

پاسخنامه حاضر توسط وب سایت زبان امید تهیه و ثبت شده است؛ هر گونه کپی و یا استفاده از آن توسط وب سایت های دیگر پیگرد قانونی خواهد داشت.

پاسخنامه تمرینات کتاب اصلی
American English File 3
ویرایش سوم

1A Eating in ... and out

1 Vocabulary

A

- 1 pear
- 2 pasta
- 3 onions
- 4 tomato, fruit salad
- 5 cake
- 6 cookie

C VOCABULARY BANK FOOD AND COOKING ON PAGE 152

Food and cooking

1 Food

Fish and seafood

- 1 crab
- 7 lobster
- 5 mussels
- 2 salmon
- 6 shrimp
- 3 squid
- 4 tuna

Meat

- 11 beef
- 12 chicken
- 9 duck
- 10 lamb
- 8 pork

Fruit and vegetables

- 14 avocado
- 25 beet
- 13 cabbage
- 24 cherries
- 18 cucumber
- 20 eggplant
- 23 grapes
- 27 green beans

- 26 lemon
- 19 mango
- 15 melon
- 21 peach
- 16 pear
- 28 raspberries
- 17 red pepper
- 22 zucchini

2 Cooking

- 6 baked
- 5 boiled
- 1 fried
- 2 grilled
- 4 roasted
- 3 steamed

3 Phrasal verbs

1 I eat out a lot because I don't really have time to cook. Luckily, there are lots of good restaurants close to where I live.

2 I'm trying to cut down on coffee right now. I'm only having one cup at breakfast.

3 The doctor told me that I should completely cut out all cheese and dairy products from my diet.

D

Possible answers

Canned: tomatoes, tuna, etc.

Fresh: fish, vegetables, etc.

Frozen: peas, fish, pizza etc.

Hot / spicy: sauce, chicken, etc.

Low-fat: yogurt, cheese, etc.

Raw: fish, vegetables, etc.

E

2 spicy shrimp, hot food

3 fresh tuna

4 low-fat yogurt

5 canned peaches

6 frozen raspberries

2 PRONUNCIATION

A

3 cat /æ/

4 car /ɑr/

5 clock /ɑ/

6 horse /ɔr/

7 bull /ʊ/

8 boot /u/

B

3 cat /æ/ crab salad

1 fish /ɪ/ grilled squid

4 car /ɑr/ a large carton of milk

2 tree /i/ steamed green beans

7 bull /ʊ/ a good cook

5 clock /ɑ/ hot sausages

6 horse /ɔr/ four forks

8 boot /u/ tuna with zucchini

3 LISTENING AND SPEAKING

A

topping /'tɑpɪŋ/ = a layer of food that you put on top of a dish, to add flavor

filling /'fɪlɪŋ/ = food put inside a sandwich

ready-made /rɛdi 'meɪd/ = prepared in advance so that you can eat it immediately or after heating it

takeout /'teɪkɑʊt/ = a meal that you buy in a restaurant that cooks and sells food that you take out and eat somewhere else, usually at home

allergic /ə'lɜrdʒɪk/ = when you react badly or feel sick when you eat sth

intolerant /ɪn'tɒlərənt/ = not able to eat particular foods without becoming sick

cheer yourself up = to make yourself happier

miss /mɪs/ = feel sad because you can't have sth

Page 7

B

Sarah 6

Emilio 2c

Tran 4a

Austin 3

Sean 1b

C

Naomi: tea

Sarah: pasta

Emilio: curries, Indonesian food, Thai food

Tran: chocolate, ice cream

Austin: caffeine / coffee

Sean: meat / pepperoni

4 READING

C

1 Because you're less likely to be at risk of heart disease as an adult.

2 It can make us more mentally alert.

3 Having steak and French fries for lunch means we digest it better.
Having it for dinner makes our blood glucose levels higher.

4 Because our sense of smell and taste are at their best at this time.

5 a yoga or going for a walk b running or bike riding

6 Because it helps us to go to sleep.

D

1 heart

2 stomach

3 brain

4 muscles

5 lung

a We have one heart, stomach, and brain.

b We have two lungs.

c We have more than two muscles.

Page 8

5 LISTENING

B

- 1 my dad caught
- 2 lemon and olive oil
- 3 a small blue notebook
- 4 animals, a garden, olive trees, and grapes
- 5 Greek sandwich with pita bread

D

- 1 She studied psychology at Kent University. She traveled around southern Europe and South America. She went back to Crete and worked in the family restaurant.
- 2 When she was a student, she used to save money and go and eat there. Because she wanted to work there.
- 3 She became head chef.
- 4 It has more Cretan dishes on the menu.
- 5 Four or five times a year. They share all the food and always order too much.

6 GRAMMAR

B

- 1 don't need (It's a non-action verb, not usually used in the continuous.)
- 2 I'm making (It's a temporary action which is only happening this week.)
- 3 I go (It's a habitual action.)

Page 9

D

On a typical day

- What do you usually have for breakfast?
- Do you drink soda, e.g., Coke? How many glasses do you drink a day?
- Where do you usually have lunch?
- What do you usually have for lunch during the week?
- Do you ever cook? What do you make?
- Do you prefer eating at home or eating out?

Right now / Nowadays

- Are you taking vitamins or food supplements right now?

- Are you trying to cut down on anything right now?
- Do you need to buy any food today?
- Do you want anything to eat right now?
- Is the diet in your country getting better or worse?

Page 10

1B Modern families

1 VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

A

- 1 A father is the male parent of a child. A parent is the mother or father.
- 2 A stepmother is married to your father, but she isn't your biological mother.
- 3 A brother-in-law is the brother of your husband / wife, or your sister's husband.
- 4 A stepsister is the daughter of your stepmother or stepfather and their previous husband or wife. She isn't biologically related to you. A half-sister shares one parent with you, either your mother or your father.
- 5 A grandfather is your father or mother's father. A great grandfather is your father or mother's grandfather.
- 6 An adopted child is one who has become part of a family which is not the one in which he or she was born. An only child is a child who doesn't have brothers or sisters.
- 7 "Brothers and sisters" and "siblings" mean the same thing, but sibling is a more formal word and is used for both genders.
- 8 Your immediate family are your parents, children, brothers, and sisters. Your extended family is anyone related to you who is not your immediate family, e.g., your uncles, aunts, cousins, grandparents, etc.

C

- 1 4%
- 2 21%
- 3 41%
- 4 27
- 5 29
- 6 10%
- 7 5%

Page 11

2 GRAMMAR

A

A 2; They're talking about a party that she's going to.

B 3; They're talking about if he can borrow her car.

C 1; They're talking about what he's going to do next year.

B

1

a going to go

b I'll get

2

c 'm staying

d 's going to be

3

e 'll drive

f 'll be

C

a plan or intention: a

a prediction: d, e

an offer: b

an arrangement: c

a promise: f

3 PRONUNCIATION AND SPEAKING

A

They are stressed

B

1 sister's, having, baby, April

2 anyone, family, buying, car

3 see, parents, weekend

4 think, live, home, next, year

C

1 My sister's having a baby in April.

2 Is anyone in your family buying a car?

3 Are you going to see your parents on the weekend?

4 Do you think you'll live at home next year?

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4 VOCABULARY

A

- 1 shy
- 2 cheap
- 3 lazy
- 4 quiet
- 5 serious

B VOCABULARY BANK PERSONALITY ON PAGE 153

Personality

1 What are they like?

- 1 Selfish people think about themselves and not about other people.
- 2 Spoiled children are rude and behave badly because they are given everything they want.
- 3 Mature people behave like adults.
- 4 Honest people always tell the truth and never steal or cheat.
- 5 Charming people have an attractive personality, and people like them.
- 6 Sensible people have common sense and are practical.
- 7 Sociable people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.
- 8 Anxious people are often worried or stressed.
- 9 Imaginative people have a good imagination.
- 10 Independent people like doing things on their own, without help.
- 11 Bossy people like telling other people what to do.
- 12 Insecure people are not confident about themselves.
- 13 Sensitive people can be easily hurt or offended.
- 14 Stubborn people never change their opinion or attitude about something.
- 15 Patient people can wait for a long time or accept difficulties without getting angry.
- 16 Ambitious people want to be successful in life.
- 17 Reliable people are ones who you can trust or depend on.
- 18 Self-confident people are sure of themselves and their abilities.
- 19 Rebellious people don't like obeying rules.
- 20 Moody people have moods that change quickly and often.
- 21 Competitive people always want to win.

22 Affectionate people show that they love or like other people very much.

2 Negative prefixes

un- / dis-: unambitious, unclean, unfriendly, dishonest, unimaginative, unkind, disorganized, unreliable, unselfish, unsociable

in- / im- / ir-: immature, impatient, irresponsible, insensitive

Unselfish has a positive meaning.

5 PRONUNCIATION

1 anxious, ambitious, generous, rebellious

2 sociable, reliable

3 responible, senible

4 competitive, talkative, sensitive

5 unfriendly, insecure, impatient, immature

No, prefixes and suffixes are unstressed.

Page 13

6 READING

C

1 the youngest child

2 the oldest child

3 the only child

4 the middle child

D

2 C

3 A

4 B

5 E

6 F

7 D

8 G

7 LISTENING AND SPEAKING

C

Dan

1 15

2 In their bedroom

3 Dan accidentally stabbed his brother in the hand with a pen.

- 4 Their mother was very angry with Dan, but it was a very small wound.
5 Dan's brother still tells other people about when Dan stabbed him.

Marilyn

- 1 Ten
2 She was in her bedroom.
3 Her sister hid her parrot in a cupboard. Marilyn and her parents looked for it everywhere and she was very upset.
4 Her sister showed them where the parrot was, in the cupboard.
5 Marilyn sometimes hides her sister's things to remind her of the parrot incident.

8 WRITING

B (PAGE 115)

A

- 1 Because she is looking for an au pair and Sofia's friend, Marisol, told Angela she might be interested in working in the US as an au pair.
2 Yes, she does.

B

~~interested~~ interested
~~responsable~~ responsible
~~forgetfull~~ forgetful
~~photography~~ photography
~~independant~~ independent

Kasia is forgetful.

- ✓ incredibly
- ✓ really
- ✓ very
- ✓ a little

Page 14

PRACTICAL ENGLISH EPISODE 1 MEETING THE PARENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

B

- 1 magazine
2 British

- 3 months
- 4 London
- 5 New York
- 6 permanent
- 7 find
- 8 family

2 REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

A

He left the chocolates on his desk at work.

She's gotten a promotion – she's now a manager.

B

1 T

2 F (Rob's desk is always a complete mess.)

3 F (Rob is meeting Jenny's parents for the first time.)

4 T

5 F (Jenny's new job is managing editor.)

6 F (She is a manager, but not Rob's manager.)

C

1 no, believe, You're

2 pity, Never

3 Really

4 How, news

5 great

Page 15

3 HARRY FINDS OUT MORE ABOUT ROB

A

The evening ends well.

B

1 Harvard

2 No, he isn't, because he thinks creative people, like writers, sometimes don't earn enough to pay the bills.

3 He likes taking photographs.

4 Jenny

5 Famous jazz musicians

6 That he knows about Wynton Marsalis (Harry's idol) and has interviewed him and spent the day with him.

D

- 1 see
- 2 really
- 3 things
- 4 mean
- 5 because
- 6 incredible
- 7 guy
- 8 ahead

E

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

Page 16

2A Spending money

1 VOCABULARY

A

1

- 1 Russia, rouble
- 2 China, lei
- 3 Japan, yen
- 4 Poland, zloty
- 5 Brazil, real
- 6 Mexico, peso
- 7 Switzerland, franc
- 8 Hungary, forint

France uses the euro and Turkey uses the lira.

2

- a False (They were made around 600 BC by the Lydians of Asia Minor, present-day Turkey.)
b True
c False (For example, in Canada most banknotes are made of polymer, a flexible plastic material.)
d True
e False (The British pound is the world's oldest currency still in use, at over 1,200 years old.)

B VOCABULARY BANK MONEY ON PAGE 154

Money

1 Verbs

- 1 I'm going to inherit \$5,000.
- 2 I save money every week.
- 3 He promised to lend me \$50.
- 4 I need to borrow \$20 from my mom.
- 5 I often waste money.
- 6 I can't afford to buy that car.
- 7 The mechanic charges me \$400.
- 8 They cost \$200.
- 9 I owe Jim \$100.
- 10 I want to invest some money.
- 11 I earn \$1,800 a month.
- 12 My house is worth about \$350,000.
- 13 We want to raise money for the new hospital.

2 Prepositions

- 1 Would you like to pay cash or by credit card?
- 2 I paid for the dinner last night.
- 3 I spent \$100 on books yesterday.
- 4 My uncle invested all his money in real estate.
- 5 I don't like lending money to friends.
- 6 I borrowed a lot of money from the bank.
- 7 They charged me \$120 for a haircut!
- 8 I never get into debt. I hate owing people money.

3 Nouns

- 1 bill
- 2 salary

- 3 tax
- 4 loan
- 5 budget
- 6 mortgage
- 7 contactless payment
- 8 insurance

4 Phrasal verbs

- 1 I took out \$200 from an ATM.
- 2 When can you pay me back the money I lent you?
- 3 I have to live off my parents while I'm in college.
- 4 It's difficult for me and my wife to live on only one salary.

2 PRONUNCIATION AND SPEAKING

A

- 1 sunny
- 2 funny
- 3 honey

B

up /ʌ/ done, from, money, nothing, some, won
clock /ɑ/ borrow, contactless, dollar, honest, promise, shopping
phone /oʊ/ clothes, go, loan, owe, sold

E

The letters or are normally pronounced /ɔr/ when they're stressed.
Work and worth are pronounced /ɜr/ (this applies to most words beginning wor- + consonant).

F

- 1 Let's go shopping for clothes.
- 2 Can I borrow some money?
- 3 He won a million dollars.
- 4 I've done nothing wrong.
- 5 They can't afford to pay the mortgage.
- 6 I work in a store.

3 READING

B

- A 2
- B 6
- C 3

D 1
E 4
F 7
G 5

Page 17

C

1 F (She couldn't use buses or flights, etc.)
2 F (She had plenty of cheap food, but it was boring.)
3 T
4 F (She had French fries on a biking vacation.)
5 F (She is much slimmer and in better shape.)
6 T
7 T

E

olive oil
electricity bills
cleaning products
bike trip
beauty treatments
tap water

Page 18

4 GRAMMAR

A

They are arguing about money.

B

2 bought
3 did...cost
4 were
5 Have...seen
6 came
7 haven't paid
8 bought
9 didn't need
10 worked

11 needed

12 needed

C

1 SP (e.g., How much did they cost?)

2 PP (e.g., Have you seen this?)

5 SPEAKING

A

2 lent

3 wasted

4 bought

5 inherited

6 lost

7 won

8 forgotten

9 lost

10 taken out

11 bought, sold

Page 19

6 LISTENING

C

~~Business~~ Business

~~have died~~ died

~~there~~ their

~~I am needing~~ I need can

~~to transfer~~ can transfer

~~dolars~~ dollars

~~account~~ account

~~him~~ it

~~I want organize~~ I want to organize

~~you~~ your

D

Tara lost over \$3,000. Max lost about \$300. Zeke didn't lose any money.

Never give your bank account or credit card details to anybody, either in an email or on the phone.

E

- 1 email
- 2 backpack
- 3 credit card
- 4 money
- 5 believed
- 6 bank
- 7 phone call
- 8 bank
- 9 number
- 10 information

Page 20

2B CHANGING LIVES

1 LISTENING

A

- 1 In 2008
- 2 They were on safari to see the mountain gorillas.
- 3 It broke down.
- 4 A school for orphans
- 5 It was in a terrible shape. The walls were falling down, the blackboards were broken, and there weren't many desks.
- 6 She started teaching them English songs.
- 7 A new school
- 8 To set up a charity to raise money to rebuild the school
- 9 On March 14, 2010

B

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

C

- 1 There are 57 children living in the children's home.

- 2 People in Uganda don't eat (a lot of) vegetables / eat very few vegetables.
- 3 They are building tanks to collect rainwater.
- 4 In the factory, they make sunflower oil.
- 5 In the FAL groups, adults learn to read and write.
- 6 They need to raise money to finish the (school) buildings.
- 7 Most of the volunteers are from Uganda.
- 8 John Muzzei is now studying to be a nurse.
- 9 When Rose first arrived at the children's home, she never smiled.

Page 21

2 GRAMMAR

B

- 2 doing
- 3 running
- 4 building
- 5 started
- 6 changed

(a)

- 1
- b
- 2

- 1–4 are present perfect continuous (have / has + been + -ing form).
5 and 6 are present perfect simple (have / has + past participle).

3 PRONUNCIATION

A

- 1 learning, French
- 2 learning, French, three, years
- 3 How, long, raining
- 4 raining, lunchtime

B

- 1 How long have you been learning French?
- 2 I've been learning French for three years.
- 3 How long has it been raining?
- 4 It's been raining since lunchtime

5 WRITING

A (PAGE 116)

A She apologizes for not writing before.

B She thanks Angela for her stay.

C She talks about the nice things they did together when she was with them.

D She talks about what she's been doing recently.

E She thanks them again and invites them to stay.

F She sends greetings to another member of the family.

B

2 Thanks

3 time

4 miss

5 spending

6 hope

7 wishes

8 attached

Page 22

6 READING

B

1 She's run an ultra-marathon in Namibia and she's kayaked down the Amazon.

2 A polar challenge – a 500-mile journey to the South Pole. It's different because the cold, rather than the heat, might be a problem.

C

2 D

3 I

4 C

5 E

6 H

7 F

8 A

9 G

Page 23

D

- ✓ feeling very emotional G (I cried)
- ✓ how beautiful Antarctica is B (the scenery was incredible)
- ✓ looking forward to a wash H (lots of hot water so I can have a good wash)
- ✓ looking like a science fiction character A (I may look like Darth Vader)
- ✓ not being able to go outside D (we've had to stay in the tent)
- ✓ stopping bike riding because she was very tired C (we had to stop because I was completely exhausted)
- ✓ stopping using one method of transportation F (we've only been using bikes and cross-country skis, not kite-skis)
- ✓ having to wear the same clothes every day I (I'm not going to get clean clothes again for three weeks!)
- ✓ traveling quickly for the first time E (we set off...and straight away we were traveling fast.)

7 VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

A

- 1 exhausted (= very tired)
- 2 freezing (= very cold)
- 3 filthy (= very dirty)

C

- 2 small
- 3 afraid
- 4 interesting
- 5 hungry
- 6 big
- 7 hot
- 8 dirty
- 9 happy
- 10 funny
- 11 sure
- 12 surprised

8 VIDEO LISTENING

A

The winning cake is number 2, the Neapolitan cake.

B

1 The New York Marathon is an example of one of the ways that people raise money for charity. It raises about \$40 million every year.

2 The Great British Baking Show is a television show that has made baking and bake sales very popular.

3 Macmillan Cancer Support and Adelante Africa are the two charities that the OUP bake sale is raising money for.

4 Daisy Watt is a chef and is one of the judges of the baking competition.

5 Viennese Whirls are the cookies that Emma is making.

6 Emma says that baking is a stress-reliever for her – she enjoys baking and listening to music in the kitchen.

7 James is making a sponge cake with blueberries.

8 James says that when he bakes, it's usually with his kids, and they make something easy.

9 The decoration is one of the things that Daisy is looking for – she wants to see that the bakers have made a real effort with the decoration of their cakes..

10 The OUP bake sale raised over £270 for the two charities.

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REVIEW AND CHECK 1 & 2

GRAMMAR

1 a

2 c

3 a

4 b

5 c

6 c

7 a

8 c

9 a

10 b

11 a

12 b

13 a

14 c

15 b

VOCABULARY

a

1 duck (the others are seafood)

2 crab (the others are meat)

3 beet (the others are fruits)

4 raspberry (the others are vegetables)

5 chicken (the others are ways of cooking)

b

1 dishonest

2 unfriendly

3 irresponsible

4 immature

5 insensitive

c

1 waste

2 inherit

3 earn

4 borrow

5 save

d

1 exhausted

2 starving

3 freezing

4 filthy

5 furious

e

1 out

2 out

3 on

4 back

5 out

PRONUNCIATION

c

- 1 chicken /ɪ/
- 2 charge /ɑr/
- 3 inherit /h/
- 4 salary /æ/
- 5 steamed /i/

d

- 1 **sensible**
- 2 **terrified**
- 3 **unselfish**
- 4 **mortgage**
- 5 **exhausted**

Page 25

CAN YOU understand this text?

a

has been doing

b

- 1 giving
- 2 end up
- 3 suffer
- 4 wasted
- 5 could
- 6 continue
- 7 right

CAN YOU understand these people?

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

3A SURVIVE THE DRIVE

1 VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

B VOCABULARY BANK TRANSPORTATION ON PAGE 155

Transportation

1 Public transportation and vehicles

- 2 bus
- 6 freeway
- 9 motorcycle
- 8 platform
- 4 scooter
- 7 subway
- 5 train
- 3 truck
- 1 van

2 On the road

- 1 bicycle lane
- 2 car crash
- 3 crosswalk
- 4 gas station
- 5 parking ticket
- 6 pedestrian zone
- 7 road work
- 8 rush hour
- 9 seat belt
- 10 speed camera
- 11 speed limit
- 12 taxi stand
- 13 traffic jam
- 14 traffic light

4 Phrasal verbs

- 1 We set off at 7:00 in the morning to try to avoid the traffic.
- 2 I arrive at 8:15. Do you think you could pick me up at the train station?
- 3 Always check the address you put in your GPS or you may end up in the wrong place.
- 4 We're going to run out of gas soon. Let's stop at the next gas station.

5 Look out! You're going to crash!

2 PRONUNCIATION

C

shower /ʃ/ crash, rush, station

jazz /dʒ/ bridge, journey, traffic jam

chess /tʃ/ adventure, catch, each

E

1 b jeep

2 a chain

3 b joke

4 b chip

5 a shoes

6 b watch

F

1 Do you like potato chips?

2 I'm going to wash it.

3 You choose.

4 Don't joke about it.

5 Is it cheap?

3 READING AND LISTENING

A

1 They go from Jones Boat Yard on the Miami River to the southern-most point in the US, Key West.

2 A motorboat, a car, and a combination of transportation including a taxi, an airplane, and a scooter

Page 27

C

1 R

2 A

3 A

4 R

5 A

6 R

D

entered open water /entərd ɒpən wɔtər/ = traveled from

protected water (a harbor or bay) to the ocean
was ahead of /wəz ə'hed əv/ = was in front of someone
reach /ritʃ/ to arrive
getting worse /getɪŋ wɜrs/ = becoming more and more busy
getting stuck /getɪŋ stʌk/ = being unable to move

E

Tanner took a taxi from the boat yard to the airport where the seaplane was leaving from. After landing at the airport in Key West, he rented a scooter for the last three miles of the race to arrive at the southern-most point of the US.

F

- 1 Adam (car)
- 2 Tanner (taxi, airplane, scooter)
- 3 Rutledge (motorboat)

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4 GRAMMAR

A

- 1 × the quickest way
- 2 ✓
- 3 × as fast as
- 4 ✓
- 5 × as many trains as
- 6 × the most exciting trip
- 7 ✓
- 8 × more carefully than

Page 29

5 LISTENING AND PRONUNCIATION

B

- 1 most dangerous
- 2 bad decisions
- 3 look at an accident
- 4 cause of accidents on
- 5 twice as, have an accident

6 What did, most interesting

7 keep your eyes on

C

1 feeling emotional

2 reaching for something in the car

3 looking at something by the road

4 adjusting the GPS

5 feeling tired

6 adjusting the radio or music system

7 eating or drinking

8 talking to a passenger

D

2 reaching for something in the car – nine times more likely to have an accident

3 looking at something by the road – seven times more likely to have an accident

4 adjusting the GPS – five times more likely to have an accident

5 feeling tired – 60 percent of drivers have driven when tired in the last year

6 adjusting the radio or music system – twice as likely to have an accident

7 eating or drinking – you usually take one hand off the wheel

8 talking to a passenger – the driver often turns to look at the passenger

7 WRITING

B (PAGE 117)

the most expensive: taxi

the healthiest: bike

the best if you want to see New York City: (double-decker) bus

the safest late at night: taxi

1 For the subway and buses

2 Cash (but no pennies and no paper money)

3 Ride sharing is a privately-owned car that works for a company, and which you have to use an app. Ride sharing is usually more expensive than a taxi.

C

2 on

3 next to

- 4 on
- 5 on the top of
- 6 with
- 7 in
- 8 at

Page 30

3B MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN

1 SPEAKING AND READING

A

- 1 speaking
- 2 on, tend
- 3 general, usually

C

- 1 Men are better at navigating than women.
- 2 Women talk more than men.
- 3 Women are more caring than men.
- 4 Women can multitask better than men.
- 5 Men are better at telling jokes than women.

D

- a 2
- b 3
- c 1, 4, 5

E

- 1 show
- 2 discover
- 3 argue
- 4 turn out

Page 31

2 GRAMMAR

B

- 1 –
- 2 –
- 3 A
- 4 a

- 5 a
6 an
7 the
8 the
9 –
10 a
11 –

3 PRONUNCIATION

B

- 1 the office
2 the umbrella
3 the internet
4 the accident
5 the evening

Because the noun starts with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).

The universe is the exception because it starts with the /yu/ sound (not /ʌ/).

Page 32

4 LISTENING AND SPEAKING

C

In the past, boys were dressed in pink and girls in blue.

No, they don't.

D

- 1 c
2 a
3 b
4 a
5 c

5 VOCABULARY

A

- 1 about
- 2 between
- 3 in

B VOCABULARY BANK DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS ON PAGE 156

Dependent prepositions

1 After verbs

- 1 He apologized to the police officer for driving fast.
- 2 I never argue with my husband about money.
- 3 We're arriving in Miami on Sunday.
- 4 We're arriving at O'Hare Airport at 3:45.
- 5 Could you ask the waiter for the check?
- 6 Do you believe in stereotypes?
- 7 Who does this book belong to?
- 8 I can't choose between these two bags.
- 9 We might go out. It depends on the weather.
- 10 I dreamed about my childhood last night.
- 11 Don't laugh at me! I'm doing my best!
- 12 I'm really looking forward to the party.
- 13 If I pay for the meal, can you get the tip?
- 14 This music reminds me of our honeymoon in Italy.
- 15 I don't spend a lot of money on clothes.
- 16 We need to talk to Anita about her report card.

2 After adjectives

- 1 My brother is afraid of bats.
- 2 She's really angry with her boyfriend about last night.
- 3 I'm very close to my older sister.
- 4 This exercise isn't very different from the last one.
- 5 We're really excited about going to Brazil.
- 6 Krakow is famous for its main square.
- 7 I'm fed up with sitting in this traffic jam.
- 8 I'm very fond of my little nephew. He's adorable.
- 9 I've never been good at sports.

- 10 Eat your vegetables. They're good for you.
- 11 My sister is very interested in astrology.
- 12 She's very passionate about riding her bike. She does about 30 miles every weekend.
- 13 I don't like people who aren't kind to animals.
- 14 She used to be married to a pop star.
- 15 I'm really happy with my new motorcycle.
- 16 My dad was very proud of learning to ski.
- 17 Why are you always rude to waiters and salespeople?
- 18 Rachel is worried about losing her job.
- 19 I'm tired of walking. Let's stop and rest.

C

- 1 about
- 2 at
- 3 to
- 4 to
- 5 about
- 6 of
- 7 for
- 8 in
- 9 of
- 10 with, about
- 11 with
- 12 on

Page 34

**PRACTICAL ENGLISH EPISODE 2 A DIFFICULT CELEBRITY
1 ROB'S INTERVIEW**

A

She is happy to talk about her new album and what she's been doing recently, but not about what happened with the band or her private life.

B

- 1 F (The song is about money.)
- 2 F (She used to play in a band, but she now plays solo.)
- 3 T
- 4 F (Her father was in a band and her mother is a pianist.)

5 F (She started playing the guitar when she was about four.)

6 T

7 T

8 F (She is going to play at some clubs in New York.)

2 GIVING OPINIONS

A

They disagree about which city is better, New York or London.

B

1

a The waiters in New York never leave the customer alone.

London waiters are friendly, but not too friendly. They don't bother you.

b The people in New York are less easygoing.

2 Rob agrees. Don and Jenny disagree. Don thinks New York is the greatest city in the world, and Jenny thinks New Yorkers are very friendly.

3 The taxi driver calls Rob about a (cell) phone left in his taxi.

Page 35

C

1 Personally, opinion, agree, honest, think

2 agree, ask, right, sure

3 A SURPRISE FOR KERRI

A

Kerri is surprised because the taxi driver returned to the restaurant to give her back her phone, which she had left in the taxi.

B

1 left a big tip.

2 misses London.

3 kind.

D

1 mean

2 just

3 hang

4 back

5 kind

E

- A 3
- B 2
- C 5
- D 4
- E 1

Page 36

4A BAD MANNERS?

1 VOCABULARY

A

- 1 C
- 2 I
- 3 G
- 4 J
- 5 F
- 6 D
- 7 A
- 8 K
- 9 E
- 10 B
- 11 H

2 GRAMMAR

A

A phone went off while he was playing. He stopped playing, and then played the ringtone on his viola.

Page 37

C

- A 6
- B 4
- C 2, 3
- D 5
- E 1

3 PRONUNCIATION

B

calm

design
dishonest
doubt
foreign
half hour
island
knowledge
listen
rhythm
should
talk
walk
whole
wrong

Page 38

5 READING

B

- 1 At work or when meeting someone socially for the first time
- 2 You shouldn't eat smelly food or put on makeup.
- 3 Not on short flights
- 4 When you see that a person is pregnant, old, or in need.
- 5 Only if you have permission

C

Possible answers

Kissing is not appropriate in many professional situations = You shouldn't kiss people if you meet them at work.

It's inconsiderate to eat smelly food in a closed environment = It isn't very nice for other people if you eat smelly food in places like offices, trains, etc.

Don't monopolize the armrest = Share the armrest – don't use it all yourself.

It is also rude to aggressively decline the offer of a seat = If somebody offers you a seat and you don't want it, say no politely.

Unless the host or hostess (or in a restaurant, the other diners) gives their permission for people to start = only start eating if the people who invited you, or the other people with you in a restaurant, tell you that it's OK.

Page 39

6 LISTENING

A

- 1 Belinda's mother-in-law criticizes Belinda's cooking.
- 2 Damien's brother brings his dog when he comes to stay, but Damien and his girlfriend don't like dogs.
- 3 Miranda's young nephew behaves very badly when he comes to visit Miranda with his parents.

C

- 1 who behaves well
- 2 argue with her
- 3 say how you feel
- 4 give a reason
- 5 speak to his parents
- 6 calm down
- 7 write on the walls

Page 40

4B YES, I CAN

1 GRAMMAR

B

- 1 can, be able to
- 2 could, been able to

C

- 1 can
- 2 can

2 PRONUNCIATION

A

- 1 never, able, dance
- 2 won't, able, come
- 3 love, able, ski
- 4 hates, able, drive

B

- 1 He's never been able to dance.
- 2 We won't be able to come.
- 3 I'd love to be able to ski.
- 4 She hates not being able to drive.

Page 41

3 LISTENING

C

- 1 octave
- 2 a street performer
- 3 high note, low note
- 4 musical instruments
- 5 notes
- 6 tune

D

- 2 He learned something, but not enough.

E

- 1 hour optimistic (Because he has everything he needs, and he has a plan.)
- 2 hours unhappy (Because playing the trumpet is difficult – he can't play for very long before getting tired, and he can't play the high notes.)
- 5 hours annoying (Because the online teacher wears colorful shirts.)
- 9 hours He's frustrated by how little he can play (Because he still can't play high notes, and he can't play any tunes he likes.)
- 14 hours He's depressed and wants to give up (Because he isn't improving.)
- 15 hours badly (Because he's doing everything wrong.)
- 17 hours optimistic again (Because he's improving and enjoying himself.)
- 20 hours He thinks he'll be able to improve (Because he says he'll keep practicing.)

Page 42

5 VOCABULARY

A

1 annoying

2 annoyed

C

1 depressed

2 exciting

3 amazing

4 disappointed

5 tiring

6 embarrassing

7 frightened

8 tired

9 boring

10 frustrated

6 READING AND SPEAKING

Page 43

C

5 All you need is love, love. Love is all you need.

1 Are you sure you want to shut down your computer now?

3 Why don't we stay in and watch a movie tonight, honey?

6 I work for Samsung. I'm a computer programmer. I've been working there for three years.

4 outgoing – shy generous – cheap friendly – unfriendly

2 Jazz musician Esperanza Spaulding will give a concert in her hometown of Portland, Oregon next month.

E

they

she

we

you

he

it

7 VIDEO LISTENING

B

2 French

3 Hebrew

- 4 Italian
- 5 Dutch
- 6 Greek
- 7 Spanish
- 8 Russian
- 9 German
- 10 English
- 11 Catalan

C

- 1 Alex says that every new language that he learns is a completely new adventure for him.
- 2 Greek and German are the two languages that he enjoys speaking the most.
- 3 Chinese and Slovene are two languages that he would like to learn at the moment.
- 4 Alex feels guilty that he's never learned other British and Irish languages – Welsh, Irish, or Scottish Gaelic. On a recent trip to Wales, he loved that everything was in two languages, Welsh and English.
- 5 Russian was the most difficult language for him to learn, because he had to learn a new alphabet.
- 6 YouTube has helped Alex to watch videos in other languages and immerse himself in other cultures. He says that there's a lot of technology to help with learning vocabulary and grammar.

D

- 1 Because they don't have enough time, they're not doing it for the right reasons, or they expect it to be easier than it actually is.
- 2 Because the grammar is very simple (there are almost no irregular verbs, and there are only three real tenses) and a lot of the vocabulary in Afrikaans is very similar to vocabulary in English.
- 3 Because they don't have much confidence and they never get a chance to practice other languages..
- 4 You never finish learning a language. Try to spend 10–15 minutes a day on the language you are learning.

REVIEW AND CHECK 3 & 4

GRAMMAR

1 c

2 a

3 c

4 b

5 a

6 a

7 b

8 b

9 a

10 c

11 b

12 b

13 c

14 b

15 a

VOCABULARY

a

1 limit

2 belts

3 lanes

4 rush

5 stand

b

1 in

2 for

3 on

4 at

5 of

c

1 traffic

2 van

3 platform

4 set

5 take

d

1 boring

2 frightening

3 excited

4 disappointed

5 depressing

e

1 leave

2 busy

3 hung

4 swiped

5 ringtones

PRONUNCIATION

c

1 arrive /aɪ/

2 go off /g/

3 message /dʒ/

4 accident /ə/

5 math /ð/

d

1 **freeway**

2 **disappointed**

3 **pedestrian**

4 **voicemail**

5 **embarrassing**

Page 45

CAN YOU understand this text?

a

A 5

B 3

C 6

D 4

E 1

F 2

CAN YOU understand these people?

- 1 c
- 2 c
- 3 c
- 4 b
- 5 b

Page 46

5A SPORTING SUPERSTITIONS

1 VOCABULARY

B

- 1 swimming
- 2 basketball
- 3 baseball
- 4 rugby
- 5 table tennis / ping pong
- 6 golf
- 7 ice hockey
- 8 tennis
- 9 track and field
- 10 soccer

C VOCABULARY BANK SPORTS ON PAGE 157

1 People and places, b

- 3 captain
- 7 coach
- 1 fans
- 5 players
- 2 referee / umpire
- 9 spectators / the crowd
- 6 sports arena
- 8 stadium
- 4 team

d

- 1 tennis court / basketball court
- 2 soccer field / baseball field
- 3 swimming pool / diving pool

4 running track / horse racing track

5 golf course

6 ski slope

2 Verbs, a

a

beat, beat, beaten

win, won, won

lose, lost, lost

tie, tied, tied

b

1 Spain tied with Brazil 2–2.

2 Costa Rica beat the US 3–0.

3 Costa Rica won the game 3–0.

4 The Chicago Bulls lost 78 to 91 to the Boston Celtics.

e

1 Professional sportspeople have to train every day.

2 Don't play tennis on a wet court. You might get injured.

3 A soccer player has to try to kick the ball into the goal.

4 I've started going to the gym because I want to get in shape.

5 Our new striker is going to score a lot of goals.

6 Would you like to go swimming this afternoon?

7 My brothers do yoga and t'ai chi.

8 In basketball, players throw the ball to each other.

3 Phrasal verbs

1 d "Warm up" means "do gentle exercise to get ready for a game, for example."

2 B "Work out" means "exercise, usually at a gym."

3 C "Was sent off" means "was told to leave the field, court, etc."

4 A "Was knocked out" means "was eliminated."

2 PRONUNCIATION

B

horse /ɔr/ course, court, four, score, shorts, sport, warm up

bird /ɜr/ girl, hurt, serve, shirt, work out, world, worse

C

1 I hurt myself when I worked out yesterday.

2 Her serve's worse than the other girl's.

- 3 It was a tie – the score was four to four.
- 4 It's the worst sport in the world.
- 5 We warmed up on the court.
- 6 They wore red shirts and white shorts.

Page 47

4 READING

B

Yes, because they increase confidence and control.

C

1 B

2 D

3 A

4 C

D

1 They're examples of famous sportspeople's superstitions.

2 They were used in a study at the University of Cologne to show that people perform better when they have "lucky" things.

3 Adrenaline and other chemicals are produced as a result of sports rituals, helping athletes to focus better.

4 This is an example of how superstitions can cause problems – both players wanted to be the last person to leave the locker room.

Page 48

5 LISTENING

B

1 c

2 b

3 b

4 a

5 a

D

1 right decisions

2 fast

3 rules

4 exceptions

- 5 with the ball
6 typical superstar

6 GRAMMAR

A

He helped his brother, and as a result, he didn't win the race.

B

Past continuous: he was winning; His brother, Alistair, was running

Past perfect: he'd gone very fast; he hadn't drunk enough; Jonny had stopped; who had been behind them

The past continuous verbs show that these actions were in progress when the main events happened.

The past perfect verbs show that these things happened before the main events in the story.

Page 49

D

- 2 was doing
3 fell
4 damaged
5 fell
6 had broken
7 tried / was trying
8 ran
9 replaced
10 had brought
11 finished

8 WRITING

A

They got lost because her husband followed the instructions given by the GPS, which sent them in the wrong direction.

They also left their dog under the table in the café.

B

- 2 when
3 However
4 instead of
5 but

- 6 So
7 because
8 as soon as
9 although

Page 50

5B #THEWAYWEMET

1 READING AND LISTENING

B

Tiffany met her partner in a supermarket parking lot.

Kristina met her partner in an acupuncture clinic.

C

1 T

2 T

3 K

4 K

5 K

6 T

D

Tiffany and her partner own exactly the same car.

Kristina was studying creative writing and her partner's last name is Tolstoy (like the great Russian novelist).

2 GRAMMAR

A

They met in a school hall, and it wasn't romantic.

B

1 T

2 F (She was a student at the school, but not in his classes.)

3 F (She wasn't usually very punctual.)

4 T

5 T

6 F (She ran off, laughing.)

7 T

8 F (They've been married for 12 years.)

Page 51

C

1 We use used to to talk about things that were true over a period of time in the past.

We make questions with Did + person + use to + base form.

2 No

3 PRONUNCIATION AND SPEAKING

B

snake /s/ used to, parents, promise, singer, sport, summer, supermarket

zebra /z/ use, busy, friends, lose, music, raise

shower /ʃ/ sugar, sure

television /ʒ/ usually, decision, occasion, unusual

C

1 At the beginning of a word, the letter s is usually pronounced /s/. The two exceptions are sure and sugar /ʃ/.

2 At the end of a word, s can be pronounced /s/ or /z/.

3 In vowel + -sion, the letter s is pronounced /ʒ/.

D

1 I'm sure you used to put sugar in your tea.

2 She didn't use to like classical music, but now she loves it.

3 We used to stay with my parents' friends during summer vacation.

4 Did you use to use your car more?

5 The singer usually practices for six hours a day.

Page 52

4 VOCABULARY

A

3 colleagues (= people that you work with)

4 friends (= people you know well and like)

6 argue with somebody (= to speak angrily to somebody because you disagree with them)

5 discuss something with somebody (= to talk about something with somebody, especially in order to decide something)

1 meet somebody (= to see somebody for the first time)

2 know somebody (= you have met before)

B VOCABULARY BANK RELATIONSHIPS ON PAGE 158

Relationships

1 People

- 1 couple – two people who are married or in a romantic relationship
- 2 partner – your husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend
- 3 fiancé(e) – the person that you are engaged to be married to
- 4 roommate – a person that you share an apartment with
- 5 colleague – a person that you work with
- 6 ex – a person that you used to have a relationship with
- 7 close friend – a very good friend that you can talk to about anything
- 8 classmate – a person who is in the same class as you at school or college

2 Verb phrases

- 1 I met Mark when I was studying at Boston University.
- 2 We got to know each other quickly because we went to the same classes.
- 3 We soon became friends, and we discovered that we had a lot in common. For example, we both liked art and music.
- 4 We went out together in our second semester and we fell in love.
- 5 We were together for two years, but we argued a lot, and in our last semester of school we broke up.
- 6 After we graduated, we lost touch because I moved to Chicago and he stayed in Boston.
- 7 Five years later, we got in touch again on Facebook. We were both still single and Mark had moved to Chicago, too.
- 8 This time we got along better than before, maybe because we were older.
- 9 After two months, Mark proposed and I accepted.
- 10 We got married last summer. A lot of our old college friends came to the wedding!

D

-ship

E

- 1 relationship
- 2 membership
- 3 leadership
- 4 partnership

5 friendship

5 LISTENING

B

- 1 Animals
- 2 social media
- 3 productive
- 4 Love
- 5 health

Page 53

C

- 1 Chimpanzees, horses, elephants, dolphins, and bats can form friendships.
- 2 Because with Facebook, it's easier to stay in touch with friends.
- 3 Because if you have friends at work, you're happier, and that makes you work better; the exception is your boss (it's better not to be friends with him / her).
- 4 Because when you're in love, you have less time to see your friends.
- 5 Because you're less stressed, and so you live longer; you are 50% more likely to have a long life.

Page 54

PRACTICAL ENGLISH EPISODE 3 OLD FRIENDS

1 JENNY HAS COFFEE WITH A FRIEND

A

She has gotten engaged. / She and her boyfriend are getting married.

B

- 1 Monica's fiancé / Monica's future husband
- 2 A few days ago
- 3 Only family
- 4 She used to go clubbing; now she stays in and reads wedding magazines.
- 5 The two mothers want to organize the wedding.
- 6 That they haven't been together long.
- 7 She thinks it will be hard for Jenny to persuade him to stay in New York.

2 PERMISSION AND REQUESTS

A

He asks Jenny to meet his friend, Paul, at the airport and to take him back to his apartment.

B

1 F (He orders a large latte.)

2 F (He says she hasn't changed.)

3 T

4 F (She needs to meet someone.)

5 F (She says most of their friends are getting married.)

6 F (He is going to stay for a week.)

7 F (He used to be a bit wild.)

8 T

C

1 mind, course

2 OK

3 Can, Sure

4 favor, meeting, Not

5 could, problem

Page 55

D

1 Of course not. / Not at all.

2 Could you...? / Would you mind...?

3 PAUL ARRIVES

A

Rob is delighted to see him. Jenny seems tired and not very enthusiastic.

B

1 hasn't changed much

2 late

3 talked a lot about himself

4 eating in

5 full of energy

6 doesn't feel like

D

1 great

- 2 come
- 3 way
- 4 mind
- 5 days
- 6 about

E

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

Page 56

6A BEHIND THE SCENES

1 READING

B

Days can be very long, and extras spend a lot of time waiting.

They have to repeat scenes many times.

They have to work in all kinds of weather, often in unsuitable clothes.

They can't use phones on set.

They aren't well paid.

C

- 1 patient
- 2 miming
- 3 weather
- 4 secrets
- 5 expensive
- 6 real
- 7 ordinary

D

- 1 They read or play cards.
- 2 They had to pretend to clap and cheer, but in silence.
- 3 The snow is real if you can see the breath coming out of people's mouths.
- 4 She took a photo of the set and posted it online. She's never been employed as an extra again.
- 5 Because extras are paid less there.
- 6 Because they look more real than digital extras, and can be stored and reused.
- 7 They look at the extras to see who's doing things right or wrong.

2 GRAMMAR

A

- 1 simple present
- 2 past continuous
- 3 simple past
- 4 present continuous
- 5 infinitive
- 6 present perfect

3 PRONUNCIATION

B

- 1 recorded
- 2 directed
- 3 worn
- 4 done
- 5 forgotten
- 6 ✓
- 7 fallen
- 8 put
- 9 ✓

- 1 recorded = /ɪd/
- 2 directed = /ɪd/
- 3 worn = /ɔr/
- 4 done = /ʌ/
- 5 forgotten = /ɑ/

7 fallen = /ɔ/

8 put = /ʊ/

C

1 They shot the movie in Canada. The movie (pause) The movie was shot in Canada.

2 They speak English here. English (pause) English is spoken here.

3 They didn't employ me. I (pause) I wasn't employed.

4 He wrote his first book when he was 20. His first book (pause) His first book was written when he was 20.

5 They do the work by hand. The work (pause) The work is done by hand.

6 He drew this picture in the 18th century. This picture (pause) This picture was drawn in the 18th century.

7 They record the music in a studio. The music (pause) The music is recorded in a studio.

8 They don't use this office any more. This office (pause) This office isn't used any more.

Page 58

4 VOCABULARY

A

1 a scene = part of a movie in which the action happens in one place

2 on set = in the place where a movie is being made / filmed

3 shot = filmed

4 epic = a long movie that contains a lot of action, usually with a historical setting

B VOCABULARY BANK MOVIES ON PAGE 159

Movies

1 Kinds of movies

5 an action movie

3 an animated movie

12 a comedy

1 a drama

11 a historical movie

6 a horror movie

2 a musical

- 10 a rom com
- 9 a science fiction movie
- 7 a thriller
- 4 a war movie
- 8 a western

2 People and things

- 1 cast – all the people who act in a movie
- 2 star – the most important actor in a movie
- 3 soundtrack – the music of a movie
- 4 plot – the story of a movie
- 5 scene – a part of a movie that happens in one place
- 6 audience – the people who watch a movie in a movie theater
- 7 sequel – a movie that continues the story of an earlier movie
- 8 special effects – images often created by a computer
- 9 trailer – a series of short scenes from a movie, shown in advance to advertise it
- 10 script – the words of a movie
- 11 extra – a person who is employed to play a very small part in a movie, usually as a member of a crowd
- 12 subtitles – the translation of the dialogue of a movie on screen
- 13 review – an article that gives an opinion about a new movie
- 14 set – the place where a movie is being shot; the scenery used for a movie or play
- 15 critic – a person who writes movie reviews for the press

3 Verbs and verb phrases

- 1 E is based on means “an adaptation of a true story.”
- 2 A is set in means “is situated in that place, at that time.”
- 3 B is directed by means “he is the director.”
- 4 C plays the part of means “this is his role in the movie.”
- 5 F was shot on location means “was filmed outside the studio.”
- 6 D is dubbed means “the words are spoken in a different language by foreign actors.”

C

- 1 a plot = the story of a movie
- a script = the words of a movie
- 2 a horror movie = a movie that is designed to frighten people

- a thriller = a movie with an exciting story, especially one about crime
3 a musical = a movie in which part or all of the story is told using songs and often dancing
a soundtrack = the music from a movie that people can buy
4 the cast = all the people who act in a movie
the stars = the most important actors in a movie
5 a dubbed movie = a movie where the actors' voices have been replaced by foreign actors' voices
a movie with subtitles = a movie where the actors' words are translated into a different language and appear on the screen (the voices stay the same)
6 the set of a movie = the place where a movie is being shot
the movie was set in... = the story of the movie was situated in that place and at that time
7 a critic = a person who writes about movies, books, restaurants, etc. (for the press)
a review = an article that gives an opinion about a movie, a book, a restaurant, etc.

5 LISTENING

A

Possible answers

E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial, Jurassic Park, Saving Private Ryan, Minority Report, Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull, War Horse, Lincoln, Bridge of Spies, The BFG, The Post, Ready Player One

B

They were on the set of Schindler's List. Dagmara was interpreting for Spielberg.

Page 59

C

- 1 F (She was a student.)
2 T
3 F (It was a party for all the actors and the crew.)
4 F (The interpreter couldn't come.)

5 T

D

1 I had to go to the film set every day and translate Spielberg's instructions to the Polish actors, and also to the extras.

2 It was really exciting, and I often felt as if I was a director myself.

3 The worst thing was when we had to shoot a scene again and again because Spielberg thought it wasn't exactly right.

G

1 Some scenes were repeated 16 times. It made Dagmara think it was her fault and it made her nervous.

2 He was stressed. He apologized; she cried a little; all was right again.

3 He was demanding; he was really nice, he treated her like a daughter; it was freezing on set; he made sure she had a warm coat and gloves.

4 Two party scenes; one scene didn't make the final cut, and before the other scene, she tripped, twisted her ankle, and was in pain.

5 Yes, she interpreted at the premiere of Schindler's List in Poland.

6 He offered her work as his production assistant for his next movie in Hollywood. No, not at all

7 WRITING

A (PAGE 119)

1 directed

2 stars

3 nominated

4 set

5 filmed

6 recommend

7 action

8 soundtrack

9 special effects

B

Paragraph 1 the name of the movie, the director, the stars, and any prizes it won

Paragraph 2 where and when it is set, where it was filmed

Paragraph 3 the plot

Paragraph 4 why you recommend the movie

C

The simple present

Page 60

6B EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY

1 READING AND SPEAKING

B

2 and 3

Page 61

C

1 C

2 A

3 E

4 H

5 F

6 G

7 D

8 B

2 GRAMMAR

A

1 must

2 might

3 can't

4 could

B

1 could

2 must

3 can't

Page 62

3 VOCABULARY

A

1 C

2 B

3 A

4 C

5 A

6 B

B VOCABULARY BANK THE BODY ON PAGE 160

The body

1 Parts of the body

- 6 arms
- 8 back
- 21 chin
- 16 ears
- 13 eyes
- 9 face
- 7 feet
- 14 fingers
- 5 hands
- 2 head
- 19 knees
- 17 legs
- 20 lips
- 1 mouth
- 4 neck
- 18 nose
- 12 shoulders
- 10 stomach
- 11 teeth
- 22 thumb
- 3 toes
- 15 tongue

2 Verbs related to the body

- 1 Don't be frightened of the dog. He won't bite.
- 2 Jason kicked the ball too hard and it went over the wall into the next yard.
- 3 Mmm! Something smells delicious! Are you making a cake?
- 4 The stranger stared at me for a long time, but he didn't say anything.
- 5 Can you taste the sauce? I'm not sure if it needs more salt.
- 6 My dog always comes back when I whistle.
- 7 Don't touch the oven door! It's really hot.
- 8 The audience clapped when I finished singing.

9 The teacher suddenly pointed at me and said, "What's the answer?" I hadn't even heard the question!

10 He's a very serious person – he never smiles.

11 Everybody nodded in agreement when I explained my idea.

bite: teeth clap: hands kick: feet nod: head

point: finger smell: nose smile: mouth / lips stare: eyes

taste: mouth / tongue touch: hands whistle: lips

C

Clap your hands.

Stare at the person next to you.

Point at the board.

Nod your head.

Whistle a tune.

Touch your chair.

Smile.

4 PRONUNCIATION

A

1 bike /aɪ/

2 train /eɪ/

3 phone /əʊ/

4 owl /aʊ/

5 boy /ɔɪ/

C

1 bike /aɪ/ bite, eyes, smile

2 train /eɪ/ face, taste

3 phone /əʊ/ nose, shoulders, throw, toes

4 owl /aʊ/ mouth, outgoing

5 boy /ɔɪ/ pointy, voice

D

1 You wear a ring on your fingers / thumb; you wear gloves on your hands; you wear socks on your feet; you wear a cap on your head.

2 Ballet dancers stand on their toes.

3 Soccer players often injure their legs / feet / knees.

4 Women put makeup on their face, neck, lips, and eyes.

5 People brush their hair and teeth.

6 People carry a backpack on their back / shoulders.

5 READING AND LISTENING

C

The charisma coach is Danish Sheikh.

1 He's worked with Microsoft, Yahoo, and the BBC.

2 Yes – he charges \$200 an hour, and plenty of people are paying.

3 He followed Colin everywhere and watched how he behaved because Colin is going to be his student.

4 He can't make conversation, he has negative body language, he doesn't smile enough, and he seems bored when he's talking to people.

E

A person with charisma does 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 10.

Page 63

F

1 Talk about yourself enough, but not too much.

2 Remembering a past success will help you to feel more confident.

3 You have to have your chin up and your shoulders back.

4 The person you're talking to notices very quickly.

G

1 talk to strangers.

2 giving him advice, e.g., make eye contact, don't cross your arms, etc.

3 understanding who you really are.

6 VIDEO LISTENING

B

Sam liked outfit 2 best because it was very bold, he felt very good, and he wouldn't usually wear clothes like that.

C

1 Sam fills out a questionnaire.

2 Sam meets Elin at the Fashion Lounge.

3 Elin asks Sam questions about his lifestyle.

4 Sam goes shopping with Elin.

5 Sam tries on four outfits.

D

1 Look at your own wardrobe before you go shopping.

2 Stay true to yourself when you go shopping.

3 It doesn't matter how much money you have – you can look good.

4 Everyone should have a good pair of jeans in their wardrobe.

Page 64

REVIEW AND CHECK 5 & 6

GRAMMAR

1 a

2 b

3 c

4 b

5 b

6 c

7 a

8 b

9 c

10 a

11 a

12 b

13 a

14 c

15 b

VOCABULARY

a

1 lips / mouth

2 eyes

3 nose

4 hands

5 teeth

b

1 beat

2 court

3 get injured

4 scored

5 go

c

1 close

2 common

3 touch

4 got

5 fiancé

d

1 soundtrack

2 subtitles

3 special effects

4 star

5 scene

e

1 out

2 off

3 up

4 out

5 on

PRONUNCIATION

c

1 booked /t/

2 crowd /aʊ/

3 eyes /z/

4 shoulders /oʊ/

5 world /ər/

d

1 referee

2 review

3 spectators

4 director

5 colleague

Page 65

CAN YOU understand this text?

a

The best exercise is the exercise that you will do.

b

1 B

2 E

- 3 C
- 4 A
- 5 F
- 6 G
- 7 D

CAN YOU understand these people?

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

Page 66

7A LIVE AND LEARN

1 VOCABULARY

A

- 1 1939
- 2 South Korea's
- 3 six
- 4 universal serial bus
- 5 Isaac Newton
- 6 three
- 7 leg
- 8 hydrogen

B

- biology
- chemistry
- geography
- history
- information technology
- literature
- math
- physics

C

- 1 history
- 2 geography

- 3 math
- 4 information technology
- 5 physics
- 6 literature
- 7 biology
- 8 chemistry

D VOCABULARY BANK EDUCATION ON PAGE 161

1 The school system in the US and the UK

(b)

- 2 elementary
- 3 high
- 4 grades
- 5 kindergarten
- 6 twelfth
- 7 semesters
- 8 public
- 9 private
- 10 religious
- 11 college
- 12 graduate

(d)

- 1 primary
- 2 nursery
- 3 secondary
- 4 boarding
- 5 pupils
- 6 head
- 7 terms
- 8 university

2 Discipline and exams

(b)

A

- 2 let
- 3 misbehave
- 4 be punished
- 5 make

- 6 cheat
- 7 be suspended

B

- 1 take
- 2 pass
- 3 study
- 4 fail
- 5 grade

2 PRONUNCIATION

B

- boot /u/ rude, rules, student, true
- up /ʌ/ lunch, nun, study, subject
- bull /ʊ/ full, put
- /yu/ future, music, uniform, university

C

- 1 What subjects did you study in high school?
- 2 Do students at your school wear uniforms?
- 3 Most students have lunch in the cafeteria.
- 4 I usually get good grades on my music exams.

4 LISTENING

A

1 Because in some subjects, Asian students are three years ahead of Western students of the same age.

2 Five Chinese teachers are going to teach a group of British students for four weeks. They will then take tests to see who does better, the students taught by the British teachers or the students taught by the Chinese teachers.

B

7:00 a.m. They start the day at 7:00 a.m., much earlier than usual.

30 minutes a day They do 30 minutes of physical exercises every day instead of two hours a week.

50 There are 50 students in one class instead of 30.

11:30 a.m. They have lunch, and it's early for them.

5:00 p.m. Lessons end at 5:00, but they can't go home.

7:00 p.m. They clean the classroom before they go home.

12 hours The school day is 12 hours long, which is very tiring for British students.

C

Sts should check: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10

D

Test results	Students with Western teachers	Students with Chinese teachers
math	54%	68%
science	50%	58%
Mandarin	37%	46%

The Western teachers learned that the Chinese method got good results, but that their discipline was too strict for some Western students.

The Chinese teachers learned that their method didn't help to develop personality or creativity.

5 GRAMMAR

B

Olivia

- 1 She's sure she did OK, but she's worried about what scores she'll get.
- 2 She gets her scores online next week.
- 3 She doesn't want to plan any celebrations until she knows the results.
- 4 She wants to study medicine at the University of California.
- 5 She will apply to some schools that don't require such high scores.

Woo-sung

- 1 He is optimistic and thinks he did pretty well.
- 2 Online in about ten days.
- 3 He will go out for dinner with his girlfriend.
- 4 He wants to go to college with a good air traffic controller program.
- 5 He will take the test again in June.

C

Olivia got a 700 on evidence-based reading and writing and 580 on math. She is going to wait and see if one of the universities she wants will still accept her. If not, she'll try to find other schools that will take her. Woo-sung got an 85, which was better than he expected. His girlfriend has booked the restaurant, and they're going to his favorite place.

D

- 1 I get a 1450
- 2 they're online
- 3 I get
- 4 my parents will kill me
- 5 they score the tests

6 READING AND SPEAKING

B

Is it really a good idea / a good use of your time, effort, and money?

C

- 1 S
- 2 ✓
- 3 ×
- 4 ×
- 5 ✓

Page 70

7B THE HOTEL OF MOM AND DAD

1 READING AND SPEAKING

A

Photo 1 at home

Photo 2 with roommates

Photo 3 in a college dorm

Page 71

D

1 matter

2 embarrassing

3 let

4 awake

5 hear

6 wrong

7 afford

8 realized

9 remove

10 bills

2 GRAMMAR

A

Vivienne: Yes, she wants to have her own things, and not be told what to do.

Mauro: No, because somebody else cooks and cleans and he has a nice room.

Andrea: Yes, she doesn't feel independent.

Carlos: Yes, his mom drives him crazy and he'd like a dog.

B

1 The simple past

2 The conditional form (would + base form)

3 b (a situation they are imagining)

Page 72

4 VOCABULARY

B VOCABULARY BANK HOUSES ON PAGE 162

Houses

1 Where people live

1 I live in the country, surrounded by fields.

2 I live on the outskirts of Boston, about five miles from the center of the city.

3 I live in a village.

4 I live in DelMar, a small town on the West Coast.

5 I live on the second floor of a large apartment building.

6 I live in Littleton, a suburb of Denver about 11 miles from the center of the city.

2 Parts of a house

3 attic

5 balcony

8 basement

2 chimney

7 entrance

6 first floor

12 gate

10 path

13 patio

1 roof

9 steps

4 top floor

11 wall

3 Describing a house or an apartment

2 I live in a cabin in the woods. It's old and made of logs. The rooms have very low ceilings. There's a fireplace in the living room and it's very cozy in the winter.

1 I live in a modern apartment in the city. It's spacious and very light, with wood floors and big windows.

C

1 the outskirts = the area around a town or city that is the furthest from the center

a suburb = a residential area outside the center of a large city

2 a village = a very small town located in a country area



a town = a place where people live and work, which is larger than a village, but smaller than a city

3 a roof = the structure that covers the whole house

a ceiling = the top inside surface of a room

4 a balcony = a platform that is built on the upstairs outside wall of a building, with a wall or rail around it

a patio = a flat, hard area, especially outside a house, where you can sit, eat, and enjoy the sun

5 a chimney = a structure through which smoke is carried up, away from a fire, etc. and through the roof of a building

a fireplace = an open space for a fire in the wall of a room

6 the first floor = the floor of a building that is at the same level as the ground outside the basement = the level of a building below the ground level

7 wood = noun; the hard material that the trunk and branches of a tree are made of; this material when it is used to build or make things, or as a fuel

wooden = adjective; made of wood

5 PRONUNCIATION

C

1 /k/

2 /s/

3 /f/

4 /k/

5 /ks/

6 LISTENING

B

They are both musicians.

They both left their countries to live in London. Handel came to London in the 18th century and Hendrix in the 1960s.

They lived in the same building in London.

D

1 Han

2 Hen

3 Han

4 Han

- 5 Hen
- 6 Hen
- 7 Hen
- 8 Han

Page 73

E

- 1 Nobody
- 2 Because he was a foreigner.
- 3 Entertaining and working
- 4 A bedroom and a dressing room
- 5 The servants
- 6 Four years
- 7 Hendrix's girlfriend
- 8 In March 1969
- 9 In a London hotel
- 10 As an office

F

- 1 settle
- 2 moved
- 3 occupant
- 4 upper
- 5 decorating
- 6 venue

7 SPEAKING AND WRITING

C (PAGE 120)

Possible answers

a well-equipped kitchen a quiet street beautiful view a spacious yard
beautiful beach ideal for a family

Page 74

PRACTICAL ENGLISH EPISODE 4 BOYS' NIGHT OUT

1 ROB AND PAUL CATCH UP

A

He clearly doesn't like her, and implies that she is bossy / controlling.

B

1 T

2 F (He doesn't have much free time. / His job keeps him busy.)

3 T

4 T

5 F (Jenny gave Rob the shirt he's wearing.)

6 T

2 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

A

Paul and Rob decide to go and see Kerri playing in a gig.

Jenny says she has a busy day the next day.

She ends up going to Monica's house.

B

1 P

2 J

3 P

4 J

5 J

6 P

7 R

C

1 do, Let's

2 don't, very, could

3 What

4 What

5 go, Why

6 could, idea

Page 75

D

Let's (go dancing).

3 THE MORNING AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE

A

Rob and Jenny have a meeting with Don, but Rob hasn't come in to work because he isn't feeling well.

B

1 terrible

- 2 a party
- 3 the meeting
- 4 important meeting
- 5 it won't happen
- 6 is leaving
- 7 a professional

D

- 1 anyway
- 2 why
- 3 happen
- 4 off
- 5 that
- 6 word
- 7 such

E

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

Page 76

8A THE RIGHT JOB FOR YOU

1 VOCABULARY

B

- 2 I
- 3 G
- 4 D
- 5 C
- 6 F
- 7 H
- 8 A
- 9 B

C VOCABULARY BANK WORK ON PAGE 163

Work

1 Verb phrases

- 1 Dan has to work a lot of overtime. He has to work extra hours.
- 2 Matt got promoted last week. He was given a more important job.
- 3 Most nurses have to work shifts. Sometimes they work during the day and sometimes at night.
- 4 A man in our department was fired yesterday. He lost his job because of poor performance.
- 5 Reza was downsized. He lost his job because the company didn't need him anymore.
- 6 The director of the company is going to resign. He has decided to leave his job.
- 7 Lilian is going to retire next month. She's 65, and she's going to stop working.
- 8 Angela has set up a business selling clothes online. She had the idea and has started doing it.
- 9 Everyone in the office has to take a training course. They need to learn how to use the new software.
- 10 Mandy applied for a job online. She replied to an ad and sent in her résumé.
- 11 My parents run a language school in San Diego. They employ six teachers, who teach English to foreign students.

2 Saying what you do

A

- 1 I'm unemployed.
- 2 He's self-employed.
- 3 He's a freelance designer.
- 4 It's a temporary job.
- 5 It's a part-time job.

B

- 1 I work for a multinational company.
- 2 I'm in charge of the marketing department.
- 3 I'm responsible for customer loans.
- 4 I'm in school.
- 5 I'm in my third year of college.

3 Word-building

A

- 1 promote, promotion
- 2 apply, application
- 3 retire, retirement
- 4 employ, employment
- 5 qualify, qualification
- 6 resign, resignation

B

- 1 science, scientist
- 2 law, lawyer
- 3 music, musician
- 4 pharmacy, pharmacist
- 5 farm, farmer
- 6 translate, translator

a

- 2 application
- 3 retirement
- 4 employment
- 5 qualification
- 6 resignation

b

- 1 scientist
- 2 lawyer
- 3 musician
- 4 pharmacist
- 5 farmer
- 6 translator

Possible answers

- er: lawyer, banker
- or: actor, director
- ian: electrician, optician
- ist: pianist, receptionist

D

- 1 a running = in charge of, managing
- b running = as a sport
- 2 a was fired = lost her job

b fired = shot

3 a work = it's my job

b doesn't work = is broken

4 a market = the number of people who want to buy something

b market = an open area for shopping

5 a company = business

b good company = a nice person to be with

2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

B

1 apply

2 salary

3 downsize

4 experience

5 overtime

6 permanent

7 qualifications

8 resign

9 responsible

10 temporary

Page 77

3 GRAMMAR

A

2 helping

3 not earning

4 listening

5 making

6 Taking

7 to work

8 managing

9 expressing

10 to follow

11 to be

12 improvising

13 Doing

14 solving



15 to understand

16 to calculate

D

1 the gerund

2 infinitive

3 infinitive

4 the gerund

5 the gerund

4 WRITING

A (PAGE 121)

1 I am writing 2 I have been working

3 I speak English fluently 4 attached

5 I look forward to hearing from you. 6 Sincerely yours,

Page 78

5 READING

A

1 They are five multi-millionaires who have made their fortunes through business.

2 In the “Tank,” the room where the show is filmed

3 The contestants present their product to the “Sharks” in ten minutes. The Sharks ask them questions and decide whether or not to invest in the contestants’ businesses. If they decide not to invest, they say “I’m out.”

Page 79

C

1 The product the Sharks invested in and has been successful: Scrub Daddy

2 The product the Sharks didn’t invest in and has been a failure: Wallet Buckle

3 The product the Sharks didn’t invest in, but has been very successful: Proof Eyewear

6 LISTENING

C

1 F (Joe applied without telling Jake.)

2 F (They worked very hard and practiced a lot.)



3 T

4 F (They practiced their pitch the night before and they prepared the furniture they needed.)

5 T

6 F (They were the first contestants.)

7 T

8 F (Contestants aren't allowed to meet the Dragons before they go on.)

D

They were offered a job, not investment in their business.

E

1 He smiled at her to help himself to relax, but she just stared at him to make him feel nervous.

2 Jake forgot his first words, which he never usually does.

3 Four of the Dragons said, "I'm out," to show that they weren't interested in investing.

4 Peter is incredibly tall – more than six feet – which makes him scary.

5 Peter owns a big chain of camera stores called Jessops.

6 Peter offered them a job, which has never happened on Dragons' Den before.

F

Joe and Jake decided not to accept the jobs because it wasn't a good time and they were enjoying running their own business.

Yes, they think it was the right decision, and they don't regret it.

7 SPEAKING

A

A 4

B 2

C 1

D 5

E 3

Page 80

8B HAVE A NICE DAY!

1 READING AND LISTENING

A

1 SP

- 2 SP
3 C
4 SP
5 C
6 SP
7 C
8 C
9 SP
10 SP

B

No. The second one talked too much and kept asking questions.

C

He asks seven different questions (he repeats one):

- Hello, do you need any help?
- Are you going anywhere nice? (x 2)
- Where do you work?
- Do you like college football?
- Are you going to watch the Colorado game?
- What are you doing after work?
- Are you doing anything for the rest of the day?

Many people would think that only the first one is appropriate.

2 GRAMMAR

A

- 2 “Where do you work?” “I work in an office around the corner.”
3 “Do you like college football?” “It’s OK.”
4 “Are you going to watch the Colorado game?” “No, I’m not.”
5 “What are you doing after work?” “I’m having dinner with a friend.”

Page 81

3 VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

A

- 1 A basket is a small container for holding or carrying things; a car is a large basket on wheels.
2 When you use a credit card, you don’t have to pay the money immediately; with a debit card, you do.

3 A receipt is a piece of paper to prove you've paid for something; a refund is money you get back if you return something you've bought.

4 A discount is money taken off the usual cost of something; a bargain is a thing bought for less than the usual price.

5 A chain store is one of a series of similar stores owned by the same company; a department store is a large store divided into different sections, which sell a lot of different things.

6 A library is a place where you can borrow (but not buy) books; a book store is a store where you can buy books.

7 To put on a shirt is to get dressed; to try on a shirt is to put it on before buying it.

8 It fits you means it's the right size for you; it suits you means it looks good on you.

Page 82

4 READING

A

Because people can use social networks to tell millions of other people about good or bad service.

D

1 B, D, E

2 C, E

3 B, D

4 A, B, D

5 PRONUNCIATION

B

train /eɪ/ claim, complain, contain, email, explain, paid, waiter

chair /ɛr/ airline, repair

computer /ə/ bargain, captain

1 a ai when stressed is usually /eɪ/. b ai when unstressed is usually /ə/.

Email is the exception.

2 air is pronounced /ɛr/.

3 Said is pronounced /sed/.

Page 83

6 LISTENING

B

- 1 throwing
- 2 complained
- 3 claim
- 4 produced
- 5 contacted, offered
- 6 reported, dropped

C

- 1 To complain about the experience he'd had with United Airlines
- 2 Because the video went viral on YouTube and was watched by millions of people, who found out about United Airlines' bad customer service

D

- 2 They saw the baggage handlers throwing their guitars and complained to airline staff.
- 3 They got their connecting flight to Omaha, Nebraska.
- 4 Dave discovered that his guitar was broken.
- 5 He complained again to United Airlines by phone and email, but they didn't help him.
- 6 He wrote a song about his experience.
- 7 He put a video of the song on YouTube.
- 8 United Airlines contacted him and offered him money.
- 9 He did lots of media interviews.

7 VOCABULARY

A

- compensate
complain
pay

B VOCABULARY BANK WORD-BUILDING ON PAGE 164

Word-building

1 Making nouns from verbs, b

-ation compensation, consideration, demonstration, explanation, temptation, valuation

-ment achievement, agreement, argument, attachment, improvement, management, payment, treatment

new word choice, complaint, delivery, failure, loss, response, sale, service, success

+ ation compensation, consideration, demonstration, explanation, temptation, valuation

+ ment achievement, agreement, argument, attachment, improvement, management, payment, treatment

new word choice, complaint, delivery, failure, loss, response, sale, service, success

d

1 Have you ever been in a demonstration? What were you protesting about?

2 Have you ever opened an email attachment that contained a virus?

3 Do you often have arguments with your family? What about?

4 Do you prefer reading grammar explanations in your own language, or do you think it's better to read them in English?

5 Have you ever made a complaint to a company and gotten compensation?

6 Do you think that there's too much choice when you're shopping, e.g., for a new phone?

7 In a restaurant, what's more important for you, the food or the service?

8 VIDEO LISTENING

C

1 Air-conditioning (24% of complaints)

2 Wi-fi (14% of complaints)

3 Noise (11% of complaints)

4 Rooms not being clean (10% of complaints)

5 Slow or bad service (9% of complaints)

D

Situation 1

The air-conditioning doesn't work. Phil complains to the wrong person, the woman from the cleaning staff, but she can't fix it, and it isn't her job to ask somebody else to fix it. The second time Phil complains to the right person, the receptionist, who can arrange for the air-conditioning to be fixed.

Situation 2

The waiter brings Phil the wrong things for breakfast – he wanted wheat toast and a cappuccino. Phil complains to the right person, the waiter, but

he then accepts the white toast and the cappuccino. There's no point complaining if you don't want a solution to the problem. The second time Phil asks the waiter to bring the right toast and coffee, as soon as possible, so his problem is solved.

Situation 3

Phil's room was noisy and the wi-fi was slow. Phil complains when he's checking out at the end of his stay, so it's too late to do anything about it. He's also rude and aggressive. The second time he complains politely and at the right time, so the receptionist can give him a new room and investigate the problem with the wi-fi.

9 WRITING

A (PAGE 122)

A

1 Sandra Adams, the Head of Department of John Leavis Customer Service

2 A coffee machine. He ordered it two weeks ago and it still hasn't arrived, but payment has been charged to his credit card.

3 The customer service line

4 The person he spoke to was rude and could not give him any information.

B

C something positive about the company (if possible), and that you expect them to do something

A an introduction that gives the context of the problem

B a detailed explanation of the problem

C

1 Dear

2 number

3 in stock

4 delivered

5 However

6 unhelpful

7 service

8 forward

9 yours

REVIEW AND CHECK 7 & 8

GRAMMAR

1 a

2 a

3 b

4 b

5 c

6 b

7 a

8 b

9 a

10 a

11 b

12 c

13 b

14 c

15 c

VOCABULARY

a

1 semesters

2 preschool

3 grades

4 behave

5 private

b

1 on

2 ceiling

3 gate

4 on

5 fireplace

c

1 overtime

2 shift

3 temporary

4 set

5 self-employed

d

1 choice

2 agreement

3 success

4 complaint

5 demonstration

6 improvement

7 qualifications

8 translator

9 scientists

10 explanation

PRONUNCIATION

c

1 ceiling /s/

2 email /eɪ/

3 repair /ɛr/

4 roof /u/

5 spacious /ʃ/

d

1 semester

2 unemployed

3 delivery

4 apply

5 achievement

Page 85

CAN YOU understand this text?

a

2

b

1 obey

2 value

3 prepared

4 depending on

5 longer

6 encourage

7 losing

8 shoppers

CAN YOU understand these people?

1 c

2 a

3 c

4 b

5 b

Page 86

9A LUCKY ENCOUNTERS

1 LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Page 87

D

1 The ticket inspector radioed Peterborough station and asked them to make the train to Leeds wait for Bernard.

2 He was incredibly grateful. He wanted to give the ticket inspector everything he had.

3 He asked Bernard to help the next person he sees who's in trouble, and to tell them to do the same to someone else.

4 It changed him from a young man who was nearly a criminal into a good human being.

E

Stories 1 and 3

F

A 3

B 2

C 3

D 1

E 2

F 1

G 3

H 1

I 2

2 GRAMMAR

A

1 C

2 B

3 A

4 D

B

2 describes what happened.

1 describes an imaginary situation.

3 PRONUNCIATION

A

Have is pronounced /əv/.

B

1 It would have been much quicker if we'd taken a taxi.

2 She wouldn't have found out if you hadn't told her.

3 The tickets would have been cheaper if we'd booked them earlier.

4 If you hadn't done your homework so quickly, you wouldn't have made so many mistakes.

5 I would have lent you some money if you'd asked me.

Page 88

4 READING AND SPEAKING

B

1 B

2 E

3 C

4 D

5 A

C

1 a

2 b

3 a

4 b

5 c

Page 89

5 VOCABULARY

A

- 1 luckily
- 2 unluckily

B VOCABULARY BANK WORD BUILDING ON PAGE 164

Word-building

2 Making adjectives and adverbs, b

Luck: lucky, unlucky, luckily, unluckily

Fortune: fortunate, unfortunate, fortunately, unfortunately

Comfort: comfortable, uncomfortable, comfortably, uncomfortably

Patience: patient, impatient, patiently, impatiently

Care: careful, careless, carefully, carelessly

d

- 1 The beach was beautiful, but unfortunately it rained almost every day.
- 2 My new shoes are very comfortable. I wore them all day yesterday and they didn't hurt at all.
- 3 He did the exam quickly and carelessly, and so he made lots of mistakes.
- 4 We were really unlucky. We missed the flight by just five minutes.
- 5 Jack is a very impatient driver! He can't stand being behind someone who is driving slowly.
- 6 It was a bad accident, but luckily nobody was seriously hurt.
- 7 It was raining, but fans waited patiently in the line to buy tickets for tomorrow's concert.
- 8 The roads will be very icy tonight, so drive carefully.
- 9 The temperature dropped to 20 degrees, but fortunately, we were all wearing warm coats.
- 10 The bed in the hotel was incredibly uncomfortable. I hardly slept at all.

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9B DIGITAL DETOX

1 VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

C

- 2 an adaptor

- 4 a charger
- 1 a flash drive
- 5 a keyboard
- 13 a mouse
- 11 an outlet
- 6 a plug
- 8 a printer
- 10 a remote control
- 3 a router
- 9 a speaker
- 7 a switch
- 12 a USB cable

E

- 1 H
- 2 F
- 3 D
- 4 A
- 5 G
- 6 I
- 7 J
- 8 C
- 9 E
- 10 B

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2 LISTENING AND SPEAKING

B

1 Digital detox means taking a break from technology, e.g., switching off or not using digital devices.

3 Unplug means “disconnect from technology.”

C

- 1 negative
- 2 positive
- 3 positive
- 4 negative
- 5 positive

D

positive

E

1 F (Six out of ten Americans feel they are addicted to their digital devices)

2 T

3 T

4 F (The second evening, she felt very disconnected and lonely, and burst into tears during yoga.)

5 T

6 F (She didn't check her phone on the train.)

7 F (She's "technology-free" on Saturdays and doesn't do email after 8:00 p.m.)

8 T

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3 GRAMMAR

B

1 a lot

2 enough money

3 too much

4 a few

5 big enough

6 too expensive

4 PRONUNCIATION

B

up /ʌ/ enough, tough

saw /ɔ/ bought, brought, caught, cough, daughter, thought

phone /oʊ/ although

cat /æ/ laugh

boot /u/ through

The most common sound is /ɔ/.

enough, tough, laugh, and cough

5 READING AND SPEAKING

C

- 1 answer
- 2 make
- 3 find
- 4 Delete
- 5 keep
- 6 Update
- 7 forget
- 8 click
- 9 set up
- 10 Choose
- 11 recycle

D

- Tip 1 unopened, unanswered
Tip 2 Uninstall
Tip 5 unfollow
Tip 8 unsubscribe

E

- 1 unread
- 2 undo
- 3 unfriend
- 4 unlock
- 5 unhelpful
- 6 unknown
- 7 unclear
- 8 uncomfortable

6 WRITING

A

- 1 It has information about more or less everything, and the information is easy to find.
It gives a good, basic introduction to a topic.
It gives links and references to other sources.
- 2 The information is sometimes inaccurate.
You don't know who's written the articles.

3 Generally “for”

B

1 an

2 millions

3 usually

4 On

5 are

6 it’s

7 written

8 In

9 you’re

10 to get

Page 94

PRACTICAL ENGLISH EPISODE 5 UNEXPECTED EVENTS

1 JENNY GETS A SURPRISE

A

Jenny is upset and Rob is furious.

B

1 T

2 F (Paul tells Jenny that Rob is planning to go back to London.)

3 F (Rob arrives with bagels for breakfast.)

4 T

5 T

6 F (Rob says he will buy Paul’s ticket.)

2 INDIRECT QUESTIONS

A

No, they don’t.

B

1 Paul couldn’t get a ticket to Boston because all the buses were full.

2 Because Rob bought Paul’s ticket to Boston.

3 Because he told Kerri that he misses London.

4 He behaved like a different person.

5 She doesn’t know if it is going to work out.

C

1 tell

- 2 know
- 3 like
- 4 wonder
- 5 Can

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F

- 1 where the bus station is
- 2 what he said
- 3 if / whether she likes me
- 4 if / whether your brother is coming tonight
- 5 what time the store closes

3 ROB GETS SERIOUS

A

It's a happy ending (assuming you think marriage is a happy ending!).

B

- 1 is serious
- 2 go back to London
- 3 life in New York
- 4 Jenny's parents
- 5 the chocolates 6 marry him

D

- 1 obvious
- 2 course
- 3 either
- 4 guess
- 5 What
- 6 stop

E

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

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10A IDOLS AND ICONS

1 READING

Page 97

C

- 1 P (Prince) 2 JC (Johan Cruyff) 3 CF (Carrie Fisher)
4 ZH (Zaha Hadid) 5 MA (Muhammad Ali)
6 AR (Alan Rickman) 7 HL (Harper Lee)
8 LC (Leonard Cohen) 9 DB (David Bowie)

2 GRAMMAR

A

- 1 which (Harper Lee)
2 where, who (Leonard Cohen)
3 which (Carrie Fisher)
4 who (Muhammad Ali)
5 whose (Zaha Hadid)

3 SPEAKING

A

- 1 an extra
2 a crosswalk
3 your tongue
4 the roof
5 her fiancé

4 WRITING

B (PAGE 124)

2 After he graduated, he worked for Radiotelevisione Italiana, where he became friends with artists, painters, musicians, and writers.

3 In September 1962, he married Renate Rame, who was a German art teacher.

4 They lived in an apartment in Milan, where Eco had a library of 30,000 books.

5 Eco is best known for his novel The Name of the Rose, which was published in 1980 and made into a movie six years later.

6 The book, which sold 15 million copies and made him an international literary star, is a murder mystery set in a 14th-century Italian monastery.

7 Eco, who had been diagnosed with cancer, died in Milan in 2016.

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5 LISTENING

A

The Tiffany lamp—the 1890s

The Ford F-Series pick-up truck—the 1940s

The Barbie doll—the 1950s

The Love sculpture—the 1970s

www.languagecentre.ir

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7 VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

B

The three written as one word are sunglasses, bookcase, and classmate.
The stress is usually on the first noun.

C

- 1 a bicycle lane
- 2 the rush hour
- 3 a parking ticket
- 4 a tennis court
- 5 a traffic jam
- 6 a seat belt
- 7 a sports arena
- 8 the soundtrack
- 9 science fiction
- 10 a flash drive
- 11 the second floor
- 12 a public school

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10B AND THE MURDERER IS ...

1 VOCABULARY AND READING

C

- 1 detectives
- 2 witnesses
- 3 victims
- 4 murderer
- 5 murder
- 6 evidence
- 7 suspects
- 8 solve
- 9 prove

D

- 2 murderer
- 3 victims
- 4 witnesses

- 5 detectives
- 6 evidence
- 7 prove
- 8 suspects
- 9 solve

E

- 1 In London in the autumn of 1888
- 2 Five
- 3 Three months
- 4 A doctor, a businessman, a painter, a sailor, a singer, and a member of the royal family

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2 LISTENING

A

- 1 Hendrik de Jong, a sailor

B

What evidence there is: He had a history of violence against women, was in London when the murders took place, and he matches the descriptions of Jack the Ripper.

What Detective Morton thinks: Detective Morton thinks he could be the murderer, but there isn't enough evidence.

C

- 2 Michael Maybrick, a musician (a singer and a composer)

What evidence there is: The Ripper's letters are similar in style to some of his songs. The letters were mailed from different parts of the UK, and Maybrick was on tour at the time.

What Detective Morton thinks: He doesn't believe this theory.

- 3 Walter Sickert, a painter

What evidence there is: An analysis suggests that DNA from his paintings matches DNA from Jack the Ripper's letters. Letters written by both men are on the same unusual paper. Sickert's paintings are violent and frightening.

What Detective Morton thinks: He thinks this theory might be correct, but he doesn't know for sure.

3 GRAMMAR

B

- 1 weren't you
- 2 isn't it
- 3 was he
- 4 do you

- 1 Were you a detective with Scotland Yard?
- 2 Is it incredible?
- 3 Was he ever arrested?
- 4 Do you think she's right?

Tag questions are used to check that a statement is correct.

4 PRONUNCIATION AND SPEAKING

A

- 1 isn't it
- 2 aren't you
- 3 were you
- 4 do you
- 5 was she

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5 READING AND LISTENING

- 1 was both = pretty and smart
- 2 During that time = the time when May was engaged to Walter
- 3 It was all very unfortunate = the fact that Walter fell in love with June and left May
- 4 "She's ruined my life." = "I will never be happy again."
- 5 This thought = that perhaps Walter was sorry he had married June and not her

C

- 1 a She refused to speak to her.
b She was reconciled with her.
- 2 Because they were both alone and May didn't have very much money. June wanted to recompense May for marrying Walter.

3 Possible answers: Because she hadn't been very happy with Walter and it was painful for her OR She had been very happy with Walter and she didn't want to hurt May.

4 She was looking for proof that Walter hadn't really loved June.

5 Possible answer: Because she now believed that Walter had really loved her.

D

1 changeable, wealthy

2 unfortunate, unknown

3 extremely, passionately

4 death, marriage

5 wedding ring, engagement ring

F

May sees a letter from Walter to June, saying how much he loved her.

May picks up a gun and kills June.

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G

1 Because she thought Walter hadn't really loved June, and she thought June had been punished for what she did.

2 She thought they had been burgled/robbed.

3 It was messy, with broken glass on the floor.

4 She had thrown a bottle at the burglar.

5 It made her angry.

6 She picked up the burglar's gun and killed June.

7 She said she hadn't been thinking because of the shock.

6 VIDEO LISTENING

A

Possible answers

Ruth Rendell may have had a more interesting life because she worked as a journalist before becoming a writer – but Agatha Christie's life had some interesting events, like her mysterious disappearance. Ruth Rendell's life may have been happier because Agatha Christie had an unhappy first marriage..

C

Ruth Rendell

her life

– born: in London in 1930

- parents: father was English, mother was Danish
- marriages: married twice to Don Rendell in 1950 and 1977
- other things: worked as a journalist, died 2015

her books

- first novel: published 1964, From Doon with Death
- detectives: Inspector Wexford
- pseudonyms: Barbara Vine
- movies: La Cérémonie, Carne Trémula, and others
- approach to crime writing: interested in characters, and why murder is committed

Agatha Christie

her life

- born: in Torquay, southwestern England, in 1890
- parents: father was American, mother was English
- marriages: married Archie Christie 1914, married Max Mallowan 1930
- other things: disappeared for 11 days in 1926

her books

- first novel: published 1920, The Mysterious Affair at Styles
- two detectives: Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple
- pseudonyms: Mary Westmacott
- movies: Murder on the Orient Express and others
- approach to crime writing: interested in plots, and who committed a murder



REVIEW AND CHECK 9 & 10

GRAMMAR

1 b

2 c

3 c

4 b

5 a

6 a

7 b

8 b

9 a

10 c

11 a

12 a

13 b

14 c

15 a

VOCABULARY

a

1 luckily

2 careless

3 uncomfortable

4 unfortunately

5 impatient

b

1 turned

2 set

3 unplug

4 turn

5 switch / turn

c

1 remote control

2 keyboard

3 adaptor

4 outlet

5 mouse

d

1 glass

2 child

3 doll

4 song

5 truck

e

1 detective

2 prove

3 victims

4 solve

5 suspect

PRONUNCIATION

c

1 caught /ɔ/

2 solve /ɑ/

3 enough /f/

4 evidence /v/

5 tough /ʌ/

d

1 **com**fortable

2 **ad**aptor

3 **cab**le

4 **wit**ness

5 **e**vidence

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CAN YOU understand this text?

a

1 What

2 How

3 Who

4 Book

b

1 T

2 F (It's a must-see attraction.)

3 DS

4 F (It takes 60 minutes to walk through the Dungeon.)

5 T

6 F (The recommended age is 12 and above.)

7 DS

8 T

CAN YOU understand these people?

1 b

2 a

3 c

4 a

5 c