ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

Lesson 1A

VOCABULARY

1 **1** leather (*Leather* can be soft.)
2 damaged (It is *damaged* because it is old and has been used a lot. Something does not become genuine after a period of time.)
3 worth (*Special* cannot be used with the adverb *anything*. *Not worth anything* means that something has no value.)
4 special (We cannot use *inherit* + *to*.)
5 genuine (*Worth* is only used after verbs such as *be*, *seem* and *look*.)
6 belonged (*Belong* is used here to show possession. We use *belong* + *to*. We cannot use *inherit* + *to*.)
7 inherited (We use *inherit* + *from*.)
8 cool (*Cool* is used here to say that something is good or really interesting.)

2A **1** a (*Iron* is a metal. Gates are very unlikely to be made of *glass* or *rubber*.)
2 c (*Denim* is a type of material. It is unlikely a jacket would be made of *stone* or *silver*. *Silver* cannot be used to describe the colour of the jacket, because the sentence states that the jacket is blue.)
3 c (A shopping bag is unlikely to be made of *rubber* or *wood*.)
4 b (*Gold* is a metal often used in jewellery. A chain is unlikely to be made of *rubber* or *denim*.)
5 a (Floors are not usually made from the metal *iron* or *rubber*.)
6 a (Knives are often made of the metal *steel*. They are unlikely to be *leather* or *diamond*.)

2B **1** diamond (*Diamonds* are expensive stones often used in jewellery and traditionally used in engagement rings.)
2 rubber (*Rubber* is a material often used to make things such as tyres, boots or balls.)
3 cotton (*Cotton* is a type of material often used to make things like shirts and sheets.)
4 wood (*Wood* is a material made from trees and often used to make furniture.)
5 silver (*Silver* is a metal often used to make jewellery.)
6 glass (*Glass* is a material used to make windows.)

3A **1** c (We use the past perfect to describe something that happened before Freddie arrived at the airport.)
2 c (We use the past simple to describe a finished action in the past.)
3 a (We use the past continuous to give background information.)
4 b (We use the past simple to describe a finished action.)

3B **1** had just finished / 'd just finished (The past perfect is used here to describe something that happened before they cycled to Istanbul.)
2 was trying (The past continuous is used here to describe an action in progress at a time in the past.)
3 was watching (The past continuous is used here to describe an action in progress at a time in the past.)
4 had never made / 'd never made (The past perfect is used here to describe something that happened before another event in the past.)
5 arrived (The past simple is used here for a completed action in the past.)
6 met (The past simple is used here for a completed action in the past.)
7 was camping (The past continuous is used here to describe an action in progress at a time in the past.)
8 blew (The past simple is used here for a completed action in the past.)
9 realised (The past simple is used here for a completed event in the past.)
10 didn't want (The past simple is used with a state verb.)

PRONUNCIATION

4

1 were working	**5** were living
2 had lost	**6** had given
3 was travelling	**7** was studying
4 had seen	**8** had been

LISTENING

5A b ('It's sometimes difficult to let go of possessions … we're speaking to people who are giving things away and asking them what the most difficult thing has been.')

5B **a** 2 ('It's a drum …')
b 1 ('a T-shirt with my favourite band on it …')
c 3 ('a small statue of a cat that my husband, Danny, gave me')
d 2 ('I went to Senegal')
e 1, 2 ('It's full of holes now (1); the top broke and I still haven't fixed it (2)')
f 1 ('it reminds me of being young and having fun with my friends')

5C **1** c ('I can't stand their music now')
2 a ('It reminds me of being young and having fun with my friends')
3 b ('I got it at a local market')
4 c ('I thought that I'd learn to play it properly, but I've never had the time')
5 b ('I have no idea why he gave it to me')
6 c ('I suppose I felt guilty about throwing away the first present Danny gave me')

WRITING

6A **1** C ('condition: as new')
2 B ('free')
3 B ('damaged')
4 C ('only three months old')
5 D ('heavy')
6 A ('Easy to fall asleep on')

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

7A **1** Very good condition
2 Price includes two chairs
3 New and in perfect condition.
4 In used condition. Zip slightly damaged.

7B See the model answer in Ex 6A.

Lesson 1B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** dream (We cannot use *pleasure* or *fan* with *job*.)
2 do without (*Do without* is used to say that the speaker does not need one.)
3 ideal (We cannot use *dream* here without an article. We cannot use *appreciate* with *for*.)
4 tastes (*Tastes* is used here to describe what someone likes and dislikes.)
5 not for me (*Not for me* is used here to show the speaker's opinion.)
6 pleasure (We cannot say *it gives her tastes*. It *gives her dreams* does not work in this context.)

1B

1 ideal	**4** do without
2 a fan of	**5** tastes
3 appreciate	**6** pleasure

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

GRAMMAR

2A **1** c (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *in*.)
2 a (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *about*.)
3 b (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *to*.)
4 b (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *off*.)
5 b (The *to* infinitive follows *turn out*.)
6 b (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *about*.)

2B **1** making (This describes something she did as a child.)
2 to do (This describes what she ended up studying.)
3 getting (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *in*.)
4 feeling (This describes a memory.)
5 to be (The *to* infinitive follows *turn out*.)
6 creating (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *in*.)
7 living (The *-ing* form follows *enjoy*.)
8 producing (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *about*.)
9 retiring (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *on*.)
10 to do (The *to* infinitive follows *want*.)
11 designing (The *-ing* form follows the preposition *about*.)
12 do (The *-ing* form follows *stop* to mean changing a habit or activity.)

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** in **2** about **3** about **4** on **5** in **6** about

READING

4A **1** c **2** d **3** a

4B **1** T ('new houses in the UK are, on average, twenty percent smaller than those built seventy years ago')
2 F ('are now smaller than the 37 m^2 the government recommends as a minimum')
3 F ('If a room is dark because it doesn't have a window, it will always look dark')
4 T ('Another way to make your rooms look bigger is to put shelves up on the walls')
5 T ('try to keep your home free from stuff – that's all those things you don't really need')
6 F ('think about whether or not you really need it')

C **1** 20 **2** 1, 15 **3** 37 **4** 50 **5** 19

4D **1** F (according to research)
2 F (according to the results of one study)
3 F (*The Guardian* newspaper reports)
4 O (Many people think)
5 O (the writer recommends)
6 O (For me)
7 F (the writer read this in a report)
8 O (I think)

Lesson 1C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** pick up **2** throws out **3** Hang, up **4** take, out **5** turn up **6** tidy, up **7** lock up **8** go over

1B **1** tidy **2** hang **3** throwing **4** taking **5** pick

How to ...

2A **1** c ('I was wondering if I left my scarf at your house')
2 a ('Would you mind getting the kids from school')
3 b ('do you think you could tidy up a bit, please?')
4 d ('Would you mind giving me a call')

2B **1** a party
2 scarf
3 train
4 3.15
5 6
6 take the rubbish out
7 10.30
8 ID

2C **1** I wonder if you could call me back.
2 I'll get back to you as soon as possible.
3 Please leave a message and I'll call you back.
4 Please let me know you got this message.

PRONUNCIATION

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

SPEAKING

4A **1** reached **2** call **3** message **4** calling **5** favour **6** wonder **7** could **8** let

Lesson 1D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** b (*Except* is used to say *not including*. *Apart* cannot be used without the preposition, *not even* does not make sense in the context.)
2 b (*From* is the preposition used with *apart*.)
3 a (*Not even* is used here to refer to something surprising, unexpected or unusual.)
4 b (*For* is the preposition used with *except*.)
5 b (*Even* is used here to refer to something surprising, unexpected or unusual.)
6 c (*Except* is used with noun phrases.)

1B **1** from (*From* is the preposition used with *apart*.)
2 even (*Even* is used here to refer to something surprising.)
3 except (*Except* is used to say *not including*. The answer cannot be *apart* because of the preposition *for*.)
4 not (*Not even* is used here to refer to something surprising.)
5 even (*Even* is used here to refer to something surprising.)
6 except (*Except* is used to say *not including*. *Apart* cannot be used without the preposition.)

1C **1** b (*Not even* is used here to refer to something surprising, unexpected or unusual.)
2 b (*From* is the preposition used with *apart*.)
3 c (*For* is the preposition used with *except*.)
4 a (*Except* is used with noun phrases.)

LISTENING

2A b ('switching off our gadgets and screens for a period of time')

2B **1** F ('who has just spent a weekend without going online')
2 F ('The first thing I do when I wake up is reach for my phone and I use it right up until I fall asleep at night')
3 T ('About an hour more than the national average.')
4 T ('I was worried that I might miss something important')
5 T ('I couldn't check the film times')
6 F ('I slept more')
7 T ('I really don't need to be on my phone all the time')
8 T ('So, would you do it again? … Absolutely!')

2C **1** mental **2** average **3** surprise **4** practical **5** conversations

UNIT 2

Lesson 2A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** c (*Resist* means you stop yourself from doing something that you should not do, even though you want to.)
2 b (You use the verb *make* with *effort*. You cannot use *make* with *goal* or *aim*.)
3 c (You use *manage* + infinitive. You use *achieve* + noun and the phrasal verb *stick to* + noun or *-ing* form.)

ANSWER KEY

4 a (*Achieve goals* means succeed in doing what you planned. You cannot use *stick* here without *to*. *Set goals* means to plan what you want to do.)
5 b (*Puts off* here means avoiding doing something.)
6 c (*Set goals* means planning what you want to achieve. You cannot use *stick* or *put* with *goal*.)

1B **1** put off (avoid doing something)
2 gave up (stopped a habit)
3 kept on (continued)
4 took up (started a new activity)
5 stick to (do something you decided or promised to do)

1C **1** achieve (*Goal* is incorrect because it is a noun.)
2 set (We cannot use *put* + *goal*.)
3 drinking (We use *give up* + *-ing* form to talk about a habit we want to stop.)
4 up (*Take up* means start a new activity.)
5 to stay (We use *manage* + *to* infinitive.)
6 to (*Stick to* something means you do something you decided or promised to do.)
7 on (*Keep on* doing something means to continue something.)
8 make (We use *make* + *effort*.)

GRAMMAR

2A **1** 's been working
2 've been trying
3 've been living
4 've been looking
5 has she been playing
6 've been making
7 's been raining
8 been listening to

2B **1** c (We use the present perfect simple with state verbs.)
2 a (We need to use *have* in the present perfect continuous.)
3 c (We use the present perfect continuous to talk about an activity that began at a point in the past and is still continuing.)
4 b (We cannot use the continuous form for state verbs.)

PRONUNCIATION

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

READING

4A c

4B **1** c ('started leaving my phone in another room when I went to bed')
2 a ('three things that made me feel happy or that I'm grateful for that day')
3 b ('ten minutes outside in the fresh air is good for our bodies and our brains')

4C 2, 4

4D **1** F ('I never managed to stick to my plans')
2 T ('Last year I decided that I wasn't going to give anything up, apart from setting goals')
3 T ('only one in five people in the UK get the recommended eight hours of sleep a night')
4 F ('I often stayed up late looking at social media or binge-watching a series on my phone')
5 T ('I feel much more positive, less anxious and less stressed')
6 T ('It doesn't have to be a long walk. Even ten minutes outside in the fresh air is good for our bodies and our brains')

Lesson 2B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** bad (We cannot be in an *upset* mood. *Good* does not work in this context because the speaker says 'I don't know what was wrong with him')
2 fault (*Fault* refers to the fact the speaker is to blame for not leaving earlier.)
3 comfortable (*Comfortable* refers to the fact that the speaker does not feel happy in large groups.)
4 like it (*Feel like it* refers to the fact that the speaker did not want to do something.)
5 do (We use *do* + *favour*.)
6 makes (We use *make* + comment.)

1B

1	comment	**5**	argument
2	upset	**6**	fault
3	mood	**7**	favour
4	feel	**8**	comfortable

2A **1** c (Use *where* to refer to places.)
2 a (Use *whose* to refer to possession.)
3 c (Use *when* to refer to time.)
4 b (Use *who* to refer to people.)
5 c (Use *which* to refer to things.)
6 b (Use *that* not *which* to refer to people.)

2B **1** a ✓ b ✓
2 a ✓ b ✗ (We don't use *that* with places.)
3 a ✓ b ✓
4 a ✓ b ✓
5 a ✓ b ✗ (We don't use *when* with places.)

2C **2** Jill took me to the shop where she bought her new bike.
3 This is the app which/that helps me learn Italian.
4 Yusuf is the Turkish man whose dog you like.
5 The woman who/that lives next door is an actress.
6 Is this the website you / that you / which you were talking about?

PRONUNCIATION

3A **2** The only time <u>when I get up late</u> is the weekend.
3 I try to avoid places <u>that are busy</u>.
4 Someone pushed in front of me in a queue today, <u>which was really annoying</u>.
5 Pablo is someone <u>who always tells the truth</u>.
6 I think people <u>who work in restaurants</u> should get free food.

LISTENING

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

4B **1** b, c, d, e **2** a, f

4C **1** b ('I worried all the time about what people thought of me')
2 c ('I spent too much time doing things I didn't want to and not enough doing things I loved')
3 b ('Then I read a book about how you can declutter your life')
4 b ('You have so much more time, energy and money to do the things you want to')
5 a ('The most important thing is to be polite and honest with your friends')
6 c ('For example, my friend kept on inviting me to the cinema and each time I'd make up an excuse then feel guilty about lying to him')

5 **1** I avoid busy places, for instance, shopping centres.
2 I never say no, like when someone asks a favour.
3 I ate food I hated, for example, fish.
4 I always agree with people, for instance, in a meeting.

WRITING

6A

1	convenient	**4**	make
2	office	**5**	have
3	arrange	**6**	put

6B **a** I'm afraid that …; I'm afraid that I can't
b I'm out of the office …; There's another meeting which I have to go to …
c I wonder if we could …; Would you mind if we …

6C See Ex 6A (emails 2 and 3) for model answers.

Lesson 2C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** join (*Join a queue* means you go and stand at the end of a line of people who are waiting for something.)
2 drop (*Drop litter* means put rubbish on the ground.)
3 get out of (*Get out of the way* means move out of someone's path.)
4 respond (*Respond* means react to something.)
5 ignore (*Ignore* means not listening or paying attention to something intentionally.)
6 well (*Well* is an adverb describing how the children behaved. *Rude* is an adjective so is not used with a verb.)
7 rush (*In a rush* means you are in a hurry or moving quickly.)
8 arguing (*Arguing* means speaking angrily or disagreeing with someone.)

1B **1** hurry **2** way **3** jump **4** badly **5** react

How to ...

2A **1** b ('People talking loudly in public places')
2 d ('My flatmate is always leaving his dirty dishes in the sink; My flatmate is tidy but she's constantly taking my food')
3 a ('it drives me mad when I get on the train in the morning; I can't bear it when I'm waiting at the bus stop')

2B **1** bugs **2** annoying **3** always **4** gets **5** annoys **6** bother **7** drives **8** bear

3A **1** It annoys me when people drop litter.
2 I can't bear it when people play loud music.
3 It gets on my nerves when people are always late.
4 I can't stand it when people disagree with me.
5 It bugs me when people jump the queue.
6 My husband is always losing his house keys.

SPEAKING

4A **1** bear **2** bugs **3** checking **4** so **5** crazy **6** forever **7** nerves **8** it

Lesson 2D

READING

1A **1** c **2** b

1B **1** d ('My love of wild places comes from those trips.)
2 f ('But my favourite place to work is the jungle.)
3 a ('It was an experience I won't forget.)
4 b ('When you're working with animals like crocodiles or lions, you need to stay calm.)
5 c ('It was a total disaster! I'd never done anything like it before and I wasn't prepared for how tough it would be.)
6 e ('I'm going to spend the next month in the Himalayas looking for snow leopards.)

1C **1** a ('My love of wild places comes from those trips.)
2 c ('There are animals all around you – on the forest floor, in the flowers, the trees. Nowhere else on Earth has such a variety of animal life.)
3 b ('it was so peaceful that I wasn't scared at all.)
4 a ('animals can smell fear)
5 b ('I wasn't prepared for how tough it would be.)
6 c ('Hardly anyone sees them in the wild because they're very shy of people and good at hiding.)

REVIEW 1–2

GRAMMAR

1 **1** achieved (We use the past simple for a completed action in the past.)
2 I'd always dreamt (We use the past perfect simple to describe something that happened before another action in the past – the writer dreamt of living by the sea before moving there.)
3 had (We use the past simple here because *have* is a state verb.)
4 was getting (We use the past continuous to show an ongoing action in the past.)
5 had heard (We use the past perfect simple to describe something that happened before another action in the past – the writer heard Almeria was nice before getting a job there.)
6 had told (We use the past perfect simple to describe something that happened before another action in the past – no one had told the writer Almeria was beautiful.)
7 was walking (We use the past continuous to give background information.)
8 was (We use the past simple for a completed action in the past.)

2 **1** living (We use the *-ing* form after preposition about.)
2 earning (We use the *-ing* form after preposition about.)
3 to study (We use *to* infinitive to describe the next thing Clare did. *Go on* + *-ing* form means to continue doing something.)
4 eating (We use the *-ing* form after preposition *up*.)
5 meeting (We use the *-ing* form after *look forward to*.)
6 to pick up (We use *to* infinitive to describe something you need to remember.)
7 swimming (We use the *-ing* form to describe a memory.)
8 playing (We use the *-ing* form to describe an activity that continues.)
9 staying (We use the *-ing* form to describe a memory.)
10 to be (We use *to* infinitive with *turn out*.)

3 **1** 've known / have known (The present perfect continuous is not possible because *know* is a state verb.)
2 have been living
3 've been cleaning / have been cleaning
4 's (always) liked / has (always) liked (The present perfect continuous is not possible because *like* is a state verb.)
5 've been trying / have been trying (We use the present perfect continuous to describe an action in the past that is relevant now.)
6 've been studying / have been studying

4 **1** b (Use *where* to refer to places.)
2 a (Use *which* to refer to things.)
3 c (Use *whose* to refer to possession.)
4 b (Use *that* to refer to people.)

5 **1** from (We use the preposition *from* with *apart*.)
2 except (When *except for* follows a noun, we can omit *for* with no change in meaning. We also need to use the preposition *from* with *apart*.)
3 even (We use *even* to emphasise that something is unusual or surprising, you need to use the preposition *from* with *apart*.)
4 except (We use *except* not *apart* as a conjunction.)
5 even (We use *even* to emphasise that something is unusual or surprising.)
6 for (We use the preposition *for* with *except*).

ANSWER KEY

6 **1** who/that (relative pronoun used to refer to a person)
2 was (past continuous)
3 been (present perfect)
4 to (*go on* + infinitive to describe the next thing Marie Kondo did)
5 has (present perfect)
6 that/which (relative pronoun to refer to *things*)

VOCABULARY

7 **1** belonged **2** inherited **3** glass **4** worth **5** special

8 **1** dream **2** fan **3** pleasure **4** tastes **5** appreciate **6** do without **7** for me **8** ideal

9 **1** tidy up (make a place look tidy)
2 take out (remove something from inside a building)
3 hang up (hang clothes in a wardrobe, hook, etc.)
4 put off (delay doing something)
5 turn up (produce more heat, sound, etc.)
6 lock up (lock the doors)
7 give up (stop doing something)
8 stick to (do what you said you would do)

10 **1** fault **2** mood **3** comments **4** comfortable **5** achieve **6** goals **7** effort **8** ignore

11 **1** d **2** e **3** a **4** b **5** f **6** c

12 **1** manage **2** feel **3** resist **4** worth **5** damaged **6** genuine **7** keep **8** goal

UNIT 3

Lesson 3A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** b (We cannot say *get* or *forget* concentration.)
2 a (We cannot say *lose* or *meet* behind schedule.)
3 b (We cannot say *keep* distractions. We can say *deal with* distractions, but not *deal* distractions.)
4 c (We *keep to* a routine. We can say *have* a routine, but not *have to* a routine.)
5 a (We cannot use *meet* or *see* + with *a challenge*.)
6 c (We cannot use *have* or *make* with *a lot done*.)

1B **1** meet (Use *meet* with *deadlines* to mean you get work completed on time.)
2 get
3 avoid
4 schedule
5 lose
6 way (*Get something out of the way* means to finish doing something, especially something difficult or unpleasant.)

PRONUNCIATION

2A **2** challenge **3** routine **4** way **5** deadline **6** distractions **7** done **8** schedule

GRAMMAR

3A **1** b (We use *unless* to mean 'if not'.)
2 c (We use *even if* for emphasis, to say that something will not change a situation.)
3 a (We use *in case* to talk about being prepared for the possibility that something might happen.)
4 c (We use *in case of* + noun in formal situations to mean 'if something happens'. It is often about a bad or dangerous situation.)

3B **2** case of (an)
3 Unless you invite
4 even if he

3C **1** b (We use *unless* + present tenses to speak about the present or the future, not *unless* + *will*.)
2 c (We use *even if* for emphasis, to say that something will not change a situation.)
3 a (We use *in case of* + noun in formal situations to mean if something happens. It is often about a bad or dangerous situation.)
4 c (We use *in case* to talk about being prepared for the possibility that something might happen.)

READING

4A a (I have more time with family and friends')
c ('it's easier to focus on my work')
f ('I also find it impossible to avoid distractions')
h ('You also get more support when you're in an office environment')

4B **1** T ('The biggest benefit is having more time and energy for my personal life')
2 X ('it's hard to concentrate')
3 X ('I work from home two days a week')
4 T ('In the office, my colleagues would stop at my desk for a chat and I'd lose concentration')
5 X ('I stop in the middle of a task to tidy up the living room or clean the kitchen')
6 T ('Now, I spend that time going for a run')
7 X ('I have to work on my laptop on the sofa')
8 X ('it's much easier to ask a quick question in person')

4C **1** energy **2** commuting **3** distractions **4** isolated **5** contact **6** work **7** routine

Lesson 3B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** opportunities (*Opportunity* has a similar meaning to *chance*.)
2 temporary (*Temporary* means *short-term* or not *permanent*.)
3 experience (*Experience* has a similar meaning to *background*.)
4 organising (*Organise* has a similar meaning to *plan*.)
5 exploited (*Exploit* has a similar meaning to *treat unfairly*.)
6 handles (*Handle* has a similar meaning to *deal with*.)

1B **1** permanent (the speaker says their contract ends soon so it is not *permanent*.)
2 responsibility (If you take responsibility for something, it is your job to deal with it.)
3 exploited (The speaker says gig workers are treated badly because they don't get paid if they are unwell.)
4 opportunities (Jane is looking for the chance to be promoted.)
5 organised (The speaker is asking if someone has planned a party.)
6 handle (*Deal with* and *handle* have a similar meaning, but you cannot use *deal* here without *with*.)

1C **1** responsibility **2** opportunity **3** permanent **4** temporary **5** organise **6** handle

GRAMMAR

2A **1** c (We use *be supposed to* + infinitive for something which is an obligation, but which we don't always do.)
2 b (We use *need* + *to* +infinitive to express something that someone expects me to do.)
3 a (We use be *essential to* + infinitive to say that something is necessary and important.)
4 c (We use *be permitted to* + infinitive to say that something is OK to do. It is more formal than *be allowed to*.)
5 a (We use *need to* + *be* + past participle to express obligation or necessity.)
6 c (We use *be allowed to* + infinitive to say that something is OK to do.)

2B **1** need (We use *need to* + *be* + past participle to express obligation.)
2 needs (We use *need to* + *be* + past participle to express necessity.)
3 got (We use *have got* + *to* + infinitive to express obligation.)
4 allowed (We use *be not allowed to* + infinitive to say that something is not OK to do.)
5 supposed (We use *be supposed to* + infinitive for something which is an obligation, but which we don't always do.)
6 essential (We use *be essential to* + infinitive to say that something is necessary and important.)
7 not supposed (The waiters have to give the tips to the manager so they are *not supposed* to keep them.)
8 allowed (We use *be allowed to* + infinitive to say that something is OK to do.)

PRONUNCIATION

3A **1** allowed to
2 supposed to
3 got to

LISTENING

4 Gig working is becoming increasingly common in England and Wales, with almost 4.5 million people now working in the gig **economy**. While gig working can offer workers more choice about when they work, it also has many **disadvantages**. Temporary workers don't have as many rights as those on **permanent** contracts. They don't get paid when they are **sick**, they don't receive holiday pay and they need to pay their own tax. Pay is often **lower** for gig workers, which means that many do multiple gig jobs at the same time, leading to very long working days.

5A c

5B **1** F ('I run a cleaning company')
2 T ('I've actually also given permanent jobs to a couple of people I hired through Fair Gig')
3 F ('I've been a gig worker for a few years now')
4 F ('I haven't felt exploited by any of the people I've worked for')
5 F ('I think it has some advantages')
6 T ('there is nothing to stop a company changing their mind and deciding not to hire you at the very last minute.')

5C **1** a ('it can help gig workers find long-term work, too')
2 b ('it's really easy to use')
3 b ('you can control when you work')
4 b ('It also guarantees that you'll be paid a minimum hourly rate, which is higher than a lot of gig jobs I've done in the past')
5 b ('Fair Gig is definitely the best.')
6 c ('I don't think it does that much to improve short-term workers' rights')

WRITING

6A c

6B **1** I am very interested in this job.
2 I'm looking for a part-time job / I am looking for a part-time job
3 I served customers and filled the shelves.
4 I am a very helpful and friendly person.
5 I can start immediately.
6 I look forward to hearing from you soon.

6C Sample answer

Dear Ms Rossi
I am writing to apply for the job of waiter at your restaurant in Glasgow which I saw advertised on jobsforstudents.co.uk.
I am very interested in this job. I love Italian food and I have eaten at your restaurant many times. I am a university student in Glasgow, and I'm look for a part-time job which will fit in with my studies.
I believe I am a good candidate for the job because:
- I have experience of working in busy restaurants.
- My grandparents are Italian so I can speak Italian fluently.
- My English is level B1.
- I am a very hardworking and friendly person.
- I really enjoy working with the public.
- I can start immediately.

I have some questions about the role. What is the pay? Is it possible to work more hours during the holidays?
I look forward to hearing from you soon!
Best wishes,
Barbara Capaldi

Lesson 3C

VOCABULARY: personality adjectives (1)

1A **1** independent (Someone who is *independent* is confident, free, and doesn't need to ask other people for help, money, or permission to do something.)
2 flexible (Someone who is *flexible* doesn't mind changing their plans.)
3 willing (Someone who is *willing* is eager and happy to do something.)
4 professional (Someone who is *professional* has qualities of trained and skilled people.)
5 confident (Someone who is *confident* is completely sure of themselves.)

1B **1** enthusiastic **4** confident
2 flexible **5** sensitive
3 responsible

PRONUNCIATION

2A **1** enthusiastic
2 professional
3 flexible
4 responsible
5 confident
6 sensitive
7 independent
8 willing

VOCABULARY: negative prefixes

3 **1** inappropriate
2 unclear
3 employed
4 expensive
5 unfair
6 informal
7 unhealthy
8 unlucky
9 unnecessary
10 irregular

How to ...

4A hotel manager

4B **1** tell **6** could
2 start **7** mean
3 here **8** weakness
4 asking **9** deal
5 bring **10** mean

SPEAKING

5A **1** research **5** team
2 role **6** strength
3 skills **7** weakness
4 offer **8** motivates

Lesson 3D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** c (We use *would prefer* + *to* infinitive to express preference.)
2 c (We use *prefer* + *-ing* form + *to* to talk about general preferences.)
3 c (We use *would rather* + infinitive + *than* to express preference.)
4 a (We use *would prefer* + *to* + infinitive to talk about hypothetical situations.)
5 b (To make a negative, use *'d prefer not* + *to* infinitive.)
6 b (We use *definitely* + *prefer* to show a strong preference.)

ANSWER KEY

1B **1** do (general preference)
2 rather (We use *would rather* + infinitive + *than* to express preference.)
3 than (We use *would rather* + infinitive + *than* to express preference.)
4 prefer (*prefer* + *to* infinitive) / choose
5 not
6 go (Use *go for* to mean *would choose/prefer*.)

1C **1** Would you rather go
2 prefer playing tennis to
3 'd / would rather not work
4 definitely preferred her
5 Do you prefer / Which do you prefer –
6 would far rather have

LISTENING

2A b, d

2B **1** a ('help people decide what their career goals are and plan how to reach them')
2 a ('A lot of my clients are returning to work after raising children')
3 b ('I wanted to be a marine scientist and live on a boat studying whales and dolphins!')
4 b ('I get to help people improve their lives')
5 c ('find a job where the good bits are so good that the bad things don't make you unhappy')
6 b ('Your priorities … change during your life')

3 **1** I'd rather be a teacher than a doctor.
2 I prefer working outside to working in an office.
3 Would you prefer to be a singer or an actor?
4 I'd rather not have to work at the weekend.

UNIT 4

Lesson 4A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** b (If you *pretend* to do something, you behave as if something is true even though you know it isn't.)
2 c (If you *live a lie*, you live in a way that is dishonest.)
3 b (If you *make something up*, you invent a story or an excuse.)
4 a (A *scheme* is a plan for doing something.)
5 b (If you *deceive* someone you make them believe something that is not true.)
6 b (If you *come clean*, you tell the truth about something you've been keeping secret.)

1B **1** made
2 pretending
3 doubt
4 deceived
5 come
6 truth
7 living
8 scheme

GRAMMAR

2A **1** intended (We use *intend* + *to* to show a planned action in the past.)
2 was planning (We use *was planning to* to talk about a planned action in the past that didn't happen.)
3 were expecting (used to describe a past intention.)
4 hoping (We use *was/were hoping to* to talk about a planned action in the past that didn't happen.)
5 meant to (We use *meant to* to talk about a planned action in the past that didn't happen.
6 it would (We use *thought it would* to talk about the reason for a planned action in the past.)

2B **1** b (We use the past simple here to show a planned action in the past.)
2 c (We use *meant to* to talk about a planned action in the past that didn't happen.)
3 a (We need to use *to* here.)
4 b (We use the past simple here to show a planned action in the past.)

2C **1** was going to
2 was going to
3 were (you) going to
4 were going to
5 wasn't going to / was not going to
6 were going to
7 was going to
8 wasn't going to

3A **1** listen
2 doubt
3 sign
4 scheme
5 would
6 answer

READING

4 **1** (on) social media
2 journalists
3 (other) people's views
4 advertising / clicks

5A b

5B **1** F (It was created for fun.)
2 F (The tree octopus can also live on land.)
3 T (There are signs that the website is a hoax.)
4 F (They are killed for people to put on hats.)
5 F (They said they would recommend it.)
6 T (Almost eight percent still believed it was real.)

Lesson 4B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** powerful
2 intelligent
3 enjoyable
4 slow
5 dramatic
6 extraordinary

1B **1** shocking (If something is *shocking*, it is extremely surprising.)
2 disappointing (If something is *disappointing*, it is not as good as you expected.)
3 slow (If a film is *slow*, there is not much action.)
4 intelligent (if a book is *intelligent*, it is clever and makes you think.)
5 extraordinary (If a life is *extraordinary*, it is very special or unusual.)
6 dramatic (If something is *dramatic*, it is full of action or excitement.)

2 **1** soundtrack
2 film-maker
3 script
4 star
5 location
6 direct
7 industry
8 Footage
9 produce
10 shoot

GRAMMAR

3A **1** It's Tuesday today, isn't it?
2 Don't you think we should leave soon?
3 Didn't we watch this film last year?
4 Wasn't that the film starring Brad Pitt?
5 Do you know who the director is?
6 Could you tell me what time the film starts?
7 Can I ask where I should put my coat?
8 Do you know how much the tickets cost?

3B **1** b (Use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past.)
2 c (We don't use the auxiliary verb *do* in indirect questions.)
3 a (Use a negative question to sound polite.)
4 c (Use a negative question to sound polite.)
5 a (Use a negative question to sound polite.)
6 b (The word order changes in indirect questions.)

PRONUNCIATION

4 **1** B **2** A **3** A **4** B

LISTENING

5 Filmed in some of the most **extraordinary** places on Earth, *The Green Planet* focuses on the life of plants and **trees** around the world. The series is presented by Sir David Attenborough, who is famous for several other **nature** documentaries, but the main stars of the programme are the plants and trees. Shot using new **technology**, including a robot camera named Triffid, the series shows us that the life of plants is just as **dramatic** and exciting as that of animals.

6A c

6B **1** c ('It spends about seven years producing a flower that only lives for one day')
2 a ('My favourite scene was where the plants in the jungle were competing to be the first to reach the light')
3 b ('I thought it would be a bit slow when I read about it')
4 c ('I think it makes it more enjoyable seeing him with the plants. He's so enthusiastic about them.')
5 b ('It's really powerful.')

WRITING

7A a

7B **1** D (gives background information)
2 C (give a brief summary)
3 A (gives the writer's opinion)
4 B (conclusion)

7C **1** intelligently **2** naturally **3** surprisingly **4** wonderful **5** identical **6** happily

7D See Ex 7A for a model answer.

Lesson 4C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** march (to walk together in a large group to protest about something)
2 arrested (If someone is arrested, they are taken away by the police because the police think they have done something illegal.)
3 strike (If a group of workers go on strike, they stop working for a period of time because they want better pay or better working conditions.)
4 celebrity (A celebrity is someone who is famous.)
5 scandal (A scandal is something dishonest or that a famous or important person does which shocks a lot of people.)
6 escape (If you escape, you leave a place or dangerous situation when someone is trying to catch you or stop you.)
7 rescued (If someone is rescued, they are saved from harm or danger.)
8 attack (If something attacks you, it uses violence to try to hurt or kill you.)

1B **1** protests
2 arrested
3 march
4 quit
5 announcement

2 **1** live feed
2 biased
3 update
4 went viral
5 announcements
6 breaking news
7 subscribe
8 trending

How to ...

3A **1** F **2** T **3** T **4** F

3B **1** heard **2** follow **3** shame **4** story **5** Basically **6** believe

4 **1** Apparently, there's going to be a protest next week.
2 Basically, he quit because he found a better job.

SPEAKING

5A **1** following **2** coverage **3** details **4** Apparently **5** seems **6** That's

Lesson 4D

READING

1 b (The collocation is *keep* a secret, not *store*. You can use *tell* a secret, but not *say*.)

2A a ('In 2004, Frank Warren began asking strangers to tell him their secrets … with some simple instructions on one side')
c ('This success has also resulted in six books, and several exhibitions and live events all around the world.')
d ('People share their secret fears, hopes and dreams for the future, as well as their embarrassing habits.')
f ('people share their secrets because it helps them feel less alone')

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

2C **1** 2004 **2** strangers **3** Washington **4** 100 **5** blog **6** funny

2D **1** T ('without sharing your identity')
2 T ('the secret could be anything as long as it was true and had never been shared with anyone before.')
3 F ('hoped he would get at least 365 replies.')
4 F ('in the first ten years of his project, he had received over a million postcards.')
5 F ('He reads every card he gets, and each Sunday he chooses about twenty which he posts on his blog')
6 F ('He believes that people share their secrets because it helps them feel less alone')

REVIEW 3–4

GRAMMAR

1 **1** c (We use *unless* to mean 'if not'.)
2 a (We use *even if* for emphasis, to say that something will not change a situation.)
3 b (We use *in case* to talk about being prepared for the possibility that something might happen.)
4 b (We use *even if* for emphasis, to say that something will not change a situation.)
5 a (We use *in case* to talk about being prepared for the possibility that something might happen.)
6 c (We use *in case of* + noun in formal situations to mean if something happens. It is often about a bad or dangerous situation.)

2 **1** not permitted to walk
2 is essential
3 need to wear
4 are not supposed
5 are not allowed to
6 have to complete

3 **1** prefer, definitely
2 Would, rather
3 to go, rather
4 be, prefer
5 to watch, I'd rather not

4 **1** meant **2** were **3** was **4** wasn't **5** planning to **6** intended to **7** going **8** would

5 **1** me what time the film starts?
2 how much the tickets are?
3 it cheaper to buy tickets online?
4 like something to eat?
5 we should leave soon?
6 it's / it is easier to take the train or the bus?

VOCABULARY

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

ANSWER KEY

7 **1** c (If you can *handle* something, you can *deal with* it.)
2 b (If you have a *permanent* contract, it is *long-term* and not *temporary*.)
3 b (If you are willing to do something, you want to do it.)
4 c (If you *make something up*, you invent or create it.)
5 a (If something is *biased*, it is unfair and supports one group or person.)

8 **1** concentration
2 long-term
3 avoid
4 meet
5 deceives
6 made-up
7 doubt
8 truth

9 **1** routine
2 exploited
3 Inflexible
4 shocking
5 pretend
6 scandal
7 direct
8 subscribe

10 **1** got
2 unemployed
3 opportunities
4 unhealthy
5 disappointing
6 industry

11 **1** b **2** c **3** a **4** c **5** b **6** c

UNIT 5

Lesson 5A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** confident
2 direct
3 sensible
4 shy
5 pleasant
6 patient
7 aggressive
8 calm

1B **1** b (If you are *direct*, you say exactly what you think.)
2 a (If you are *confident*, you are certain of you abilities.)
3 c (If you are *patient*, you can wait for a long time without becoming annoyed.)
4 b (If you are *pleasant*, you are friendly and easy to like.)
5 a (If you are *sensible*, you make good decisions.)
6 b (If you are *calm*, you stay relaxed and don't get stressed.)

PRONUNCIATION

2 **1** ● **2** ●●● **3** ●● **4** ●●●
5 ●●● **6** ● **7** ●● **8** ●●

GRAMMAR

3A **1** Jan went to the supermarket to buy milk.
2 I'd take an umbrella so that you don't get wet.
3 Pia opened the window in order to let in fresh air.
4 I put my coat on so as not to feel cold.
5 He gets up early in order to be on time for work.
6 You should leave at 8 a.m. in order not to miss your train.

3B **1** c (We use *so that* + subject + verb to talk about purpose. In this sentence, *my parents* is the subject.)
2 b (We use *in order to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses. In this sentence, you cannot use *so as* without *to*.)
3 c (We use *in order to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses. In this sentence, you cannot use *so as* without *to*, or *in order that* because there isn't a subject in the clause.)
4 a (We use *so that* + subject + verb to talk about purpose. In this sentence, *she* is the subject.)
5 b (We put *not* before *to* in negative purpose clauses.)
6 a (We use *to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses.)

3C **1** to invite/ask her
2 so as not to
3 in order that
4 in order to find
5 so as
6 in order not to

LISTENING

4A a ('I think the most important thing is knowing exactly what you want to complain about before you pick up the phone or start writing an email.')
b ('There's also no real point in complaining about a problem if absolutely nothing can be done about it.')
d ('They're much more likely to help if you're pleasant.')

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

4C **1** mutter
2 embarrassed
3 key
4 ramble
5 outcome
6 perspective

4D **1** key
2 ramble
3 embarrassed
4 perspective
5 outcome
6 mutter

WRITING

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

5B **1** T **2** F **3** F **4** T **5** F **6** T

6C See text in Ex 5A for a model.

Lesson 5B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** a bargain (A bargain hunter is someone who looks for places to buy things at a cheaper price than usual.)
2 make (You *make* a *purchase*, not *do* or *buy*.)
3 offer (If something is *on offer*, it is cheaper than usual.)
4 influence (If you *influence* someone, you change how they behave or the decisions they make.)
5 availability (If something has limited availability, there aren't many of it to buy.)
6 loyalty (*Brand loyalty* is the habit of buying the same products made by the same company.)

1B **1** good
2 influence
3 limited
4 purchase
5 worth
6 quality
7 hunter
8 consumer
9 brand

2 **1** discount (A *discount* is a reduction in the usual price of something.)
2 loss (If a company makes a loss, it earns less money than it spends.)
3 fees (*Fees* are an amount of money that you pay for professional services or that you pay to do something.)
4 donation (A *donation* is something, especially money, that you give to help a person or organisation.)
5 charge (A *charge* is the amount of money you have to pay for something.)
6 bargain (A *bargain* is something you buy cheaply or for less than its usual price.)
7 profit (A *profit* is the money that you get when you sell something for more than you paid for it, especially in business.)
8 receipt (A *receipt* is a piece of paper that shows you have paid for something.)
9 fare (A *fare* is the amount you pay to travel by train, plane, bus, etc.)
10 refund (A *refund* is money that is given back to you in a shop, restaurant, etc., for example because you are not satisfied with what you bought.)

GRAMMAR

3A **1** c (In this sentence, we need a superlative adjective. The superlative adjective of *cheap* is *cheapest*.)
2 b (Use *as* + comparative adjective + *as*.)
3 c (Use the phrase *by far the* + superlative adjectives.)
4 a (We often use *one of*, *some of*, *among* with superlative adjectives. We use *among* with *be* not *have*.)

3B **1** harder
2 fewer
3 more popular
4 bigger
5 the most successful

PRONUNCIATION

4A **1** Brands are spending <u>more</u> and more money on advertising.
2 The <u>harder</u> I work, the <u>happier</u> I feel.
3 Computers are getting <u>easier</u> and easier to use.
4 The worst <u>ever</u> advert I've seen was one for chocolate.

READING

5A b

5B a 'There are millions of influencers with a range of interests and backgrounds.
c ('some are paid up to $1 million per post')
e ('Influencer marketing is so successful because of the ability of influencers to create content that seems real and honest and to connect with their audience')
f ('Many people question influencers' honesty and whether their posts hide the fact that they are advertising something')

5C **1** challenges
2 follow
3 promote
4 backgrounds
5 likely
6 honesty

Lesson 5C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** superb (*Superb* means very good.)
2 suitable (If something is *suitable*, it has the right qualities for a particular purpose, person, or situation.)
3 reasonable (If something is *reasonable*, it is not very expensive.)
4 decent (If something is *decent*, it is good enough or fairly good.)
5 stable (If something is *stable*, it is in a firm position and not likely to move.)
6 solid (If something is *solid*, it is hard or firm, with a fixed shape.)

1B **1** impressive
2 superb
3 reasonable
4 suitable
5 stable

How to ...

2A The Hotel Marina

2B **1** From
2 whether
3 to
4 all
5 just
6 The only
7 into

PRONUNCIATION

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

SPEAKING

4A **1** to
2 because
3 is
4 from
5 of
6 in

Lesson 5D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** c (We form the causative *have* with *have* + object + past participle.)
2 c (The reflexive pronoun for *they* is *themselves*.)
3 b (We form the causative *get* with *get* + object + past participle. In this sentence, use the past simple because the action took place *yesterday*.)
4 b (We use *get* + subject + *to* infinitive when we ask someone to do something and they do it.)
5 b (The reflexive pronoun for *she* (Meera) is herself.)
6 a (We use the infinitive + *to* with *need*.)

1B **1** herself
2 get
3 getting
4 had
5 yourself
6 got
7 themselves
8 ourselves

1C **1** We need to get someone to repair the fridge.
2 I have just had my hair cut at the hairdresser's. Do you like it?
3 Where did you have your car checked?
4 Jaime didn't buy curtains. He made new ones himself.
5 Next time, you should have your shopping delivered.
6 Is Antonella organising her leaving party herself?

LISTENING

2A **1** a, b, d, f, g, i, j

2B **1** b ('A recent study of 200,000 people in ten countries across Asia, Europe and North America')
2 b ('women spend an average of two hours, forty-nine minutes a day doing unpaid tasks')
3 a ('both of my parents worked full-time')
4 b ('I remember my dad ironing his work shirts')
5 a ('I think our experience is fairly typical. Most people we know have a similar situation and share the chores')
6 b ('we both work full-time')
7 c ('We get the house cleaned once a week')
8 a ('I cook most of the meals')

2C **1** Did you have your hair cut last week?
2 I get my food delivered by the supermarket.
3 I usually get someone to cut the grass.
4 I always try to fix broken things myself.

UNIT 6

Lesson 6A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** c (If somewhere is *run-down*, it is in bad condition because it has not been looked after.)
2 c (A *high-rise* building is very tall.)
3 b (If an area is *wealthy*, there are lots of rich people there.)
4 a (A *relaxed atmosphere* is the feeling that a place is relaxed and calm.)
5 a (The correct collocation is *street* market, not *road* or *lane* market.)
6 c (The correct collocation is *sense of community*.)

1B **1** run-down (An adjective with a negative meaning is needed since Lavapiés is *now* popular.)
2 spot (A *tourist spot* is an area which is popular with tourists.)
3 tree-lined (A *tree-lined avenue* is a road with trees along each side.)
4 buildings (*Historic buildings* are old and interesting.)
5 murals (A *mural* is a picture painted on a wall.)
6 market (A *street market* is somewhere that can be busy and there may be bargains.)
7 ideal (An *ideal spot* is a perfect place.)
8 nightlife (*Lively nightlife* is busy bars, clubs or restaurants that people go to in the evening in a town or city.)

GRAMMAR

2A **1** so (We use *so* + adjective to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)
2 such (We use *such* + *a/an* + adjective + singular noun (*a relaxed atmosphere*) to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)
3 such (We use *such* + *a/an* + adjective + singular noun (*a great time*) to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)
4 so (We use *so* before the quantifier *many* to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)

ANSWER KEY

5 so (We use *so* + adjective to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)
6 such (We use *such* + *a/an* + adjective + singular noun (*a wonderful time*) to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)

2B **1** c (We use *so* + adjective to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)
2 a (We use *such* + *a/an* + adjective + singular noun (*a great sense of community*) to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)
3 c (We use *so* before the quantifier *many* to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)
4 b (We use *such* before a noun (with or without an adjective) (*bad weather*) to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)

PRONUNCIATION

3A **1** such **2** so **3** such **4** such **5** so **6** so

LISTENING

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

4B **1** f, k **2** d, h **3** e, j **4** b, g **5** c, i **6** a

5 **1** It was a run-down part of the city.
2 There are lots of high-rise buildings in the city centre.
3 It's a wealthy area with many historic buildings.
4 It's a popular tourist spot with a lively nightlife.

WRITING

6A **1** best **2** take **3** journey **4** five-minute **5** Turn **6** on

6B **1** b **2** c **3** a

6C See text in Ex 6A for a model.

Lesson 6B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** tough
2 unpredictable
3 risk
4 challenging
5 familiar
6 escape

1B **1** safety (how *safe* something is.)
2 unfamiliar (If something is *unfamiliar*, you don't know it well.)
3 difficulties (If you have *difficulties*, you have problems in a situation.)
4 conditions (The physical state that something is in.)
5 escape
6 challenging

2 **1** living (If you *live out of a suitcase*, you live or stay somewhere for a temporary period with only some of your belongings.)
2 weather (If you *weather the storm*, you successfully deal with a very difficult problem.)
3 think (If you *think on your feet*, you can make a quick decision.)
4 be (If you *are in hot water*, you are in a difficult situation.)
5 travelling (If you *travel light*, you do not take many belongings with you.)
6 break (If you *break a journey*, you stop for a rest on the way somewhere.)

GRAMMAR

3A **1** c (We use *be used to* + *it* to talk about something we are accustomed to doing.)
2 a (We use *get used to* + *-ing* form to talk about a situation we become accustomed to.)
3 b (We use *be used to* + *-ing* form to talk about an activity we are accustomed to doing.)
4 c (We use *get used to* + *it* to talk about something we become accustomed to.)
5 a (We use *get used to* + noun to talk about something we become accustomed to.)
6 a (We use *used to* + infinitive to talk about a habit or state in the past, which is usually something we don't do now or is no longer the case.)

3B **1** to **2** used **3** I'm **4** used **5** was **6** get **7** to

PRONUNCIATION

4 **1** used to **2** use **3** used to **4** used to **5** use **6** used to

READING

5 b

6A **1** d **2** a **3** b

6B **a** story 3 ('I saw loads of wildlife')
b story 2 ('I rode through freezing rain and the heat and wind of the desert')
c story 1 ('My husband and I weren't used to spending so much time together, and we had lots of arguments to begin with')
d story 2 ('I loved seeing unfamiliar landscapes and getting to know local people')
e story 2 ('living out of a tiny bag')
f story 3 ('explored areas you can only reach by sea')
g story 1 ('our van kept breaking down')
h story 2 ('As a child, I was fascinated by stories of famous travellers and dreamed of escaping my small town to travel the ancient routes they wrote about')

6C **1** adventure **2** demanding **3** capable **4** fascinated **5** memorable **6** breathtaking **7** magical **8** highlights

Lesson 6C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** hour (*Rush hour* is the time of day when there is a lot of traffic because people are going to and from work.)
2 lanes (A *cycle lane* is a part of a road that is separated from the rest of the road for the use of people riding bikes.)
3 advance (If you do something *in advance*, you do it before a particular time.)
4 travel (If you have *unlimited travel*, you can travel as much as you want.)
5 speed (The *speed limit* is the maximum speed that you can travel.)
6 charge (The amount you pay to do something.)

1B **1** cycle **2** hour **3** book **4** charge **5** limit

How to ...

2A **1** catch **2** words **3** check **4** go through **5** last bit **6** mean

2B **a** 2, 3, 6 **b** 1, 4, 5

PRONUNCIATION

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

SPEAKING

4A **1** give **2** options **3** check **4** can **5** last bit **6** catch

Lesson 6D

READING

1A **a** 2 ('Masdar City is a new city which is under construction')
b 4 ('Bengularu isn't as famous for its modern buildings as Hong Kong or Dubai')

c 3 ('most of Hong Kong's 7.5 million people live on the 15th floor or higher')
d 4 ('Bengaluru is one of the fastest-growing cities in the world')
e 3 ('It has the largest number of buildings taller than 150 metres in the world')
f 1 ('It is now one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world')
g 2 ('it will be the world's first zero-waste city')
h 1 ('It is also well known for its artificial islands')

1B **1** 50,000 **2** 828 **3** 300 **4** 100 **5** 7,000 **6** 7.5 **7** 13

1C **1** fishing **2** map **3** wind **4** vehicles **5** high **6** park **7** headquarters **8** institutions

REVIEW 5–6

GRAMMAR

1 **1** in (We use *in order to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses.)
2 that (We use *so that* + subject + verb to talk about purpose.)
3 not (We put *not* before *to* in negative purpose clauses: *in order not to*.)
4 so (We use *so that* + subject + verb to talk about purpose.)
5 as (We use *so as to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses.)
6 so (We use *so as (not) to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses.)
7 to (We use *to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses.)
8 so (We use *so as to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses.)

2 **1** hotter (We use a comparative adjective with *than*.)
2 better (We would need to use *the* with *best* here.)
3 best (Use a superlative with *I've ever eaten*.)
4 nice (We need to use an adjective in this structure – *as* + adjective + *as*.)
5 less (Use a comparative to compare the two apartments.)
6 more (Use a comparative with *than*.)
7 friendliest (Use a superlative with *I've ever met*.)
8 more confidently (Use a comparative with *than*.)

3 **1** myself (The reflexive pronoun for *I* is *myself*.)
2 repaired (We form the causative *have* with *have* + object + past participle.)
3 had (We form the causative *have* with *have* + object + past participle.)
4 get (We use *get* + subject + *to* + infinitive when we ask someone to do something and they do it.)

4 **1** It's **such** a hot day today!
2 I'm **so** excited about visiting you next week.
3 The hotel had **such** a relaxed atmosphere that I wanted to stay longer.
4 You look **so** young in this photo!
5 There was **so** much noise in the office that I couldn't concentrate.
6 We had **such** a great time in Istanbul.
7 The hotel was **so** far from the station that we had to take a taxi.
8 Deirdra is **such** a pleasant person that everyone likes her.

5 **1** we're (We use *be used to* + noun to talk about something we are accustomed to.)
2 get (We use *get used to* + *-ing* form to talk about something we *become* accustomed to.)
3 I'm not (We use *be used to* + *-ing* form to talk about something we are accustomed to.)
4 get (We use *get used to* + *-ing* form to talk about something we *become* accustomed to.)
5 I'm (We use *be used to* + *it* to talk about something we are accustomed to.)
6 got (We use *get used to* + noun to talk about something we *become* accustomed to.)
7 used (We use *used to* + infinitive to talk about a habit or state in the past, which is usually something we don't do now or is no longer the case.)
8 she's (We use *be used to* + *it* to talk about something we are accustomed to.)

6 **1** as (comparative structure – *as* + adjective + *as*)
2 was (*be used to* + noun to talk about something we are accustomed to)
3 order (*in order to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses)
4 such (*such* + *a/an* (+ adjective) + singular noun)
5 have/get (causative *have/get* with *have/get* + object + past participle.
6 than (*than* with a comparative adjective)

VOCABULARY

7 **1** historic **2** advance **3** unpredictable **4** escape **5** atmosphere **6** lanes **7** worth **8** reasonable

8 **1** c **2** f **3** a **4** e **5** b **6** d

9 **1** donation **2** direct **3** speed **4** run-down **5** receipt **6** stable

10 **1** b **2** c **3** b **4** a **5** c **6** a

11 **1** community **2** unfamiliar **3** challenging **4** impressive **5** risking **6** charge **7** bargain **8** availability

UNIT 7

Lesson 7A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** c (We use *wonder* to think about something we do not know.)
2 a (We use *warn* to tell someone that something bad or dangerous may happen.)
3 b (We use *enquire* to ask someone for information.)
4 a (We use *mention* to talk or write about something without giving many details.)
5 b (We use *confirm* to tell someone that an arrangement is now definite.)
6 c (We use *add* to say something extra about what we have just said.)

1B **1** confirm **2** convinced **3** argued **4** mentioned

2 **1** whisper **2** yell **3** scream **4** aloud **5** speak **6** over

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** answer, argue, mention, promise, wonder
2 agree, complain, enquire, explain, reply

GRAMMAR

4A **1** didn't (After a reporting verb, the original verb often moves one tense back into the past. In this sentence, the present simple changes to the past simple.)
2 if I knew (In reported *yes/no* questions, we add *if* or *whether* after the reporting verb and keep the word order the same as for statements.)
3 the year before (In reported speech, *last year* becomes *the year before*.)
4 the following day (In reported speech, *tomorrow* becomes *the following day* or *the next day*.)

ANSWER KEY

5 if I was (In reported *yes/no* questions, we add *if* or *whether* after the reporting verb and keep the word order the same as for statements.)
6 had (After a reporting verb, the original verb often moves one tense back into the past. In this sentence, the present perfect changes to the past perfect.)
7 the day before (In reported speech, *yesterday* becomes *the day before*.)
8 could (In reported speech, *can* becomes *could*.)

4B **1** b **2** a **3** c **4** b

4C **1** if/whether I had met Fatima before
2 there would be twenty people at the meeting that
3 the weather had been terrible
4 (that) she was going to Brazil
5 they had been planning to go
6 what time the last train was

LISTENING

5A b ('Then he asked why I'd gone to Café Napoli when I was supposed to meet her at Bar Napoli.')

5B **1** F ('It was my wedding anniversary.')
2 T ('I'd never met her, or even seen a photo')
3 F ('When I got to the restaurant, I saw a woman sitting at a table by herself, so I went over, asked if she was called Emma')
4 T ('I could see that Ross was sending me loads of messages')
5 T ('he asked why I hadn't met Emma and said that she'd waited for me in the restaurant for over an hour before going home')
6 F ('I felt awful that I'd left Emma waiting alone)
7 F '(I'd misunderstood the name of the restaurant and gone to the wrong one!')

5C **1** introduced
2 common
3 ignored
4 upset
5 misunderstood

WRITING

6A **1** C **2** B **3** A

6B **1** turned out that
2 things got more bizarre
3 at which point
4 Apparently
5 the funny thing is

6C See text in Ex 6A for a model.

7 Model answer
I agree that it's harder to make friends when you're older. When you are younger, you go to school with people the same age as you and you usually have similar interests. Then, as a young adult, you meet people at work, and because you don't have many responsibilities, you have time to develop relationships. As you get older, you have less time for your friends because you might have children or aging parents to look after. Also, if other people keep the same friends from when they were younger, they might not be as willing to make new friends.

Lesson 7B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** spam
2 back up
3 forward
4 pop-ups
5 profile

1B **1** post (Use *post* to mean put a photo of someone on social media.)
2 forward (Use *forward* to mean send someone an email or message that you have been sent.)
3 tag (Use *tag* to create a link to attach a name to something online.)
4 back up (Use *back-up* to mean make a copy of your work.)
5 spam (*Spam* is the word we use for unwanted emails, often advertisements.)
6 usernames (A *username* is a word you use to log onto a computer programme.)

2 **1** download (receive information or programmes on a computer, especially using the internet)
2 scroll (move information up or down a computer screen so that you can read it)
3 tap (hit something lightly)
4 icon (a small sign or picture on a computer screen that you choose when you want the computer to do something)
5 inbox (the place in a computer email programme where new messages arrive)
6 network (a system of things that are connected with each other)
7 upload (to move information from a computer to a computer network so that other people can see it or use it)
8 swipe (move your finger over the screen of a mobile phone or tablet to move onto the next page)
9 folder (a group of related documents that you store together on a computer)
10 refresh (to make a computer screen show new information that has arrived since you began looking at it)

GRAMMAR

3A **1** b (We need the future passive form here because the sentences says *next year*.)
2 a (We need the past simple passive to talk about a completed action in the past.)
3 b (We need the present continuous passive here because the sentence says *at the moment*.)
4 a (We place *just* after the auxiliary verb *have*.)
5 c (We use the future (*going to*) passive here because the sentence says *tomorrow*.)
6 b (We use *get* + past participle informally when something is dramatic or unexpected or for negative situations. In this sentence, we use the past simple passive because it says *last week*.)

3B **1** has been downloaded
2 are backed up
3 still haven't been told
4 is going to be published
5 is being painted
6 have already been posted

PRONUNCIATION

4A **1** sent
2 uploaded
3 told
4 broken
5 tagged

READING

5A a, b, c, f, g

5B **1** T ('We leave footprints in other places too, often without realising. If you've ever uploaded a video to YouTube or 'liked' a photo on social media, you've left a digital footprint.')
2 F ('We all know about the dangers of sharing too much personal information online.')
3 T ('even if we use apps that automatically delete posts after a certain amount of time, someone can make a copy of the posts before they are deleted.')
4 T ('our digital footprint is not only made up of the information that we chose to share, but also the data we share without knowing')
5 F ('It's because companies use this information to target their advertising and sell things to you.')
6 F ('Even if you delete your search history and remove cookies, some data will remain.')

7 T ('thinking carefully before you post anything at all.')
8 F ('the question we should all be asking ourselves is, would I be happy seeing this post online in ten years' time?')

Lesson 7C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** extremely **2** slightly **3** perfectly **4** particularly **5** fairly **6** totally

1B **1** c (We cannot use *totally* or *completely* with *interesting*.)
2 a (We cannot use *slightly* or *totally* with *good*.)
3 c (We cannot use *slightly* or *particularly* with *fine*.)
4 c (We cannot use *perfectly* or *completely* with *strange*.)
5 b (We cannot use *slightly* or *fairly* with *amazing*.)
6 a (We need an adverb that means *more*.)

How to ...

2A 2

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

2C **a** 1 **b** 4, 6, 7 **c** 2, 3 **d** 5

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** D **2** U **3** D **4** D **5** U **6** U

SPEAKING

4A and 4B

1 do **2** Did **3** get **4** that **5** how **6** sounds **7** How **8** mean

Lesson 7D

GRAMMAR

1A **1** b (We use the auxiliary verb *do* to avoid repetition. In this sentence, you need the present simple.)
2 c (We use the auxiliary verb *do* to avoid repetition. In this sentence, you need the past simple because the party was *last night*.)
3 a (We use *want to*, *would like to*, and *try to* to avoid repetition, particularly of a verb.)
4 b (We use *want to*, *would like to*, and *try to* to avoid repetition, particularly of a verb.)
5 c (We use the auxiliary verb *do* to avoid repetition. In this sentence, you need the past simple because Bea said she'd call *last night*.)
6 b (We use *be* to avoid repetition of the noun or noun phrase.)

1B **1** so (Use *think so*, *hope so*, *tell* (*someone*) *so* to avoid repetition.)
2 suppose (Use *suppose so* and *guess so* when we give a positive answer, but we don't really want to agree.)
3 not (Use *I guess not* to say we agree with something negative.)
4 hope (Use *hope not* to avoid repetition in negative answers.)
5 to (Use *would love to* to avoid repetition of a verb phrase.)
6 be (Use *be* to avoid repetition of an adjective.)

LISTENING

2A 3, 5, 6

2B **1** c ('author of several books about management skills')
2 b ('bad communication can often lead to misunderstandings')
3 a ('Sometimes we're so focused on what we want to say … we forget to listen.')
4 a ('Talking or writing on and on about something can often make people feel bored and they might stop paying attention')
5 c ('that body language counts for fifty-five percent of communication')

2C **1** tools **2** writing **3** message **4** expressions **5** tone

UNIT 8

Lesson 8A

VOCABULARY

1A **1** ready **2** time **3** worrying **4** make **5** afraid

1B **1** about **2** seriously **3** be **4** attention **5** make **6** time

GRAMMAR

2A **1** should have listened **2** shouldn't have spent **3** should have called **4** shouldn't have eaten **5** should have left **6** should have worn

2B **1** had listened; might/would have understood
2 would/could/might have made; I had known
3 had asked; would/might have told
4 would/might not have told; had thought
5 might/would not have missed; had been
6 had saved; could/might/would have bought

2C **1** c (*if* + past perfect)
2 b (*wouldn't* + *have* + past participle)
3 c (*should have* + past participle)
4 c (*wouldn't* + *have* + past participle
5 a (*could* + *have* + past participle)
6 b (*shouldn't have* + past participle)

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** should have
2 I'd; would have
3 shouldn't have
4 wouldn't have; I'd

READING

4A **1** d ('I was always anxious; worrying that other people wouldn't approve')
2 a ('I feel like I haven't made the most of my abilities')
3 c ('I'd tell myself to be kinder. I wasn't very nice when I was younger')

4B **1** b ('I was always anxious about making the wrong decisions and upsetting people, so I did the things other people thought I should')
2 c ('I'd have studied art instead of law')
3 a ('I didn't pay attention to my teachers, and I chatted and told jokes to my friends during class')
4 a ('I feel like I haven't made the most of my abilities and should have made myself try harder.')
5 b ('I only thought about myself and didn't care how other people felt')
6 b ('I only made friends with people who were useful to me, so I didn't have any proper friendships.')

4C **1** anxious **2** listened **3** approve **4** minimum **5** attention **6** successful **7** treated **8** tough

Lesson 8B

VOCABULARY

1A **1** inspire **2** master **3** motivated **4** achieve **5** passion

1B **1** c (Use *deepen* + *interest in* to say you became more interested in something.)
2 b (Use *encourage* + someone to say you give them the confidence to do something.)
3 c (Use *make* + *progress* to mean 'improve'.)
4 b (Use *lifelong* + *passion* to talk about something you've been interested in for a long time.)

ANSWER KEY

5 c (Use *mastered* to say that you can do something very well.)
6 b (Use *inspire* to say you make someone want to do something.)

2 **1** down (If you *write something down*, you write something on a piece of paper.)
2 out (If you *figure something out*, you find the answer to a problem.)
3 up (If you *follow something up*, you do something in addition to what you have already done.)
4 up (If you *dream something up*, you think of an idea.)
5 down (If you *break something down*, you separate it into smaller parts.)
6 through (If you *think things through*, you spend time thinking about something.)
7 out (If you *try out* a method or piece of equipment, you test it.)
8 together (If you *get together* with someone, you meet them.)

GRAMMAR

3A **1** used to (Use *used to* + state verbs.)
2 would go (Use *would* + infinitive to talk about habits in the past – *would go to the beach*.)
3 would (Use *would* + adverb of frequency. You cannot use *used to* because the adverb comes before *used to* – *he always used to walk*.)
4 used to (Use *used to* with state verbs.)
5 used to (Use *used to* when there is no time reference.)
6 loved (We cannot use *would* with state verbs.)

3B **1** b (Use *used to* with state verbs.)
2 a (Use *would* because the adverb comes after the verb in this sentence.)
3 b (In negative sentences, use *didn't* ***use*** *to*, not *didn't used to*).
4 c (Use *used to* with state verbs.)

3C **1** he used to be
2 would always play
3 would sing
4 would usually go
5 used to live
6 used to love

PRONUNCIATION

4A **1** five **2** three **3** five **4** five

4B **1** I'd go swimming every day.
2 He'd watch cartoons.
3 They'd visit us on Saturdays.
4 We'd go to the park.

LISTENING

5 The Paralympic Games are **perhaps** the world's most important sporting **event** involving athletes with disabilities. Since they began in 1948, the size of the Paralympics has increased greatly. In 1960, 400 athletes from twenty-three countries **participated** in eight sports. In 2020, around 4,400 athletes from 162 countries competed in twenty-two sports. Like the Olympic Games, there are Summer and Winter Paralympics which are held every four years. Since 1988, the Paralympic Games have been held shortly after the Olympics finish, in the same cities and using the same **venues**. The Paralympics include a **range** of sports and races such as swimming, skiing and basketball.

6A b

6B **1** a ('she competes in wheelchair races')
2 b ('just after Hannah was born, her heart stopped twice')
3 a ('Her parents made sure that they didn't treat her any differently to her brothers')
4 c ('She … started ballet classes when she was just three years old')
5 b ('She broke her first world record in 2010. Then four weeks later, she broke another seven world records in eight days!')
6 a ('I heard her give a speech at a conference a few years ago and it really motivated me to try to be the best athlete I can be')

WRITING

7A **1** consequently
2 so
3 As a result
4 as
5 because

7B See text in Ex 7A for a model.

Lesson 8C

VOCABULARY

1A **1** talk (A *talk* is a presentation.)
2 outline (An *outline* is the main ideas or facts about something.)
3 key points (The *key points* are the most important ideas.)
4 slides (*Slides* are pictures or illustrations on a screen.)
5 illustrate (If you *illustrate* something you make it clear by providing an example.)
6 subject matter (The *subject matter* is the thing you are talking about.)
7 facts and figures (*Facts and figures* are detailed information.)
8 field (A *field* is a subject that people study or a type of work that they are involved in.)
9 presenters (*Presenters* are people who give presentations.)
10 delivery (*Delivery* is the way that you say something.)
11 engage (If something *engages* your interest or attention, it makes you stay interested.)
12 argument (An *argument* is a set of reasons that show that something is true or untrue, right or wrong.)

1B **1** talk **2** presenter **3** subject **4** outline **5** slides

How to …

2A **1** show **2** brings **3** point **4** Turning **5** recap **6** questions **7** question **8** answer

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

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1** first **2** final **3** Turning **4** next **5** sum **6** summarise

SPEAKING

4A **1** speak **2** idea **3** point **4** Moving **5** next **6** final **7** summarise **8** comments **9** question **10** answer

Lesson 8D

READING

1A c ('Would you like to become an entrepreneur …; The advice below could inspire you to take the first steps')

1B **1** b ('Successful entrepreneurs are always ready to try again, even after their ideas and pitches have been rejected a hundred times')
2 d ('All entrepreneurs will make mistakes at some point in their career')
3 a ('if you want to be successful, you cannot escape hard work')
4 c ('so it's important to do something that you love')

1C **1** T ('Successful entrepreneurs are always ready to try again, even after their ideas and pitches have been rejected a hundred times')
2 F ('Steve Jobs, former CEO of Apple, said that unlike people who failed in business, successful entrepreneurs had the ability to keep trying to do something difficult')

3 F ('Their pitch was rejected by all five investors, with one investor, businesswoman Jenny Campbell, describing it as a 'pasta disaster'.')
4 T ('Successful entrepreneurs take responsibility for their mistakes and see failure as a positive experience that they can learn from')
5 T ('… has been involved in many failed business ideas')
6 F ('People often think that successful entrepreneurs are just very lucky, or that they are in the right place at the right time. *Dragons' Den* investor and successful businesswoman Deborah Meaden disagrees')
7 T ('He believes that anyone can be a successful entrepreneur, as long as they are willing to work hard.')
8 T ('if an entrepreneur has no a passion for what they're doing, their business won't remain successful for very long.')

1D **1** perseverance
2 pitch
3 embarrassed
4 goals
5 passion

REVIEW 7–8

GRAMMAR

1 **1** had (After a reporting verb, the original verb often moves one tense back into the past. In this sentence, the present perfect changes to the past perfect.)
2 was (After a reporting verb, the original verb often moves one tense back into the past. In this sentence, the present continuous changes to the past continuous.)
3 wouldn't (In reported speech, *won't* becomes *wouldn't*.)
4 if (In reported *yes/no* questions, we add *if* or *whether* after the reporting verb and keep the word order the same as for statements.)
5 could (In reported speech, *can* becomes *could*.)
6 there (In reported speech, *here* becomes *there*.)

2 **1** have been used (Use the present perfect passive to talk about something that started in the past and continues now.)
2 was developed (Use the past simple passive to talk about a completed action in the past.)
3 were put (Use the past simple passive to talk about a completed action in the past.)
4 is shared (Use the present simple passive to talk about something that happens now.)
5 are sent (Use the present simple passive to talk about something that happens now.)
6 will be replaced (Use the future passive form here because the sentences says *in the near future*.)

3 **1** so (We use *suppose so* when we give a positive answer, but we don't really want to do something.)
2 go (We use the infinitive to avoid repetition.)
3 so (We use *guess so* when we give a positive answer, but we don't really want to agree.)
4 hope (We use *hope so* to avoid repetition.)
5 to (We use *would love to* to avoid repetition, particularly of a verb.)
6 don't

4 **1** c (Use *if* + past perfect + *would/might/could* + *have* + past participle to form the third conditional.)
2 b (Use *shouldn't have* + past participle to talk about things you'd like to be different about the past.)
3 a (Use *would/might/could* + *have* + past participle + *if* + past perfect.)
4 b (Use *should have* + past participle to talk about things you'd like to be different about the past.)

5 **1** used to live (use *used to* with state verbs)
2 would spend
3 would buy
4 would sit
5 would pack up
6 would make
7 would sit
8 didn't use to have (use *used to* with state verbs)
9 would take
10 would go

VOCABULARY

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

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

8 **1** c (Use *confirm* to tell someone that an arrangement is now definite.)
2 b (Use *be careful not* + *to* infinitive.)
3 a (We cannot use *perfectly* or *totally* with *worried*.)
4 c (The phrasal verb *get together* means *meet* or *spend time with*.)
5 b (A *field* is a subject that people study or a type of work that they are involved in.)
6 a (Use *mastered* to say that someone can do something very well.)

9 **1** talk **2** worried **3** outline **4** points **5** time **6** figures **7** engaged

10 **1** b **2** c **3** a **4** b **5** c **6** a

CUMULATIVE REVIEW 1–4

GRAMMAR

1 **1** bumped into (The past simple is used to describe a completed action in the past.)
2 was walking (The past continuous is used to give background information.)
3 heard (The past simple is used to describe a completed action in the past that interrupts another activity.)
4 turned around (The past simple is used to describe a completed action in the past.)
5 was (The past simple is used for state verbs.)
6 was travelling (The past continuous is used to describe an activity in the past.)
7 decided (The past simple is used to describe a completed action in the past.)
8 hadn't / had not seen (The past perfect is used to describe something that happened before another action in the past.)
9 finished (The past simple is used to describe a completed action in the past.)
10 had (The past simple is used for state verbs.)
11 had spent (The past perfect is used to describe something that happened before another action in the past.)
12 told (The past simple is used to describe a completed action in the past.)

2 **1** c (Use the present perfect continuous for activities that began at a point in the past and are still continuing.)
2 a (Use the present perfect continuous for activities that began at a point in the past and are still continuing.)
3 c (Use the present perfect simple for state verbs.)

ANSWER KEY

4 a (Use the present perfect continuous for activities that began at a point in the past and are still continuing.)
5 a (Use the past simple for finished actions in the past.)
6 b (Use the present perfect simple for state verbs.)
7 b (Use the present perfect continuous for activities that began at a point in the past and are still continuing.)
8 b (Use the present perfect simple for state verbs.)

3 **1** which/that (Use *which* or *that* for things. You cannot omit the relative pronoun here because the verb *changed* does not have a subject.)
2 where (Use *where* for places.)
3 to buy / where we can buy (We can replace a defining relative clause with *to* infinitive. We often use *to* infinitive with a superlative adjective. Use the relative pronoun *where* for places.)
4 who took / taking (Use *who* for people. We can replace the relative pronoun and verb in a defining relative clause with verb + *-ing*.)
5 whose (Use *whose* for possession.)
6 when/– (Use *when* for times. We can omit the relative pronoun here because the relative clause has a subject.)
7 that/– (Use *that* for things. We can omit the relative pronoun here because the relative clause has a subject.)

4 **1** essential to **2** need **3** got **4** supposed **5** allowed to **6** are permitted **7** necessary **8** had

5 **1** the station is (The word order changes in indirect questions. After the opening phrase, we use the affirmative form.)
2 Wouldn't (We use negative questions when we want to check or confirm information.)
3 Can (Use *can* not *do*.)
4 the film starts (We don't use an auxiliary verb in indirect questions.)
5 Could (Use *could* not *did*.)
6 Wasn't (We use negative questions when we want to check or confirm information.)

VOCABULARY

6 **1** leather **2** belonged **3** stone **4** cool **5** worth

7 **1** up **2** up **3** out **4** out **5** up

8 **1** jump (If you *jump a queue*, you do not wait your turn.)
2 behave (If someone *behaves badly*, they do not act in a correct way.)
3 drop (If you *drop litter*, you throw it on the ground.)
4 arguing/argumentative (If you *argue* with someone, you disagree with them.)
5 hear

9 **1** unenthusiastic
2 irresponsible
3 uncertain
4 unprofessional
5 unwilling

10 **1** pretended (If you pretend to do something, you behave as if something is true, even though you know it is not.)
2 deceiving (If you deceive someone, you make them believe something is true when it isn't. We can't using *lying* here without *to*.)
3 living (The collocation is *live a lie*.)
4 doubt (If you doubt something, you wonder if it is true.)
5 tell (The collocation is *tell the truth*.)

How to ...

11 **1** take **2** message **3** calling **4** reach **5** stand **6** annoys **7** drives **8** want **9** done **10** bring **11** hear **12** happened **13** details

12 **1** need/have **2** been **3** who/that **4** whose **5** was **6** had/got

CUMULATIVE REVIEW 5–8

GRAMMAR

1 **1** c **2** b **3** a **4** c **5** b **6** c **7** c

2 **1** get (We use *get used to + -ing* form to talk about something we become accustomed to. It is no longer unusual or strange.)
2 was (We use *be used to* + noun to talk about something we are accustomed to doing.)
3 get (We use *get used to + it* to talk about something we become accustomed to. It is no longer unusual or strange.)
4 was (We use *be used to + -ing* form to talk about something we are accustomed to doing.)
5 get (We use *get used to* + noun to talk about something we become accustomed to. It is no longer unusual or strange.)

3 **1** a (After a reporting verb, the original verb often moves one tense back into the past. In this sentence, the present perfect changes to the past perfect.)
2 b (We change personal pronouns and adjectives in reported speech.)
3 a (After a reporting verb, the original verb often moves one tense back into the past. In this sentence, the past simple changes to the past perfect.)
4 b
5 a (After a reporting verb, the original verb often moves one tense back into the past. In this sentence, *will* changes to *would*.)

4 **1** did **2** to **3** so **4** be **5** not

5 **1** I'm really tired – I ~~could~~ **should** have gone to bed earlier.
2 If ~~I've~~ **I'd** studied more, I would have passed the exam.
3 If I had known it was Tina's birthday, I would **have** bought her a present.
4 I could have ~~buy~~ **bought** tickets for the concert last week, but I didn't.
5 I would have been here on time if the traffic ~~had~~ **hadn't** been so awful.

VOCABULARY

6 **1** shy (If you are *shy*, you are nervous about meeting new people.)
2 confident (If you are *confident*, you are certain of your abilities.)
3 direct (If you are *direct*, you say exactly what you think.)
4 aggressive (If you are *aggressive*, you behave in an angry or violent way.)
5 calm (If you are *calm*, you stay relaxed and don't get stressed.)

7 **1** an ideal (An *ideal spot* is a perfect place.)
2 run-down (If somewhere is *run-down*, it is in bad condition because it has not been looked after.)
3 atmosphere (If a place has a *relaxed atmosphere* there is a feeling that the area is peaceful and calm.)
4 lively (*Lively nightlife* is busy bars, clubs or restaurants that people go to in the evening in a town or city.)

5 historic (*Historic buildings* are old and interesting, such as a 14th-century palace.)
6 street (The correct collocation is *street* market, not *road* market.)

8
1 c
2 e
3 d
4 a
5 b

9
1 forward
2 backed up
3 spam
4 username
5 tag
6 inbox

10
1 completely/totally
2 totally
3 particularly
4 fairly
5 slightly/extremely

11
1 take
2 about
3 pay
4 careful
5 most
6 Take

How to ...

12
1 According
2 from
3 Basically
4 short
5 give
6 catch
7 check
8 right
9 know
10 did
11 really
12 get
13 brings
14 turning
15 summarise

13 **1** a **2** b **3** c **4** c **5** a **6** b

CUMULATIVE REVIEW 1–8

GRAMMAR

1
1 to be (Use *to* infinitive after *want*.)
2 reading (Use an *-ing* form after prepositions like *up*.)
3 performing (Use an *-ing* form after prepositions like *of*.)
4 getting (Use an *-ing* form after prepositions like *in*.)
5 moving (Use an *-ing* form after *mean*.)
6 to become (Use *to* infinitive after *hope*.)
7 improving Use an *-ing* form after prepositions like *on*.)
8 dancing (Use an *-ing* form after *remember* when it means 'have a memory of something'.)
9 playing (Use an *-ing* form after *stop* when it means 'quit doing something'.)
10 dancing (Use an *-ing* form after *go on* when it means 'continue'.)

2
1 e (We use the preposition *from* with *apart*.)
2 b (We use *even* to emphasise that something is unusual or surprising.)
3 d (We use *not even* to emphasise a surprising negative point.)
4 a (We can use *except* without *for* as a conjunction to join two clauses.)
5 c (We use *not even* to emphasise a surprising negative point.)

3
1 unless/even if (We use *unless* to mean if not; we use *even if* for emphasis, to say that something will not change a situation.)
2 In case of (We use *in case of* + noun in formal situations to mean 'if something happens'. It is often about a bad or dangerous situation.)
3 even if (We use *even if* for emphasis, to say that something will not change a situation.)
4 unless (We use *unless* to mean 'if not'.)
5 in case (We use *in case* to talk about being prepared for the possibility that something might happen.)
6 unless (We use *unless* to mean 'if not'.)

4
1 do you prefer
2 I prefer
3 would you prefer
4 I'd rather
5 would you rather
6 I'd go

5
1 c (We use *was/were going to* to talk about a planned action in the past that didn't happen.)
2 b (We can use *planned to* as an alternative to *was going to*.)
3 c (We use *thought it would be* to talk about the reason for a planned action in the past.)
4 a (We usually use *didn't mean to* to describe when someone does something by accident.)
5 b (We can use verbs, such as *expect* or *wait*, in the past continuous to describe past intentions.)
6 a (We use *intended to* to show a planned action in the past.)

6
1 in order to (We use *in order to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses.)
2 so as not (We put *not* before *to* in negative purpose clauses: *in order not to*, *so as not to*.)
3 so that (We use *so that* + subject + verb to talk about purpose.)
4 so as to (We use *so as to* + infinitive to introduce purpose clauses.)
5 so that (We use *so that* + subject + verb to talk about purpose.)

7
1 had/got (it) cut (We form the causative *have/get* with *have/get* + object + past participle.)
2 have/get (your eyes) tested (We form the causative *have/get* with *have/get* + object + past participle.)
3 have/get (my teeth) checked (We form the causative have/get with *have/get* + object + past participle.)
4 got (Gino to) take (use *get* + subject + *to* infinitive when we ask someone to do something, and they do it.)
5 get (someone to) help (use *get* + subject + *to* + infinitive when we ask someone to do something, and they do it.)

8
1 so (We use *so* + adjective/adverb to show emphasis.)
2 such (We can use *such* + *a* + singular noun to show emphasis.)
3 so (We use *so* + adjective/adverb to show emphasis.)
4 so (We use *so* + adjective/adverb to show emphasis.)
5 such (We can use *such* + *a* + adjective + singular noun to show emphasis.)
6 so (We also use *so* + adjective/adverb + *that* clause to describe something that leads to a result.)
7 so (We use *so* + adjective/adverb to show emphasis.)
8 such (We can use *such* + *a* + adjective + singular noun to show emphasis.)

9
1 was written (Use the past simple passive in this sentence because it says the author wrote the book in 1986.)
2 has just been bought (Use the present perfect passive with *just*.)
3 was made (Use the past simple passive to talk about something in the past.)
4 Has (Kai) been given (Use the present perfect passive with *already*.)
5 was promoted (Use the past simple passive because the sentence says *last month*.)
6 is going to be held / will be held / is being held (Use a future passive or present continuous here here because the sentence says *next year*.)
7 is being developed (Use the present continuous passive here with *at the moment*.)
8 is spoken (Use the present simple passive to talk about a present truth.)

ANSWER KEY

10
1 c (We *used to* + *to* infinitive. We cannot use *would* here because we don't use *to* with *would*).
2 c (We cannot use *would* with *like* here because *like* is a state verb. In negative sentences use *didn't use to*, not *didn't used to*)
3 b (The adverb *usually* comes after *would* but before *used to*.)
4 b (We cannot use *would* with state verbs)
5 c (The adverb *always* comes after *would* but before *used to*.)
6 c (In negative sentences, use *didn't use to*, not *didn't used to*.)
7 c (We cannot use *would* with state verbs)
8 b (The adverb *never* comes before *used to*, but after *would*.)

11
1 spending/having (Use the *-ing* form after *enjoy*.)
2 such (use *such* + *a* + adjective + singular noun to show emphasis or strong feelings about something.)
3 been (present simple passive)
4 to (We use *used to* to talk about past habits.)
5 so (We use *so that* + subject + verb to talk about purpose.)
6 than (We use *would rather* + *than* to talk about preference.)

VOCABULARY

1
1 do without (*Do without* is used to say that the speaker does not need one.)
2 tastes (*Tastes* is used here to describe what the speaker and his wife like and dislike.)
3 a fan of (*A fan of* is used here to talk about something the speaker likes (or doesn't).)
4 appreciate (*Appreciate* is used here to talk about understanding how good something is.)
5 dream (*Dream* house here means an ideal house for the speaker.)

2
1 can't resist (*Can't resist* means you can't stop yourself from doing something that you should not do, even though you want to.)
2 give up (If you *give something up*, you stop an activity or habit.)
3 put off (If you *put something off*, you avoid doing it.)
3 stick (*Stick to something* means you do something you decided or promised to do)
4 take (If you *take something up* you start a new activity.)

3
1 fault (If something is your *fault*, you are to blame for it.)
2 bad mood (If you *are in a bad mood*, you do not feel happy.)
3 feel (if you *don't feel like* doing something, you don't want to do it.)
4 favour (If you *do someone a favour*, you do something to help them.)
5 upset (If you *get upset*, you become unhappy.)

4
1 avoid (*Avoid distractions* means to prevent things from stopping you paying attention to what you are doing.)
2 lose (*Lose concentration* means you stop being focused.)
3 meet (*Meet deadlines* means you are able to get tasks completed on time.)
4 keep (*Keep to a routine* means you do the same things at the same time every day.)
5 deal (*Deal with challenges* means you can handle difficult situations.)
6 falling (*Fall behind schedule* means you do not get your work done on time.)
7 getting/to get (*Get something done* means you do it.)

5
1 c (*Temporary* means *short-term* or not *permanent*.)
2 c (If you have *experience* in something, you know how to do it because you have done it before.)
3 a (If somebody is *exploited*, they are treated badly.)
4 b (If you *handle* something, you deal with it.)
5 b (If you have *responsibility* for something, it is your job to deal with it.)

6
1 slow
2 location
3 intelligent
4 footage
5 film industry

7
1 viral
2 biased
3 strike
4 rescued
5 announcement

8
1 refund
2 deal
3 brand loyalty
4 quality
5 donation
6 discount

9
1 stable
2 solid
3 suitable
4 superb
5 decent (it is good enough or fairly good.)

10
1 tough
2 difficulties
3 safety
4 conditions
5 risk
6 unpredictable

11
1 c (We use *wonder* to think about something we do not know about.)
2 b (We use *mention* to talk or write about something without giving many details.)
3 c (We use *warn* to tell someone that something bad or dangerous may happen.)
4 a (We use *confirm* to tell someone that an arrangement is now definite.)
5 b (We use *promise* to tell someone that we will definitely do or provide something or that something will happen.)

12
1 inspired
2 passion
3 motivated
4 progress
5 deepened

13
1 talk
2 points
3 figures
4 delivery
5 matter
6 slides (or illustrations on a screen.)
7 illustrate
8 presenter

How to …

14A
1 How did that make you feel?
2 It really gets on my nerves.
3 So, what will you bring to the company?
4 Have you been following the story?
5 So, let me just check I've got this right.
6 Moving on to my final point.

14B **1** f **2** e **3** d **4** b **5** c **6** a

15 **1** a **2** b **3** c **4** a **5** b **6** c