refers back to an old car)
2 d (*the drivers* refers to the drivers of the cars that fail; *them* refers to the cars that fail)
3 b (*the heat and sand there* refers to the Sahara Desert)
4 a (*which* refers to the 16,000-kilometre journey)
5 f (*them* refers to *their cars*)
6 c (this is adding information to the first part of the sentence)

2B **1** the Banjul Challenge ('… they travel from either Plymouth in the UK or Tarifa in Spain.')
2 the 24 Hours of Lemons ('The winners get $400–600.')
3 the Mongol Rally ('This is because the creators of the event want drivers to find out about the different countries.')
4 the lawnmower race ('People … ride them in races.')
5 the Banjul Challenge ('Between October and January, the coldest months … ')
6 the Mongol Rally ('There's no special route …')
7 the Mongol Rally ('£500 to organisations which help to look after the planet.')

REVIEW 3–4

GRAMMAR

1 **1** laughing about (The preposition *about* goes at the end of the question.)
2 said (*Who* refers to the subject so there is no auxiliary verb *do*.)
3 are you (*What* refers to the object, so there is an auxiliary verb *be*.)
4 listen to (The preposition *to* goes at the end of the question.)
5 do you want to (*Who* refers to the object so there is auxiliary verb *do*.)
6 drank (*Who* refers to the subject so there is no auxiliary verb *do*.)

2 **1** I'm not **going** to see Jack until later in the week.
2 I'**m** meeting Rachel at four for coffee.
3 They're not sure, but they **might** go out with Tom later.
4 We haven't got any milk – I'**ll** go and get some now.
5 Who'**s** coming to the party tonight?
6 We'**re** seeing the film that starts at 8 p.m.

3 **1** b (*look after* – the object comes after both parts of the phrasal verb)
2 e (*look up* – the object can come between the verb and particle)
3 a (*take off* – the object comes after both parts of the phrasal verb with this meaning)
4 f (*took off* – this phrasal verb has no object)
5 c (*pick up* – the object can also come between the verb and particle)
6 d (*put away* – when the object is a pronoun, it must come between the verb and particle)

4 **1** must/have to
2 mustn't/must not
3 don't have to/don't need to/needn't
4 don't have to/don't need to/needn't
5 must/have to
6 mustn't/must not

5 **1** This is the best birthday I've ever had.
2 You've got the bluest eyes I've ever seen.
3 This meal is the most expensive we've ever eaten.
4 Peru is the furthest/farthest Jon's ever travelled.
5 This is the prettiest village I've ever been to.
6 Today is the worst day we've ever had.

6 **1** the (part of the fixed phrase *one of the*)
2 The (We know which message the article is talking about.)
3 The (We know which buyer the article is talking about – the buyer of the first tweet.)
4 a (We use *a* with jobs.)
5 – (We use no article with *Malaysia*.)
6 a (This is the first time something is mentioned.)
7 a (This is the first time something is mentioned.)
8 the (we know what money the article is talking about, the $3 million.)
9 an (This is the first time something is mentioned, and it is one organisation of many; organisation starts with a vowel sound so we use *an*, not *a*.)
10 – (This is talking about families in general.)

VOCABULARY

7 **1** b (went live)
2 a (goes viral)
3 a (doctor's surgery)
4 c (petrol station)
5 c (makes a lot of sense)
6 b (make up your mind)
7 c (did quite well)
8 b (worked hard)

8 **1** match (This follows *win*.)
2 scored (This comes before *goals*.)
3 goalkeeper (the person stopping two goals)
4 Fans (The text is talking about people who were happy/unhappy and it is plural (*but were happy*) so it must be *fans*.)
5 leadership (Only an uncountable noun fits the gap as there is no article.)
6 competitive (An adjective is needed.)

9A **1** station (railway station)
2 mall (shopping mall)
3 general (general knowledge)
4 halls (halls of residence)
5 areas (study areas)
6 square (town square)

B **1** tion **2** er **3** arations **4** ise **5** tion **6** ise

10 **1** B (Only *give up* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
2 A (Only *decision* and *call* follow *make the*.)
3 D (*Option* is the only word which fits the meaning.)
4 B (Only *succeed* is possible here as you can't *score*, *launch* or *shoot* in a race.)
5 C (*Take* is part of the expression *take part in*.)
6 D (Only *focus* can come before *on*.)

UNIT 5

Lesson 5A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** c (This is the only verb which goes with *article*.)
2 a (This is the only word which describes something on the front of a newspaper.)
3 a (This is the only job which involves interviewing someone.)
4 b (This is the only verb which describes putting a photo online.)
5 c (This is the only verb which goes with *out* and which fits the meaning of the sentence.)
6 a (This is the only noun which describes something you write for a blog.)

1B **1** fake (Goes with *news* and it is not true.)
2 online (People find fake news in newspapers or online.)
3 post (Goes with *blog*.)
4 journalist (Describes a person who writes a story.)
5 headlines (Describes what is above a story.)
6 find (Goes with *out* to form a phrasal verb that goes with information.)

7 published (An action that newspapers do when they put a story in the paper, either on paper or online.)
8 content (This means the information in the article.)

GRAMMAR

2A **1** c (Refers to the café.)
2 b (Refers to Jill's husband.)
3 c (Refers to the news story.)
4 a (Refers to a day.)

2B **1** – (The relative pronoun *who* is not necessary because it refers to the object of the sentence.)
2 which/that
3 – (The relative pronoun *who* is not necessary because it refers to the object of the sentence.)
4 which/that
5 whose (It refers to the man's car which is a possessive.)
6 – (The relative pronoun *that/which* is not necessary because it refers to the object of the sentence.)

2C **1** which/that teach (Refers to the articles, which are a thing.)
2 whose job is (Refers to the friend's job, so it is possessive.)
3 which/that I know (Refers to *places*, which is a thing, and not an actual place.)
4 when/that we first met (Refers to *day*, which is a time.)
5 who/that shares (Refers to the neighbour, who is a person.)
6 where you can find (Refers to a place on the website.)

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** /w/ (where)
2 /h/ (whose)
3 /w/ (which)
4 /h/ (who)
5 /w/ (when)

READING

4A **1** d (The first line of the article says that we enjoy strange stories, but feel sad when they're not true.)
2 e (The art was painted by a monkey.)
3 b (The trainer thought the horse could do maths, but it couldn't.)
4 f (A journalist told people on TV that pasta was growing on trees in Switzerland.)

4B **1** French ('… by new French artist Pierre Brassau.')
2 (a) dancer ('… the way the artist painted was similar to the way a dancer dances')
3 (a) monkey ('… it looked like a monkey had painted the pictures.')
4 (a) zoo ('… had got a monkey from a zoo to paint them.')

4C **1** F (The article says that almost all the journalists were positive. One wasn't.)
2 T
3 F (One journalist continued to believe the paintings were the best in the gallery.)
4 T
5 F (He believed the horse was clever.)
6 T
7 F (It appeared on a serious news programme.)
8 T
9 F (They continued the joke and told them to put pasta in tomatoes to grow a spaghetti tree at home.)

4D **1** modern ('In 1964, journalists saw four modern art paintings …')
2 truth ('After learning the truth, one journalist still believed the monkey's paintings were the best in the gallery.')
3 add ('Hans's trainer … gave Hans numbers to add together.')
4 study ('Van Osten allowed a group of scientists to study Hans …')
5 temperatures ('… which were growing a lot of spaghetti that year because the temperatures were higher than normal.')
6 joke ('Of course, none of this was real. It was 1 April and an April Fools' joke.')

Lesson 5B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** pollution
2 activist
3 waste
4 rainforest
5 donate
6 charity

1B **1** b (A *campaign* is an organised series of events or actions.)
2 b (We can only keep the *environment* clean, not the *climate* or *pollution*.)
3 a (*Disasters* goes with *natural*.)
4 a (Only *levels* and *waste* come before *of*. Only *levels* of fits the meaning of the sentence.)
5 c (*Jams* is the only word which goes with *traffic*.)
6 b (Only *recycled* fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)

1C **1** change
2 smoke
3 transport
4 resources
5 disaster
6 rubbish

GRAMMAR

2A **1** c (The direct speech was 'We don't need your help'. The present simple verb changes to the past simple in the reported speech.)
2 a (The direct speech was 'I'm going to a concert later this evening.'. The auxiliary verb changes from present to past.)
3 b (Only *told* is followed by an object pronoun – *us*.)
4 c (The direct speech was 'I'll be at work until 7 p.m.', so *will* changes to *would*, or the contraction *'d*.)
5 b (The direct speech was 'I'm playing football'. The present continuous changes to the past continuous.)
6 c (The direct speech was 'I've been to over twenty different countries'. The present perfect changes to the past perfect.)

2B **1** was organising (The present continuous changes to the past continuous.)
2 'd/had stopped buying (The present perfect changes to the past perfect.)
3 could meet us (*Can* changes to *could*.)
4 'd/had broken (The past simple becomes the past perfect.)
5 'd/had been (The past simple becomes the past perfect.)

PRONUNCIATION

3 campai**g**n, enviro**n**ment, **k**no**w**ledge, plum**b**er, me**h**anic

LISTENING

4A **1** b **2** a **3** a

4B **1** c ('City life can be fun and exciting, but it can also be busy, tiring and expensive.')
2 a ('… for people who love nature to enjoy together. It's a great community activity …')
3 a ('I've loved books since I was a child.')
4 a ('Anyone can take a book without paying anything, but when they do, they have to put one in that they don't want anymore.')
5 c (Each person left their art on a table and chose another person's piece of art.')
6 b ('… but I thought they'd all bring paintings. Actually, there were also photographs, metal work … .')

5 **1** There aren't many green spaces where I live.
2 I've loved books since I was a child.
3 When I heard about book cupboards, I was excited.
4 Art galleries can be expensive and full of tourists.

WRITING

6 **1** The problem is that (This introduces the problem and comes before a clause.)
2 Unfortunately (This describes a wish the writer doesn't want to be true, and it is followed by a comma.)
3 The issue (This is the subject of the sentence which refers to the problem already discussed.)

4 One idea is to (This introduces an idea and is followed by an infinitive verb.)
5 It would also be good (This introduces another idea and is followed by an infinitive verb.)
6 We could do (This introduces a suggestion and includes the verb, so cannot fit gaps 4 or 5.)

7A–B Students' own answers. See text in Ex 6 for a model.

8 Sample answer
I agree that people should spend more time creating positive communities with their neighbours. These days, people often think only about their own lives. They do not think about the lives of the people who live around them. This means that neighbours do not help each other any more. As well as this, some people expect the government to make their area a nice place to live, but we are all responsible for making our towns and cities a nice place to live. We should all take the time to keep our areas clean, and safe.

Lesson 5C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** got (get likes)
2 had (have an argument)
3 celebrate (celebrate a birthday)
4 won (win a competition)
5 failed (fail an exam)
6 moving (move house)
7 broken (break your laptop)
8 got (get engaged)
9 got (a new job)
10 graduating (from university)

1B **1** promoted (get promoted)
2 lost (lose your job)
3 get (get a new job)
4 passed (pass exams)
5 graduated (graduate from college)

HOW TO ...

2 **1** giving good news
2 responding to bad news
3 responding to good news
4 giving bad news
5 responding to good news
6 giving good news

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** d (That **is** good news.)
2 b (I'm **so**rry to **hear** that.)
3 f (That's **won**derful **news**.)
4 a (**Wow**, that's **awe**some!)
5 e (Congratu**la**tions!)
6 c (**What** a **shame**!)

SPEAKING

4A **1** news **2** is **3** hear **4** awesome **5** Congratulations **6** bad **7** shame

4C–4D Students' own answers

Lesson 5D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** a (a future prediction with evidence, and only *going* is followed by *to*)
2 b (a future prediction the speaker is sure about)
3 a (a future prediction with evidence)
4 c (a future prediction the speaker is sure about)
5 b (a future prediction the speaker is not sure about)
6 a (a future prediction with evidence – Iwona looks upset, an only *going* is followed by *to*)

1B **1** 'll/will **2** to **3** will **4** not **5** 'll/will **6** going

1C **1** I think you'll **probably** enjoy this news story.
2 We're **definitely** not going to get there on time.
3 There **probably** won't be printed newspapers in thirty years.
4 You're **definitely** going to get promoted soon.
5 We **probably** won't see Serena tomorrow.
6 People will **definitely** want to keep watching TV news in the future.
7 People are **probably** not going to stop using social media soon.
8 I'm **definitely** not going to have time to see you tomorrow.

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

2B **1** T ('the boy swam for about an hour …')
2 F ('… he got to land and then ran to a house to call for help.')
3 F ('… the day after getting engaged …')
4 F ('It took a local man just twenty minutes … to find it.')
5 T ('The aim of the app is to help those people who want gardens …')
6 T ('The app's creator wants to bring people together and make communities stronger.')
7 T ('… this female dog was very nervous around people …')
8 F ('A couple had put a total of $1,000 into lots of different products in different shops.')
9 T ('A cleaner … moved into her sister's home when she lost her job …')
10 F ('… the people … got together and paid two years' rent on an empty flat in the building …')

2C **1** getting **2** aim **3** creator **4** nervous **5** surprised **6** lost

UNIT 6

Lesson 6A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** studio (Only *studio* is a place. The place that an artist owns and works in is a *studio*.)
2 designs (An architect creates designs for a building. A *composer* writes music.)
3 arts (Music and dance are examples of the arts.)
4 audience (Only an *audience* can shout.)
5 subject (*Subject* describes the main person or thing in the painting. Only *subject* matches *it* in the final part of the sentence.
6 recording (Only a *recording* appears on TV.)

1B **1** painter (It describes *someone who creates a painting*)
2 studio (It's a place where an artist works.)
3 art gallery (It's a place where artists show their work.)
4 subjects (This describes the famous musicians that Simmons creates images of.)
5 works (This describes all of the things that Fidai creates.)
6 drawings (Something that an artist draws with a pencil.)
7 design (Something that shows how the art will look.)
8 styles (This describes different types of art.)

GRAMMAR

2A **1** b (We use *use* in its infinitive form as we do with other past simple questions.)
2 a (This is the correct form for a past habit.)
3 c (This describes a state that happened for a length of time.)
4 b (This describes a past habit the speaker didn't have.)
5 c (*Never* is in the correct place only in c, before *used to*.)
6 b (This describes an action that happened for a length of time, so we must use the past simple.)

2B **1** use to be (This is part of a question, so we use the infinitive form *use*.)
2 used to draw (This describes a regular past habit.)
3 took (This describes an action that took place over a length of time.)
4 didn't use to like (This describes a regular past state the writer didn't experience.)
5 used to love (This describes a regular past state.)
6 stopped (This describes just one action, not a regular, repeated action.)

7 never used to enjoy (This describes a past state the writer didn't experience.)
8 used to prefer (This describes a regular, past state.)

PRONUNCIATION

3A **1** six **2** eight **3** ten **4** seven **5** six **6** seven

3B **1** We used to live in Italy.
2 I never used to like art very much.
3 I used to do a lot of sport at school.
4 She never used to speak to me.
5 They used to visit us often.
6 He used to love spending time outside.

READING

4 **1** c

5A 1, 2, 4, 5

5B **1** b ('They both show regular scenes from everyday life …')
2 b ('What's different is that Crewdson's photos show real life, but also something not real.')
3 c ('Many photographers … feel both lucky and happy when they get the perfect image.')
4 a ('Crewdson takes time to plan every detail of his photographs.')
5 c ('In a lot of his photos, people do strange things, often without understanding why.')
6 c ('Crewdson's photos can make us feel like the people in the photos.')

5C **1** stories ('… and they both build stories in our minds.')
2 actors ('He has a huge group of people working with him.')
3 film ('Crewdson creates a scene a bit like a film.')
4 film character ('He says that the film … gave him this idea.')
5 afraid ('They're often worried or frightened …')
6 'Why?' ('… we start imagining stories about why.')

Lesson 6B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** c (This describes the subject of the course.)
2 a (This describes the subject of art.)
3 b (This is the only positive adjective.)
4 c (Only *skilful* can describe the musician in this sentence.)
5 b (Only *imagine* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
6 c (Only talent can come after *a* and before *for*.)

1B **1** photographer **2** photography **3** imagination **4** talented **5** create **6** skills

1C **1** artist (noun to describe a person)
2 creativity (noun)
3 photography (noun)
4 skilful/skilled (adjective)
5 creative (adjective)
6 imaginative (adjective)
7 talented (adjective)
8 imagination (noun)

PRONUNCIATION

2A–B
1 artist, photograph, talent, talented
2 artistic, creative, imagine, imaginative
3 creativity, photographic

GRAMMAR

3A **1** a (The usual comparative form of *easy* is *easier*, and *than* is needed.)
2 b (The superlative form needs *the*.)
3 c (This comparative form is missing *as*.)
4 b (We need *as* before and after the adverb.)

3B **1** the most creative (A superlative is needed because it's a comparison with everyone in the world. *Creative* is a longer adjective.)
2 more imaginative (A comparative is needed because it's comparing past and present. *Imaginative* is a longer adjective.)
3 the worst (A superlative is needed because it's a comparison with everyone the writer knows. *Bad* is an irregular comparative adjective.)
4 more talented (A comparative is needed because it's comparing past and present. *Talented* is a longer adjective.)
5 more carefully (A comparative is needed because it's comparing two actions (listening in the past and present). *Carefully* is a longer adverb.)
6 better (A comparative is needed because it's comparing past and present. *Good* is an irregular comparative adjective.)
7 more relaxed (A comparative is needed because it's comparing past and present. *Relaxed* is a longer adjective.)
8 less stressed (A comparative is needed because it's comparing past and present)

LISTENING

4A a ('… scientist Alicia Falstaff is going to tell us what research says about the brain and how creativity works.')

4B **1** T
2 T
3 F (It comes from our parents and our experiences.)
4 F (We can learn to be more creative and become more creative with experience, e.g. famous artists, musicians.)
5 T
6 T

4C **1** many
2 activities
3 shape
4 watch
5 sleep
6 technology

5 ~~get~~ go ~~great~~ good ~~have~~ move ~~in~~ enter ~~always~~ usually

WRITING

6 **1** Although **2** While **3** because of **4** unless

7A–B Students' own answers. See Ex 6 for a model.

Lesson 6C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** outstanding **2** tiny **3** horrible **4** impossible **5** fantastic **6** fascinating

1B **1** essential **2** outstanding **3** fascinating **4** tiny **5** impossible

HOW TO …

2A **1** In my view, the venue was too small.
2 What did you think of the concert music?
3 What makes you say that you didn't like it?
4 I guess it's good we're not all the same.
5 The reason is the singing was really horrible.

2B **1** b **2** a **3** c **4** e **5** d

3 didn't like

PRONUNCIATION

4 **1** I thought it was terrible.
2 In my view, the acting was good.
3 For me, that doesn't make a good film.

SPEAKING

5A **1** What was the last film you saw?
2 It was that action film that came out on Friday. I saw it at the weekend.
3 Oh yes? What did you think of it?
4 I thought it was terrible.
5 Why did you think that?
6 Because the story was hard to understand.
7 Oh dear, that's not good. How was the acting?

8 In my view, the acting was good, but there was very little speaking. It was all action. For me, that doesn't make a good film.
9 Really? I like a lot of action in my films!
10 Do you? I suppose we're all different.

5B–C Students' own answers

Lesson 6D

GRAMMAR

1A
1 b (Use the present perfect with *since* to talk about an action that started in the past and continues now.)
2 b (Use the past simple to describe an action that happened for a period of time that started and finished in the past.)
3 c (Use the present perfect with *yet* to talk about 'at any time up to now'.)
4 a (Use the present perfect with *since* to talk about an action that started in the past and continues now.)
5 a (Use *for* to describe a period of time.)
6 c (Use *since* to describe a specific time when something started.)

1B
1 's/has had (This is an action that started in the past and is continuing now.)
2 took (This is a finished past action.)
3 haven't finished (This is an action that hasn't happened up to now, but is expected to happen soon.)
4 haven't/have not seen (This is an action that started in the past and is continuing now.)
5 hasn't/has not been (This is an action that started in the past and is continuing now.)
6 was (This is a past action that is completed.)

READING

2A b (The first part of the article talks about the importance of creativity in science. The second part discusses why it's important for school lessons to include a focus on creativity.)

2B
1 the arts ('When we think of creativity, we usually think of the arts, not science.')
2 artists ('Albert Einstein once described the greatest scientists as artists.')
3 experiments ('They might seem to be just fun experiments …')
4 sound ('For some people, the sound of people eating is really stressful …')
5 university ('… and continue to study science at university.')
6 science lessons ('The question is how we make sure that all science lessons include …')

REVIEW 5–6

GRAMMAR

1
1 c (*who* refers to *The driver*)
2 c (*whose* refers to the woman's son – a possessive)
3 a (*when* refers to a time)
4 b (*where* refers to places)
5 a (*who* refers to friends – people)
6 a (*which* refers to an app)

2
1 'd/had never met Jamie (The present perfect changes to the past perfect.)
2 was cooking dinner (The present continuous changes to the past continuous.)
3 they were going out (*Be* in *be going to* changes from the present to the past.)
4 'd/would probably see Alex (*Will* changes to its past form *would*.)
5 couldn't do it (*can* changes to its past form *could*.)
6 needed to get some sleep (The present simple changes to the past simple.)

3
1 b (A negative verb is needed so c is not possible. The correct form with *never* is *never used to*, so a is also incorrect.)
2 c
3 c
4 b (This is not a past habit, but a past situation over a period of time, so we use the past simple.)

4
1 's/is going to (The noise is evidence, so the speaker uses *going to*.)
2 might (The speaker is not sure, so uses *might*.)
3 'll/will (The speaker feels certain this will happen, so uses *will*.)
4 will (The speaker feels certain this will happen, because it usually does, so uses *will*.)
5 're going to be (The speaker has evidence that they will be late, so uses *going to*.)
6 might (The speaker isn't certain, so uses *might*.)

5
1 as expensive as (They are the same price.)
2 not as tall as (Use a comparative adjective, as it is comparing how tall two people are.)
3 slower/more slowly than (Use a comparative adverb, as it's comparing the actions of two people.)
4 the furthest/farthest (Use a superlative adjective, as it compares a group of people.)
5 the worst (Use a superlative adjective with the present perfect.)
6 more carefully than (Use a comparative adverb.)

6
1 since (the time it started)
2 for (the period of time)
3 has (present perfect with *he*)
4 have (present perfect with *millions of people*)
5 which/that (relative pronoun which refers to *ones/games*)
6 most (superlative adjective)

VOCABULARY

7
1 got (get engaged)
2 get (get married)
3 passed (pass a test)
4 graduated (from university)
5 had (have a baby)
6 won (win a match)
7 broke (break a mobile phone)
8 got (get promoted)
9 celebrated (celebrate a birthday)

8
1 f (traffic jam)
2 c (donate to charity)
3 h (recycle waste)
4 a (have an argument)
5 e (get likes)
6 g (climate change)
7 b (natural disasters)
8 d (fake news)

9
1 online
2 huge
3 environment
4 levels
5 rubbish

10A
1 ~~painter~~ studio
2 ~~recordings~~ venues
3 ~~artist~~ audience
4 ~~image~~ architect
5 ~~drawing~~ subject
6 ~~dancer~~ composer

B
1 talented
2 talent
3 venue
4 audience
5 creative
6 dancers
7 skill
8 photographs

UNIT 7

Lesson 7A

VOCABULARY

1A
1 queue
2 destination
3 trip
4 tour
5 tradition
6 season
7 jams
8 break

1B
1 sightseeing (*go* + *sightseeing*)
2 attractions (*tourist* + *attractions*)
3 festival (*with singing and dancing* tells us that it's a festival)
4 customs (*customs* can be local and people follow them)
5 trip (the speaker is talking about the whole trip away)

1C
1 resort
2 Check-in
3 luggage
4 souvenirs
5 nightlife

6 rent
7 rate
8 book
9 accommodation

GRAMMAR

2A **1** c (Use the first conditional for a possible future situation and its consequence.)
2 a (Use the second conditional for an imaginary situation and its consequence.)
3 b (Use the first conditional for a possible future situation and its consequence.)
4 c (Use the second conditional for an imaginary situation and its consequence.)
5 a (Use the first conditional with *when* for a future situation you know will happen.)
6 c (Use the first conditional for a possible future situation and its consequence.)

2B **1** will take (Use the first conditional for a possible future situation and its consequence.)
2 wouldn't eat (Use the second conditional for an imaginary situation and its consequence.)
3 'd/would buy (Use the second conditional for an imaginary situation and its consequence.)
4 arrives, 'll/will start (Use the first conditional with *when* for a future situation and its consequence you know will happen.)
5 calls, 'll/will tell (Use the first conditional for possible future situation and its consequence.)
6 could go, wasn't/weren't (Use the second conditional for an imaginary situation and its consequence.)
7 was/were, 'd/would be (Use the second conditional for an imaginary situation and its consequence.)
8 visit, 'll/will take (Use the first conditional for a future situation and its consequence.)
9 had, 'd/would drive (Use the second conditional for an imaginary situation and its consequence.)
10 'll/will make, help (Use the first conditional for a future possible situation and its consequence.)

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** 'd **2** 'll **3** 'll **4** 'd **5** 'd **6** 'll

READING

4A b (The photo suggests the article is funny, not serious. The title mentions *kind of tourist* (different types of people who go on holiday) and the headings all talk about types of tourists. Business isn't mentioned. Stories don't usually have headings.)

4B–C
1 The culture lovers ('… to feed their minds.')
2 The adventurers ('They want to be in the sea looking for sharks.')
3 The love birds ('These tourists only ever travel in pairs.')
4 The sightseers ('tourists you see hurrying to a tourist attraction.')
5 The shoppers ('with their hands full of shopping bags.')
6 The party lovers ('… go out in the evenings.')
7 The food lovers ('… and are looking for new, exciting tastes.')
8 The backpackers ('huge bags they have on their backs.')

4D **1** F ('… spend their evenings in their room resting.')
2 T ('… and anywhere else you can buy food.')
3 T ('they're frightened they might miss something.')
4 F ('Whether they're in a city, a small town or the country …')
5 F ('These tourists don't want to lie on a beach and relax.')
6 T ('… and staying in cheap accommodation')
7 F ('They share their photos online …')
8 F ('… and get back just in time to sit with everyone else at the hotel and have breakfast.')

Lesson 7B

VOCABULARY

1 **1** a (You can *explore an area*, but you can't *accept* or *expect an area*.)
2 c (Only *funny* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
3 a (Only *notice* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
4 c (*Heard* is followed by *of*.)
5 b (Neither *choose*, nor *explore* come before that. *Realise* fits the meaning of the sentence.)
6 b (Only *surprising* fits the meaning of the sentence.)

2A **1** stream **2** valley **3** coast **4** jungle **5** range **6** park **7** seaside **8** countryside

2B **1** countryside (It's an area outside the city.)
2 waterfall (A waterfall falls into a lake of water. It's possible to swim behind smaller waterfalls.)
3 rainforest (A rainforest is hot and wet, and has animals.)
4 seaside (The seaside often has a beach but valleys do not.)
5 park (We say *national park*, not *national mountains*.)
6 coast (This describes the area between land and sea in the south of the country.)
7 valley (This describes the area of land between mountains which is usually low and flat.)
8 stream (A stream is a very small river and not very deep.)
9 mountains (The name for a group of mountains is a *range*.)
10 jungle (A jungle has thick plants across its floor with trees stopping sunlight coming in.)

GRAMMAR

3A **1** a (The meaning is negative here, so *too* is needed, e.g. more tired than I want.)
2 b (*Milk* is uncountable so we use *much*.)
3 c (We use *enough* to show that it's not the right amount.)
4 b (We need *of* after *plenty* and *a lot*, so only *a little* is possible.)

3B **1** lots of (Lexie grew up with parents in the travel business, so she had the opportunity to visit lots of different countries.)
2 a few (*Weeks* is countable.)
3 many (*Jobs* is countable.)
4 a lot of (We usually use *a lot of* with uncountable nouns in a positive sentence. We use *much* in negative sentences and questions.)
5 enough (The meaning in this sentence is 'the right amount' so we use *enough*.)
6 many (*Months* is countable.)
7 a little (The meaning must be positive as the sentence starts with. *She also earnt* which means as well as the money she had for accommodation, etc.)
8 plenty of (The meaning is positive so only *plenty of* is possible.)
9 very (The meaning is positive.)
10 many (*these* refers to *places* which is countable, so *many* is needed.)

4 **1** a few (This is stressed.)
2 too many (This is stressed.)
3 hardly any (This is stressed.)
4 a few (This is stressed.)
5 too many (This is stressed.)
6 not enough (This is stressed.)

LISTENING

5 **1** ~~over~~ – above
2 ~~huge~~ – large
3 ~~largest~~ – biggest
4 ~~place~~ – space
5 ~~trip~~ – ride

6A 1, 3, 4, 7, 8

6B **1** c (Anna says that she didn't have time to think about Monterrey before she went. a is incorrect because Anna didn't have time for this. b is incorrect because the city was bigger than Anna expected, and Anna doesn't mention her own city.)

2 a (She says that all except one of her colleagues were from other Mexican cities but they didn't seem very different from each other. b is incorrect because Anna says they were similar. c is incorrect because Anna doesn't mention colleagues back home.)
3 c (She says that the boat ride was the best part of the trip for her. She mentions a and b but these were not the best part.
4 a (She says that she enjoyed eating something different to cereal in the mornings. b is incorrect because she said she'd eaten it before, not cooked it. c is incorrect because Anna said it was hotter but she didn't mind.)
5 b (She says the buildings were newer than she thought they would be. a is incorrect because she says she'd met her colleagues before. c is incorrect because she knew it would be warm but not hot.)
6 b (She says that she hopes to have a week at the local beach. a is incorrect because she doesn't want to go back to Monterrey for a while. c is incorrect because she wants to stay local.)

WRITING

7 **1** expected **2** found **3** to take **4** was **5** walking

8A–B Students' own answers. See text in Ex 7 for a model.

9 Sample answer
I believe that travelling in your own country is better than travelling abroad. Firstly, it is often cheaper than travelling abroad. You do not have to pay for flights or long-distance train journeys. Secondly, it is possible to learn to learn more about your own history and culture. This is important because often different areas of a country are different to our own. Finally, when we stay in our own countries, we can help to support tourism. This can be good for our country's economy.

Lesson 7C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** F (Something that is colourful has lots of colours and is usually bright.)
2 T
3 F (It's something that people have been doing for a long time.)
4 T
5 T
6 F (It's wide. A narrow road usually can't have more than one or two cars side by side.)
7 F (It's noisy, and possibly stressful.)
8 T
9 F (It's narrow, not wide.)
10 T

1B **1** colourful (B mentions red, green and yellow.)
2 modern (B is comparing the historical buildings to modern buildings today.)
3 narrow (B says that the streets didn't need to be wide, comparing it to A's mention of narrow ones.)
4 ancient (B is talking about the street where the historical buildings are, and streets that were built when there were no cars.)
5 peaceful (B is describing the quiet streets without usual road noise.)

How to ...

LISTENING

2A a, b, c, e, f, h

3 **1** absolutely **2** must **3** definitely **4** without **5** can **6** sure **7** lovely **8** fun

PRONUNCIATION

4 **1** b **2** b **3** a **4** b **5** a

SPEAKING

5A–B **1** absolutely **2** should **3** That **4** sounds **5** leave **6** How

5C–D Students' own answers

Lesson 7D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** c (The subject is *The children*, which is the same as *They*, so we use *themselves*.)
2 b (The subject is *you* in the singular, so we use *yourself*.)
3 b (The subject is *My laptop*, which is the same as *it*, so we use *itself*.)
4 a (The subject is *I*, so we use *myself*.)
5 b (The subject is *We*, so we use *ourselves*.)
6 a (The subject is *My sister*, so we use *herself*.)

1B **1** myself (The subject is *I* so we use *myself*.)
2 himself (James is male so we use *himself*.)
3 ourselves (The subject is *We* so we use *ourselves*.)
4 themselves (The subject is *Most people* which is the same as *They* so we use *themselves*.)
5 herself (Anna is female so we use *herself*.)
6 itself (*The television* is a thing so we use *itself*.)
7 themselves (*My children* are *they* so we use *themselves*.)
8 yourself/yourselves (*You* is the subject so we use *yourself* or *yourselves* if *you* is plural.)
9 ourselves (The subject is *We* so *ourselves* is the pronoun.)
10 yourselves (The subject is *You* and because the speaker uses *all*, we know the subject is plural, so we use *yourselves*.)

1C **1** myself (The subject is *I*).
2 yourself (The subject is *You*.)
3 ourselves (The subject is *Sammy and I* = *We*.)
4 herself (The subject is *one woman* = *she*.)
5 himself (The subject is *a guy* = *he*.)
6 yourselves (The subject is *you and Sammy* = *you* plural.)

LISTENING

2A **1** spending **2** job **3** accommodation **4** meals **5** bus **6** online

2B **1** F (The presenter says we won't be able to stay in five-star hotels, but we'll be comfortable and safe.)
2 F (The presenter says it might be free, but not always.)
3 T (The presenter says we should do research to check that people who stayed in the room before were happy.)
4 F (The presenter says that you can buy supermarket food, too.)
5 T (The presenter suggests making cold food.)
6 F (The presenter says that walking is the cheapest way.)
7 F (The presenter suggests buying a ticket for a week.)
8 T (The presenter suggests that our friends might have friends in who might offer us a room in their homes.)

3 **1** You can live with a family and look after their children.
2 Be careful when you decide where to stay.
3 Try not to take transport if you can.
4 Go online and connect with people.

UNIT 8

Lesson 8A

VOCABULARY

1 **1** b (Only *calculate* goes with *how many*.)
2 a (Only *solve* goes with *problem*.)
3 c (This forms part of a phrasal verb with *into*.)

4 b (Only *upload* goes with *photos* when talking about putting them online.)
5 a (Only *arranged* goes with *for someone*.)
6 a (You can *install, repair* and *replace* a heating system, but you *repair* or *replace* an old one, not a new one.)

2A **1** d (looking after my little sister)
2 c (gets on very well)
3 a (work out how to)
4 g (come up with a new song)
5 b (set up his own business)
6 e (take up a sport)
7 h (picked up golf)
8 f (turned … into …)

2B

1	took up	**5**	looked after
2	picked up	**6**	come up with
3	set up	**7**	work out
4	made up	**8**	got on

GRAMMAR

3A **1** a (This refers to past ability at one specific time.)
2 c (This refers to a general present ability.)
3 c (This refers to a past ability about a specific time.)
4 b (This refers to a general present ability.)
5 a (This refers to a negative past ability.)
6 a (This refers to past ability about a specific time, so *could* isn't possible.)

B **1** can catch/'m able to catch (general present ability)
2 could make/was able to make (general past ability)
3 can't do/'m not able to do (general present ability)
4 could write/was able to write (general past ability)
5 was able to complete (past ability at a specific time, so *could* is not possible)
6 can't remember (a present ability to remember something)

PRONUNCIATION

4

1	Could	**5**	can't
2	couldn't	**6**	can
3	can	**7**	Were
4	Are	**8**	was

LISTENING

5 ~~like~~ love ~~fifty~~ fifteen
~~make~~ create ~~finished~~ final
~~arms~~ hands

6A **1** T (Ed says he loves those kinds of videos and that he knows Jo does too, and she agrees.)
2 F (She says that she watches people making meals, animals out of paper and watched someone make a metal ball, but she can't do those things.)
3 F (He says those videos don't interest him.)
4 F (She says that when she makes cake at home everything is a mess, but everything is perfect when people make cakes in videos.)
5 T (He says that these videos relax him.)
6 T (Jo suggests it and Ed agrees.)

6B **1** metal ('I watched someone making a metal ball the other day …')
2 skilful ('… And they're so skilful!')
3 see ('a final product we can see with our eyes.')
4 awful ('If I've had an awful day at work, I just put one of those videos on …')
5 wood ('I should probably say food … But I'd love to be able to make something from wood.')
6 paper ('I'd like to make things with paper like they do in Japan.')

WRITING

7 **1** When I was about eleven
2 Before we could
3 At first
4 after a few lessons
5 These days
6 at the age of twenty-five
7 I can still

8A–B Students' own answers. See Ex 7 for a sample answer.

Lesson 8B

VOCABULARY

1 **1** made (We make a film, using a camera.)
2 clips (A plural noun is needed in this gap, and only *clips* fits the form and meaning.)
3 shared (Only *shared* goes with an object, *it*, and *with*.)
4 commented (Only *commented* is followed by *on* and then the object.)
5 podcast (Only *podcast* can fit the meaning of the sentence.)

2A **1** shut down (to turn the laptop off)
2 restart (to switch it off and on again)
3 edit (to cut or add video clips together)
4 undo (to forget the last instruction you gave a computer program)
5 charge (to put power onto the phone)
6 Press (to push a button)

2B

1	plug	**5**	run
2	switch	**6**	charge
3	installed	**7**	switch
4	unplug		

GRAMMAR

3A **1** a (present perfect passive: (*it*) *has* + past participle)
2 c (present continuous passive: (*it*) *is being* + past participle)
3 c (past simple passive question: *Were* (*you*) + past participle)
4 b (past simple passive: (*I*) *was* + past participle)

3B **1** was asked (past simple passive: (*I*) *was* + past participle)
2 're/are being filmed (present continuous passive: (*We*) *are* + past participle)
3 haven't been given (present perfect passive: (*We*) *haven't been* + past participle)
4 're/are told (present simple passive: (*We*) *are* + past participle)
5 's/is being made (present continuous passive: (*It*) *is being* + past participle)
6 been asked (present perfect passive question: *Have* (*you*) *been* + past participle)

3C **1** are shared (present simple passive: *(they) are* + past participle)
2 is used (present simple passive with time expression *each month of every year*: (*it*) *is* + past participle)
3 have been watched (present perfect passive with time expression *in the last …*: (*they*) *have been* + past participle)
4 watched (past simple with the time expression *last year*; active, not passive)
5 are being spent (present continuous passive with the time expression *at this moment*: (*they*) *are being* + past participle)

PRONUNCIATION

4 **1** This cat video has been watched by lots of people.
2 Marie has just shown me a really sad video.
3 Some of us make our own videos.
4 This video was only made this morning.

READING

5A c

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

5D **1** simple ('Short videos with simple messages are more likely to go viral than longer videos.')
2 guilty ('… a short video is less likely to make people feel guilty when they know they have other, more important, things to do.')
3 share ('You want viewers to go away thinking that your video was useful or important … they'll be more likely to share it.')

4 promise ('Don't promise something that doesn't happen because people will find that annoying.')
5 interested ('… choose something that will make viewers interested in what happens and want to click 'play'.')
6 week ('Lots of video makers choose early in the week, …')
7 busy ('At the weekend, people might be busy doing other things.')
8 data ('Look at the data and learn more about when videos are watched and shared.')

Lesson 8C

VOCABULARY

1 1 crashed (When a laptop crashes, you have to restart it.)
2 working (This is the only word in the box which can be used with *isn't* to describe a problem.)
3 password (This explains why A couldn't get into their email account.)
4 attachment (You include an attachment with an email.)
5 file (You save a file after you've worked on it.)

2 1 socket (The place where you put a plug.)
2 keyboard (A keyboard has letters on it.)
3 PIN (This is the number you type into the machine when you pay by card.)
4 USB storage device (The thing which you save files to.)
5 cable (The thing which connects two pieces of technology together, or one piece of technology to a plug.)
6 screen (The thing which you look at on your laptop, mobile or tablet to see messages, etc.)
7 file (Information that you store on a computer.)
8 keyboard (The part of a computer that you type with.)

HOW TO …

3 Conversation 1: b, 1
Conversation 2: c, 2
Conversation 3: a, 3

4 1 My phone isn't working.
2 Every time I open the app, it crashes.
3 Have you tried switching it off and on?
4 There's a problem with my phone.
5 Maybe you need to close all your apps.
6 It sometimes works if you do that.

5 1 The screen on my mobile phone isn't working.
2 Have you checked the apps you have open?
3 Try switching off your phone and restarting it.
4 It sometimes works if you delete the app.

PRONUNCIATION

6 1 The speaker took a video. (*video* is emphasised.)
2 The speaker closed the apps. (*closed* is emphasised.)
3 The laptop is working. (*working* is emphasised.)
4 The speaker shared the video. (*shared* is emphasised.)

SPEAKING

7A 1 There's a problem
2 I can't
3 Have you tried
4 It sometimes
5 Maybe you need to
6 I'll try that

7C–7D Students' own answers

LESSON 8D

GRAMMAR

1A 1 c (*wouldn't mind* is followed by an *-ing* form)
2 c (*like* can be followed by either an *-ing* form with no *to*, or *to* infinitive)
3 a (*suggest* is followed by an *-ing* form)
4 c (*look forward to* is followed by an *-ing* form)
5 a (*delay* is followed by an *-ing* form)
6 a (*begin* is followed by an *-ing* form with no *to*.)

1B 1 b (*recommend* + *-ing* form)
2 a (*improve* + *-ing* form)
3 a and b (*hate* + *-ing* form or infinitive)
4 b (*make sure* + infinitive without *to*)
5 a (*Keep* is an imperative here, so we use the infinitive form.)
6 b (*can't stand* + *-ing* form)
7 b (*remember* + *-ing* to say that we have a memory of something in the past)
8 a (*wouldn't mind* + *-ing* form)

READING

2A a (In the introduction, it mentions '… there are many advantages' and at the end the writer tells readers to learn another language because they'll learn so much and will be happy they did. The other paragraphs all provide advantages of learning a second language.)

2B 1 ('Firstly, it helps us to communicate in our first language.')
2 ('It helps us to have a better memory …')
4 ('… we become better at doing several tasks at the same time.')
5 ('… learning other languages can also improve our chances of getting a good job.')
6 ('And once we're in work, it can help us to get paid more.')
8 ('Knowing other languages allows me to be more comfortable when I travel, and have more fun')

REVIEW 7–8

GRAMMAR

1 1 b (a possible future situation and condition, so we use *if* + present simple)
2 c (imaginary, unreal situation and condition, so we use *if* + past simple)
3 a (a possible future situation and condition, so we use *will* + infinitive)
4 c (imaginary situation and condition, so we use *wouldn't* + infinitive)

2 1 much (*time* is uncountable so we use *much*)
2 a few (*videos* are countable so we use *a few*)
3 enough (*not … enough* means not the right amount)
4 hardly any (*hardly any* means a very small amount; *a bit of* is not possible with a plural countable noun)
5 a lot of (*videos* is countable so we cannot use *much*)
6 very (The meaning here is positive so we use *very*; *too* means more than we need.)
7 much (The meaning is negative so we use *much*.)
8 plenty of (The meaning is positive so we use *plenty of*.)
9 too many (The meaning is negative – more than we need – so we use *too many*.)

3 1 yourself (The subject is *Tom* = *you*, so we use *yourself*.)
2 itself (The subject is *window* = *it*, so we use *itself*.)
3 myself (The subject is *I*, so we use *myself*.)
4 ourselves (The subject is *we*, so we use *ourselves*.)
5 yourselves (The subject is *You and Bella* = *you* plural, so we use *yourselves*.)
6 themselves (The subject is *Our neighbours* = *they*, so we use *themselves*.)

4 1 could (general past ability. We can't use *was able* because there is no *to*.)
2 wasn't able (past ability at a specific time. We can't use *couldn't* because there is *to*.)

3 can (present ability in the positive form)
4 couldn't (past ability at a specific time. We can't use *wasn't able* because there is no *to*.)
5 was able (past ability at a specific time. We can't use *could* because there is *to*.)
6 can't (present ability in the negative form)

5
1 trying (After *recommend*, we use an *-ing* form.)
2 both (After *begin*, we can use both an *-ing* form or an infinitive.)
3 hearing (After *look forward to*, we use an *-ing* form.)
4 seeing (After *wouldn't mind*, we use an *-ing* form.)
5 moving (After *keep*, we use an *-ing* form.)
6 both (After *hate*, we can use an *-ing* form or an infinitive.)

6
1 is agreed (We don't know who agrees the design, so it's a passive form.)
2 are made (We don't know the who makes the phone, so it's a passive form.)
3 are put (We don't know who puts the parts together, so it's a passive form.)
4 call (The subject is *We* and this is who calls the phone a prototype, so it's an active form.)
5 is passed (We don't know who passes the phone around, so it's a passive form.)
6 give (We know who gives the opinions and this is the subject of the sentence, so it's an active form.)
7 are added (We don't know who adds the screen, battery and camera, so it's a passive form.)
8 is installed (We don't know who installs the software, so it's a passive form.)
9 is tested (We don't know who tests the phone, so it's a passive form.)
10 produces (The subject is *the company* and this is who produces the phone, so it's an active form.)

VOCABULARY

7

1	destination	6	nightlife
2	resort	7	rented
3	modern	8	going
4	accommodation	9	attractions
5	peaceful	10	booked

8A
1 c (A waterfall falls from a mountain into an area where people swim.)
2 b (A valley is below a high area and there may be fields there.)
3 f (A jungle has a lot of trees and animal life.)
4 d (A stream is very narrow and may have tiny fish in it.)
5 a (The road is high up on the land and there is a view of the coast below.)
6 e (The sand is at the seaside.)

8B
1 of (heard of)
2 across (come across)
3 realised (realise something that you did or didn't do)
4 notice (notice something you see)
5 expect (not expect something to happen)
6 explore (explore an area)

9
1 b (*put up* = placed)
2 a (*came up with* = thought of)
3 b (*work out* = decide)
4 a (*look after* = care for)
5 a (*take up* = start doing something, e.g. a hobby)
6 c (*set up* = start a business/ project)

10
1 C (It means to arrange a smartphone, story and actors.
2 B (Only *plug* is followed by *into*.)
3 D (You only can only *run out of charge* of these four options.)
4 A (Only a *cable* connects a mobile phone to a computer.)
5 B (*Edit* is the only verb which describes cutting or joining film clips together.)
6 C (Only *upload* is followed by *to the internet*.)

CUMULATIVE REVIEW 1–4

GRAMMAR

1
1 are you doing (Use the present continuous for an activity happening now.)
2 want (Use the present simple for state verbs.)
3 's working (Use the present continuous for an activity happening now.)
4 's often (Adverbs of frequency come after *be*.)
5 needs (Use the present simple for state verbs.)
6 have (This is a state verb meaning 'possess/own', so the present simple is used.)
7 hardly ever use (Adverbs of frequency come before the main verb.)
8 'm leaving (Use the present continuous for an activity happening now.)

2
1 was living (background information to the main events in the story)
2 had studied (a past action that happened before the main events in the story)
3 'd/had never taken (talking about a time before the main events in the story)
4 needed (a main action in the story)
5 decided (a main action in the story)
6 walked (a main action in the story)
7 was washing (an action in progress which is interrupted)
8 'd/had entered (an action which happened before the writer realised his mistake)
9 apologised (a main action in the story)
10 left (a main action in the story)

3
1 b (an action that happened at a specific past time)
2 a (a past action which is relevant to the present. Andrew is here now.)
3 a (an unfinished time period. *Today* is still continuing.)
4 b (an action that happened at a specific past time)
5 b (an action that happened in the past, but we don't know when)
6 a (a past action which is relevant to the present. Teresa's arm is broken now.)

4
1 did you do (question word + auxiliary verb + subject + verb)
2 gave (In a subject question, no auxiliary verb is needed.)
3 Did you go (yes/no question)
4 did you go with (question word + auxiliary verb + subject + verb; the preposition *with* goes at the end)
5 were (In a subject question, no auxiliary verb is needed.)
6 won (In a subject question, no auxiliary verb is needed.)
7 happened (In a subject question, no auxiliary verb is needed.)

5
1 're/are (*be going to* + infinitive for future plans and intentions)
2 might (*might* + infinitive for unsure plans)
3 's/is (present continuous for future arrangements)
4 'll/will (*will* + infinitive for a decision made at the time of speaking)
5 not (*might not* + infinitive for a possible future action)
6 'll/will (*will* + infinitive for a decision made at the time of speaking)
7 are (present continuous for future arrangements)
8 to (*be going to* + infinitive for future plans and intentions)

6
1 need to/should (*need to* for necessity; *should* for advice)
2 have to/must (strong advice)
3 mustn't (it's not allowed)
4 don't have to/needn't (it's allowed, but not necessary)
5 don't have to (it's not necessary, but you can if you want)

6 have to/must/should (all of these describe advice; *have to*/*must* are stronger than *should*)
7 doesn't need to/shouldn't (*doesn't need to* means it's possible but not necessary, e.g. she doesn't have any lessons; *shouldn't* means it's not a good idea, e.g. she's sick)
8 don't have to (it's not necessary)

VOCABULARY

7
1 get on really well
2 serious
3 funny
4 crazy
5 look up to
6 kind
7 generous
8 patient

8
1 boring
2 exhausted
3 annoyed
4 upset
5 proud
6 terrified
7 in love
8 surprising

9
1 guess (try to think of an answer; noun and verb forms are the same)
2 solution (answer to a problem; noun form after *a*)
3 memorise/memorize (get something into your memory so you remember it; verb form after *to*)
4 knowledge (the things you know; noun form after *my*)
5 revise (study something to learn it; verb form after *have to*)

10
1 campus (a place with many university buildings)
2 surgery (a doctor's office)
3 petrol (a petrol station is where you can put petrol in your car)
4 chemist (a place where you can buy medicine)
5 square (a space between buildings in a town which has a square shape)

11
1 gone
2 launch
3 send
4 download
5 make

12
1 mind
2 Nice
3 got
4 talking
5 keep
6 problem
7 cancelled
8 worry
9 like
10 where
11 know

13
1 out (*be out of work* is a phrase)
2 until (preposition of time used to talk about something which happened up to a certain time and then stopped)
3 to (*to* + infinitive is used after *decide*)
4 ever (*Has/have ever* + *present participle* is used after a superlative adjective to say it was the best decision up to that point in Enzo's life.)
5 The (The friend has already been mentioned and the readers know which friend the writer is talking about, so *the* is used.)
6 down (*write something down* is a phrasal verb)

CUMULATIVE REVIEW 5–8

GRAMMAR

1
1 who/that (refers to Jack's colleague)
2 whose (refers to the dog's owner)
3 when/that (refers to the time something happened)
4 which/that (refers to a laptop, a thing)
5 where (refers to a café)
6 which/that (refers to a few shops; *where* isn't used in this sentence because the place is the subject of the sentence – the *shops* (a thing) sell really nice art)

2
1 had (Emily used the present simple when speaking to Joe)
2 had had (Emily used the present perfect when speaking to Joe)
3 wanted (Emily used the present simple when speaking to Joe)
4 was getting (Emily used the present continuous when speaking to Joe)
5 would (Emily used *will* when speaking to Joe)
6 had bought (Emily used the present perfect when speaking to Joe)

3
1 the (This word comes before a superlative adjective.)
2 than (This word comes after a comparative adjective when the object is stated.)
3 more (This word comes before a longer comparative adjective.)
4 as (This word comes after *as* + adjective when the object is stated.)
5 less (This word comes before a comparative adjective when it's the opposite of *more*.)
6 least (This word comes before a superlative adjective when it's the opposite of *most*.)

4
1 've/have lived, since (*last year* is the start time)
2 haven't seen, for (*a few weeks* is a period of time)
3 Have, visited, yet (*yet* means 'up to now')
4 hasn't introduced, yet (*yet* means it's expected to happen soon)
5 have been, since (*since I was a child* is the start time)
6 have known, for (*over ten years* is a period of time)

5
1 many (before a countable, plural noun; negative meaning when it's after *too*)
2 enough (before an uncountable noun; negative meaning when it's after *not*)
3 much (before an uncountable noun; negative meaning when it's after *too*)
4 many (before a countable noun; negative meaning when it's after *too*)
5 bit (after *a* and before an uncountable noun; positive meaning)
6 hardly (before *any* and a countable noun; negative meaning)

6
1 uploaded (active sentence – we know who uploaded the video; past simple)
2 are watching (active sentence – we focus on who is watching the video; present continuous)
3 aren't accepted (passive sentence – we don't focus on who is accepting the videos; present simple)
4 has been deleted (passive sentence – we don't focus on who deleted the video; present perfect)
5 aren't watched (passive sentence – we don't know who watches the videos; present simple)

VOCABULARY

7
1 headline
2 journalist
3 blog post
4 publishes
5 Fake
6 find, out

8
1 activists (a group of people who want to change a situation)
2 campaign (what the activists are doing to warn people about a situation)
3 waste (the things people throw away)
4 recycle (using materials again)
5 donate (giving things you don't want to charities which sell them)
6 levels (the amount of something)
7 pollution (the smoke/harmful substances which come from factories)
8 environment (the world around us)

9
1 not nice → horrible
2 not easy → impossible
3 very good → outstanding
4 interesting → fascinating
5 small → tiny

10
1 destination (a place to visit)
2 culture (the local lifestyle, food, music, etc.)
3 book (goes with *tour* to get a place on a tour before you go)
4 monuments (buildings which help people to remember something or someone from history)

5 resort (a place where people stay on holiday)
6 nightlife (going out to eat out, dance etc. at night)

11
1 put (put up a shelf)
2 repair (repair something that's broken)
3 turn (turn something into something else)
4 arrange (arrange someone to do something for you)
5 solve (solve a problem)

HOW TO ...

12

1	tell	7	do
2	wonderful	8	Make
3	hear	9	idea
4	say	10	working
5	makes	11	tried
6	because	12	works

13
1 B (the information on websites on the internet)
2 C (people who travel with large bags on their backs)
3 A (*Get* goes with *engaged*. The other verbs don't.)
4 C (*Came up with* is a phrasal verb that means 'to think of'.)
5 A (*Skilful* is an adjective which describes someone being talented.)
6 D (Only *fascinating* can describe the positive experience of watching something.)

CUMULATIVE REVIEW 1–8

GRAMMAR

1
1 to become (the infinitive verb follows *expect*)
2 finishing (the *-ing* verb follows prepositions like *after*)
3 training/to train (both the infinitive and the *-ing* verb can follow *begin* without a change of meaning)
4 talking (the *-ing* verb follows *spend time*)
5 doing (the *-ing* verb follows *enjoy*)
6 to get (the infinitive verb follows *want*)
7 to become (the infinitive verb follows *decide*)
8 to think (the infinitive verb follows *seem*)
9 being (the *-ing* verb follows *miss*)
10 helping (the *-ing* verb follows *look forward to*)

2
1 quite a (*quite a* + adjective + noun)
2 lot more (*a lot more* + noun)
3 a (*a relatively* + adjective + noun)
4 bit (*a bit more* + noun)
5 quite (*quite* + adjective)
6 lot less (*a lot less* + noun; do something *a lot less* than in the past)

3
1 until (up to the time I left school)
2 during (within the time of school lessons)
3 In (*in* + the time phrase *summer holidays*)
4 Between (started at the end of school and finished at the end of university)
5 After (after a specific event)
6 In (*in* + *my 20s*, *30s*, *40s*, etc.)
7 On (*on* + a specific day)
8 After (after a specific event)

4
1 b (*it* must come between the verb and particle)
2 b (we cannot separate *break into*)
3 both (we can separate *pick up* so both are possible)
4 a (we cannot separate *look after*)
5 both (we can separate *write down*)
6 a (*it* must come between the verb and particle)

5
1 – (*people* is a general plural noun)
2 a (before a job)
3 a (one of many children)
4 – (*hours* is a plural noun)
5 the (before a superlative adjective)
6 the (before *end of*)
7 an (the first time it is mentioned; use *an* before a noun with a vowel sound)
8 A (the first time this girl is mentioned)
9 the (the second time the elephant is mentioned; we know which elephant)
10 The (the second time this girl is mentioned; we know which girl)
11 – (*friends* is a general plural noun)
12 – (don't use an article with *for lunch, breakfast, dinner*)

6
1 the worst, 've/have ever seen
2 the funniest, I've/have ever heard
3 the silliest, 's/has ever done
4 the happiest, 've/have ever looked
5 the nicest, 's/has ever said
6 the most exhausted, 've/have ever felt

7
1 're going to miss (There is evidence, so the speaker uses *going to*.)
2 'll wait (The speaker feels sure of this prediction, so uses *will*.)
3 might rain (The speaker is unsure of this prediction so uses *might*.)
4 won't (The speaker feels very sure of this prediction so uses *won't*.)
5 's not going to be (There is evidence, so the speaker uses *going to*.)
6 'll probably get (The speaker is not very sure of this prediction so uses *will probably*.)
7 won't begin (The speaker feels sure of this prediction so uses *won't*.)

8
1 didn't use to go (a past habit)
2 used to love (a past state)
3 spent (refers to three specific past times, not a habit)
4 used to stay (a past habit)
5 rained (refers to a specific past time, not a habit)
6 used to play (a past habit)

9
1 wasn't (an unreal or imaginary situation, so a past simple verb is used after *if*)
2 see (a possible situation, so a present simple verb is used after *if*)
3 knew, would (an unreal or imaginary situation, so a past simple verb is used after *if* and *would* is used in the other half of the sentence)
4 Will, get (a possible situation, so *will* and the present simple are used)
5 wouldn't, were (an unreal or imaginary situation, so *would* and a past simple verb is used)

10
1 yourself (The subject is *you*.)
2 ourselves (The subject is *We*.)
3 himself (The subject is *My brother*.)
4 themselves (The subject is *everyone*.)
5 myself (The subject is *I*.)

11
1 couldn't/wasn't able to (both are possible because they're talking about a general past ability)
2 was able to (*could* isn't possible because it refers to an ability at a specific past time)
3 can't (refers to a present ability)
4 Could/Were you able to (both are possible because they're talking about a general past ability)
5 can/is able to (both are possible because they're talking about a general present ability)
6 was finally able to (refers to an ability at a specific past time)

12
1 if/when (this is a first conditional sentence)
2 've/have (this refers to a past action, but we don't know when, so we use the present perfect)
3 to (the infinitive with *to* follows *want*)
4 was (part of the past continuous to describe background information)
5 a (before a singular noun we mention for the first time)
6 able (part of the phrase *being able to* to talk about ability)

VOCABULARY

1
1 professions (refers to people's jobs)
2 part-time (The writer works only three days a week.)
3 runs (goes with *his own business*)
4 journalist (A journalist works at a newspaper.)

5 responsible (goes with *for*)
6 career (This refers to jobs in general.)
7 chef (A chef works at a restaurant.)
8 out of work (this refers to the fact that the cousin has no job at the moment)
9 volunteer (This refers to the cousin's work at the hospital – she doesn't get paid for it.)
10 plumber (A plumber installs bathrooms.)
11 qualifications (goes with *college*)
12 wage (goes with *earn*)

2
1 animation
2 ending
3 biopic
4 hero
5 comedy
6 plot
7 action
8 characters

3
1 got
2 made
3 make
4 got
5 make
6 made

4
1 choose (*Choose* doesn't need an object, but *select* does.)
2 mind (*Make up your mind* is a fixed expression which means to decide.)
3 select (The meaning is *choose*; *focus* is followed by *on*, so cannot be correct in form or meaning.)
4 decision (The noun form is needed after *make a*.)
5 consider (The meaning is to think about rather than choose.)
6 choices (refers to the things you can choose from)
7 sense (*Make no sense* is a fixed expression which means to be difficult to understand.)
8 on (*Focus* is followed by *on*.)

5
1 hard
2 strict
3 well
4 talented
5 competitive
6 give up
7 failure

6
1 video
2 fans
3 match
4 rules
5 team
6 board

7
1 moving
2 failed
3 had
4 graduated
5 got

8
1 photographer
2 subjects
3 works
4 images
5 shows
6 venue

9
1 imaginative (an adjective)
2 artists (a plural noun)
3 skilful/skilled (an adjective)
4 creative (an adjective)
5 photography (a noun)
6 artistic (an adjective)

10
1 liked
2 commented
3 share
4 podcast
5 make
6 clips
7 edit

11
1 cut
2 crashed
3 forgotten
4 attach
5 working

HOW TO ...

12A
1 For me, artistic activities are more interesting than sport.
2 The fridge keeps making a strange noise.
3 Could you tell me where the post office is?
4 Is anyone sitting here?
5 You have to hit the ball as hard as you can.
6 It was my fault that we were late.

12B **1** d **2** b **3** c **4** f **5** e **6** a

13
1 C (*city break* describes a trip to a city for a few days)
2 A (*narrow* describes small streets)
3 D (*explore* is to travel around an area and find out about it)
4 A (goes with *playing an important*)
5 B (goes with *video*)
6 A (goes with *run out of*)