Unit 1  Appearance and identity

Listening  page 4

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

Audio script

1
Woman  Is that really you?
Man     It certainly is.
Woman  You look so young.
Man     It was taken nearly five years ago.
Woman  I don’t think I’d recognize you from this.
Man     What happened?

2
Woman  Hi, just thought I’d give you a quick ring to say
       I’ll be arriving at the station at 10.30 tomorrow
       morning. If you can come to the station to pick
       me up, I’ll wait near the main entrance with my
       suitcase. If you can’t, don’t worry, I can easily
       get a taxi – I know your address. I’ll probably
       be wearing a bright red jacket and jeans. If it’s
       sunny, I’ll have my sunglasses on – but you should
       still recognize me. I’m really looking forward to
       meeting you. Bye.

3
Man     Well, obviously you need to be able to run fast.
       But over a fairly short distance. You don’t need
       to be able to run a hundred metres, for example.
       A lot of us start off as sprinters and then change
       over because we’re not quite suited to it. Speed is
       crucial because, as a rule, the speed you achieve
       just before take-off determines your height, and
       it’s that which determines the distance you jump.
       Obviously other factors come into play, too, like
       the speed of the wind behind you …

4
Footballer I’ll be out for at least two months because of
the injury. Obviously I was a bit concerned at
first, but the doctors say it’s a clean break
and don’t expect any complications, which is a
relief.

5
Man     If you forget your lines, don’t worry. I’ll be standing
       at the side of the stage, and I’ll prompt you if that
       happens. Remember to speak in a nice loud
       voice, too, so that everyone at the back can hear
       you. Two other very important things: no chewing
       gum, please. And whatever you do, don’t wave to
       your parents. That’s all. Any questions? No? Fine,
       then you can all go and get into your costumes.
       Good luck, everyone, I’m sure you’ll be brilliant!

6
Woman  I think to be successful these days you have
to appeal to a wide audience – both men and
women. You have to be a bit different to everyone
else, and you have to come across well on
television. All of these are true as far as Frank
Smith is concerned, but I think the main reason
he has been more successful than some of the
other comedians around is because he can do
other things as well. He’s not just a comedian. He
makes a good chat show host, and he’s not a bad
singer either. In fact, you could say he’s an all-round
performer.

7
Woman  At the moment I’m doing everything. I take the
kids to school, pick them up, make their tea, take
Jack to his judo class, take Anna to her ballet
class. I’m not complaining, because I know you’re
just as busy as me, but it would be a great help
if you could sort out their Saturday activities at
least – take Jack to his football practice and Anna
to her riding lessons. It’s just so tiring organizing
everything all of the time, and it would be nice if
you could do your share.

8
Man     Now the first time you try to do this, it’s quite
difficult; but like everything else, practice makes
perfect. It helps if you’ve got quite a bit of space
around you, and don’t try it in a kitchen with a low
ceiling. When you’re ready, stand with your feet
apart, and hold the frying pan at arm’s length. Then,
flick your wrist with an upward movement as hard
as you can, and be ready to catch it when it comes
down, which it will unless you’ve thrown it too high
and it’s got stuck to the ceiling. If that happens, try
again.
Vocabulary page 4
1. a doing  e doing
   b make  f ’ve made / made
   c do  g make
   d to do / doing

Grammar page 5
1. a must / should  d had to
   b have to / need to  e must / need to / should
   c must  f need to
2. a don’t have to  d don’t have to / don’t need to
   b needn’t  e didn’t have to
   c didn’t need to show  f didn’t need to
3. a compulsory  d is allowed
   b forbidden  e don’t have to
   c can’t

4. When you’re twelve, you can / you’re allowed to buy pets. You can’t / you’re not allowed to buy pets until you’re twelve.
   When you’re thirteen, you can / you’re allowed to get a part-time job. You can’t / you’re not allowed to get a part-time job until you’re thirteen.
   When you’re sixteen, you can / you’re allowed to leave school. You can’t / you’re not allowed to leave school until you’re sixteen.
   When you’re eighteen, you can / you’re allowed to buy cigarettes. You can’t / you’re not allowed to buy cigarettes until you’re eighteen.
   When you’re eighteen, you can / you’re allowed to vote in elections. You can’t / you’re not allowed to vote in elections until you’re eighteen.
   When you’re sixteen, you can / you’re allowed to become a soldier. You can’t / you’re not allowed to become a soldier until you’re sixteen.
   When you’re seventeen, you can / you’re allowed to drive a car. You can’t / you’re not allowed to drive a car until you’re seventeen.

Reading and Use of English page 6
1 A  2 B  3 A  4 D  5 A  6 C  7 C  8 A

Vocabulary page 9
1
   1 S T A R E
   2 S T O E
   3 N O T I C E
   4 P A L M
   5 G A Z E
   6 C R A W L
   7 S H O U L D E R S

2. a flat  d wide
   b freely  e lately
   c rough

4. a finger  e arm
   b back  f head
   c tongue  g neck
   d feet  h hair
Unit 2

Reading and Use of English  page 10
1 B  2 D  3 C  4 A  5 B  6 A  
7 B  8 A  9 D  10 C

Vocabulary  page 11

1 a undervalued  
b overdressed, underdressed  
c overgrown  
d extra-curricular  
e overcritical / hypercritical  
f extraordinary  
g overqualified  
2 a A cat which got into the house through an open window set off the burglar alarm / set the burglar alarm off.
   b We’d better set off early tomorrow. We’ve got a long way to travel.
   c Recently more and more people have been setting up their own internet companies.
   d The police set their dogs on the bank robbers as they tried to escape.
   e The terrible rain storms we’ve had recently have set back the house-building programme / set the house-building programme back by several months.
   f I’m going to write to the principal setting out my ideas / setting my ideas out for improvements to the school.

Grammar  page 12

1 a have you been able to  
b can’t  
c couldn’t, couldn’t read  
d Both are possible  
e could  
f Both are possible  
g can’t  
h were able to  
2 a Can you / Are you able to / Will you be able to  
b Could you / Were you able to  
c Will robots ever be able to  
d Could we / Would we be able to  
e Has David been able to  
f Can you / Could you / Are you able to / Will you be able to / Would you be able to  
g Could you have

Reading and Use of English  page 13
1 appearance 5 belief
2 independently 6 surroundings
3 effective 7 endangered
4 sticky 8 destruction

Vocabulary  page 13

1 a take-off  
b hold-up  
c turnout  
d takeaway  
e breakout  
f let-down  
g breakthrough  
h outbreak

Listening  page 14

1 brain damage  
2 language and comprehension  
3 had (any) piano lessons  
4 vocabulary  
5 any calculator  
6 (third) shape  
7 describe  
8 mental stimulus  
9 9-to-5  
10 in an office
Audio script

I have always been fascinated by how the human mind works, so I was delighted when I was given the opportunity to interview the autistic savant Daniel Tammet. For those of you not familiar with the term, an ‘autistic savant’ is a person with autism who is exceptionally gifted in a specialized field.

An estimated 10% of autistic people have ‘savant’ abilities, but no one knows exactly why. What is known, however, is that savants have usually had some kind of brain damage, such as a blow to the head, and it is that damage which creates the savant. While many savants struggle with language and comprehension, which are primarily left-hemisphere skills, they often have amazing skills in mathematics and memory, which are primarily right-hemisphere skills. The blind American savant Leslie Lemke played a Tchaikovsky piano concerto after hearing it once, and he had never had any piano lessons. And the British savant Stephen Wiltshire was able to draw a highly accurate map of the London skyline from memory after a single helicopter trip over the city.

Typically, savants have a limited vocabulary, but not Daniel. He speaks six languages and is even creating his own. He is also a mathematical genius and is obsessed with counting. In fact, as we talked he counted the stitches on my shirt. Daniel doesn’t actually ‘calculate’, however, though he can give you the answer to a maths problem faster than any calculator. He sees numbers as shapes, colours and textures. The number five, for instance, is a clap of thunder. When he multiplies numbers together, he sees two shapes. The image starts to change and a third shape emerges. That is the answer. Daniel describes it as ‘like maths but without having to think’.

What makes Daniel particularly interesting to scientists is that he can describe what he does. The others just do things but can’t tell scientists how. So, he could provide the key which scientists need to understand how the mind of an autistic savant works.

However, because Daniel is autistic, he can’t do many of the ordinary things the rest of us can. He can’t, for example, drive a car, or even tell right from left. And although he lives just a five-minute walk from the beach, he never goes there – there are too many pebbles to count. Trips to the supermarket, too, are always a chore. There’s too much mental stimulus. He has to look at every shape, texture, and price.

Daniel has never been able to work 9 to 5. It would be too difficult to fit around his daily routine. For instance, he has to drink his cups of tea at exactly the same time every day. Things have to happen in the same order: he always brushes his teeth before he has his shower. He likes to do things in his own time, and in his own way, so working in an office with targets and bureaucracy just wouldn’t work. Instead, he has set up his own business, at home, writing email courses in language learning, numeracy, and literacy for private clients. It has had the added benefit of keeping human interaction to a minimum.

Vocabulary page 14

1 a most superstitious
   b heavier
   c most expensive
   d more clearly
   e fatter
   f more carefully
   g cleverest, highest
   h more clearly
   i worse
   j best, better

Writing page 14

1 a Good to hear from you
   b more than happy
   c To start with
   d make up your mind
   e fun
   f free
   g hard
   h So
   i perhaps
   j for a while
   k start
   l suits
   m till
   n quite
   o Hope this helps
   p All the best

2 a inform you, receive, to be claimed
   b Simply write, your chosen items
   c at your convenience
   d they will be reserved, notify us, to avoid additional charges
   e photographs, required documents, your identity card will be issued immediately
Unit 3

Compulsion

Vocabulary

Page 16

1 a give back
d giving away
b gave out
e gave in / gave up
c give up

Grammar

Page 16

1 a 3 b 1 c 2
2 a never got used to
b used to smoke
c are used to getting dressed
d get used to driving
e did you use to live

Listening

Page 17

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

Audio script

Int This evening in our series ‘In my experience’ our guest is Maggie Lyons an adviser to people who are addicted to gambling. She provides support to individuals and gives talks to local community groups. Welcome, Maggie.

Maggie Thank you – hello.

Int You have not always worked as an adviser, have you?

Maggie No, certainly not. I was once addicted to gambling myself.

Int Can I start by asking you how you became addicted and, perhaps more importantly, how you managed to kick the habit?

Maggie Well, let me start by saying it was a lot more difficult to stop than it was to start. It began in a very innocent way, really. A group of us at work used to meet for a game of cards every week. We played for very low stakes, but for some reason I almost always won, and sadly, I got it into my head that I was a lucky person.

Int That does sound very innocent. How much money did you actually make?

Maggie Next to nothing, really – probably about five pounds a week. Playing for money just made the game a bit more exciting. Anyway, because I was convinced that I was a lucky person, I started gambling online – and strangely I went on winning. Believe it or not, in my first week, I made over a hundred pounds. Perhaps my mistake was that I didn’t tell anyone what I was doing. I kept it such a good secret.

Int How does sound very innocent. How much money did you actually make?

Maggie Three years ago. I can’t believe I was so stupid.

Int Three years ago. I can’t believe I was so stupid.

Maggie Next to nothing, really – probably about five pounds a week. Playing for money just made the game a bit more exciting. Anyway, because I was convinced that I was a lucky person, I started gambling online – and strangely I went on winning. Believe it or not, in my first week, I made over a hundred pounds. Perhaps my mistake was that I didn’t tell anyone what I was doing. I kept it such a good secret.

Int And how did she help?

Maggie She said it was the activity I was addicted to, rather than the money, so her advice was to gradually reduce the amount of time I spent online, and to gamble smaller and smaller amounts of money each time. At one point I thought about getting together with other addicts, but decided against it in the end.

Int And were you able to follow that advice?

Maggie Well, eventually, yes, but I can’t pretend it was easy.

Int And does it always work?

Maggie Usually, yes. The thing is, it takes people different lengths of time to kick the habit, but in the end they nearly all do – or they at least reduce their gambling to a level they can control. Some people are happy with that.
You must find it very rewarding.

Maggie: I do – because I know how dreadful addiction can be.

Int: Next, we’re going to talk to someone who is still addicted to online gambling and ask Maggie to give her some advice.

Grammar page 17

1. a experience e language
   b lights f exercises
   c noise g room
d much time

2. a bit / piece / word
   b bit / piece / sheet
   c bit / stroke
   d bit
   e bit / item / piece
   f box
g piece

Reading and Use of English page 18


Extra sentence: C

Vocabulary page 19

1. b inspiration g disappoint
   c relieve h appreciation
   d explanation i respond
   e provision j belief
   f satisfaction

2. a huge, old, Roman
   b unusual, green, cotton
   c beautiful, tall, modern
   d large, square, black and white
   e tiny, brand new, Japanese

Reading and Use of English page 20

1. their 5. with
2. where 6. who / that
3. or 7. from
4. well 8. up

Vocabulary page 20

1. Adverbs of manner: dangerously, deliberately, hard, sensitively
   Comment adverbs: interestingly, luckily, surprisingly, unfortunately
   Focusing adverbs: especially, even, only
   Frequency adverbs: always, occasionally, rarely, sometimes
   Adverbs of degree: absolutely, completely, totally, very
Listening  page 22
1  D  H  A  F  C
Extra letters: B, E, G

Audio script
Speaker 1
My brother’s three years older than me and I think of him as my best friend. It’s funny ‘cos if you’d asked any of our relatives when we were younger if we’d ever be this close, they’d just have laughed. Chris and I were always fighting. Then when he was about sixteen, he started having a rough time at school – the teachers were picking on him. At the same time I started having arguments with Mum and Dad. Anyway, me and Chris started talking and asking each other for advice. It was then that we realized we had loads in common, and we’ve been friends ever since.

Speaker 2
My brother’s called Peter, and we’ve always got on really well. We’d have the odd argument about what to watch on TV, stuff like that, but never anything serious. We’re pretty close in age – he was a year ahead of me at school. When I started school, he sort of looked after me. I’d go and find him at break time and tell all my friends how fantastic it was having a big brother. I really missed him when he went to university last year. He comes home for the holidays, but it’s not the same as having him at home all the time.

Speaker 3
I don’t see my brother much these days – he’s living in Australia. But I know he’s at the end of the phone if I need him. We don’t have much in common, but I like to keep in touch with him. We talk or email most weeks. We didn’t get on very well when we were younger – I was always jealous of him. He seemed to be able to get away with anything. When he was in his teens he could stay out much later than I could. Parents are always stricter with their daughters, aren’t they? I always had to tell my parents where I was going and who with. They never asked him anything.

Speaker 4
It’s sad, really, but I’ve never actually liked my brother. Right from when I was a toddler, he bullied me. I remember him saying things like: ‘We don’t need you in our family.’ And he was always getting me into trouble with Mum and Dad. If ever I did anything wrong, he’d tell them; he always made it sound worse than it actually was and they always believed him. These days I’m just not interested in seeing him. We don’t live in the same place any more, so we occasionally meet at family get-togethers, but that’s about all. We chat politely, but we haven’t really got anything to say to each other.

Speaker 5
I was always the favourite. I was bright and extrovert – a real goody-goody. My older brother Alex was a bit of a tearaway. I always did better at school, and my parents held me up as a shining example for him to follow whenever he was breaking windows with his football, or refusing to do his homework. Not surprisingly, he absolutely hated me, and you can’t really blame him. The funny thing is, now we’re grown up, no one in the family seems to remember this – except me, of course. We’re in our twenties now, and we get on okay, but sometimes I still feel guilty about being Mum and Dad’s favourite.

Vocabulary  page 22
1  a  picked us up    d  picks at
b  picks on    e  pick out
c  picked it up f  picked up
2  a  takes   d  take
b  have e  have
c  taking f  don’t have

Grammar  page 23
1  a  I’m going to learn
   b  I’m meeting
   c  I’ll be walking
   d  It’s going to snow
   e  leaves
   f  I’m going to travel
   g  I’ll go
   h  I’ll have been living
   i  will go up
   j  lands
2  b  I’m going to give up smoking
   c  I’ll answer it
   d  ✔
   e  we will have finished
   f  ✔
   g  will object
   h  are you going to do / will you do
3  a  is going to be / will be
   b  am going to faint
   c  am going
   d  leaves
   e  will have worked / will have been working
   f  will turn
   g  am going to give up
   h  will be thinking
Reading and Use of English  page 24

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

Grammar  page 25

1  a too, enough  
   b too  
   c too  
   d enough  

2  b You aren’t old enough to learn to drive.  
   c You’re walking too slowly to keep up with me.  
   d These new jeans aren’t big enough for me.  
   e My brother lives too far away to come for the weekend.  
   f I’m too short to reach the top shelf.  
   g I’m not well enough to come on holiday with you.

Reading and Use of English  page 26

1  didn’t have (enough) time  
2  is bound to pass  
3  have arranged a meeting / have arranged to meet  
4  has been brought in  
5  are unlikely ever to go / to ever go  
6  picked it up while / by / when / whilst

Vocabulary  page 26

1  b energetic  
   c creative  
   d patient  
   e caring  
   f brave  
   g sociable  

   h fair  
   i organized  
   j fit  
   k enthusiastic  
   l hard-working  
   m cheerful

Writing  page 27

1  1 b  2 f  3 a  4 d
2  a 4  b 1  c 5  d 3  e 6  f 2
Unit 5  Travel and culture

Vocabulary  page 28

1  a trip  e crossing
b tour  f cruise
c journey  g voyage
d excursion

2  a did
b campsite, put up
c landed
d boarded, crew, fasten
e package
f miss
g coach, booked
h ports, disembarked
i take
j lanes
k souvenir

3  a pick me up  e took off
b set off  f stop over
c checked in  g drop you off
d see him off

4  a seat  d time
b tyre  e parts
c room  f change

Listening  page 29

1  E  2  C  3  A  4  H  5  D
Extra sentences: B, F, G

Audio script

Speaker 1
Last year, I went to France on a day trip with some friends. They were taking their car and asked if I wanted to come along as they had a spare seat. I was quite excited because I’d never travelled to France through the Channel Tunnel before – I’d always gone on the ferry – and I have to say it was much faster and much more convenient, but it was also quite boring. It was like being on a plane with no windows, because there was nothing to see except the car in front and the car behind. I’m not saying I wouldn’t use the Tunnel again, but it certainly wasn’t what I expected.

Speaker 2
One summer, when I was a student, I travelled round Spain by train. I went with a friend and we travelled at night to save money on accommodation. We slept in ‘literas’, which are bunk beds. There were six in each compartment: three on each side, one on top of the other. The temperature in our compartment was never right – it was either boiling hot or freezing cold – and the beds were narrow and really hard. I woke up with backache every morning. If you were really unlucky, you’d be sharing with someone who snored or be woken up in the middle of the night by a ticket inspector. It wasn’t the most restful way to travel.

Speaker 3
The worst travelling experience I’ve ever had was when I was in the States. I was flying from Newark to Washington Dulles – about an hour’s flight. We set off late, and then when we were half-way to Washington, we were told that we couldn’t land because of bad weather and we had to turn back. Then, when we got back to Newark, we found that all the flights to Washington had been cancelled! We ended up sleeping on the floor of the departure lounge! We had to complain repeatedly to the ground staff, but eventually they put us on buses to take us to our destination.

Speaker 4
I don’t suppose I could really recommend hitchhiking as a way of travelling these days, but when I did it, it was a common way of getting around on a tight budget. No one gave a second thought as to whether it was safe or not. When I was in my early twenties, I hitchhiked all round Europe, and never once felt in any sort of danger. I loved it. You never got bored because every day was different – you never knew where you were going to end up, and every person who gave you a lift was different. You might be picked up by a couple in an expensive car one day and a farmer driving a tractor the next.

Speaker 5
I went to China last year with a tour company. I’m not a great fan of organized holidays as a rule, but if you’re going to a country where you don’t know the language, and you want to see as much of it as you can in a short time, then it’s a good way to do it. Our guide was very informative, and we saw an awful lot, including how people live, which was fascinating. But we didn’t stop from seven in the morning till seven at night! It was a very tiring schedule and it involved so much travelling! I’d have liked to spend a week at a beach resort at the end to recover. But that’s my only criticism.

Grammar  page 30

1  a went, got
b Haven’t you finished, have been doing, have done
c got, wrote down
d had just put, rang, thought, rushed, had stopped, reached
e have forgotten
f had, was wearing, had driven off
g had just covered, went
h was thinking, had just picked up, started
i have been peeling
j was sitting, had left
1 was driving 11 tried
2 was raining 12 gave
3 was beginning 13 noticed
4 saw 14 realized
5 opened 15 got out
6 asked 16 drove off
7 got in 17 reached
8 was making 18 had left
9 Had you been waiting 19 picked it up
10 shook 20 had had

Reading and Use of English page 31
1 D 2 B 3 C 4 C 5 D 6 A 7 A 8 B

Reading and Use of English page 32
1 F 2 C 3 G 4 B 5 A 6 E
Extra sentence: D

Vocabulary page 33

1

2 b success, unsuccessful
c honesty, dishonest
d maturity, immature
e patience, impatient
f responsibility, irresponsible

Writing page 33
1 a (an) enjoyable, sunny
b kind, delicious
c disastrous, serious
d pretty
e accomplished
f useful
g well-behaved, naughty
Unit 6
The mind

Reading and Use of English  page 34
1 E  2 A  3 F  4 G  5 B  6 C
Extra sentence: D

Vocabulary  page 35
1 embarrassment, boredom, annoyance, exhaustion,
disappointment, amusement, frustration, surprise
2 a embarrassing    f exhausting
  b boring    g amusing
  c annoyed    h disappointed
  d embarrassed    i embarrassing
  e frustrated    j exhausted

Grammar  page 36
1 a on coming
  b at speaking
  c of doing
  d at persuading
  e for breaking
  f against leaving
  g of getting
  h on passing
  i in putting up
  j at drawing, in becoming
2 a wasting, to get
  b to inform
  c to follow, to find
  d to get up, to set
  e smoking, having
  f to meet, to hear
  g being, having
  h getting

Vocabulary  page 36
1 a N  b P  c P  d P  e P  f P  g P  h P / N  i N  j N  k N  l P
2 d in-  e  un-  f im-  j un-
3 a boredom  g sense
  b optimism  h seriousness
  c determination  i emotion
  d efficiency  j jealousy
  e friendliness  k envy
  f patience  l thoughtfulness
4 a optimistic  e boredom
  b Jealousy  f Determination
  c sensible  g friendliness
  d thoughtless  h impatient

Reading and Use of English  page 37
1 prevented me from hearing
2 went on working
3 didn’t mean to insult
4 not mind if Paul comes
5 be hard to predict
6 am getting used to getting

Vocabulary  page 38
1 a serious    d close
  b strong    e hard
  c heavy    f serious
2 a soundly    f becoming
  b find    g attentively
  c hard    h passionately
  d take    i hard
  e heavily    j expressed
3 a went on / took, short
  b tough / hard, make
  c spent
  d wide
  e fierce
  f break
  g run, run
  h severe
  i breaking
  j full
  k paying
  l rented / hired
  m performing
  n clear / vivid

Listening  page 39
1  1 shy
  2 three seconds
  3 hole in the / a net
  4 twelve months
  5 music
  6 zoo animals
  7 rubbing
  8 feel pain
  9 a tank
  10 stimulated and interested
Audio script

Today I’m going to talk about fish and some recent research into how their minds work. You are probably thinking ‘Fish don’t have minds, surely?’ But that is just one of the many wrong ideas people have about fish. Today, I hope to dismiss some of these ideas. The first thing I want to say is that not all fish are the same. And I’m not talking about the obvious differences between one species of fish and another; I’m talking about differences within species. It’s been known for a long time that animals like cattle and dogs are all individuals, and behave differently in different circumstances; but that’s also true of fish. Research has shown that some fish are bold individuals who are risk-takers, and others are shy and will avoid taking risks.

Another wrong idea people have is that fish have no memory. Unfortunately, films like the Hollywood blockbuster Finding Nemo, which stars a forgetful blue fish called Dory, have reinforced this idea. A fish’s memory is longer than the three seconds that people credit them with. Research has shown that they can remember experiences for many months after just a little training. One trial involved putting fish in a big fishing net in a tank, and moving the net quickly backwards and forwards. The fish had to learn where the hole in the net was in order to get out. It only took about five trials – that’s about 15 to 20 minutes – for them to learn it. Then when the same fish were tested 12 months later, it was found that they’d remembered exactly where the escape route was.

There has also been some rather unusual research done on carp fairly recently. In this study they played jazz and classical music to the carp. They trained them to perform one task if they heard jazz and a different task if they heard classical music. You may ask how they were able to do that. Well, fish have quite a good hearing system, so they can hear the music. But whether it’s the vibration of the music or the rhythm that helps them to distinguish one kind of music from the other is not yet known.

Many people ask me whether fish can feel pain. In one recent study, when the lips of live trout were injected with bee venom, they rocked from side to side just like some zoo animals do when they’re depressed or sad. They also rubbed the affected area against the sides of the tank and the gravel at the bottom. This appears to be similar to the behaviour of people and animals, who also try to reduce the intensity of pain in an affected area by rubbing it. However, there is another school of thought that says that because fish don’t possess a neocortex, that’s the outer part of the brain believed to be responsible for consciousness, they can’t feel pain in the same way we do.

Finally, you may be wondering what my views are on keeping, for example, a goldfish as a pet. Well, that’s not really for me to say, but research shows that fish are more conscious creatures than they were previously thought to be, so personally I would be against keeping them in small glass bowls. A tank would certainly be preferable. But put lots of things in it; change the scenery around from time to time. If you want your fish to be happy and healthy, the most important thing is that they’re stimulated and interested.

Writing page 39

Music plays an important role in many people’s lives. Whether it is classical music, pop music, rock music, jazz or opera, we all listen to it at one time or another for a variety of reasons.

Music can certainly affect our mood (,) but the kind of music we listen to will affect our mood differently. Upbeat music generally makes people feel happy (,) while slow music, particularly if it reminds us of a painful event in our past, can make us feel sad.

If we are feeling sad or depressed, music may lift our spirits. However, there are many other activities people can do. Many people find that doing exercise is effective. For other people, spending time with friends has the same positive effect on their mood. Being out in the countryside or by the sea can also work.

To sum up, music may be a good therapy for some people when they are feeling low, but for others it can have the opposite effect. There are many other activities which people can do which are equally, if not more, effective.

Note: The punctuation marks in brackets are optional.
Listening  page 40

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

Audio script
Int Welcome to today’s ‘Free Time’, the programme which looks at the work of unpaid volunteers. Last week, we heard from Hamid, who helps to organize a sports club for children in his neighbourhood. Today in the studio we have Jerry, a 20-year-old student. Jerry, could you start by telling us briefly what kind of volunteering you do?
Jerry Of course. I work on a steam railway quite near to where I study.
Int A steam railway – that sounds fascinating. Tell us more.
Jerry Well, as you’ve probably guessed, this is not an ordinary modern railway which takes people to and from work. It’s actually a historic railway which originally opened in 1865. It used to transport coal from the mines in the area to the nearest port, which was about fifty kilometres away. These days, it’s mainly a tourist attraction, although there is still a daily service which takes people from a small village to the nearest town.
Int And what do you do to help with the running of the railway?
Jerry Well, the only thing I don’t do is drive the engines. That’s specialist work I’m not qualified to do. But I do everything else, from selling tickets to passengers to keeping the station tidy and serving in the café. What I like best is helping to repair and restore old steam engines. Being an engineering student, that’s not too difficult for me to do and I find it absolutely fascinating. But during the spring and summer, there are a hundred and one things to do to cater for the visitors. So, generally speaking we do this kind of work out of the tourist season. There’s a bit more time for it then.
Int And how is the railway funded?
Jerry We get a small grant from the local council, but most of our income comes directly from visitors. The company that owns the railway employs three full-time staff – two engine drivers and a business manager – so we need a certain amount of income just to keep the project going. The rest of us are all volunteers.
Int How many of you are there?
Jerry It varies depending on the time of year, but we have an average of fifteen volunteers most weekends.
Int And what is there for visitors to do when they come to see the railway?
Jerry Most important of all is a journey on the train. There’s ten kilometres of railway line open at the moment, and we’re planning to open five more kilometres next year. Eventually, we hope to re-open the whole length of the old line as far as the port. Some of the adult visitors remember steam trains from when they were younger – so the train journey is a real nostalgia trip for them. And of course the kids think it’s wonderful. Then there are the engine sheds where you can see old steam trains in the process of being repaired. There’s a visitor centre where you can see an illustrated history of the railway. And, of course, there’s the café and the gift shop, where visitors can buy postcards and souvenirs.
Int How much time do you manage to spend working there?
Jerry I get there most weekends during my summer vacation and I’m there about once a fortnight on average for the rest of the year. It’s very rewarding seeing people enjoying their visit so much.

Vocabulary  page 41

1 a run out of time  d time to kill
   b save time  e waste of time
   c time off  f spare time

Grammar  page 41

1 a are employed  b happened, was hurt
   c were / are cleaned, changed / change
   d was warned, was caught
   e were sent, broke down
   f was given
   g have been made, was taken over
   h hasn’t been invited / isn’t invited
   i be handed in
   j will announce / will be announcing

2 a They / We have already booked the church and sent out the invitations, so we can’t cancel the wedding now.
   b You / Students must not bring food into the classroom.
   c You (will) need to feed the dog twice a day. Don’t forget.
   d For a moment, Angie thought a strangely-dressed woman was following her.
   e In Britain, they / the council collect(s) people’s rubbish once a week.
3  a  am having / getting it delivered  
b  are having their bedroom decorated  
c  to have / get it repaired  
d  am having / getting it cleaned  
e  we had it cut down  
f  had it taken out  
g  having / getting it cut  
h  am having / getting my eyes tested  
i  had it designed  
j  have / get her blood pressure checked  

Reading and Use of English  page 42
1  C  2  C  3  A  4  B  5  A  6  D  
7  C  8  A  9  D  10  B  

Vocabulary  page 42
1  a  for    f  on  
b  with   g  by  
c  of    h  from  
d  on    i  for  
e  with  
2  a  come out    d  come up with  
b  came across   e  came round  
c  are coming round    f  has come up  

Reading and Use of English  page 44
1  B  2  B  3  C  4  D  5  B  6  C  7  D  8  A  

Writing  page 45
1  b 3  c 1  d 6  e 2  f 4  
2  a  As regards working in television, I really enjoy it.  
b  In answer to your second question, I worked in the 
United States for three years.  
c  As far as my family commitments are concerned, I 
am married and have one child.  
d  As regards radio phone-in programmes, I have never 
worked on one.  
e  My only question is, when does the job start?
Unit 8 Media

Vocabulary page 46
1 a shop assistant
   b search engine
   c university lecturer
   d breakdown
   e keyboard
   f website
   g newsreader
2 a Maria is such a hard worker that she always gets the highest marks.
   b John’s IQ is so high that he got into university when he was fourteen.
   c Claudia writes so fast that she always finishes first.
   d I know such a lot of people who wish they hadn’t left school at sixteen.
   e Some people’s jobs are so boring that they can’t wait to retire.

Listening page 47

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

Audio script

1 Woman On work days I wake up at seven o’clock to the sound of my favourite news programme. My radio alarm clock makes sure of that. I need to know what’s going on in the world as soon as possible. I usually lie there with my eyes closed until I’ve heard the headlines and a couple of the main stories in detail. My main interest is international stories, I suppose. I’ve listened to this programme for as long as I can remember – so long, in fact, that I now think of the main newsreaders almost as friends.

2 Int Can I ask you a few questions about the newspapers you read?
Man Certainly, what would you like to know?
Int Well first of all, do you read a newspaper every day, or only occasionally?
Man Every day. Actually, I read two papers – the News Daily on the way to work and the Financial Times when I get to work.
Int When you’re reading the News Daily, what do you read first?
Man Well, I glance at the main stories, then turn to the back and read the day’s sports news.

3 Woman I have to admit, I love those magazines that tell you all about celebrities, you know, film stars, singers, TV personalities. I love finding out the details of their private lives: who’s having an affair with who, who’s bought an expensive new house, who’s expecting a baby. Most of all, I like reading about what’s happening in my favourite soap operas. I know some people pretend they aren’t interested in this kind of thing but I don’t believe them. I think everyone’s curious about how the rich and famous live their lives.

4 Teenage I hardly ever watch TV.
Boy I’m probably not typical of someone my age, but I find most programmes completely predictable. I get very bored watching TV – I’d much rather be actually doing something. So, for example, I spend a fair amount of time playing football or swimming. The only programmes I try to watch regularly are music programmes – I try to catch the charts every week. But I can honestly say, I never watch the news or documentaries. Most of all I hate game shows – they’re just so middle-aged.

5 Man I’d never really thought of the internet as part of the media – but then one of my colleagues told me about all the newspapers you can get online. I subscribe to the New York Times – which means I get sent the online version as an email every day. It’s fantastic. I’m totally amazed that anyone still buys the paper. You can even find out background information by following the links at the ends of the stories. It’s certainly a quick and easy way of finding out what’s going on in the world.

6 Woman Did you see the film on Channel 29 last night?
Man No, we haven’t got satellite TV.
Woman Really? You don’t know what you’re missing.
Man How many channels can you get?
Woman Eighty-three at the moment, but it’s going up to one hundred and fifty next year.
Man I don’t think I could cope with all that choice. It’s bad enough at the moment, having six channels to choose from.
Woman You’d get used to it.
Man I’m not sure I’d want to get used to it – especially if greater choice meant poorer quality programmes.

7 Woman I’ve recently read some research which may come as no surprise to teachers and parents of small children, but which was certainly news to me. The basic finding is this: the more often parents read to their children from a very early age, the greater the effect on their language skills, such as reading and speaking. It was found that reading to children six or seven times a week puts them almost a year ahead of those who are not read to on a regular basis. It’s clear that this will give children who are read to a massive advantage.
Man: What time do we need to leave in the morning?
Woman: Half past eight at the latest.
Man: Oh! But I've asked the decorator to come round.
Woman: What time?
Man: Well, I asked him to come first thing. He said he'd be here by nine. That'll be okay, won't it?
Woman: I'm not sure. The ferry leaves at ten and it takes about an hour to get there.
Man: Hmm – that could be a problem.
Woman: Can't we ask him to come next week?
Man: We could – but I'd prefer to ring him and see if he can get here a bit earlier.
Woman: Well, it's worth a try.

Vocabulary page 48
1. a goes by    d going on
   b go after    e going up
   c go through   f go along with

Reading and Use of English page 48
1 B  2 A  3 D  4 D  5 D  6 A

Grammar page 50
1. a ‘Hurry up. We’re going to be late.’
   b ‘Do you think I should wear my long dress or my short stripy one / dress?’
   c ‘I think you should wear your black dress. / Why don’t you wear your black dress?’
   d ‘I can’t. It’s at the dry-cleaner’s.’ / ‘I can’t because it’s at the dry-cleaner’s.’
   e ‘I don’t care what you wear, but if we’re late, I might lose my job.’
2. a Delia said (that) she’d love to and asked him what time it started. Paul replied that it started / would start (at) about ten but that she could come when she liked.
   b Delia said (that) she’d been invited to Paul’s party. Angie asked when it was. Delia replied that it was on Saturday. She added that she didn’t want to go but (she) couldn’t say no. Angie suggested that Delia should phone him / Paul on Saturday and say (that) she didn’t feel well.
   c Paul’s mother warned him not to make too much noise. She added that she didn’t want any complaints from the neighbours. Paul promised (that) he wouldn’t.
   d Pete asked Delia why she hadn’t come to Paul’s party. Delia replied that (she hadn’t gone because) everyone had said it would be boring. Pete said (that) he’d really enjoyed it. He added that it hadn’t finished till after four and (that) Angie and John had been there.

3. a John’s mother told him not to speak with his mouth full.
   b Laura’s mother reminded her to get her father a birthday present.
   c The man warned Tom not to cross the road there because it wasn’t safe.
   d David insisted on paying.
   e Susie suggested trying the new Chinese restaurant in King Street.

Reading and Use of English page 51
1 up      5 but
2 enough  6 if
3 as      7 so
4 has     8 before

Writing page 51
1. a However  d On the other hand
   b whereas  e On the contrary
   c In fact  f Apart from that
2. a Local radio is a brilliant invention which / that is cheap to produce and gets large audiences.
   b I can think of two advantages radio has over television, the first of which is that you can do something while you are listening. / I can think of two advantages radio has over television, the first being that you can do something while you are listening.
   c There are many radio programmes about science and technology, which are, in my opinion, interesting and informative.
   d We arranged to meet outside the station at 6 o’clock. I hope I can get there by then / on time.
Listening page 52
1 B 2 C 3 B 4 B 5 C 6 A 7 C

Audio script
Presenter Today we are pleased to welcome environmentalist Daniel James, who is going to talk about the Eden Project.
Daniel Good afternoon.
Presenter Daniel, for the benefit of those people who may not know what the Eden Project is, could you start by giving us a bit of background information?
Daniel Of course. The Eden Project is an environmental project in Cornwall and is one of the most popular charging visitor attractions in the UK. It opened to the general public in 2001, and averages around 2 million visitors a year both from Britain and abroad. Amazingly, for 30% of the visitors it’s their first time in Cornwall.
Presenter Really? Why did they decide to build it in Cornwall?
Daniel It provided the perfect conditions, basically: mild climate, clean air, ample water.
Presenter So, for people who haven’t visited the Eden Project yet, can you describe it?
Daniel Of course. The Project consists of two giant dome-like conservatories made up of hexagons – each approximately nine metres across – and consisting of steel tubes covered with a very strong, transparent plastic, which is guaranteed to last at least twenty-five years. The two domes plus a further outdoor area recreate the natural environments of three different climates, or Biomes as they are called, found around the world. The Humid Tropics Biome recreates the natural environment of the world’s warmest regions. It houses hundreds of trees and other plants from the jungles of South America, Africa, Asia and Australia: trees like banana trees, rubber trees, cocoa, teak and mahogany. It is the largest and most impressive of the three biomes. The Warm Temperate Biome is filled with plants from the Mediterranean regions of the world – South Africa, California and the Mediterranean itself. The third biome is the Roofless Biome. This is an open outdoor area with varied plant life from the temperate Cornwall area, as well as similar climates in Chile, the Himalayas, Asia and Australia.

Presenter Fascinating! But why did they decide to build it?
Daniel It’s not, as many people might think, to preserve plants and trees which are threatened with extinction. No, it’s primarily to demonstrate the important relationship between us and plant life; our inter-dependence, if you like.
Presenter I see and is the Project aimed at anyone in particular?
Daniel Well, it particularly hopes to interest the fifty-three million Britons who are not particularly concerned about the environment rather than the three million who are already members of environmental groups, though obviously it welcomes them as well.
Presenter So finally, for people who are thinking of visiting, when is the best time to come?
Daniel It’s best either to arrive first thing – around 9 a.m. – or after 2.30, when things are a little quieter. From research carried out over the past few months, it seems the average stay is between three and four hours. There are about ninety exhibits, so just four minutes spent at each of them would be 360 minutes, or six hours. Even then you will probably wish to return another day to take it all in.
Presenter Thank you, Daniel. And now …. (fade)

Vocabulary page 53
1 a to f about, to
   b in g against
   c on h on
   d to i to, between
   e in j to
2 a make, with f takes, for
   b making, from g take, in
   c take, off h make, of
   d make, for i take, at
   e made, with

Reading and Use of English page 55
1 D 2 C 3 A 4 B 5 C 6 B

Vocabulary page 55
1 observation / observer, prediction, definition, explanation, reaction, variation / variety, behaviour, performance / performer, occurrence, suggestion, fluctuation, eruption
Grammar page 56

1 a Non-defining: The word ‘smog’, which was coined in the early 20th century, combines the words ‘smoke’ and ‘fog’.

b Non-defining: In the late 19th century, London, which was known as ‘The Big Smoke’, suffered almost constant foggy conditions.

c Defining

d Defining

e Non-defining: Because of the poor visibility, which was often less than one metre, dozens died in road accidents.

f Non-defining: These days smog, which particularly affects people who have respiratory problems, is mainly caused when fuel emissions from cars react with sunlight in humid, still atmospheric conditions.

g Defining

h Defining

i Defining

2 a The 10.05 from London to Norwich, which is due to arrive at Platform 1, will call at Colchester, Ipswich and Norwich.

b We’ll have the party next Friday, which is the day when / that he comes out of hospital.

c The golden eagle, whose eggs are stolen by unscrupulous collectors, is now an endangered species.

d What’s the name of the girl who / that got married to Chris Small? Is it Louise?

e Can you think of any reason why he might have done it?

f I don’t know of any restaurants where you can get a decent meal for under £15.

g What’s the name of that singer whose record was number one last month? The one who / that writes his own songs.

h United’s second goal, which was scored in the final minute, won them the cup.

i Sally’s going out with someone who / that she met at Jason’s party.

j Not surprisingly, we never got back the things which / that we’d reported stolen.

k We’ll be staying at the Seaview Hotel, which is on the seafront.

l The best time to go to Scotland is June, when the weather is warmer.

m I’ve decided I don’t like the shoes which / that I bought on Saturday.

n The Hilton is expensive, which is what you’d expect. After all, it is a five-star hotel.

o The girl over there who / that is talking to John used to go to my school.

3 Sentences e, i, j, m

4 a The guest house we stayed at when we were in Prague was right in the city centre.

b The couple we shared our table with were from Poland. / The couple we shared our table with at lunch were from Poland.

c The travel agency we booked our holiday through was excellent.

d The tour, which we had heard so much about, was definitely worth going on.

e The audio guide, which we would have been lost without, was available in several languages.

f The holiday we’d looked forward to so much was over too soon.

Reading and Use of English page 57

1 1 international

2 medical

3 donation

4 knowledge

5 sight

6 strengthening

7 blindness

8 treatment

Writing page 57

1 a If parking in the town centre were made more expensive, people might be encouraged to leave their cars at home.

b A park-and-ride scheme could be introduced. A car park could be built outside the town with cheap parking, and free transport could be provided into the town centre.

c More bicycle racks, where bikes can be left safely, should be installed.

d Cars could be banned from going into the town centre altogether and only bikes, taxis and buses (be) allowed.

e If the suggested changes were implemented, the amount of pollution in the town centre would be reduced.
Reading and Use of English page 59
1 D  2 A  3 B  4 C  5 D  6 A
7 C  8 B  9 B  10 C

Vocabulary page 59
1 a dessert  b desert
  2 a compliment  b complement
  3 a stationary  b stationery
  4 a effect  b affect
  5 a economical  b economic
  6 a principle  b principal
2 a on  b off  c with  d off  e up  f up
3 a gamble  b blame  c interest  d seat  e advice  f dislike  g offence

Grammar page 60
1 a had  b hadn’t gone  c could  d would put  e had remembered  f didn’t live  g had worked, (had) got  h hadn’t eaten  i were / was  j would hurry up  k hadn’t got married  l would stop  m had learned  n had listened
2 a go  b ate  c play  d have  e didn’t invite  f called  g drive  h not arrive  i visited
3 a to get up.  b you got your own place  c to put the lamb in the oven  d you had a holiday

Reading and Use of English page 61
1 wish you had told  2 would rather you didn’t  3 don’t regret choosing / don’t regret having chosen  4 have been several complaints  5 made up your mind  6 took off on time despite

Vocabulary page 62
1 a made up for  b make it up to  c made their spare bedroom into  d make out  e made up
2 a hearted  b short  c headed  d looking  e easy  f sweet  g far  h tanned  i thick  j fashioned  k see  l ready

Listening page 63
1 two people  2 (fixed) wing  3 a straight line  4 expensive  5 the (British) weather  6 conventional  7 rounder  8 traffic jams  9 a long time  10 practical use
Audio script

The way we get about has a profound impact on the way we live – affecting where we set up home, work and holiday. So, looking into the future, what changes might come about in the way we get around? What big ideas are out there, and do they have any chance of seeing the light of day?

Well, one big idea is flying cars. So what will they be like? How will they work? Well, they will have closed cabins, heating, stereos and enough room for two people. You’ll take off from a field or a runway near your home and be able to fly to towns and cities across the country. After you land, you’ll detach the fixed wing from your vehicle and continue your journey by road – right up to your final destination – just as if you were travelling by car. The engines will be very fuel-efficient so they’ll be cheaper to run than the cars we use now, and there will be less impact on the environment as you’ll be able to go in a straight line from A to B rather than on winding roads, as is often the case now.

But will flying cars really happen? Well, it’s certainly a possibility. One microlight firm is already building closed-cabin vehicles, and some of these can fly for up to four hours. And they will not necessarily be very expensive. A combined three-wheel car and microlight could cost about £30,000 at today’s prices.

However, like everything, there are some downsides. The main one, in Britain at any rate, will be the weather. The British weather often prevents microlight flying, and you can only travel during daylight hours. Also, you need an airfield nearby. But flying cars won’t mean an end to conventional cars. I’m sure we’ll still use them, but the car of the future will be more environmentally-friendly and much safer. Engines could be powered by a waste-fuelled reactor. Alternatively, petrol may be replaced by fuel cells, which combine hydrogen and oxygen. The design will probably be different, too. Cars will be rounder and they will have sensors to detect pedestrians and other cars and have air cushions both inside and out. They may also run along invisible tracks, via satellite technology. Traffic flow could even be controlled with vehicles “talking” to each other to regulate flow – so no more traffic jams. I’m sure that twenty years from now we will see examples on our roads.

However, so many millions of people own cars that it’ll be a long time before environmental and safety improvements become commonplace. The technology is still experimental and it remains to be seen whether car firms are willing to invest in this. Finally, people always ask me about jet packs as used by James Bond in the film Thunderball. Well, I’m sorry to disappoint everyone, but it’s looking increasingly unlikely that they will ever feature as a future mode of travel. And it’s simply because it remains difficult to build a cheap, reliable version which has a practical use. They’re handy for retrieving cats from trees, cleaning hard-to-reach windows and arriving in style at a party, but not much else, I’m afraid.
Unit 11

Innovation

Listening  page 64

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

Audio script

1  Woman I think the British use more gestures than they used to. It may be partly because we come into contact with other nationalities more often than in the past – you know, on foreign holidays, or when we see foreigners on television. I think we’ve got used to seeing people gesturing, and we’ve started doing it ourselves. I remember when I was a child I thought anyone who moved their hands and arms about when they were talking was very odd. Now I’d say it’s much more common.

2  Int Do you think you could tell us something about how you learned Thai?
Man Of course. It was when I was working as a teacher in Bangkok.
Int Did you have lessons or did you just pick it up?
Man Both. I lived with a Thai family, and I also went to evening classes at a local college.
Int Did the family teach you?
Man Not exactly, but I certainly learned from them. Even though they could speak English very well, I insisted that they always spoke to me in Thai. That way I was forced to use the language.

3  Int And the evening classes?
Man They helped of course, but I found the grammar quite difficult.

4  Man And remember, when you’re answering the interviewer’s questions, look them in the eye.
Woman I find it quite difficult to keep eye contact for longer than a few seconds. I feel quite embarrassed.
Man You need to practise doing it. Obviously, you’ve got to be careful not to look as if you’re staring, so that means not opening your eyes too wide.
Woman What about blinking? Is it OK to blink?
Man Yes, of course. It’s not some kind of competition to see who’s the first to blink. It’s just a way of showing that you’re interested in the person you’re talking to.

5  Man I wouldn’t say I’m a particularly honest person – it’s just that I’m just not very good at lying. I can still remember the first lie I ever told. I was about six at the time. I had some medicine for a sore throat and I hated the taste of it. My mother promised she’d take me shopping as soon as I’d had this horrible medicine. So I hid the medicine at the back of a cupboard and told my mother I’d taken it.
Woman About five minutes after we got back from the shops my mother found it. She wasn’t angry – just really upset. I’ll never forget the look on her face.

6  Woman It was awful – I just didn’t know what to do.
Man Didn’t you have your mobile with you?
Woman Yes, I did, but the battery was flat.
Man What about the emergency phones? There’s usually one of those about every 500 metres.
Woman I could probably have reached one, but I was worried about leaving the car and walking around outside on my own. And it was rush hour – the road was incredibly busy.
Man So what did you do?
Woman I just waited and hoped someone would stop and help me. The thing is, I’ve never changed a tyre before. Eventually, thank goodness, a police car stopped.

7  Woman I took early retirement from work because of illness and decided to do a course in creative writing at our local university. It was just for fun, really – and to keep myself occupied – I never thought I’d get anything published. The course lasted two years and towards the end they invited a number of literary agents to meet us. During the second year, I wrote the first draft of a story connected with my family and one of the agents seemed interested. We met a couple more times and he decided to take me on. And the rest, as they say, is history. My second novel’s coming out next month.
Woman We’re open every day except Sundays.
Man OK – and how do I become a member?
Woman If you complete this form and bring it back here, we’ll issue you a card.
Man And what does that entitle me to?
Woman It allows you to use all of our facilities and to take out three books at a time for up to two weeks.
Man And can I access the internet here?
Woman Yes, we have a computer suite on the first floor.
Man Great! And how much is all this?
Woman At the moment, there’s no charge if you live locally, but there may be a fee for internet usage in the future.
Man Thank you very much.

Vocabulary page 64
1 a stuck up for
   b stick together
   c stuck at
   d stick by
   e sticking to
   f sticking out of
2 a said
d told
   b tell
e speak
   c speak
   f talking
3 a N
c N
d N
   e N
   f N
   g P
4 a lazy
e overconfident
   b well-built
   c cold
   d cheap
   g determined
5 a expect / am expecting, hope
   b wait
   c looking forward to
   d is expecting, waiting
   e hope
   f looking forward to, wait

Reading and Use of English page 67
1 such
   5 been
2 it
   6 from / at
3 not
   7 that / which
4 as
   8 to

Grammar page 68
1 a will go
   b takes
   c wouldn’t look
   d will tell
   e wouldn’t have stopped
   f is
   g wouldn’t have got
   h hasn’t got
   i I will phone
   j practised
2 a If Sue hadn’t been ill, she would have gone to the party. / Sue would have gone to the party if she hadn’t been ill.
b If there was a theatre in my town, I’d go (to the theatre) more often. / I’d go to the theatre more often if there was one in my town.
c If Jeff hadn’t broken his leg, he could have played football. / Jeff could have played football if he hadn’t broken his leg.
d If my mother wasn’t afraid of water, she would go swimming. / My mother would go swimming if she wasn’t afraid of water.
e If I had £100,000 to spare, I’d buy a yacht. / I’d buy a yacht if I had £100,000 to spare.
f If it had snowed, we could have gone skiing. / We could have gone skiing if it had snowed.
g If I knew her address, I could send her a postcard. / I could send her a postcard if I knew her address.
h If he’d been looking where he was going, he wouldn’t have walked into the road sign. / He wouldn’t have walked into the road sign if he’d been looking where he was going.
3 a unless
   d provided that
   b as long as
   e Unless
   c If

Writing page 69
1 A 3 B 1 C 4 D 2
2 A 3 f B 1 h C 4 e D 2 g
Listening  page 70

1 D  2 G  3 H  4 A  5 C
Extra sentences: B, E, F

Audio script
Speaker 1
I live on a council estate. It’s not like it used to be. Now there are all these gangs and drug-dealing and the like, and quite honestly I’m scared to go out on my own after dark. And I’m not the only one who feels like this. People feel trapped in their homes. Just last month my neighbour had his pension stolen when he was walking home in broad daylight. These two young girls pushed him and stole his money. He still hasn’t got over it. He hasn’t been out of his house once since it happened. I’m not sure what the answer is. Should we punish the children or punish the parents? I don’t know.

Speaker 2
A lot of people blame the parents. But I’m a parent myself and I know how hard it is nowadays to bring up a child. It can be particularly hard if you’re a single mother and you’ve got boys. Once they’re past the age of ten, they don’t pay any attention to you; and if there isn’t a man around to lay down the law, well then they just do what they want. I don’t think parents can be held responsible for what their kids get up to, but I think they should set a good example, lay down rules, and try to make their kids stick to those rules, but that’s all they can do.

Speaker 3
I was shocked when the police came round and told us that they’d got our Wayne down at the station. I couldn’t believe it when they said he’d been caught stealing sweets from a shop. He’s always been a good lad. Never been in any trouble before. When I asked him why he’d done it he said that all his mates were doing it. It was just a dare. He said he knew it was wrong and he was sorry but I’m just worried he’ll do it again. It’s hard not to just follow the crowd. That’s why a lot of kids get into trouble, isn’t it? They’re not really bad, just easily influenced.

Speaker 4
You can’t let them just get away with it! There are kids of seven or eight on the estate where I live. They go round in gangs of twenty or thirty. They start off doing things like smashing phone boxes and breaking people’s windows, but it isn’t long before they graduate to bigger things like stealing cars and selling drugs. The problem is that the police can’t do much about it when they’re young. They just caution them and send them home. But I think they should be made to pay for what they do. I don’t necessarily mean they should be locked up, but something should definitely be done.

Speaker 5
You have to realize that these young people haven’t got much money and so there is a limited number of things they can do. They can’t afford to go to the cinema or go bowling, or at least not very often. They are too young to go to pubs or nightclubs. They want to be with other young people their own age, but they don’t want to be stuck at home. So what do they do? Hang about in the street, meet up with other young people and get into trouble quite simply because they are bored.

Reading and Use of English  page 70

1 D  2 A  3 E  4 B  5 E  6 B
7 C  8 A  9 C  10 D

Vocabulary  page 72

1 a arrested, shoplifting
   b burglary, burgled
   c speeding, drink-driving
   d hooligans
   e mugger
   f vandalism
2 a committing, arrested, charged
   b court, bail, trial, trial
   c jury, verdict, guilty, guilty
   d judge, probation, committed, sentence, death penalty
3 a fill it up
   b tore the letter up
   c wrapped up
   d drink up
   e tidy it up
   f Eat up
   g clear up

Reading and Use of English  page 73

1 1 household
   2 disposable
   3 financial
   4 equipment
   5 achievement
   6 possession(s)
   7 unwanted
   8 functional
Writing  page 73

1  a  Both older people and many young people are scared to go into the town centre at night.
   b  As the bars and clubs are open until late, some people end up drinking too much.
   c  As well as becoming argumentative, some people get into fights.
   d  In addition to increasing the number of police officers on the street, more CCTV cameras should be installed and linked directly to the police station.
   e  Buses should run throughout the night so that people wouldn’t have to walk home.
   f  Not only would these improvements make our town a safer place to be at night but also a more pleasant place to be (at night).

Grammar  page 74

1  a  I could / might have
   b  she can’t be / mustn’t be
   c  I might
   d  must have taken
   e  can’t have been / might not have been / must not have been
   f  It must be
   g  I could / might be
   h  You must have
   i  we must have
   j  You might not have given him
   k  She could / might / must be
   l  It could / might / must be

2  a  can’t
   b  can’t
   c  may
   d  can’t
   e  could

3  a  the
   b  A / The, the, the
   c  The
   d  a, an, Ø
   e  a, the, the, a
   f  a, a
   g  Ø, the, the
   h  The, the, Ø, the

4  a  a (6)  f  Ø, Ø (9)
   b  The, the (10)  g  Ø, Ø (7)
   c  an (1)  h  Ø, the (2)
   d  Ø, Ø, Ø (8)  i  a (5)
   e  an, a (3)  j  a, Ø (4)

Vocabulary  page 75

1  a  got away with
   b  is / was getting on
   c  didn’t get on
   d  get away
   e  get me down
   f  got by
   g  get over
   h  got out