

# STARTER FUN TIMES

## READ ON

2 **A** ticket **B** poster **C** online form **D** certificate **E** advert

3 **1** game design, 5 days

2 12–14 July, Green Park

3 £25, anyone 8 years old or older

4 return, 10.30

5 art classes, if there are classes at the weekend

4 **A** travel **B** music **C** art **D** technology **E** sport

## LISTEN UP

5 **1** In **2** to **3** at **4** on **5** out **6** at **7** from

7 **A** 2, 3, 6, 7 **B** 1, 5 Neither: 4

## WRITE ON

### 10 Model answer

My name is Alesha Wilson and I'm in Year 8. In my spare time, I enjoy singing and playing tennis and of course, hanging out with my friends! At school I really enjoy learning languages because I think that's important in today's world. I also like learning about geography and what other countries are like to live in. This year, I hope to join the school choir and also maybe start a new hobby like hip-hop. I also hope to do a running challenge for charity – you know, to raise money. I really hope I can get fit enough!

# 1 THE TRUE YOU

## READING

- 2 people who get up early in the morning
- 3 Antonio lives in Mexico (*and China is fifteen hours ahead of this part of Mexico.*)  
Yes, he likes Li Wei. (*it's awesome getting to know someone from a completely different culture*)
- 4 1 D I've been selling bread to neighbours for the last three months, to help me pay for a school trip to Kenya ...  
2 A We got into it after seeing an online video clip. The guy in the video does incredible jumps ...  
3 B ... my brain is a bit slow at that time in the morning.
- 4 A It's only possible to go horse surfing on an empty beach – we don't want to crash into anyone. That means early mornings, unfortunately ...  
5 B But we're both improving fast ...  
6 A It's getting more popular every year.
- 7 D I often feel pretty exhausted later in the day, though. I could definitely do with an early night tonight!  
8 C ... nine times out of ten I don't get a good photo.  
9 B I practise my Chinese, which is really useful because it's my ambition to study it at university
- 10 C The 'golden hours' – that's what photographers call the hour after sunrise and the hour before ... capturing nature in all its beauty  
5 1 worm 2 saddle 3 ahead of 4 shots 5 disturb  
6 come across 7 sleep in 8 pretty
- 6 Possible answers  
1 Neither Antonio nor Josh do something that involves animals.  
2 None of them say they like getting up early.  
3 Only Josh makes money from the activity.  
4 Both Camille and Petra are outside in the early morning.  
5 Three of them do their early morning activity with other people.

## GRAMMAR

- 1 A get B does C smell D'm E making F feel, are G takes, don't
- 2 Dan's dream is to be a writer. He spends a few hours every week working on his novel.
- 3 1 are you doing, D 2 work, A 3 escapes, B 4 sounds, C 5 'm always changing, E
- 4 1 My sister spends all her free time kayaking in summer. (OR In summer, my sister spends ...)  
2 She usually gets to the river at about 9 a.m.  
3 I work on my idea for a new game most weekends. (OR Most weekends, I work on ...)  
4 My brother is always borrowing my boots – it's so annoying!  
5 I didn't read the last chapter. Does Annie follow her dream in the end? (OR In the end, does Annie follow ...?)
- 5 1 need 2 Do you know 3 joins 4 don't understand  
5 train four times a week 6 is looking  
7 is always complaining 8 doesn't like 9 always works

## VOCABULARY

- 1 1 get into 2 encourage 3 is worth it 4 take pride in  
5 put (you) off 6 give up on
- 2 1 raise 2 charity 3 care for 4 survey 5 campaign  
6 poverty 7 contribute 8 help out 9 volunteer
- 3 1 F 2 A 3 C
- 4 1 incredible (NOT scary – he uses that word to describe real space travel)  
2 relaxing (NOT tiring – she uses that word to describe her day at school)  
3 stressful
- 5 1 responsible (noun: response and verb: respond)  
2 understandable (verb: understand)  
3 memorable (noun: memory)  
4 comfortable (noun: comfort and verb: comfort)  
5 sensible (noun: sense and verb: sense)  
6 fashionable (noun: fashion)

## LISTENING

- 2 weather, warm, clothing B is the correct answer.
- 3 1 B It was a bit disappointing that we didn't manage to climb a different mountain every day. That was the idea.  
A is incorrect: We were quite lucky – it was mostly cold and sunny.  
C is incorrect: I'd packed lots of winter clothing, which kept me warm.
- 2 A Then I fell over on stage and everyone laughed at me.  
B is incorrect: I'll probably fail. (I.e. she hasn't taken the exam yet.)  
C is incorrect: I was wearing these trousers that were really tight and uncomfortable on my legs and I couldn't dance properly.
- 3 B I hope there aren't any storms, because I don't want to get seasick.  
A is incorrect: a charity is paying towards my place on the trip, so we don't have to pay much.  
C is incorrect: 'Will your parents let you go?' 'I don't think it'll be a problem.'
- 4 B The company has agreed to his food request. (*And earlier: How many times do people need to share this message for me to get free food for a year?*)  
A is incorrect: Although he's not reached 18 million ...  
C is incorrect: Let's hope he doesn't break any records for putting on weight! (News reporter's joke)
- 5 C I'm always spilling coffee on my shirt.  
A is incorrect: It's never dull working there  
B is incorrect: We have to wear a kind of uniform – a smart white shirt and a black skirt. It's not too bad.
- 6 B I think he got annoyed because I spent a lot of time practising the guitar, so I couldn't meet up with him much.  
A is incorrect: We still share a lot of interests.  
C is incorrect: We weren't in the same class, but we were always together outside school. (I.e. not being in the same class isn't the reason their friendship ended.)

7 C 'He's already made a film that's been shown at an international film festival! That's amazing!' 'Wow! I'm sure it isn't easy to get into film-making.'

A is incorrect: 'I bet he gets a lot of help from his parents, though, or other adults.' 'No, I don't think so.'

B is incorrect: 'I guess that's the best way to get successful when you're a teenager.' 'Not for him! Not many people saw those videos.'

8 A That's not good enough, Jen! You have to treat your stuff better.

B is incorrect: Let's put your kit in the wash right now. (I.e. in time for the match tomorrow.)

C is incorrect: I haven't seen your kit. (I.e. her daughter never gave it to her to wash.)

4 1 Something *disappointing* is not as good as you hoped or expected.

2 If a situation is *embarrassing*, it makes you feel uncomfortable and your face often goes red.

3 *Breaking a record* is when you do something better or faster than anyone has ever done it before.

4 If you *spill* something, it falls out of the container that it should be in.

5 If you *hardly* talk to someone, you almost never talk to them.

6 *I bet* means *I'm fairly sure*.

7 The *final* of a competition is the last race or match, which decides the winner.

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

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

2 1 've been singing 2 they haven't done 3 it's been chasing

4 I've been asking 5 I haven't (even) touched

6 Have (you ever) seen

3 1 ever 2 since 3 just 4 already 5 for 6 still 7 yet

8 never

### Exam tip

I have

4 1 time I've worn OR time that I've worn OR time I've ever worn OR time I have worn OR time that I have worn OR time I have ever worn

We use the present perfect simple with *it's the first time*.

2 has been studying fashion for OR 's been studying fashion

We use the present perfect continuous for actions that started in the past and are still continuing.

3 often comes to/into OR regularly comes to/into *comes* is in the present simple, for a repeated action. An adverb of frequency is needed to reflect the meaning of the word *regular* in the original sentence.

4 have not (haven't) seen you for

We use the present perfect simple with *for* + a period of time

5 has just given OR just gave

We use the present perfect simple with *just*, for recently completed actions. In informal speech, the past simple can also be used.

6 is always forgetting OR 's always forgetting

We use the present continuous with *always* for something that happens often and is usually annoying

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

2 1 A 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 B 6 A/B 7 B 8 B 9 A 10 A/B

5 1 Pale 2 outfit 3 accessories 4 bold 5 cute

6 smart, casual

6 A, C and D are incorrect. (See Ex 7 below for reasons.)

7 1 B *Item of clothing* is a collocation. The other words never follow *item of*.

2 A If you are *responsible for* something, you make it happen. The other words don't fit the meaning of the sentence.

3 B *Customers* buy things. The other words are for people who sell or produce things, so don't fit here.

4 D *Suitable* is often followed by *for*, and means that the trousers are a good choice for the situation. *Comfortable* is not possible here because the sentence later talks about how strong the denim was. *Comfort* was not the customers' aim.

5 C If you are *into* something, you're interested in it. The other words don't fit the meaning of the sentence.

6 A An outfit is a set of clothes, and is the best word to describe the jeans, t-shirt and jacket worn together. *Dress* can mean a set of clothes that we wear for a specific occasion, but doesn't fit here. *Set of clothes* would work here, but not set on its own. An *accessory* is a bag, necklace, etc., but not clothes like jeans.

7 C A *zip* joins together the top front parts of a pair of trousers. The other words are parts of different types of clothes, but aren't found on trousers.

8 A People *own* clothes and *wear* clothes, but we don't usually talk about *using* clothes. Clothes *belong* to people, but people can't belong to clothes. You can *wear* jeans, but not seven pairs at the same time!

## SPEAKING

1 A, C, E and F are suitable.

4 1 a big fan of 2 especially 3 into 4 to be honest

5 In fact 6 To be honest 7 can't stand 8 actually

9 especially 10 enjoy

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

## WRITING

5 1 E 2 A 3 B 4 C 5 D

6 giving a reason: because, since, owing to, as, due to  
explaining a result: as a result, so, therefore

1 because

2 owing to, due to

3 so, as

4 since, as a result, therefore

7 1 because 2 Due to 3 so 4 As a result 5 Since 6 as

7 owing to 8 Therefore

Sentences that support the idea that city life is better:

1, 3, 6, 7, 8

9 Five paragraphs – also need an introduction and a conclusion

### Model answer

Many people believe cities are bad places for young people to grow up. However, I think they can be an excellent environment for teenagers.

Cities usually have more air pollution than the countryside, due to all the traffic. It's true that this is not very good for young people, but the air quality in many cities is improving, and it's usually possible to avoid walking in the places with the dirtiest air.

In my opinion, it's good for young people to have interesting lives, and life is much more interesting in a city owing to the wider choice of entertainment. I'm really into music, so going to concerts is really important to me. Since I wouldn't be able to do this easily if I lived in the countryside, I would find life there very boring.

Another advantage for teenagers in cities is that they're more likely to live near their friends. As a result, they can get together more easily at weekends and build stronger friendships.

In conclusion, I don't believe that city life is bad for young people. For most teenagers, cities are very good places to live.

## SWITCH ON

- 2 1** meeting people from outside your normal friendship group  
**2** talking to other members about personal problems  
**3** learning to be more positive about other people
- 3 2** acrobatics, spinning plates, walking on balls (stilt walking, riding a unicycle, juggling are also shown but not mentioned)
- 3 Possible answers**  
 rock climbing, dancing, playing in an orchestra, etc.
- 4** a couple of weeks

## INDEPENDENT LEARNING

- 1** All except 4 and 7  
**3 1** responsible **2** independent **3** positive **4** Understand  
**5** Choose **6** Improve

## UNIT CHECK

### Practice

- 1 1** enjoyable **2** sensible **3** tiring **4** reliable **5** stressful  
**6** relaxing
- 2 1** bow tie **2** wig **3** sleeves **4** zip **5** hood  
**6** wedding ring
- 3 1** raise **2** poverty **3** bold **4** strap **5** comfortable  
**6** fashionable **7** accessories **8** worth

## UNIT CHECK

### Review

- 1 1 B 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 A 6 B**
- 2 1** I've been calling **2** have you been doing  
**3** I've been reading **4** Have you ever read  
**5** We've never seen **6** has been sitting
- 3 A** ill animals **D** early mornings **E** money **F** dirty clothes
- 4 1** has enjoyed (OR have enjoyed) **2** like **3** doesn't wear  
**4** don't usually stay **5** has been caring **6** is always telling  
**7** are getting
- 5 1** ever **2** have **3** doesn't **4** since **5** been **6** already  
**7** was **8** is
- 1** We use the present perfect simple with *ever* to ask about any time up to now.  
**2** We use the present perfect simple with *never* to talk about things we haven't done up to now.  
**3** We use the present simple for present facts.  
**4** We use the present perfect with *since* + a date or time in the past.  
**5** We use the present perfect continuous to emphasise that an activity has been going on for a long time.  
**6** We use the present perfect with *already* for something that happened before now.  
**7** We use the past simple for states and actions in the past when we know/mention the time.  
**8** We use the present continuous for actions happening now.
- 6 Model answer**  
 Hooray! Autumn is here so I can finally put away my shorts, swimsuits and flip flops, and swap my tops with thin straps for ones with long sleeves. In autumn I love dressing in casual clothes such as jeans and sweatshirts, although my parents are always telling me to wear something more feminine – it's so annoying! When I have to wear a smarter outfit, I put on my favourite pale blue dress, which I've had for a couple of years. I don't often wear accessories, but I have a cute necklace that looks great with that dress.

## 2 YOU'LL NEVER BELIEVE THIS ...

### READING

4 **1 D 2 C 3 A 4 E 5 F 6 B**

5 The second sentence explains that last week there were delays. The fourth sentence explains that escaped cows found their way to the railway station. Both of these examples are problems, but it is the second sentence that gives the answer (D).

A is not correct. The text says the railway workers moved the cows off the platform.

B is not correct. The text does not mention how far away the farms were.

C is not correct. Passengers' journey times were probably lengthened, but the text does not say they complained about this.

- 6 **1 D** there were more delays than usual on certain train lines in the south of England
- 2 A** a new style of skyscraper – one that would hang from an asteroid and then, amazingly, travel thousands of miles each day over the continents.
- 3 C** I can't quite get my head around that, can you?
- 4 D** Most of us have learnt about the Ancient Egyptians in our history lessons, and the way they used to cover their royal tombs ... Then, in more recent history, there are the funny stone faces called gargoyles ... And now, a Dutch architect has decorated the outside of a building with concrete emojis.
- 5 B** She didn't even know how many letters there were in the English alphabet – and that was after three years!
- 6 C** So I tried to discover sources of lighter news from around the world that would give us a more positive view of things.
- 7 **1 D 2 A 3 F 4 H 5 I 6 E 7 C 8 B 9 G**

### GRAMMAR

1 **1 D 2 F 3 A 4 G 5 B 6 E 7 C**

2 They are all talking about something that went wrong.

3 **1** fell over **2** were planning, managed  
**3** had/'d packed, had/'d forgotten **4** was running, was sliding

4 **1** Did you hear **2** locked **3** did she manage **4** ran  
**5** had forgotten **6** went **7** picked **8** had shut **9** waited  
**10** Did she eat **11** had melted

5 **1** used to **2** used to/would **3** didn't use to **4** used to

6 **1** was reading **2** noticed **3** had never seen

**4** hadn't lost **5** asked **6** took **7** shook

**8** used to almost live/were almost living

### VOCABULARY

#### DESCRIBING THINGS

2 **1** awesome **2** ridiculous **3** delicious **4** terrifying

4 **1** has (got) a head for heights **2** had to laugh **3** turns up  
**4** are hanging around **5** hang out

5 **1** a head for heights **2** hang out **3** find your way

**4** get your head around

### LISTENING

1 Students' own answers

2 **A** look away guiltily **B** rub your nose **C** touch your mouth  
**D** go red **E** speak quickly **F** laugh nervously **G** hesitate  
**H** sweat

3 sweat, hesitate, look away guiltily

4–5

**1** lie **2** true **3** true

6 **C** or **F** could be possible so these can be checked on  
2<sup>nd</sup> listening

7 **1 F** I thought it would be simpler to hide my thoughts than to disagree with him and make him angry.

**2 C** She looked so pleased ... I couldn't tell her what I was really thinking So what could I say? She obviously liked it so I said it looked fantastic.

**3 H** I wanted to show the other kids that I was like them.

**4 D** However, I told my parents that I didn't mind. That made it easier for me to cope – and eventually, to move on.

**5 B** He and I used to have secret chats about where they should go .... I was in a difficult position so I simply said 'I don't know'.

### USE OF ENGLISH 1

2 **1 A** as **B** than **C** far

**2** funniest, least

3 **1** the quietest **2** worst **3** more difficult **4** biggest  
**5** good as

4 **Exam tip**

Negative

5 **1** more confident than she used

**2** weren't (were not) as funny as

**3** disappeared far more quickly

**4** sang well enough/was a good enough singer

**5** as hard as Karl (does)

**6** the first time I had/I'd

### USE OF ENGLISH 2

2 **1** spotted **2** was crashing **3** was staring **4** dropped

**5** yelled **6** waved **7** remained **8** hurried **9** confirm

3 **A** noisily, suspiciously, anxiously, quickly, nervously

**B** just

**C** last week, at the end of her street, a few minutes later,  
Afterwards

4 **1** nervous **2** nervously **3** hope **4** truthfully **5** noisy

**6** suspicious **7** frequent **8** frequently **9** finally

5 adjective, -ious

6 **1** mysterious **2** reality **3** easily **4** Hopefully **5** massive

**6** frequently **7** powerful **8** strength

### SPEAKING

3 **1** the main similarity **2** but **3** as though

4 Student's own answers

## WRITING

- 4 1** Adjectives: fantastic, worried, complicated  
**2** Adverbs: badly, seriously, suddenly, eventually, luckily, unfortunately  
**3** Interesting verbs: panic, hang, slip, dry, wipe off, lend
- 5 Possible answers**  
**1** I got up *suddenly*, picked up my *heavy* school bag and left the house *immediately*.  
**2** He sat down *tiredly* in the armchair and read a(n) old book.  
**3** She walked *anxiously* to the park, where she talked to her *best* friends.  
**4** They watched a *terrible* film on TV while they waited *hopefully* for the phone to ring.
- 6 1** I felt as though a black cloud was hanging over me.  
**2** Using similes makes your language more expressive.  
**3** Using too many similes can be distracting for your readers.
- 7 Possible answers**  
**1** happiness, sadness, shock  
**2** excitement, happiness, pride, satisfaction  
**3** excitement, panic, stress  
**9** Examples: chat, shout, argue, communicate, contact, explain, etc.
- 11 Model answer**  
 The day when everything went wrong was last Saturday. I had stayed up late the night before to finish a school project. Then I'd got up early to catch the train to visit my cousin in a nearby town. Of course I fell asleep on the train – and I missed my station! So I had to get off at the next one, explain my mistake and get the next train going back. I felt as if it were a bad dream!  
 I contacted my cousin and told him what had happened. He came to meet me at the station and we went rowing on a nearby lake. The day was improving!  
 However, that evening, my uncle and aunt took us out for a meal in a restaurant. We were chatting about my art project and I was waving my hands around explaining something when I accidentally knocked over my cousin's drink. It went all over his jeans and trainers! It was so embarrassing but he was great about it. Fortunately, the place was warm and he soon dried off. I'm worried, though, that he might not invite me back again!

## SWITCH ON

- 2** London: in a garden, on a beach, in a furniture shop, in a van, in a churchyard, in a camper van, on a table  
 Kenya: in a cage, in the wild
- 3 1** F (they bought him from a big department store, Harrods)  
**2** T **3** T **4** F (he stayed in the countryside for four months)  
**5** T **6** F (they returned almost one year later)
- 4 Possible answers** They were very sad to see him go. They had formed a strong friendship/relationship.

## UNIT CHECK

### Practice

- 1 1** spotted **2** confirmed **3** dropped **4** remained **5** yelled  
**2–3**  
**1** wacky **2** herd **3** loads of **4** sweating **5** delay  
**4 1** seriously **2** brilliant **3** hopefully **4** Finally **5** ridiculously  
**6** suspiciously

### Review

- 1 1** was doing, rang **2** got off, waited **3** used to  
**4** was watching, was chatting **5** would ask  
**6** were living **7** had **8** hadn't rained
- 2 1** more slowly **2** the most famous **3** less patiently  
**4** harder **5** better **6** least interesting **7** brave enough  
**8** as funny as **9** less carefully **10** worst
- 3 1** tried on **2** was walking **3** lit up **4** told **5** had read  
**6** saw **7** didn't have **8** were talking
- 4 1** No, he hadn't. **2** He used to read more books  
**3** He saw the film Life of Pi. **4** No he hadn't.  
**5** She thought it was one of the saddest stories she'd ever read.  
**6** He was listening to (the audio book of) *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*.  
**7** It was the funniest thing he'd ever heard.

### 6 Model answer

I saw a piece of news about elephants. A baby elephant was in a muddy river and couldn't climb out so it was stuck. The parents were on the bank and tried to help but the baby's legs were too short to climb up the river bank. It was also extremely slippery and the baby kept on falling back into the water. Eventually, the mother elephant went down into the river and pushed the baby up the bank with her trunk. Finally, the baby was safe and sound again and the whole family walked away. I liked watching this because it shows that animals have feelings like us and they care for each other just as we do.

# 3 THE WORLD AROUND US

## READING

### 2 Possible answer

How animals and humans are dependent on each other, how to speak calmly and authoritatively and without anger, to be more mature, to calm down and be more aware of what you are about to do

3 To give inner-city schoolchildren the opportunity to stay at the farm and to help children who were having emotional difficulties.

4 E

5 1 E *There will be organic produce from the farm, fresh vegetables and salads, and puddings using home-grown fruit. This is one of the ways ... How else do they manage to do this?*

2 C *groups of inner-city schoolchildren could come and stay on a weekly basis. They would all play a full part in running the farm ... Hopefully, any kids with emotional difficulties or problems at school ...*

3 F *Some are afraid of getting dirty; others are panicking because they ... But it's pretty certain they'll soon realise that ... By looking after creatures in these small but significant ways*

4 A *all you can hear is the wind blowing in your face and the sound of birdsong ... For many, it is that lack of traffic noise that helps them ... 'You can just sit on the grass and think calmly about everything*

5 G *Of course, there are fun times too, like jumping in the river or the egg-throwing game. If you catch one whole, you're in; if you catch one and it breaks, you're out!*

6 B *One girl expresses her intentions ... One of the boys describes how he feels differently now. 'I'll stop and think before I act,' he claims.*

6 1 chopping 2 lack 3 resource 4 significant 5 impact  
6 obey 7 authority 8 intention 9 comment  
10 aggressive

## GRAMMAR

1 1 C 2 H 3 B 4 F 5 D 6 E 7 A 8 G

3 The boy is going to do/be doing a homework project on the environment. The girl is going to make a pizza.

4 1 will be doing 2 is going to watch 3 is about to start

5 1 I'm going 2 I'll be picking 3 In two days' time 4 will be  
5 falls 6 about to

6 Speaker 1: a teacher

Speaker 2: a student

Speaker 3: a representative from the organisation

7 1 about 2 until 3 definitely 4 going 5 probably 6 be  
7 are 8 won't

## VOCABULARY

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

2 1 make sense 2 make do with 3 do my bit 4 do without  
5 Make sure

4 Food miles are the distance a certain food has to travel from its point of origin (where it was grown) to its final destination (where it is eaten).

5 1 increasing 2 production 3 make 4 consumers

5 available 6 transported 7 imports 8 do 9 season

6 blue is stressed syllable:

Verb: **answer**, **comment**, **increase**, **produce**, **purchase**, **transport**, **travel**

Noun: **answer**, **comment**, **increase**, **produce**, **purchase**, **transport**, **travel**

## LISTENING

2 1 family origins, your family history

2 an event where there are talks on a particular subject

3 not give any attention or importance to something

4 show publicly that you think something is wrong; a period of time when a person refuses to do something for a particular reason

5 stop something from happening, usually by law; chemicals used to kill insects, pests and small animals

6 when you are brave in a difficult situation

3 1 He's a hip-hop artist.

2 He lives in Boulder, Colorado.

3 He won a campaign to ban pesticides from local parks.

4 languages (He speaks three languages fluently.)

5 1 languages, *He speaks three languages fluently: English, Spanish and Nahuatl*

2 speech, *he even gave a speech at a conference*

3 gift, *he understood that all these natural resources didn't belong to him but that they were a gift.*

4 generation, *That's my generation and I think his voice is so important for us.*

5 world leaders, *Itzcuahtli got so fed up with world leaders who promised lots of things but didn't take enough action*

6 sister, *I didn't know this but Xiuhtezcatl also sings with his sister,*

7 issues, *he writes songs to talk about the important issues facing the world*

8 parks, *he carried out a campaign to ban the use of pesticides from the local parks*

9 (any) notes, *Xiuhtezcatl talked for half an hour without looking at any notes*

10 unusual, *the word I'd use for him is ... unusual.*

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

- 1 **1** such a **2** such **3** enough **4** too  
**2** **1** so much **2** enough **3** such a lot **4** too **5** so  
**3** The word after the gap is an adjective (high). The answer is so.  
**4** **1** so **2** such **3** much **4** many **5** not  
**6** going/about/helping **7** time **8** be

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

- 3** **1** Wolves live in Europe, Asia, Canada and the USA.  
**2** They aren't endangered everywhere but they are in some parts of the USA. [Note: they are now extinct in many parts of the world, e.g. the UK, where they used to live in the wild.] In many countries they are a protected species.  
**3** Wolves live in groups called packs.  
**4** Phrasal verbs ticked: chop down (= cut sth, e.g. a tree, off completely, at the bottom of the trunk, also cut down), cut down (= see chop down), die out (= become extinct (a species), get (a message) across (= make sb clearly understand what you are saying, throw away (throw sth into the rubbish)  
 Only *die out* does not take an object.  
 Definitions for remaining verbs: clean up = clean a place, e.g. a beach, completely of rubbish; kill off = kill animals, etc. so there are no more left of that species.  
**5** **1** chopped down; True (many trees are chopped down each year)  
**2** killed off; False (wolves do not normally kill bears)  
**3** gets the message across; True (cities involved are London, Birmingham and Manchester)  
**4** die out; True  
 (many are still being killed for the ivory in their tusks)  
**5** clean up; True (there is an enormous amount of plastic in our oceans)  
**7** A and B can be deleted because of their meaning.  
**8** **1** C 'highly unlikely' is a collocation  
**2** B 'natural habitat' is a collocation  
**3** D 'died out' is the only intransitive phrasal verb here  
**4** A 'results' is the only word that fits the meaning here  
**5** B 'increase rapidly' is a collocation and the only adverb that fits logically here  
**6** D 'huge success' is a collocation  
**7** C 'get (a message) across' is the only phrasal verb that fits here  
**8** A 'Although' is the only conjunction that fits the sentence. 'However/Since/Because' do not make sense.

## SPEAKING

- 2** protecting bats: C, F  
 looking after elderly donkeys: B, J  
 finding homes for caged hens: D, H  
 cleaning up beaches and parks: A, G, I  
 fruit-picking on organic farm: E, I  
**3** C, D, F, H, G  
**4** Phrases used: Yes, that's true. I think that would be fantastic. You're right there.  
**5** **1** That's true although some people might prefer to go fruit-picking.  
**2** Not everyone enjoys clearing up rubbish.  
**3** What do you think?

## WRITING

- 1** Students' own answers  
**2** **1** C **2** A **3** D **4** B  
**3** Students' own answers  
**4** Making a bug hotel, starting an environmental group, creating a garden or wildlife area, not accepting plastic cups, not leaving the tap running  
**5** a personal opinion: I really care about not using a lot of plastic packaging and not wasting water.  
 anecdotes: One school in Montreal did this and the pictures on their blog are really cool.  
 suggestions or advice to the reader: Well, then perhaps it's time to consider how you can help.  
 personal experience of the subject, giving examples: I've heard about some cool ideas that are simple to do. For example, in order to protect the insect life and the bugs in our gardens, we can make a bug hotel.  
 direct reference to the reader: Are you a bug-lover or a lover of nature generally?  
 an interesting title: Bugs and other interesting things  
 rhetorical questions: Doesn't that sound fun?  
**5** Ideas mentioned were: the bug hotel, starting an environmental group, having a wildlife garden at school, not using much plastic and not wasting water  
**6** In order to protect the insect life and the bugs in our gardens, we can make a bug hotel.  
*Maybe part of your school playground could become a garden or a wildlife area so that everyone can have hands-on experience.*  
**7** **1** so that **2** for **3** in order to/so as to **4** so that  
**5** so as to/in order to

## WRITE ON

- 8** I've heard about some great ideas that are simple to do. I've also read about some brilliant environmental organisations. I really care about not using plastic packaging and not wasting water.  
 Yes, they all introduce the topic of their paragraphs.

## SWITCH ON

- 2** The reindeer migrate to feed and to give birth.  
**3** **1** No, they live in normal houses for most of the year.  
**2** They wear reindeer skins because they are warmer than normal clothes.  
**3** They eat grass and give birth to calves.  
**4** On the way to the island, they go by boat. On the way home, they swim.  
**5** She will have to decide whether or not she wants to continue being a traditional Sami herder.

## UNIT CHECK

### Practice

- 1 1 C 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 B  
2 1 hands-on experience 2 manual labour  
3 natural resources 4 climate change  
3 1 do my bit 2 make sure 3 die out 4 chop/cut down  
5 do without 6 throw it away 7 made do with  
8 get a message across

### Review

- 1 1 I'll be watching 2 I'll tell 3 going to say 4 is helping  
5 gets 6 will be  
2 1 The holidays are in three weeks' time.  
2 Valentina will be relaxing at her aunt Santana's hotel.  
3 Some school friends are going with her.  
4 She's going to do some painting.  
3 1 so clean that 2 such a hot day  
3 so much/such a lot of rain 4 weren't enough parks  
5 too heavy to 6 too fast (for us) 7 so much  
8 too many clothes to  
4 1 been 2 This 3 where 4 to 5 soon 6 are 7 will 8 a  
5 **Model answer**

This weekend, my family and I are going to a big forest where there are zip wires. My sister and I are planning to try zip-wiring for the first time. I can't wait! My mum won't be joining us though because she's scared of heights. My dad will probably have a go, I think, although I'm not completely sure about that!

After that, we're coming home and my sister and I are going to make pizza for everyone. I hope it won't be raining at the weekend but I don't really care – I will still go on the zip wire! I know I'm going to have a great time.

# 4 MAKE IT HAPPEN

## READING

- 2 **1** Christopher Taylor **2** Okhalia Buchanan **3** Alesha Kelly
- 3** Key words (suggested answers): competitors at Champs, members of athletics teams, around the world, doing well in their sport, can help, families, won Olympic medals, win, international running races
- Information in text: teenagers see athletics as a way to build a better life for themselves and their families  
Correct option: B
- 5 1** B *Teenagers see athletics as a way to build a better life for themselves and their families.*
- 2** C *Several hours of training on top of school work every day is an exhausting routine.*
- 3** D *... far away from friends and family. She has had some lonely moments.*
- 4** A *... be offered a scholarship to a US university by one of the many athletics scouts in the crowd who are looking for talent.*
- 5** C *When she was fourteen, she won the 400 metres in a time that put her eighth in the world for her age group ... . Since then, Okhalia has had to cope with painful injuries, and she wasn't able to compete in the last two Champs.*
- 6** D *The aim will be to win every event, not to break world records.*
- 6 1** J **2** A **3** H **4** B **5** E **6** G **7** F **8** D **9** C **10** I

## GRAMMAR

- 1 1** H **2** G **3** A **4** B **5** D **6** E **7** F **8** C
- 2 1** lifesaving **2** hockey **3** playing the piano
- 3 1** don't have to **2** able to **3** mustn't, can't **4** should  
**5** couldn't **6** should've/should have
- 4 1** don't have to = E  
**2** able to = A  
**3** mustn't = C, can't = C  
**4** should = F  
**5** couldn't = A  
**6** should have = G
- 5 1** couldn't **2** weren't allowed to **3** had to **4** mustn't  
**5** can **6** ought to **7** needn't **8** need to **9** 'm able to
- 6 1** May **2** able **3** permitted **4** may not **5** don't need  
**6** shouldn't have **7** had better **8** Would

## VOCABULARY

- 1 1** rival **2** mate **3** coach **4** role model **5** community  
**6** company **7** referee
- 2 1** get me down = D, cheer me up = B  
**2** talk it over = C, fall out with = E  
**3** get on with = A, get away from = F
- 3 1** getting away from everything  
**2** not being chosen for the school play and her relationship with her friends  
**3** by telling her about an acting club  
**4** talk things over with her friends and apologise for being sensitive  
**5** they will get on better

- 4 1** of, of **2** about, at, at **3** about, about **4** on, about, of
- 5 1** brilliant/good, fed up  
**2** popular, afraid/frightened  
**3** addicted, embarrassed/worried/anxious  
**4** capable, stressed/worried/anxious

## LISTENING

- 4** Speaker 5. He is worried about getting homesick and missing his friends and family. He is also worried it might be cold.
- 5 Possible answer**  
Decisions make me feel worried, even if they aren't even very important.
- 6 1** H *I kept it to myself for ages, but in the end I decided to tell my parents. I was really glad I did.*
- 2** E, *I find the internet more useful for advice, because there's always someone out there who's been through the exact same thing as you.*
- 3** A *I'm OK with big decisions, but I'm hopeless when it comes to things that don't really matter.*
- 4** B *I'd be in hospital now – or worse – if I'd made the opposite choice.*
- 5** G *I never thought for a moment I'd actually get selected. But now they've offered me a place, and I don't know if I should take it up.*
- 8 1** aren't very important  
**2** didn't tell anyone  
**3** hurried  
**4** much better  
**5** feel unhappy because I miss home  
**6** stop doing things that upset me  
**7** purple or brown marks on my skin  
**8** accept it  
**9** experienced
- 9** Students' own answers

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

- 1 Possible answers**
- 1** That can't be true.  
**2** I should be free but I'll have to check.  
**3** It might be brilliant, but it could be really boring.
- 2 1** different (*may* refers to future possibility)  
**2** different (*must* does not have the same meaning as *could*, i.e. 'very sure' vs. 'it's possible')  
**3** same (*I'm sure* has the same meaning as *can't* be, i.e. very sure)
- 3 1** must **2** might **3** may **4** could **5** can't **6** couldn't  
**7** should
- 4** 'Difficult' is the opposite of 'easy'. Yes, you will need it in the answer.
- 5 1** must be difficult **2** wasn't able to **3** might not be  
**4** should really enjoy **5** should have/ought to have given  
**6** will have/need to

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

- 1 Students' own answers  
 2 1 Jenny is confident, outgoing, sensitive, and sensible.  
 2 Jenny's sister is active and sensible.  
 3 Tom is anxious, generous and patient.  
 3 Students' own answers  
 4 You need an adjective. Yes, you need a prefix (in-),  
 5 1 competitive 2 unpleasant 3 patience 4 independent  
 5 anxious 6 impossible 7 ambition 8 aggressive

## SPEAKING

- 2 Battle of the bands: amateur bands get up and compete in an informal competition  
 Multicultural feast: people from different countries or with diverse cultural backgrounds bring foods from their own cultures which everyone can sample  
 Games evening: a large social event where people bring along various board games, e.g. Monopoly, Trivial Pursuit, chess, etc. and people play what they choose. This could include video games as well.  
 3 multicultural feast and games evening  
 4 ticked: I think ..., In my opinion ..., Personally, ... It (just) depends on ...

## WRITING

- 5 **On the one hand**, it is lovely to have the latest gadgets ...  
**On the other hand**, many people have all these things but **despite that**, they are unhappy in themselves.  
**However**, people sometimes think they can buy love by giving expensive presents.  
**Although** a diamond ring is an amazing gift, a bunch of flowers may bring more pleasure.  
**To sum up**, we can chase happiness ...

### 7 Possible answers

One the one hand; On the other hand

### 10 Model answer

I think that having a particular aim can help you to do better generally in all areas of life.

Regarding your school or college work, on the one hand it is fairly easy just to do your homework and follow the lessons. On the other hand, if you have a goal, say, of getting a grade A, that will make you push yourself more.

On a personal level, although none of us can ever be perfect, there's a lot of opportunity at our age to become the best that we can. If you say things to yourself such as 'I must be nicer to people', then that is a way to improve yourself.

Not everyone is sporty or musical. However, if you have a particular hobby then, in my opinion, it really helps to aim for something. For example, I really wanted to get into the basketball team and, despite not being the best player, I got there eventually!

To sum up, people say that if you fix your mind on something good, it will happen to you! So let's all aim to achieve our personal goals.

## SWITCH ON

### 2 Possible answers

Alex = friendship and fun (Friendship is important to Alex and a big part of Year-12 life.)

Angela = sport (Taekwondo helped her when she moved from China to Australia. It helped her become who she is.)

- 3 1 T 2 F (they are friends) 3 F (sport is her priority this year)  
 4 T 5 F (it is hard to balance school and competing but believes she is making the right choice to focus on Taekwondo)

## INDEPENDENT LEARNING

- 3 ~~peoples~~ people's  
~~On other hand~~ On the other hand  
~~friends~~ friends  
~~that~~ than  
~~couldn't~~ couldn't  
~~some~~ any  
~~on~~ about  
~~must~~ had  
~~definitly~~ definitely

## UNIT CHECK

### Practice

- 1 1 about, with 2 away, up 3 of, on 4 with, out 5 at, at  
 6 about, on  
 2 1 decisive 2 confident 3 generous 4 sensitive  
 5 ambitious 6 independent  
 4 1 championship 2 coach 3 relationships 4 opponent  
 5 optimistic 6 consumer society 7 community 8 intense

### Review

- 1 1 should, can't 2 shouldn't 3 allowed 4 may, had  
 5 have 6 need  
 2 1 will not be able to/won't be able to  
 2 should not have asked /shouldn't have asked  
 3 ought to take up  
 4 have got to/'ve got to see  
 5 have been performing together for  
 6 do not need to get/don't need to get/need not got  
 3 1 could/would 2 was 3 had 4 allow/permit 5 should  
 6 did 7 had 8 will  
 4 1 could 2 mustn't 3 must 4 can't 5 have to

### 5 Model answer

At school, I think there are ways you could change the situation without causing any problems. For example, why don't you take up a new sport or hobby – something your cousin wasn't interested in – and join a club at school? That could be 'your thing' and if the teachers see you doing well in something different, then they'll stop comparing you to him. As far as your parents are concerned, perhaps you should sit down and talk to them about the way you feel. Try to explain to them that you really like your cousin, but it doesn't help you to hear about his achievements all the time. They might not realise what they are doing and I'm sure they'd understand.

# 5 LESSONS FOR LIFE

## READING

4 1 F

Also in the sentence after the gap corresponds with *not only* in sentence F. *And* in sentence F shows that it's expressing an additional idea – in this case, more information about the video games mentioned in the sentence before the gap.

- 5 2 G *In addition* shows that sentence G is expressing an additional idea – in this case, a second advantage of using *the game* (i.e. *Portal*) in *classes on this subject* (i.e. physics).
- 3 B *For example* in the sentence after the gap introduces a list of examples of *difficult* choices.
- 4 D The sentence after the gap gives an advantage of playing the game, and *also* in that sentence shows that it is an additional idea. We therefore need another advantage of playing the game in the gap. Sentence D expresses an advantage and refers to *international relations*, which fits with the earlier sentence *students focus on world politics*.
- 5 C The sentence after the gap has *he says*. The gapped sentence has to introduce the person who is speaking here. Sentence C does this. The *this* in sentence C refers to the use of video games mentioned in the sentence before the gap.
- 6 A The sentence before the gap gives a positive opinion about the use of video games; the sentence after the gap contrasts with this, as it gives a less positive opinion. Sentence A sets up this contrast, both in the whole meaning of the sentence and in the use of *however*.
- 6 1 overlooked 2 limited 3 consequences 4 moral  
5 conflicts 6 interact 7 explosion 8 approach

## GRAMMAR

- 1 1 non-defining 2 defining 3 non-defining 4 defining
- 2 Mr Mill encouraged him and let him write about things that interested him.
- 3 1 A *that* → who  
2 C no change possible  
3 D no change possible  
4 B *which* → that or no relative pronoun
- 4 1 I'd love to visit Greece, where a lot of famous philosophers lived.  
2 I have a friend who/that designs her own clothes.  
3 I learnt to swim in a river which/that runs through my town.  
4 Every Sunday, when I play basketball, I learn a lot about teamwork.  
5 My oldest cousin, whose name is Ivan, is into politics.  
6 The school has only just bought the tablets which/that we used yesterday.  
We can leave out the relative pronoun in sentence 6.
- 5 1 which/that/– 2 who/that 3 whose 4 when/– 5 where  
6 which  
Gaps 1 and 4 can have no relative pronoun.

## VOCABULARY

- 1 1 knowledge 2 intelligence 3 memory 4 creativity  
5 confidence
- 2 1 on 2 for 3 to 4 by 5 with 6 on  
*concentrate on, pay attention to, and focus on* are all similar in meaning.

4 1 C 2 E 3 B 4 A 5 D

- 5 1 look through 2 make up 3 get on with 4 sum up  
5 give up 6 keep up 7 work out 8 fall behind 9 pick up  
10 catch up
- 6 1 general 2 common 3 practical 4 academic 5 higher  
6 advanced

## LISTENING

- 2 'what gave you the idea for ...' in the recording relates to 'why did ... start' in the question.
- 3 1 B Schools weren't teaching their students anything about money management. I thought that was a shame.  
2 C Every thirty minutes, an alarm goes off on my phone, and I stop for five minutes.  
3 A I think people would get bored pretty quickly if I was always writing about myself!  
4 C But going without shampoo is one way of saving money that I wouldn't recommend.  
5 B So one tip is to give the money that you want to save to someone you trust, like a parent.  
6 B I think the most useful tip is to buy clothing second-hand on online auction sites.  
7 A I'm not keen on following the rule in January, when the sales are on, but it's usually brilliant.
- 4 1 a difficult experience with money  
2 without wasting time  
3 think are  
4 suggest as a good idea  
5 plans to do something good  
6 put money into something, hoping to make more money or save money in the future  
7 a special bottle that can keep liquids hot or cold  
8 is very expensive

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

- 2 1 both 2 opened 3 that parents have 4 designed  
5 interrupted 6 he'd left 7 both 8 looking after
- 3 1 offering courses in childcare 2 left on their own  
3 you have been taught on the course  
4 caused by looking after a baby 5 teaching first aid  
6 suffering from headaches
- 4 It's a reduced relative clause. The word needed is a present participle.
- 5 1 making/earning *making money* is a reduced relative clause, from *who make money*.  
2 where This is a defining relative clause. For a place, the relative pronoun must be *where*.  
3 looking *looking for a babysitter* is a reduced relative clause from *who/that was looking for a babysitter*.  
4 who This is a non-defining relative clause. For a person (*Dane*), the relative pronoun must be *who*.  
5 given *given to her* is a reduced relative clause from *which/that was given to her*.  
6 which This is a non-defining relative clause. For a thing (*face*), the relative pronoun must be *which*.  
7 of We use *out of* + noun.  
8 shown/played This introduces a reduced relative clause meaning *which was shown/played to the children in Dane's class*.

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

- 2 **1** voucher **2** exchange rate **3** bargain **4** discount  
**5** currency **6** receipt
- 3 **1** **A** win, **B** earn **2** **A** pay, **B** afford **3** **A** borrow, **B** lend  
**4** **A** spend, **B** waste **5** **A** worth, **B** cost
- 4 **1** information **2** economics **3** literature **4** software  
**5** months **6** language
- 5 experience
- 6 **1** A *Practical* is often followed by the word *experience*, and the rest of the text confirms that they are getting experience.  
**2** B *Work out* is a phrasal verb meaning *calculate*.  
**3** B *Earn* means to make money from your work.  
**4** C *Produce* means to make something using a particular process or skill.  
**5** D *Proud* is the only one of the four adjectives that is followed by *of*.  
**6** A You can or can't *afford* something, but you *pay for* something, and *spend/waste money on* something.  
**7** D *Sum up* is a phrasal verb meaning to give the main information in a short statement.  
**8** A *Lend* means to give someone something that they will have to pay/give back later.

## SPEAKING

### 3 Possible answers

Building a shelter, finding food, finding safe water to drink, fishing, lighting a fire

- 4 outdoor skills, skills for surviving in the wild
- 5 For: 1, 3, 4, 5  
 Against: 2, 6, 7

## WRITING

- 2 He wants students to write to him with suggestions for lessons they think would help them improve the way they study.
- 3 **1** Chess and brain-training  
**2** Training students to help other students  
**3** Yes
- 4 Giving reasons: since, because  
 Adding ideas: also, in addition, as well as, and
- 5 **1** extremely helpful → very interesting  
**2** way cooler → much more enjoyable  
**3** may → might be a good idea  
**4** awesome → very interesting  
**5** Have a → I'd be grateful if you could  
**6** Hey! Let's → It might also be a good idea to
- 8 Suitable opening and closing phrases: Dear Mrs Linney, With best wishes  
 The reason why you are writing: I am writing to share with you my ideas for the new Wednesday afternoon lessons.  
 Signposts for ideas: Firstly, Secondly, Finally

## 9 Model answer

Dear Mrs Linney,

I am writing to give you my suggestions for new after-school activities.

Firstly, I suggest we start a careers club. We could invite people with different careers to tell us what their jobs involve. This would help us in our subject choices. In addition, it might inspire us to work harder in class, as many interesting careers require good academic qualifications.

Secondly, I think we should have an after-school sports club for people that aren't particularly sporty.

Students who are good at sport already compete in teams, but the rest of us have more limited opportunities for exercising with friends. I believe that a club where sports are played for fun, not for competition, would be very popular.

Finally, it would be great to have a history film club. In our history lessons, we always focus on the periods tested in exams, but there are other fascinating periods that we could find out about through films. Wider knowledge of history would help us with our history essays at school, and also improve our general knowledge.

I hope you find my suggestions useful.

With best wishes,

Markus

## SWITCH ON

- 2 Students are chosen by audition. They don't need to show their subject grades to gain a place.

- 3 **1** C **2** D **3** A **4** B

## UNIT CHECK

### Practice

- 1 **1** save, discount **2** waste, spend **3** borrow, afford  
**4** bargain, pay **5** lend, cost **6** currency, exchange rate  
**7** earn, receipt
- 2 **1** memory **2** for **3** through **4** sum **5** on **6** up **7** out  
**8** heart **9** falling **10** on

### Review

- 1 **1** which **2** that **3** which **4** who **5** where **6** when  
**7** whose **8** –
- 2 **1** A and C **2** C **3** B **4** B and C **5** B and C **6** A
- 3 **1** where **2** which **3** who **4** when **5** that **6** whose
- 4 **A** Catherine's → Luke's **B** 14 → 12 **C** filmmaking → quizzes  
**D** exams → competitions **E** Photos → Meals **F** 15 → 16  
**G** £80 → £75
- 5 **1** who need

*needing* in the original sentence is a reduced relative clause with an active meaning (because it's an *-ing* form) and a past time (because it says *were asked*). With *who*, it needs to change into a defining relative clause in the past simple active.

**2** had better learn

*had better* + infinitive without *to* has a similar meaning to *should* and *ought to*. We use it to give strong advice.

**3** whose teachers give them

*whose* is a relative pronoun of possession. Here it means *of the students*. The original relative clause was in the passive. It has to change to an active form.

**4** (that/which) people use

The original sentence had a reduced relative clause with a past participle, so it had a passive meaning. With the word *people*, it has to change to an active meaning. The relative pronoun *which/that* can be omitted because it is the object of the clause.

**5** is such an important

We use *so* + adjective, but *such a(n)* + adjective + countable noun.

**6** where I can buy

You *buy* something at/in a place, so we need a relative clause with *where*. The subject of the relative clause is *I*, because the original sentence includes *sell me*.

**6 Model answer**

I was given the board game *Pandemic* for my birthday, and it's good fun. It's a little bit different from a normal board game, because all the players have to work together as a team. Instead of trying to beat everyone else, you win by stopping the four diseases that are causing problems around the world. It's a great way to understand the difficulty of stopping diseases from spreading. In addition, playing the game develops teamwork skills that are extremely useful in the real world. Working out how to solve the problems together is very entertaining, too. I would definitely recommend it.

# 6 SUPERPOWERS

## READING

- 2 Sample answer** We can use binoculars or a telescope to see further than a human can.
- 3 A** superhuman senses **B** invisibility **C** superhuman strength **D** mind-reading
- 5** They do not fit question 1. They do fit question 2.
- 6 1 D**  
But the excitement of mind-reading might wear off quickly.
- 2 B**  
No one will be able to use them for long, because once you've taken one off and put it down, how will you ever find it again?!
- 3 D**  
It will be a life-changing development for people who are unable to communicate with speech.
- 4 B**  
No one is intending to sell cloaks made from it any time soon.
- 5 A**  
Do you want to avoid hearing your dad's terrible taste in music ...? You can do that.
- 6 D**  
Imagine knowing what your friends *really* think of your new hairstyle.
- 7 C**  
Scientists have suggested using a small nuclear reactor for its electrical supply, but ... it would have terrible consequences if something went wrong.
- 8 C**  
People may not bother going to the gym in future, when there's an easier way to get stronger: wear an exoskeleton.
- 9 D**  
How well would you get on with your friends and family if they knew exactly what you were thinking about them all the time?
- 10 A**  
It's true that you can't see things hundreds of kilometres away like Superman can.
- 7 1** fairy tale **2** plug in **3** settings **4** cloak **5** wear off  
**6** Reality **7** play a trick **8** adjust

## GRAMMAR

- 1 A** appear **B** allow **C** who **D** let **E** suggest
- 2** It is about axolotls, a type of water lizard.
- 3 1** grow **2** studying **3** (to) survive **4** cleaning **5** to help  
**6** to keep **7** polluting
- 4 1** seem **2** pulling **3** to kill **4** to do **5** to see **6** to move  
**7** to use **8** detect
- 5 1** finding out **2** to watch **3** being **4** making **5** to swim  
**6** seeing **7** to apply **8** to pay **9** spending **10** sailing

## VOCABULARY

- 2 1** species **2** substances **3** researchers **4** laboratory  
**5** infection **6** genes
- 3 1** investigating **2** observed **3** experimented **4** established  
**5** analysed **6** predicted
- 4 1** smell **2** vision **3** sight **4** hearing **5** sounds

- 5** taste, touch, smell, sound  
(less commonly: sight)
- 6 1** scientific, heroic **2** natural, musical **3** Central, logical
- 7 1** beetle **2** buffalo, lion **3** pufferfish
- 8 1** metallic **2** heroic **3** artistic

## LISTENING

- 2** the kingfisher's long beak, a beetle that collects moisture from the air, a boxfish that can move quickly, bats and their sonic navigation, lizards and their sticky feet
- 3** Sentence 2. *Engineer* is mentioned, as is *solution*, which links to *problem*. *It's quite funny* also links to *finds it amusing* in the sentence.
- 4 1** (loud) noise  
*In the early days there were problems with it because when it came out of a tunnel at high speed, it made a loud noise which disturbed everyone living nearby.*
- 2** birds  
*It's quite funny that in the end the solution was found because one of the engineers was into birds.*
- 3** air  
*There's a black beetle in Africa that has a clever way of doing this. Whenever the fog comes in – and yes, that does sometimes happen in the desert – the beetle puts its back up so that a little water from the air runs down into its mouth!*
- 4** tent  
*... have made a special bottle that can catch the drops of water on the tent from the early morning dew.*
- 5** speed  
*there's a fish that's a sort of square shape, like a box, and although few square things can move fast, this fish can actually move through the water at a surprising speed! It's incredible!*
- 6** car  
*It gave the manufacturer Mercedes-Benz the idea for a new car. The vehicle is small and square, but it moves really well.*
- 7** (rather) scary  
*I must admit, I find this little flying mammal rather scary*
- 8** blind  
*A high-tech stick has been invented that makes noises and analyses the sounds that are reflected back. It can help blind people who carry it to avoid crashing into objects.*
- 9** (tiny) hairs  
*They have millions of tiny hairs under their toes, which means they can stick to a surface without falling off.*
- 10** material  
*This idea was used by scientists to develop a material that sticks to things really strongly. They call it Geckskin*
- 5 1** a passage for vehicles to go through, often dug underground  
**2** the hard, pointed mouth of a bird  
**3** the sound that water makes when something hits it  
**4** copied  
**5** very small amounts of a liquid  
**6** sent back after hitting something (used for light, heat or sound)  
**7** the outside or top layer of something

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

- 2 **1** a few **2** few **3** Every **4** a little **5** little **6** either  
**3** **1** either **2** Each **3** a few **4** little **5** none **6** few  
**4** the following words can be crossed out: This year, has a different project  
**5** **1** every scientist (OR every one of the scientists)  
*Every* is followed by a singular noun.  
**2** have managed to bring  
*manage* is followed by *to* + infinitive.  
**3** neither mammoths nor dodos  
*neither ... nor* are linking words that connect two or more negative alternatives.  
**4** little hope  
*little* means *not much*.  
**5** be interested in visiting  
 We use the *-ing* form after adjective + preposition.  
**6** will avoid growing  
 We use the *-ing* form after the verb *avoid*.

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

- 2 **1** calculate **2** compete **3** employ **4** photocopy  
**3** **1** inventor **2** manufacturer **3** printer **4** instructor  
**5** recorder **6** detector  
**4** **1** replayed **2** disappearing, reappearing **3** Disconnect  
**4** rerecord  
**5** The part of speech needed is adjective.  
 Suffixes and prefixes: *in-*, *im-*, *un-*, *-ed*, *-ing*, *-ible*, *-able*, *-ous*, *-ive*, *-ent*, *-al*, *-ic*  
**6** **1** inventor *An inventor* (n) is someone who invents things.  
**2** scientific *scientific* (adj) means relating to science.  
**3** unusual *Something unusual* (adj) is not usual.  
**4** manufacturer *A manufacturer* (n) is someone who manufactures things.  
**5** independent *If you are independent* (adj), you don't depend on other people or things  
**6** disapprove *If you disapprove* (v) of something, you don't approve of it; you think it's bad.  
**7** rethink *If you rethink* (v) something, you think about it again and decide on some changes.  
**8** natural *Something natural* (adj) is found in nature; it isn't made by humans.

## SPEAKING

- 2** smartphones  
 Benefits: fitness apps encourage you to do more exercise, other apps teach you things, you always have someone to chat to when you're lonely  
 Disadvantages: people don't go out much so they do less exercise, people don't speak to friends much when they do go out  
**3** I can see that there are cons as well as pros.  
 In some ways I do ...  
 I partly agree, but on the other hand ...  
 Well, that's a tricky question because ...

## WRITING

- 4** **1** B **2** C **3** B **4** C **5** A **6** D  
**5** **1** dramatic **2** romantic **3** amusing **4** thoughtful  
**5** on-screen  
**6** Events:  
 A plane crashes  
 She rescues its pilot  
 She becomes Wonder Woman  
**Action in progress:**  
 A poisonous gas is destroying lives  
**7** **1** hits, dives **2** sees, is trying **3** is visiting, has  
**4** attack, defeats  
**10** If you like dramatic action, love scenes or comedy, you should watch this film.  
**12 Model answer**

*Passengers* is a science fiction movie about space travel, with a focus not on aliens or special effects, but on romantic love and moral choices.

The movie starts with a passenger, Jim, waking up on a spaceship, although he should be in a deep sleep like all the other passengers while they are carried from Earth to a new life on a distant planet. Unable to face the rest of the ninety-year journey alone, he wakes up another passenger, Aurora, to keep him company.

Chris Pratt and Jennifer Lawrence have a great on-screen relationship as Jim and Aurora, and the interactions between the humans and robots provide some amusing moments. The film shows brilliantly the highs and lows of life alone on a spaceship and the moral question of stealing another person's future. However, it ends with a series of dramatic but predictable action scenes which are less impressive.

In my view, *Passengers* is definitely worth seeing, as it looks at interesting issues relating to space travel. It's just a shame that the quality of the first half doesn't continue to the end of the film.

## SWITCH ON

- 2** **1** the length of the Humber bridge  
**2** the length of time spiders webs have remained the same in design  
**3** the amount of silk a spider can produce in one continuous thread  
**3** **1** Each spider can produce several types of silk (sticky sheets, strong single thread).  
**2** If a spider's thread was as thick as pencil, it could pull an ocean liner.  
**3** Inside each droplet are tightly curled strands of web. When a fly hits the web the strands unravel, which allow the web to stretch without breaking.

## UNIT CHECK

### Practice

- 1** **1** laboratory, genes, species **2** Researchers, observe  
**3** predict, substances **4** experiment, investigate  
**5** infection, establish  
**2** **1** detector **2** distrust/mistrust **3** scanner **4** disconnect  
**5** artistic **6** redo **7** natural **8** competitors

## Review

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

2 Because they fly 3,000 km and somehow pass on information about the route to the next generation.

3 1 studying 2 observing 3 to do 4 to help 5 to join

6 protect/to protect 7 flying 8 to pass on

9 to investigate 10 to unlock

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

5 1 of We always have the word of between all and a pronoun.

2 by We use *by* + *-ing* form to say how something is done.

3 few We use a *few* with countable nouns to mean *some*.

4 be *would like* to is followed by the infinitive. *Able* to usually has a form of the verb *be* in front of it.

5 which/that We use *which* or *that* to introduce a relative clause describing a thing.

6 neither We can use *neither of* + noun/pronoun to make a negative statement about two alternatives.

7 to *allow* can be followed by object + to + infinitive.

8 having *imagine* is followed by the *-ing* form.

### 6 Model answer

Imagine being at a concert, with a tall person in front of you who's blocking your view. The answer to your problem? Vision Gloves. These high-tech gloves have amazing vision sensors in the fingers, and come with a hat that sends messages to your brain. If you hold up your hand, you can use your fingers to 'see' over the shoulders of the person in front of you.

The gloves can also help you search for things in a cupboard, and allow you to see over a high wall. And since they work underwater, you may even manage to find the keys you dropped in the pond.

Vision Gloves – see the future.

# 7 HOME AND AWAY

## READING

- 2 Not really since. As the last paragraph explains, there has been interest in treehouses throughout history.
- 3 Word that comes immediately after the gap: It  
What it could refer to: a type of treehouse  
Sentence: C
- 4 1 C to others that definitely *look futuristic*. An example of *this* (ie futuristic) is the Honey Sphere, made of wood and steel ... *It is unlike* most treehouses because it's not really even off the ground
- 2 F has all the gadgets and fun items that any teenager could want. *There is a home entertainment centre ... Not only that*, there are also the latest in security cameras (ie more gadgets)
- 3 G things like this won't happen unless you live in the countryside. *But city living is also changing* (But = showing how the previous t=statement is false) ... 25 Verde in Turin, Italy, is an apartment complex with 150 trees growing (= an example of how city living is changing)
- 4 B to give ourselves time to daydream. *That* (= daydreaming time) *is actually when some of our most creative thoughts happen*
- 5 D which looks like something out of a fairytale. *You can't actually live there* (ie in this particular treehouse) visitors can enjoy the beautiful flowering trees that surround them. *These pink cherry blossoms* (= from the flowering trees)
- 6 A they do not belong solely to the modern world. For example (= of something that does not belong to the modern world), the Roman Emperor Caligula had a treehouse ... and so did the Medici family in 16<sup>th</sup> century Italy. *The son, Francesco* (= of the Medici family), built a treehouse
- 5 1 experiment 2 cosy 3 futuristic 4 complex 5 blossom  
6 massive 7 bother

### 6 Possible answers

They provide a place where the owner can write music in peace and quiet

Trees help to keep the building cool in summer and also provide lots of greenery for the residents.

Surrounded by nature, you might find that your mind becomes freer to imagine and to plan. That's actually when some of our most creative thoughts happen.

Also visitors can enjoy the beautiful flowering trees that surround them.

## GRAMMAR

- 1 1 second conditional 2 first conditional 3 third conditional  
4 zero conditional
- 2 1 B 2 C 3 A
- 3 1 near the beach and the city, could see friends  
2 swimming pool, tennis court, gym, gaming room, seven bedrooms, big living room (+ big garden)  
3 would have knocked down the wall between the kitchen and the living room, would have had a separate room for guests and en suite for the bedrooms
- 4 1 'd have suggested 2 don't need 3 you'll be able to buy  
4 lived 5 wouldn't
- 5 1 were 2 could 3 would have 4 had been 5 find 6 will  
7 were 8 would 9 had 10 would

## VOCABULARY

- 1 A hut B houseboat C igloo D lighthouse
- 2 Students' own answers
- 3 bench, blanket, cabinet, curtains, mattress, rug, shelf
- 4 roomy: spacious, cramped  
tidy: neat, messy  
enormous: massive, tiny
- 5 1 Hang up: **put** your clothes on hangers  
2 Put up (on): **hang/stick** posters and pictures on the walls  
3 Tidy up: **put your things away** so the room looks neat  
4 Clear up: **tidy up** things that have been left lying around, or tidy up after a party or after having visitors around  
5 Sort out: **go through** your belongings, especially clothes, papers, etc, and throw away things you no longer need  
6 Put away: **put things in** cupboards and drawers etc and not leave them in piles around the room

## LISTENING

- 2 1 fluent 2 motto 3 break the ice 4 language barrier
- 3 Yes, he did: 'After only a short time ... my brother and I were quite fluent.'
- 4 Positive: 'After only a short time ... my brother and I were quite fluent.'  
Negative: Things were difficult at first / I missed my friends / some lessons were a bit tricky  
Matching statement: F
- 5 1 F After only a short time though, both my brother and I were quite fluent.  
2 A Eva seemed upset about something and I just couldn't find the right words to make her feel better.  
3 D These teens used quite a lot of words that I hadn't learnt (at school).  
4 G I started going to modern Greek classes on Saturdays.  
5 B I said lots of wrong things but my motto is that if you want to learn something properly, you just have to stick with it and take a few risks.
- 6 1 B 2 E 3 D 4 F 5 C 6 A

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

- 2 1 didn't 2 could 3 rather
- 3 1 was coming 2 could speak 3 had known 4 not take
- 4 It will include a negative form.
- 5 1 rather not miss/we did not miss 2 wish (that) I was/were  
3 only Alex had studied  
4 Jeni had (only) known Spanish/(only) Jeni had known Spanish  
5 (that) they hadn't walked 6 if I hadn't gone/been

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

- 2 Rail: board, brake, guard, network, platform, terminal, track, traffic, tunnel  
Air: board, brake, cabin, crew, departure lounge, network, pilot, terminal, traffic  
Sea: board, cabin, crew, deck, network, pilot (can be used as a verb to mean 'take a ship into the harbour'), port, terminal (e.g. ferry), traffic, tunnel (wind, for testing aircraft)
- 3 1 out 2 On 3 for (also possible: *to or into*) 4 into 5 of  
6 for 7 after 8 through 9 on 10 to

- 4 The preposition comes after *of course*. The word that collocates with the preposition is B: **named after**.
- 5 **1 B** the collocation here is 'named after'  
**2 D** the only word that collocates with 'on' is 'board' (which goes logically with 'ferry')  
**3 A** the phrasal verb here is 'head for'  
**4 C** the phrase with 'take' here is 'take advantage of'  
**5 A** 'road network' is the phrase that describes the whole system of interconnecting roads in the country  
**6 D** 'keep to', meaning 'remain on' is the only possibility here  
**7 C** the collocation here is 'keep costs to a minimum'  
**8 A** the collocation here is 'come into contact with'

## SPEAKING

5 **A 3 B 2 C 1**

## WRITING

- 1 Japan  
 2 describe, give an opinion (complain is unlikely but possible!)  
 3 **1** It was brilliant!  
**2** check out  
**3** Well, ...  
**4** They're great, aren't they?  
**5** That was the best day ever!
- 4 **A 2 B 4 C 6 D 3 E 1 F 5**
- 5 **1** had **2** spent **3** went **4** have/had **5** go
- 6 (Suggested): **1** Sorry I haven't been in touch  
**2** It was great to hear from you/hear your news/ It was really good to get your email/Thanks for your email.  
**3** It was great to hear from you/hear your news/Thanks for your email.  
**4** How are you?/ Sorry I haven't been in touch, but I've been really busy with ...
- 8 Have you been anywhere nice recently? How long did you spend there? What did you see? Why do you think it is a special place?

### 10 Model answer

Hi Spiros,

It was great to hear from you. I hope you are keeping well. I spent a weekend in Oxford recently with my family. It was my father's birthday so it was a special occasion. Oxford, as you know, has a very old university so we spent a lot of time going around the colleges and the university buildings. I loved the buildings because they were really old and you could get a sense of history. Walking around them is really impressive. There are also some fantastic museums in Oxford and we went to one called the Pitt Rivers Museum.

We saw lots of amazing things from Africa and Asia there and I hope I can use some of the photographs I took for a school project.

I wish we had stayed longer in Oxford because there was so much to see. If we'd had another couple of days, I would have liked to go in a boat on the river or we could have walked through some of the big parks that are there. Never mind, next time!

Bye for now.

## SWITCH ON

- 3 **1** The furniture moves up and down; each room has more than one use.  
**2** The whole house rotates; you can use the walls as a floor.  
**3** It's affordable; it has operable boundaries (the flat can open into a common space with your neighbours)All of the houses use one space for different purposes.

## UNIT CHECK

### Practice

- 1 **1 B 2 C 3 C 4 A 5 B 6 A**  
 2 **1** cramped **2** lighthouse **3** tent/caravan  
**4** neat; rugs/carpets, cushions

### Review

- 1 **1** will definitely have **2** would/could have got  
**3** wouldn't look **4** gets **5** were **6** need to/will need to  
**7** wouldn't be **8** could have
- 2 **1** go **2** had been **3** we'd used **4** wouldn't **5** was **6** eat  
**7** could **8** lived
- 3 **1** had/'d planned the holiday (more) carefully  
**2** would have got **3** hadn't put **4** wouldn't have had
- 4 **1** where **2** only **3** unless **4** had **5** will/would **6** would  
**7** did **8** rather
- 5 **Model answer**

If I could have my ideal home, it would be a flat in a city with a view. It would have a large balcony and the style would be modern. There would be lots of space in the flat so I could have an amazing sound system and lots of comfortable sofas to relax on. If the flat didn't have a garden, I'd have plants and trees on the balcony. Perhaps there would also be a pool! I like the colours red and black so I'd paint the walls in those colours. Mainly my idea would be to have a place where I could hang out with my friends.

# 8 WHAT'S IN A NUMBER?

## READING

1 1 D 2 B 3 A 4 E 5 C

3 A

4 the people in our family who came before us

5 1 A

We get taught how to do calculations with big numbers, but we can't relate them to anything that feels real to us. Big numbers are meaningless.

2 D

the Pirahã people, who have no words for numbers. They talk about 'a small amount', 'a bigger amount' and 'a lot', but they're unable to specify the exact quantity of anything – proof that numbers are not required for human survival.

3 D

A good starting point is to get our heads around the enormous difference between a million, a billion and a trillion.

4 B

If you imagine our Solar System, including our sun and all its planets, as the size of tiny bacteria, too small to see, our galaxy, the Milky Way, would be the size of a standard pizza; the part of the universe that astronomers can study, however, would be the size of Belgium, a country which takes three or four hours to drive across.

5 C

As a football fan, I'm used to the sight of my team's stadium with 30,000 people in it.

6 D

To really understand the feeling of being a billionaire, divide everything you might want to buy by 40,000. A new games console? That would cost less than two cents. A cool new Porsche? Three or four dollars, the cost of a cup of coffee.

6 1 relate 2 specify 3 survive 4 picture 5 standard

6 estimate 7 console 8 left over

## GRAMMAR

1 1 continuous 2 perfect 3 going to 4 by 5 get

2 matches 1 birthdays 3 bridges 5 mobile phones 4 money 2

3 1 be expected 2 is being played 3 is swapped 4 be given  
5 are needed 6 been built

4 1 was used

2 had been collected

3 be needed in the exam

4 am going to be sent an email about it

5 is being performed by the drama club

6 Has the pet that is missing been found (by anyone)?

5 1 have been recognised 2 has established

3 were taught/got taught 4 had been learnt

5 were introduced/got introduced 6 had

7 will be tested/will get tested

## VOCABULARY

1 1 E divided by 2 C minus 3 F plus 4 A add, to  
5 D multiplied by 6 B subtract, from

2 1 fifty 2 one thousand 3 three million

4 one hundred and ten 5 one thousand

6 one thousand one hundred and one

4 1 angle 2 odd, even 3 area 4 negative, positive  
5 series, series

5 1 fraction, 1/7 2 double, 0 3 average, 30.4

4 quarter, 15 minutes 5 percentage, 15%

6 1 employment 2 solve 3 calculate 4 measurements

5 decisions 6 improve

## LISTENING

1 doing number puzzles

2 doing a laser beam challenge (conversation 2), putting furniture together (conversation 4), doing number puzzles (conversation 8)

3 Possible key words:

woman, cameraman, feel

annoyed, wants to leave

worried, finish her work soon

angry, person, fixed the camera

4 1 B

*If I don't get this report recorded before four o'clock, my boss will be furious. We really need to include it in tonight's show.*

2 A

*Don't take any steps until you've thought about it a lot.*

3 B

*Can we leave here at quarter past, because I have to buy my ticket when I get to the station? Last time I caught a train, only one of the ticket machines was working and there was a long queue.*

4 C

*Some of the legs must be the wrong length.*

5 B

*I couldn't believe the pigeons were strong enough, because cameras were so big back then.*

6 B

*It will be brighter and a little warmer today, so not too bad!*

7 A

*Doing it with lemon juice is so easy. It's great!*

8 B

*'There are so many advantages to an event like this.'  
'Absolutely!'*

- 5 **1** very angry **2** think  
**3** a thin, pointed piece of metal used to attach pieces of wood, metal, etc. together  
**4** a short period of rain  
**5** stopping  
**6** put something in a liquid for a short time and then take it out again  
**7** the glass part of an electric light, where the light shines from  
**8** a liquid used for writing or printing

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

- 1 1** are having their height measured  
**2** have just had my bedroom redecorated  
**3** are getting/are going to get/will get our hair coloured  
**4** had his nose broken  
**5** hasn't had it looked at  
**6** Are you going to get/Are you getting/Will you get your laptop fixed?  
**2 2** 'm getting/having my hair cut right now  
**3** 're getting/having our new sofa delivered at 3 p.m.  
**4** had her dog stolen yesterday  
**5** have/get our family photo taken (by a photographer) every year  
**6** 'll get/have my bike fixed soon  
**3** were  
**4 1** had  
 We use *have* + object + *past participle* when somebody does something to us that we didn't want or ask for, often something bad.  
**2** were  
 We use the passive to focus on the action, not the person who does it. In the past simple, we form the passive with *was/were* (or *got*) + past participle.  
**3** been  
 We use the passive to focus on the action, not the person who does it. In the present perfect, we form the passive with *have* + *been* + past participle.  
**4** have/get  
 We use *have/get* + object + past participle when we arrange for someone else to do something for us.  
**5** Although/While/Whereas  
 We use *although/while/whereas* + subject + verb to express a contrast.  
**6** to  
 We can use *to* + infinitive to express purpose.  
**7** few  
 We use *a few* with countable nouns to mean *some*.  
**8** by  
 We use *by* in the passive to say who or what does the action.

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

2

	easy	difficult
noun or noun phrase	<b>A</b> a piece of cake	<b>E</b> a nightmare
verb		<b>F</b> struggle
adjective	<b>B</b> basic <b>C</b> clear <b>D</b> simple	<b>G</b> confusing <b>H</b> tough <b>I</b> tricky
What do the letters correspond to?		

- 5 1 a** countable; things that produce electric light  
**b** uncountable; the opposite of *dark*  
**2 a** uncountable; space  
**b** countable; part of a house, e.g. kitchen, bathroom  
**3 a** uncountable; minutes, hours etc.  
**b** countable; occasions  
**4 a** uncountable; people with you  
**b** countable; business  
**5 a** uncountable; employment  
**b** countable; artistic creation  
**6 a** countable; set of tasks, either written or physical  
**b** uncountable; physical activity  
**6** B is correct.  
**7 1** B To *struggle* means to try very hard to achieve something difficult  
**2** C To *calculate* means to work something out using numbers.  
**3** A 8% is a *percentage*.  
**4** C A *company* is an organisation that is involved in business. There are lots of social media companies, but only one social media industry.  
**5** A A *reason* explains why something happens.  
**6** B A *nightmare* is a very difficult or unpleasant experience. It is often preceded by *total*.  
**7** D The word *keen* is followed by *on*, but the other adjectives are not.  
**8** A The word *tough* means difficult and is often used to describe physical challenges.

## SPEAKING

- 3 1** life jacket **2** obstacles **3** participants **4** venue  
**4 1** Kayak Adventure **2** Mud Race **3** Football Cup  
**4** Robot Challenge  
**A 4 B 1**

## WRITING

- 5 1** Sadly **2** Obviously **3** Similarly **4** Not surprisingly  
**5** Incredibly **6** Increasingly

**10 Model answer**

Not surprisingly, parents worry about their children when they become more independent in their teenage years. Do some go too far in their efforts to know what their children are doing?

On the one hand, teenagers sometimes find themselves in difficult situations, and unfortunately, they are not always mature enough to make the best decisions. If parents know about their children's lives, they are more likely to give suitable advice and keep their children safe.

On the other hand, teenagers have to learn to be independent, and they cannot do that if their parents help them make all their decisions. They need to be able to make mistakes and learn from them.

Increasingly, teenagers are spending their spare time on the internet. Because they are often better than their parents at using technology, they can keep their online behaviour secret if they want to. It is therefore more effective for parents to teach teenagers about safe internet use than to check their internet activity.

To sum up, in my view parents make it harder for children to become responsible adults if they do not give them some independence.

**SWITCH ON**

**2** It allows skiers and snowboarders to measure their speed, time, altitude, etc.

**3** 1 data 2 design 3 code 4 money

**UNIT CHECK****Practice**

**1** A divided by B percentage C angle D multiplied by E fraction

**2** 1 quarter 2 plus 3 double 4 even 5 area 6 average

**3** 1 confusing 2 exercises 3 struggling 4 solution

5 times 6 decision 7 tricky 8 employment

9 improvements 10 calculation

**Review**

**1** 1 was 2 by 3 were 4 be 5 have 6 been

**2** 1 had 2 broken 3 had 4 stolen 5 is having 6 taken

7 are going to have/are having 8 repaired

9 are going to have/are having 10 installed

**3** Para 1:

~~living room~~ → kitchen

~~laptop~~ → mobile

Para 2:

~~fingerprints~~ → clues

~~mother~~ → sister

Para 3:

~~morning~~ → afternoon

~~at the weekend~~ → on Thursday

**4** 1 has been used 2 was believed 3 is known

4 see/will see 5 appears/will appear 6 was built

7 been found 8 be discovered

**5** 1 is going to be given

The *going to* form of the passive is *going to be* + past participle. We can use the passive when we prefer not to say who is doing the action.

**2** are having our roof fixed

We use *have* + object + past participle when we arrange for someone else to do something for us.

**3** will not be known

The *will* form of the passive is *will* + *be* + past participle.

We can use the passive to focus on the action, not the person who does it.

**4** had been cancelled by

The past perfect form of the passive is *had* + *been* + past participle. We can use the passive to focus on the action, not the person who does it. Use *by* to say who or what does the action.

**5** gets used by

We can use *get* instead of *be* in the passive, especially in spoken English. We use *by* to say who or what does the action.

**6** still has not (hasn't) been put

The present perfect form of the passive is *has* + *been* + past participle. We can use the passive when we don't know who is doing the action, or we prefer not to say. *Still* is used to talk about something that hasn't finished, especially when we expected it to finish earlier. It comes between the subject and the verb.

**6 Model answer**

My school used to be only for boys, and it was called *Forest Boys' School*. Twenty years ago, however, it started to teach girls too, and it was given a new name: *The Forest Academy*. Since I started at the school two years ago, some of the classrooms have been redecorated, and some new music equipment has been installed in the music room. Next year, some new science laboratories are going to be built, and after that, the head teacher wants a new theatre. But a lot of money will have to be raised before she can build that.

# 9 EXPRESS YOURSELF

## READING

2 **A** 3 **B** 4 **C** 1 **D** 2

- 3 I wasn't expecting it ..., yes, it answers the question
- 4 **1** D I wasn't expecting it but the speakers and important guys were really kind and willing to be interviewed by little me!
- 2 **A** I realised that what used to be laughed at and mocked, is now mainstream pop culture and even considered to be something that deserves respect!
- 3 **C** Now I've got a bag to be proud of, with my own original design on it, and – who knows? This might be the first step on the path to a career.
- 4 **B** I really wanted to volunteer as a literature advisor for this event but I couldn't make the planning sessions because of school exams.
- 5 **A** I was surrounded by a bunch of people, all of whom were interested in the same sort of things, the same worlds.
- 6 **B** I'm good at posting interesting comments on social media ... Anyway, I listened to all the talks and uploaded my impressions for everyone.
- 7 **D** He mentioned that he'd always be grateful for conferences like these because they brought together people who really understood how difficult it is to make games work properly.
- 8 **C** If my art teacher at school hadn't persuaded me to do this class, I'd never have thought of it but she knew how much I love contemporary street art.
- 9 **B** You know, people had warned me that I might find the festival really tiring but on the contrary, I was buzzing!
- 10 **C** But what she hadn't told me was that one of the biggest street artists in Australia was running the class.
- 5 **1** endless **2** bunch **3** suited **4** on the contrary  
**5** contemporary **6** overcome **7** don't have a clue

## GRAMMAR

1 **1** C **2** A **3** D **4** B

- 2 Speaker 1: Gibraltar Speaker 2: the UK Speaker 3: Ireland
- 3 **1** the monkeys might take my things  
**2** bring my own food to save money, forget a raincoat and suncream  
**3** I hadn't organised the trip properly
- 4 **1** Katie admitted that the workshop had been much better than she'd expected and she'd learnt a lot. She added that everyone ought to have the experience of light painting.  
**2** Alex informed me that he was having a fantastic time but that he had to clear up all the paint around him.  
**3** Maria explained that she couldn't chat because she was too busy but she'd send me some photos of her amazing artwork later that evening.

## VOCABULARY

- 1 **1** artwork **2** design **3** original **4** animation **5** creation  
**6** graffiti
- 2 **1** E **2** D **3** A **4** F **5** C **6** B
- 3 **1** start out **2** try out **3** build up
- 4 **1** skill **2** imagination **3** world **4** culture **5** street  
**6** experience **7** characters

## LISTENING

- 2 Suggested: dance (all types), drama, music (singing and musical instruments), (musical) theatre, drama, juggling, acrobatics
- 3 **1** pretend (= behave as though something is true when you know that it is not)  
**2** technique (= a special skill or way of doing something)  
**3** talent-spotters (= people whose job is to find young people who are good at an activity, or have potential to be very good)  
**4** lyrics (= the words to a song)  
**5** scholarship (= an amount of money given to someone by an organisation to help pay for their education)  
**6** process (= a series of things you do in order to achieve a particular result)
- 4 music, dance, theatrical studies
- 5 No, No, Yes  
 C is the correct answer.
- 6 **1** C It will be weird being away from my family for the first time and staying at the school during term-time.  
**2** B I spent hours working out the notes until they were perfect. I just wanted to be really good at the instrument.  
**3** A It would be awesome if the band could carry on playing, but it might be more difficult after I start at the school in September.  
**4** B I didn't know if I'd be any good. I told Cathy, the organiser of this group, that I hadn't had any previous acting experience.  
**5** A And it is similar to a child's game where you pretend to be another person for a short time.  
**6** C It's a form of dance that is just as difficult as professional gymnastics.  
**7** B I hope I can improve my dance technique enough to impress them! ... you have to win the attention of the talent-spotters.

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

- 2 **1** Dana/her if she minded practising her guitar in there  
**2** Ross how many people were in his dance team  
**3** Chrissie where she had learnt how to do special-effects make-up  
**4** the audience to switch their mobile phones off before the concert started
- 3 **1** He ordered/told us not to make a sound once the curtain went up.  
**2** I warned her not to eat the mushroom because it was poisonous.  
**3** My mum ordered/told me not to forget my dance class that evening.  
**4** She begged her dad to let her go to the concert.
- 4 Olivia is talking to Will. His name should be the first gapped word. Yes, you also need the pronoun *he*. This should come after *if/whether*.
- 5 **1** Will whether he had **2** warned the boys not to  
**3** reminded me to look at **4** told us to be  
**5** the students not to **6** where the singing competition was

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

- 2 **1** open-air **2** background **3** venue **4** world-class  
**5** live **6** classical **7** musicians **8** acoustics **9** stage  
**10** performance
- 3 **1** queue **2** box office **3** row **4** opening **5** play **6** roles  
**7** appearing **8** sold out **9** audience **10** interval
- 5 Key: 1 C school play is the only option here. None of the other options exist as collocations.
- 6 **1** C None of the other options exist as collocations.  
**2** A Rehearsals is the only correct option here which makes sense in the context. Some students might fall into the trap of thinking that words similar to ones in their language might be correct.  
**3** D On stage is the collocation here. The trap is really 'scene' which might be a false friend for some students.  
**4** A Do my best is a set phrase.  
**5** B Opening night means the first night of a performance. The other options do not make logical sense.  
**6** C Audience is the name given to the people at the theatre.  
**7** B At the theatre, the audience is seated in rows.  
**8** D The collocation here is give a performance.

## SPEAKING

- 2 **1** C, F; **2**, B, I; **3** A, E; **4** H, J; **5** D, G
- 3 Shall I start?  
 What do you think about ... ?  
 What about (the next one) ... ?
- 5 What's your opinion?  
 I think ..., don't you?  
 So, shall we decide?
- 6 **Possible answers**  
 How about you? What's your opinion?

## WRITING

- 3 **1** August last year (note for TB: it's an annual event)  
**2** light and sound show, hip-hop group, fantastic flamenco group, Edinburgh Festival Fringe performers  
**3** All of them were very successful.
- 4 B
- 5 **1** attend **2** convinced **3** commented on **4** missed  
**5** let us down
- 6 **1** What was amazing was the fireworks display.  
**2** What impressed me most were the street performers.  
**3** What I found surprising was the number of people there.  
**4** What I liked most about the week was the opening ceremony.
- 8 Example phrases (there are more): it was the experience of a lifetime, totally blew us away, an event that should not be missed  
 Example adjectives: amazing, fantastic, impressed, etc.
- 10 **Model answer**  
 I went to an amazing film festival last weekend. It took place in a big country house near where I live and lasted from the Friday to the Sunday. For film fans, it was the best event of the year. So what happened there? Well, firstly, they showed non-stop films one after the other and you could choose which ones you wanted to see. The films were mostly recent ones but there were also some classic ones as well, like *The Lord of the Rings* and *King Kong*. I think I saw five films over the

weekend. Apart from the films, some well-known actors also gave talks about what goes on during filming. I thought what they said was really interesting and I'm wondering if one day I might try to be an extra in a film. That would be really good fun, I think. Imagine coming face-to-face with a really famous actor on set!

If you are into films, this is a great festival to attend. You won't regret it and you will definitely meet lots of other people like you there!

## SWITCH ON

- 1 William Shakespeare was an English poet and playwright. He died in 1616. He is famous for writing many great plays in English.
- 2 **1** Romeo and **Juliet** **2** A **Midsummer** Night's Dream  
**3** **Twelfth** Night
- 3 **1** Hamlet **2** The Taming of the Shrew **3** Romeo and Juliet
- 4 **1** original Globe **2** original Globe **3** modern Globe **4** both
- 5 **1** work experience **2** stage management **3** front desk  
**4** their seats **5** working theatre **6** appreciate

## UNIT CHECK

### Practice

- 1 **1** interval **2** audience **3** stage **4** musicians **5** Open-air  
**6** classical **7** venue **8** sold out
- 2 **1** scholarship **2** lyrics **3** cartoon character  
**4** bring together **5** involves **6** think up
- 3 **1** volunteered **2** conduct **3** grateful **4** mainstream  
**5** commitment

### Review

- 1 **1** (that) she couldn't find all her old comics  
**2** us (that) he had bought some new drawing materials  
**3** my sister that the show had been very popular and so there might not be any seats left  
**4** me (that) I had a lot of artistic talent  
**5** he was feeling a bit lazy so he would leave his essay until later  
**6** the girls (that) she would meet them there in an hour/that she would meet the girls there in an hour
- 2 **1** the fans to stand **2** what date Comic Con started  
**3** her parents to let **4** if/whether they were going to  
**5** the children not to **6** had sold out the  
**7** us to sing/us that we would have great fun if we sang  
**8** the student (that) they would
- 3 **1** said **2** was **3** there **4** were **5** had **6** her **7** was  
**8** had
- 4 **1** who/that **2** if/whether **3** such **4** us **5** would **6** not  
**7** How **8** had

### 5 Model answer

Last month I won first prize in a nationwide photography competition for teenagers aged 14–17! I was blown away when I heard the results! I never thought I would win but a friend of mine had told me to go in for it so I thought I'd have a go. Luckily, I'd just come back from an amazing holiday and some of my photos were pretty unusual. The judges told me later that they were exactly what they were looking for! Now all my dreams have come true and I'm thinking of studying photography at college.

# 10 LEARNING FROM THE PAST

## READING

- 1 Extinct: dodo, phoenix, dinosaur + some other less well-known species  
In danger of dying out: giant panda, tiger, blue whale, Asian elephant, snow leopard, gorilla, orangutan, black rhino + others
- 2 1 They played a major role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem in the area where they lived.  
2 A huge number of mammoth bones were discovered; they may make a comeback.
- 3 Key:  
1 G Of course, they (= mammoths) had the right genetic make-up to cope: long hair, thick skin and blood that didn't freeze solid at low temperature. They (= mammoths) even (adding a point to what has gone before) had fur in their ears!  
2 E Mammoths played a major role ... One way in which they helped to do this ... By stepping on the soft snow with their great feet, they packed it into a solid layer which kept the cold air in (= explanation of previous sentence)  
3 D Mammoths had kept the grass short and the tree population within normal limits by eating the smaller ones. In other words, they were nature's gardeners. (= repeating previous sentence in different words) So once they disappeared, that whole area became a wilderness again ... (contrast to previous sentence)  
4 A A huge number of mammoth bones in Volchya Griva, Siberia. Why there were so many (= bones) ... One thing they are fairly sure about, though, is that the remains (referring back to bones)  
5 C They have been hitting the news headlines in recent years, for a couple of reasons. One was the discovery of ... The additional reason why mammoths are a hot topic is ... make a reappearance over the next few years. How can that possibly be? (= make a reappearance)  
6 F Only a small group of them were left isolated on an island in the Arctic Ocean. Their numbers continued to fall (= continuation of what was said in previous sentence) and eventually they died out completely. However, the mammoth lives on (= contrast)
- 4 1 E 2 G 3 J 4 I 5 A 6 H 7 F 8 B 9 D 10 C

## USE OF ENGLISH 1

- 2 volcanic eruption, the terraces  
3 1 be 2 would 3 which 4 been 5 out 6 not  
7 researchers 8 on  
4 1 would die out 2 if they didn't leave  
3 are less interesting than 4 should have gone  
5 were not (weren't) allowed to  
6 whether Jason had/Jason whether he had

## USE OF ENGLISH 2

- 2 They didn't write sums down on paper (they used an abacus). They had one-to-one, not class, lessons.  
3 1 C Match is used for colours, fit is used for sizes, agree (with) is used of food, often in the negative, to mean have a bad effect on someone.  
2 A Here we are talking about how the Ancient Romans taught differently from the way we are used to now, so 'difference' is the answer here.

- 3 D You do or make calculations. None of the others fit.  
4 C Rather than' is the collocation that fits here.  
5 B This is the only correct collocational phrase here.  
6 A This is the only correct collocational phrase here.  
7 D 'As well as' is correct since we are making one point together with the second point in the sentence (he found that it also increased ...). The other phrases can be used in different contexts but are not applicable here.  
8 B 'Hard work' is the correct collocation. The others are not correct (although tough work could possibly be used if we were talking about hard physical labour).
- 4 Graffiti, although a form of art, should not be done on historical buildings.  
5 1 artistic 2 Unfortunately 3 buildings 4 aggressive  
5 embarrassed 6 behaviour (or Am Eng: behavior)  
7 impossible 8 fashionable
- Key for fun footer:**  
Whatever you do in life or hope to achieve, will not usually happen overnight. It will require time, hard work and patience.

## LISTENING

- 1 1 a jaguar 2 ancient wall drawings 3 Mexico  
4 the Maya Civilisation
- 2 **Possible answer**  
All boxes ticked except 1, 4, 7  
1 three *It's been three thousand years since it first began, which is much longer than I'd expected*  
2 power *It was fascinating to find out that in Maya culture this beautiful animal was a symbol, not of terror, but of power*  
3 tough *It seems to me to be such a tough place to survive in!*  
4 massive *When they see it, some people describe it as impressive, but I just thought – that's massive!*  
5 steps *The total number of steps on the building is exactly the same as the number of days in the year – 365. Is that by chance? I don't think so ... I'm convinced it was designed this way on purpose.*  
6 paintings *They used to decorate these buildings with awesome carvings, and cover the walls with huge paintings, which are fascinating because they can tell us a lot about Maya customs*  
7 hat *The person who wore the tallest hat was considered the most important. I think that's quite funny!*  
8 writing *I also saw some examples of Mayan writing at the exhibition. It looks quite like Ancient Egyptian, but interestingly, it works in a completely different way*  
9 Monkey Dance *One guide talked a lot about the Monkey Dance, which is still performed today. I'd love to see it!*  
10 ball games *It's strange how the Maya were completely different from us in many ways, but in other ways they were just like us! They shared our love of ball games.*

## WRITING

- 2 1 stories 2 reviews and emails 3 articles and emails  
4 1 story 2 email 3 article
- 9 **Model answer 1**  
Amelia and the group of tourists had just reached the famous Egyptian pyramids when they heard a loud scream. Amelia was so shocked that she almost fell off her camel! The scream made her feel cold all over despite the heat of the desert. What could it be?

At first, everyone looked around fearfully, but the tour guide didn't seem worried, so after they'd calmed down, they got off their camels. They couldn't miss the chance to visit one of the most fascinating historical sites in Egypt! Amelia hoped that the mysterious scream was just a wild animal.

Later that afternoon, they were drinking long cool drinks at a café when suddenly Amelia heard a strange noise. Something horrible rushed out from behind a pyramid, with long white bandages flying in the wind. It stopped in front of Amelia. She felt too afraid to breathe. It was a mummy!

Then a voice came from inside the mummy. 'Oh sorry! We're making a murder mystery film. I hope we didn't frighten you!' Amelia started breathing again. The creature in front of her was an actor, not a real Egyptian mummy!

### Model answer 2

Hi Cameron,

Thanks for your email. It's great to hear from you. You're lucky that your school holidays have already started. My term doesn't finish for another two weeks!

I can understand why you're worried about having a boring time this summer, but I have a few suggestions that might help. Firstly, why don't you think of some ideas to stop your parents worrying about you when you go out in the evening? For instance, you could phone them every hour and tell them where you are. Make sure you stay calm when you discuss your ideas with them, though. If you get annoyed with them, they're less likely to listen!

Secondly, could you try to prove to them that you are mature and responsible by helping them more around the house?

Thirdly, do you think they might be stopping you from going out late because they don't know your friends very well? If you invited your friends to your house more, your parents might realise that they are not a bad influence on you.

I hope these ideas are useful. Have a great summer!

Best wishes,

Caitlin

### Model answer 3

Everyone has different ways to relax when their life gets stressful. Mine is to go to the book room.

It's a tiny room in my grandparents' house, which is about five minutes' walk from my home. Against every wall there are shelves full of cookery books no one ever reads, and cabinets of old videos you can only play on video players from the 1980s. There's a small green sofa in there, too, which is incredibly comfortable and can change into a bed when I need to stay there for the night. I usually lie on it playing video games on my phone, or sometimes I might read a novel.

The room is so full of furniture that it's a very cramped space, but that's what I love most about it – it's not spacious enough for anyone else to join me there. What's more, all those big, thick books seem to keep out the noise from the rest of the house and the street. I know that when I'm in the book room I will always have peace and quiet. It's my favourite place in the world.

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 1

### Practice

#### PRESENT TENSES

- 1 1 love 2 helps 3 practise 4'm learning  
5 don't understand 6 is making  
2 1 want 2 think 3 are becoming 4 decide  
5 'm trying 6 go

- 3 1 We usually go somewhere warm for our holidays.  
2 I'm trying to write a song at the moment.  
(or: At the moment, I'm trying to write a song.)  
3 My brother is often late for school.  
4 I go to the cinema most weekends. (or: Most weekends, I go to the cinema.)  
5 You can't play tennis outside in winter. (or: In winter, you can't play tennis outside.)  
6 My sister is always asking if she can borrow my laptop!  
4 1 We have been living in this house for ten years.  
2 Rob hasn't been feeling very well this week.  
3 How long have you been waiting?  
4 My brother has been studying at university for two years.  
5 I haven't been working very hard recently.  
6 How long has it been raining?  
5 1 just scored 2 have you been writing 3 have ever ridden  
4 has stolen 5 has been playing 6've always thought  
6 1 has been teaching 2 has produced 3 has been studying  
4 have known 5 have ever made 6 have just won

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 2

### PAST TENSES

- 1 1 had left 2 had already started 3 accepted  
4 were walking, jumped 5 had read 6 had never been  
7 had just begun, was 8 used to  
2 A 1 was talking 2 lost 3 crashed 4 discovered  
5 was controlling 6 had hit  
B 1 has had/had 2 used to/would play  
3 used to/would start 4 tried  
5 hadn't realised/didn't realise  
3 1 had 2 Last 3 went 4 were 5 was 6 never  
4 1 more 2 as 3 worst 4 less 5 than 6 the  
5 1 in 2 enough/many 3 so/too 4 as 5 than 6 much  
6 1 a bit more 2 is the funniest person  
3 are less interesting than  
4 as far away as 5 much more quickly /much faster than  
6 more popular

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 3

### FUTURE TENSES

- 1 1 will 2 is due to 3 are having 4 is going 5 won't  
6 will be spending  
2 1 I'm going 2 I'll be watching 3 it'll be 4 is giving  
5 we'll definitely go 6 get  
3 1 is 2 will 3 time 4 be 5 going 6 are  
4 1 C 2 D 3 F 4 E 5 B 6 A  
5 1 so 2 enough 3 such 4 many 5 too 6 much  
6 1 fast enough to 2 so much ice cream 3 too tired to finish  
4 such a fantastic 5 are too many 6 was so bad

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 4

### MODAL VERBS 1

- 1 1 A and B 2 B and C 3 A and B 4 A and C 5 A and C  
6 B and C 7 B and C 8 A and C  
2 1 may 2 can't 3 need to 4 should have 5 had  
6 couldn't 7 ought 8 need

- 3 1 You had better book the concert tickets soon.  
 2 May I eat the last slice of pie?  
 3 I shouldn't have told her the truth.  
 4 Will you give this note to Mrs Strong, please?  
 5 You mustn't share this secret with anyone.  
 6 She needn't be there until 8 o'clock.  
 7 We're not able to run as fast as you.  
 8 I must have a rest.
- 4 1 she may be 2 must be able 3 it should be  
 4 Could that woman be 5 can't be 6 might not come
- 5 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 B 7 A

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 5

### DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- 1 1 that D 2 which ND 3 when D 4 whose D 5 where ND  
 6 who ND
- 2 1 Last summer, when I was on holiday, I had a sailing lesson.  
 2 I met the clothes designer whose designs won the award.  
 3 My brother, who is eighteen, is really into science.  
 4 I told her about the video game which/that/- I got for my birthday.  
 5 Mr Samson is the teacher who/that teaches me French.  
 6 In Germany, where I grew up, children don't start school until they are seven.  
 The relative pronoun in sentence 4 can be omitted.
- 3 2 which is a useful skill for getting through exams  
 3 whose brains are still growing  
 4 who/that have a well-developed imagination  
 5 when lots of creative activities are organised for young people  
 6 where you can find details of courses and activities
- 4 1 studying 2 served 3 given 4 taught  
 5 that you're taking 6 teaching
- 5 The 4 sentences are 1, 3, 4, 6  
 1 Students taught how to cook at school are more likely to eat healthily.  
 3 There were a lot of students having problems with their homework.  
 4 The teachers employed by the school all enjoy working there.  
 6 Students wanting to join the school trip should add their name to the list.
- 6 1 offering 2 spending 3 asked 4 behaving 5 noticed  
 6 achieved

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 6

### INFINITIVES AND -ING FORMS

- 1 1 to get 2 to have 3 going 4 (to) fly 5 travelling  
 6 to find 7 learning 8 seem
- 2 1 being 2 to see 3 to run 4 to catch 5 flying 6 escape  
 7 (to) stay 8 having
- 3 1 A few 2 All 3 none 4 Each of the 5 little 6 neither  
 7 Every 8 either
- 4 1 Neither 2 every 3 each of 4 none of 5 either  
 6 All of the
- 5 1 all 2 either 3 few 4 Neither 5 little 6 none

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 7

### CONDITIONAL TENSES

- 1 1 paid/had paid, would learn/would have learnt/learned  
 2 had kept, wouldn't have lost  
 3 would have got, hadn't taken  
 4 would have bought, had been  
 5 hadn't packed, wouldn't have forgotten
- 2 1 could have gone 2 if you painted 3 he had worn  
 4 might have visited 5 unless you make  
 6 wouldn't have missed/would have caught
- 3 1 E 2 D 3 F 4 A 5 C 6 B
- 4 1 A 2 B 3 A 4 A 5 B
- 5 1 go 2 could 3 'd/had had 4 knew  
 5 wouldn't/didn't speak

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 8

- 1 1 has 2 weren't 3 been 4 being 5 are 6 be
- 2 1 are going to be bought 2 are used by 3 will get connected  
 4 has been produced 5 was watched by 6 had been stolen  
 7 is being taught 8 was being repainted
- 3 1 have been taught 2 have beaten 3 are recognised  
 4 have made 5 will be discovered 6 will feel  
 7 was known 8 are going to be saved
- 4 1 get them cleaned 2 having my eyes tested  
 3 get them delivered 4 had 5 had it cut 6 get it checked
- 5 1 have my spelling checked  
 2 had a film made  
 3 had some windows broken  
 4 have your pet examined  
 5 have your make-up done  
 6 had his passport stolen  
 You cannot use *get something done* in sentences 3 and 6

## GRAMMAR FILE UNIT 9

- 1 1 hated, shouldn't 2 was starting 3 had been, had never had  
 4 hadn't been 5 wanted, would
- 2 1 going to take you/us all out to the cinema, and afterwards for a curry.  
 2 invited the usual crowd plus a couple of my friends from my art school.  
 3 shouldn't get anything too expensive  
 4 show you an interesting new shop that sells fun arty things.
- 3 1 he wouldn't get paint all over the kitchen floor  
 2 he couldn't understand what those abstract paintings meant  
 3 he didn't have time to come out at the weekend  
 4 her friends/them not to miss the festival  
 5 the band were playing there again the following week  
 6 she had to finish her project on the history of art that night
- 4 1 why 2 when 3 if/whether 4 where 5 how
- 5 1 if/whether 2 what 3 not 4 how 5 me