ANSWER KEY

Unit 1 RELATIONSHIPS

READING

1 My brother is my parents' son.
My cousin is my aunt or uncle's son or daughter.
My father-in-law is my husband or wife's father.
My grandfather is my mother or father's father.
My uncle is my mother or father's brother.
My aunt is my mother or father's sister.
My nephew is my brother or sister's son.
My niece is my brother or sister's daughter.
My great-aunt is my grandmother or grandfather's sister.
My grandmother is my mother or father's mother.

2 2, 3, 4 and 5 are mentioned in the text.

3 1 h 2 g 3 a 4 b 5 f 6 c 7 e 8 d

4 grandparents' stories (paragraph D)
cousin's wedding (A)
young adults (E)
extended families (B)
come and go (G)
Italian proverb (F)

To find information quickly, don't read every word. Don't try to say the words. Move your eyes quickly across and down the text. Use your finger if you find it useful.

5 1 percentage / children / extended families / Asia, the Middle East, South America, Sub-Saharan Africa
2 grandparents / less busy / stressed / parents
3 young adults / think / living alone

6 **1** over 40% **2** They are often retired.
3 (They think it will be) exciting.

7 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 c

8 **1** over 40% **2** grandparents' stories **3** lonely
4 your grandmother

9 1 present simple 2 b

10 1 always 2 often 3 often; (not) always 4 usually 5 Sometimes

11 The frequency adverb is usually between the subject and the verb. (*I often cook*). When the verb is 'to be', the adverb comes after the verb. (*It is always cold.*) Some frequency adverbs can also start a sentence. (*Sometimes I watch TV.*)

12 **1** social media **2** geographically mobile **3** less security
4 convenience **5** mental health problems

WRITING

2 1 B 2 A 3 C

3 **Materials**: plastic, metal, wood, cloth
Parts: handles, base, tray
Shapes: round, square, triangle, rectangular

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

5 1 are picked 2 are used 3 is needed 4 is grown

6 1 First 2 After 3 Then / Next 4 The next stage 5 Next / Then
6 Finally

7 a overview b introduction

8 a and d are not overviews

9 1 The diagram demonstrates the process of preparing stringhoppers, a kind of noodle dish.
2 There are six main stages in the process, beginning with grinding the rice and making a dough and ending with using a steamer to cook the stringhoppers.
3 First, Next, After that, then, The final stage is
4 is put, is mixed, (is) formed, is put, is pushed, are placed, are … cooked
5 a metal piece of equipment with two handles and holes in it; round baskets made of thin pieces of wood
6 grind, rice, dough, steamer, grinder, flour, stringhopper press, stringhopper mats, cook, serve, spicy, curries

10 1 spread; shaken 2 collected; transported / taken 3 removed
4 washed 5 taken out 6 cooked; added 7 checked 8 put
9 stuck

11 *Sample answer*

The pictures show the stages in the production of cherry jam. There are a number of processes involved, from picking the fruit from the tree to putting it into jars ready to sell.

First, a sheet is spread on the ground under the tree and the tree is shaken by a mechanical arm to get the cherries down from the tree. Then, the cherries are collected and transported by lorry to the processing plant. There the leaves and the stems are removed and then the stone is taken out with a metal spike. Next, sugar, lemon juice and pectin are added to the cherries and the jam is cooked. After that, the quality of the jam is checked and then the jam is put into jars. A lid is put on top of the jars to keep the jam fresh. Finally, a label is added and the jam is ready to be sold in the shops.

LISTENING

1 C, D

2 Conversation 1: D Conversation 2: C

3 1 M 2 F 3 F 4 M

4 5 A 6 B

5 a 3rd b $10.50 c 6th d 70 e 19 f 62 g £110 h 27th

6 1 B 2 C

7 1 17th 2 20

8 B

9 1 B 2 B

10 1 30 / thirty 2 20 / twenty 3 10 / ten

11 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 a 5 b

12 1 The relationship between the people 2 The type of event
3 Colour 4 The meaning of something 5 Food 6 Presents

13 1 A 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 C 6 B

SPEAKING

2 (not) a large family, a small family, a typical family, a close, happy family

3 You can't say 'a best family'.

4 1 once a week
2 on Saturdays or Sundays / at weekends
3 to the beach
4 They usually go for a long walk.
5 His cousin sometimes comes with them.

6 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a

7 2 close 3 eating 4 cook 5 married 6/7 niece/nephew

8 1 Student B 2 Student A 3 Student C

9 *Sample answers, but many others are possible*
1 … because they are the most important people in my life.
2 … but we still get along very well.
3 … and she is going to move to a different city with her husband.
4 … so I don't spend as much time with him as I want to.
5 … even though he is quite a bit older.

10 /s/ asks, keeps, talks, wants
/z/ enjoys, plays
/ɪz/ chooses, watches

Unit 2 PLACES AND BUILDINGS

READING

3 A treehouse B shipping container homes C igloo D houseboat

4 b

5 exercise 5 – scanning; exercise 4 – skimming

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

8 1 B 2 A 3 B

9 1 suit everyone 2 draw attention 3 reindeer skins 4 busy lives

10 1 c 2 a present simple b present simple c past simple d past simple

11 1 live 2 have 3 moved 4 spends 5 preferred

12 1 shares 2 lived 3 stayed 4 has 5 moved

13 1 roast chicken 2 homesick and sad 3 her parents 4 Ping and Pong 5 forest 6 feel at home / feel welcome

WRITING

1 All of the places listed may be on a campus.

2 The following are shown on the campus maps:
bus stop, Students' Union, recreation area, cafés, car parks, library, laboratories, squash courts, gym, halls of residence, tennis courts, football pitch, table tennis tables

3 Sentences 1, 2, 5 and 7 are true.

4 1 next to 2 of 3 between 4 opposite 5 on 6 in 7 to/on 8 of

5 *Sample answers*
1 The halls of residence are on the left side of the campus.
2 The laboratories are opposite the Founder's Building.
3 The bus stop is in the top right-hand corner.
4 The recreation area is next to the laboratories (and the Scott Library).
5 The table tennis tables are in front of / next to the Scott Library.
6 The Students' Union is between the gym and the bus stop.

7 1 b Introductory sentence: *The two maps show changes to the campus of Sunnyhills University between 1995 and today.*
2 c Concluding sentence: *So, it is clear that the university changed and expanded during this period.*
3 a Overview: *We can see that the university made many changes during this period, including new buildings and recreation facilities.*

8 1 was relocated, increased, were moved, was built, were demolished, created, developed, changed, expanded
2 in front of, to the right, in the top left-hand corner, the far left of the campus, opposite

9 1 in addition, what is more 2 whereas, however 3 during this period, in the past 4 we can see, it is clear

10 1 relocated 2 created, developed 3 demolished 4 expanded, increased (in size)

11 *Made*, *was* and *built* are irregular. The infinitives are:
expanded – expand changed – change created – create
made – make built – build increased – increase
developed – develop moved – move was – be

12 1 cut 2 became 3 caught 4 needed 5 put 6 were 7 dug 8 planted
Needed and *planted* are regular.

13 1 passive 2 active 3 active 4 passive

14 2 Trees were planted in the recreation area.
3 The bus stop was moved. 4 A new main reception was built.

15 *Sample answer*
The maps show the changes to Colwick Arts Centre between 2005 and the present day. We can see that the Centre expanded and new facilities were added during this period.
One of the major changes is that the outside area was developed. In 2005 there was an empty area of land outside the Centre. Trees were planted there and an outdoor exhibition area was made. The café was moved to the front of the Arts Centre and tables were added outside. Inside, a central exhibition area was created. The information desk was moved to the front of the central area. In the past there were two galleries but now there is only one; however, a drama studio was built. In 2005 the concert hall and cinema were in the same space, whereas now they are separate. In addition, an extra meeting room was constructed. The toilets moved to the opposite side of the Centre.
So, it is clear that Colwick Arts Centre is more attractive today and has better facilities than in 2005.

LISTENING

1 A sports centre B museum C bank D railway station E bus stop F restaurant G harbour

2 Travel and transport: bus stop, railway station
Sports and leisure: sports centre, restaurant
Arts and culture: museum
Money: bank

3 1 sports centre 2 bank

4 1 A 2 Clarke 3 2 Waddington

5 1 all one word 2 with 3 end 4 double

6 2 How much did each person pay for their meal?
3 What time is the bus due?
4 Where is the bus stop?
5 How long did the course last?
6 Which TWO things did the speaker do on the course?
7 What is the date of the next course?
8 Who will lead the course?

7 a date – 7
a price – 2
a period of time – 5
a time – 3
a meal or a kind of food – 1
a name of a person – 8
the names of activities or skills – 6
a place – 4

8 Questions 2, 3, 5, 7

9 1 steak 2 20

10 'Shoes' is correct – 'he bought shoes' is three words, and the question asked for 'no more than one word and/or a number'.

11 1 7.50 is the correct answer; seven fiftty is incorrect because it is spelt wrong; 7.15 / seven fifteen is not the correct time.
2 Blythe Road

12 1 two / 2 days 2 safety rules
3 1st (of) September / 1 September 4 Jon Galloway

13 You need to write a number only for questions 3 and 5.

14 1 What kind of tour did the woman do?
2 How did she find out about the tour?
3 How many people were on the tour?
4 What is the address of the hire shop?
5 How much did each student in the group pay?
6–7 Which TWO items were included in the cost of the hire?
8 What is the website address of the hire shop?

15 1 bike/cycle/cycling (tour)
2 (by) email
3 8/eight
4 22 Barkway Street
5 15/fifteen (dollars)
6 helmet/lock
7 lock/helmet
8 tradelectric.com

SPEAKING

1 1 B 2 C 3 A

3 A cinema B art gallery C shopping mall D harbour E stadium F swimming pool G library H town hall

5 2 Opinion 3 Climate 4 Areas 5 Buildings

6 **Location**: in the south, indoor
Opinion: colourful, incredible, magnificent, polluted
Climate: cool
Areas: tourist
Buildings: ancient, narrow, *enormous*, *high-rise*, *huge*

7 1 tall and high-rise 2 hot and humid 3 cool and mild
4 dirty and polluted 5 lively and exciting

8 *Possible adjectives*
1 huge, incredible, magnificent, busy, crowded, exciting
2 ancient, flat, outdoor, narrow, historic, quiet
3 hot, humid, crowded, narrow, flat, exciting, lively, colourful

9 1 past simple 2 present simple 3 present perfect

10 1 was 2 is 3 was 4 grew up 5 is 6 has changed
7 didn't have 8 wasn't 9 is 10 used to 11 was 12 went

12 /t/ bought, built, developed, used to
/d/ called, changed, designed, discovered, said
/ɪd/ situated, located, started

14 Speaker 1 – b Speaker 2 – a Speaker 3 – d Speaker 4 – c

Unit 3 EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

READING

1 **Work:** business, employers, job, office, retirement
Studies: academic, blended learning, degree, qualification, primary education, lifelong learning, seminars

2 All the words except *office* are in the text.

3 The text is more positive than negative.

4 1 **C** (Para A) You only need to read part of the paragraph (*studying partly in a traditional way in the classroom and partly online or via email*).

2 **D** (Paras B and C) You need to read the whole of paragraph B and the beginning of C. The elite having most of the opportunities is not a benefit.

5 1 overseas 2 advantages 3 disrupting 4 attending 5 enrich
6 valuable 7 offices

6 Sentences 1, 3, 4, 6. The main ideas can usually be found in the first sentence of the paragraph.

7 1 **B** 2 **A** 3 **C**

8 1 The sentences all relate to the present and the past.
a The level was raised in the past and is still high in the present.
b They were not educated in the past, which affects their present.
c They became businesses in the past and they are still businesses.
2 b
3 a

9 1 B 2 C 3 D 4 A

WRITING

1 1 line graph 2 pie chart 3 bar chart 4 table
1 and 4 describe changes to numbers over time.

2

↑	↓
growth (N) increase (V, N) rise (V, N)	decline (V, N) decrease (V, N) drop (V, N) fall (V, N)

3

infinitive	past simple	past participle
fall	fell	fallen
increase	increased	increased
drop	dropped	dropped
decrease	decreased	decreased
decline	declined	declined
rise	rose	risen
grow	grew	grown

4 1 rose 2 fall / drop / decline / decrease
3 rise / growth / increase 4 declined / decreased / fell / dropped
OR have declined / have decreased / have fallen / have dropped

5 B is better because it gives an overview and summarises the data with an example. A is just a list of all the data.

6 1 Sentences 2 and 7 should not be included.
2 Sentences 1, 6, 8 and 9 are probably the most important. (To some extent this is a matter of opinion, but the answer should include the highest and lowest numbers, for example.)

7 1 of 2 of 3 from, to 4 by 5 Between 6 in

8 1 The line graph shows the number of unemployed recent graduates and non-graduates in the population of 21 to 30-year-olds in the years between 1990 and 2015.
2 Overall, the numbers have not changed much: we can see a fall, followed by a rise, in both groups. The non-graduates are a larger number than the recent graduates at all points.
3 (*sample answer*) There was a small change in the middle period. / The number of non-graduates dropped and then grew during that period.
4 Over the five years from 2010 to 2015, the numbers of both non-graduates and recent graduates returned almost to their 1990 figures of 14% and 10%.
5 was, dropped, grew, returned
6 Overall, the numbers **have not changed** much
The past simple is used more because most of the verbs refer to actions completed in the past. The one example of the present perfect is used because it refers up to the present. (The text was written in 2015.)

9 1 USA 2 UK 3 New Zealand 4 Canada 5 Australia 6 USA
7 UK 8 New Zealand

10 1 green – male, purple – female
2 vertical – percentage of people who are literate; horizontal – region of the world
3 Central Asia, Central/Eastern Europe
4 five
5 South and West Asia
6 male – about 70%, female – about 59% (Sub-Saharan Africa)
7 male – about 30%, female – about 41%

11 *Sample answer*
The data shows the literacy rate for both males and females in seven different regions of the world. The horizontal axis lists the regions and the vertical axis shows percentage. In all regions except two, there is a difference in the literacy rates of men and women.

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe have the highest percentage of citizens who can read and write. Almost 100% of men and women are literate in those regions. The lowest literacy rates are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In five out of the seven regions, there are different literacy rates for men and women. The greatest difference between men and women is found in South and West Asia. In this region, about 80% of men are able to read and write, but only about 60% of women. Overall, the difference between the most literate area and the least literate is about 30% for men and just over 40% for women.

In conclusion, literacy rates vary between regions, with males having higher levels than females in most regions. (171 words)

LISTENING

1 **A** construction **B** sports and leisure **C** retail
D hotel and catering **E** health **F** art and design **G** information technology

2 chef J building engineering C badminton coach J
computing C doctor J fitness training C food technology C
graphic designer J medicine C shop management C
store assistant J web designer J textiles C

3 1 graphic designer … textiles
2 architect … building engineering
3 doctor … medicine
4 chef … food technology
5 web designer … computing
6 store assistant … shop management
7 badminton coach … fitness training

4 **1** computing, food technology **2** chef, doctor
3 architect, store assistant **4** fitness training, textiles

5 Conversation 1: J Conversation 2: C

6 **1** Anna has got a job as a _____.
2 She has recently completed a course in _____.
3 The new name of the department which sells computers and phones is _____.
4 The course takes place on the _____ of September.
5 There is a total of _____ places available on the course.

7 an area of study – 2
a type of job – 1
a number only – 5
a name of a place – 3
a date – 4

8 **1** store assistant **2** information technology
3 Moving Images

9 **1** store assistant (it can't be *assistant* because the word before is 'a' not 'an')
2 information technology (*informations* is incorrect because it is a plural form – the word *information* is uncountable)
3 Moving Images (The Moving Images consists of three words and the instructions tell you to use no more than two words. Moving Image is incorrect because it is singular, and the speaker uses the plural.)

10 **1** 19 / 19th [of] / nineteenth [of]
2 12 / twelve

11 The correct answers are: 19, 19th, nineteenth of

12 **a** the price of the course – 6
b the location of the course – 5
c the name of the course – 1
d the starting time of the course – 2
e the purpose of the course – 4
f the duration of the course – 3

13 **1** h **2** i **3** f **4** e **5** d **6** c **7** b **8** a **9** g

14 **1** title – it's called **2** starts – begins **3** lasts – goes on **4** teach – train **5** part – some; nearby – local **6** total cost – full fee

15 **1** Food Photography **2** 9.30 / nine thirty [am] **3** 7 / seven
4 camera angles **5** hotel **6** $55 / fifty-five dollars

SPEAKING

1 **A** emergency services* **B** travel and transport **C** farming
D education **E** tourism **F** science research and development
G entertainment
* *the organisations that deal with accidents and urgent problems such as fire, illness or crime*

2 tired, boring, embarrassed, not very exciting

3 tired F boring E embarrassed F challenging E fascinated F great F, E thrilled F not very exciting E interesting E amazed F

4

I feel / I felt ...	It is / It was ...
thrilled	thrilling
bored	boring
challenged	challenging
fascinated	fascinating
not very excited	not very exciting
tired	tiring
embarrassed	embarrassing
interested	interesting
great	great

5 **1** thrilled **2** interesting **3** embarrassed **4** bored **5** tiring **6** amazing

7 Photograph D; she's a student

8 What job she would like to do in the future 6
How many hours a week she studies/works 3
What she does 1
What she would like to learn in the future 5
What she thinks about her studies/work 4
Where she studies/works 2

13 Topics 2, 3, 4 are possible Part 2 topics.

14 The order is: E, C, D, A, B, F

15

Describe a time when you learnt something new
You should say:
- what you learnt
- how you learnt it
- what the result was

and explain how you felt about learning something new.

16

What?	learnt to fly a small plane
How?	had lessons at a flying club
Result?	got my pilot's licence
How I felt?	thrilled and proud of myself

18 **1** d **2** a **3** c **4** b

Unit 4 FOOD AND DRINK

READING

1 **1** curry, rice **2** cereal **3** mashed potato **4** fish, chips
5 noodles, vegetables, chicken **6** chicken, salad **7** toast
8 burger
Countable: burger, chips, noodle, vegetable
Uncountable: cereal, chicken, curry, fish, mashed potato, rice, salad, toast

4 **1** daal **2** chicken **3** China **4** burgers **5** India
6 burgers

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

6 **1** repeat **2** identity **3** palm(s) **4** prosperity **5** Asia

7 **1** Fresh fruit **is** healthy and we should eat **it** every day.
2 Chips cooked in the oven **are** healthier than fried chips.
3 Burgers and pizza are the cheapest foods you can buy.
4 In India it is easy to find vegetarian food.
5 My favourite food is chicken.

8 **1** some **2** many **3** much **4** any/much **5** some **6** much

9 **1** F **2** B **3** A **4** E **5** G **6** F **7** D

10 **1** C **2** E **3** B **4** A **5** F **6** D **7** E

WRITING

2 Diagram 1: 1, 2, 5, 6
Diagram 2: 3, 4, 7

3 **1** pie **2** bar **3** 1960 **4** 2015 **5** Chinese **6** increased/rose/grew

4 **1** c 34% – just over a third
2 b 26% – about a quarter
3 d 10% – one in ten
4 a 1% – a tiny proportion

5 **1** most **2** least **3** more **4** less **5** More **6** Fewer

6 **1** uncountable **2** countable

7 **Countable**: restaurant, country, farm, home, language, person, animal
Uncountable: coffee, land*, meat, oil, sand
* When land means 'country', it is countable.

8 **1** more **2** less **3** fewer **4** more

9 **1** **The** number of Indian restaurants in **the** UK has risen.
2 Chinese food is the most popular.
3 **The** second most popular food is Indian.
4 There was **a** small drop in the number of Indian restaurants in 2011.
5 There were about **a** thousand Indian restaurants in 1970.

10 1 c 2 f 3 e 4 a 5 b 6 d

11 1 just under / a little under; just over / a little over
2 just under / a little under
3 between
4 approximately / around / about
5 approximately / around / about

12 The sentences that should not be included are:
It is not surprising that people in the UK like British food as fish and chips is the national dish.
Even my village has an Indian restaurant!

13 1 We can see that Chinese and Indian takeaways are the favourites, and that the number of Indian restaurants in the UK rose steadily during this period.
2 The pie chart shows us that Indian food is popular and the bar chart shows how its popularity grew. The introductory sentence [*The pie chart shows which type of takeaway food is the most popular in the UK, while the bar chart shows how many Indian restaurants existed in the UK between 1960 and 2015.*] also mentions the two charts, though it doesn't interpret the information to make a clear link between them.
3 Chinese and Indian takeaways are much more popular than all the others
4 were only chosen by 1% of people
5 in the 1990s
6 has remained stable
7 from about 5000 ... to almost 8000

14 1 The percentage of overweight or obese adults is increasing.
2 the period between 1985 and 1995
3 There was a similar, slightly larger increase.
4 The pie chart looks at the number of overweight and obese people in a single year and gives information about how obese they are.
5 6%
6 The largest group was people who were obese, but apart from the severely obese group, the groups were very similar in size.

15 *Sample answer*

The bar chart shows the percentage of the adult population who were overweight or obese between 1965 and 2015, while the pie chart shows the percentage of people who were a healthy weight, overweight, obese and severely obese in 2015. The rise in the number of people who are too heavy was gradual from 1965 to 1985. The first significant increase occurred between 1985 and 1995, from around 48% to almost 60%. In the next ten-year period there was a similar large rise. By 2005, approximately 70% of people weighed too much. The upward trend continued into the 21st century but at a slightly lower rate.

The pie chart confirms that in 2015 over 70% of adults were too heavy, and it also gives more detail about how much they were overweight. Only 6% of people were so overweight that their health was seriously at risk, i.e. severely obese. The remaining people were divided more or less equally between the other groups.

LISTENING

1 **A** boil **B** fry **C** bake **D** grill

2 **Meat dishes**: beef, steak, burger, lamb
Vegetables: potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, peas
Fruits: apples, strawberries, pears, bananas
Sweets: biscuits, cake, chocolate, pastries

3 1 c 2 a 3 b They are going to prepare salad and roast chicken.

4 A is the correct answer. Frying the potatoes won't be healthy, baking the potatoes will take too long.

5 1 C 2 A 3 B Option D was mentioned, but it didn't match any of the shops.

6 1 E 2 C 3 D

7 1 The interviewer asks if Adam's is a French restaurant (F) or a steakhouse (B), but Chris says it *sells food from all over the world*, so E is the correct answer.
2 Vegetarian (A) dishes are mentioned when Chris talks about The Duke, but *it's the fish dishes make it famous* and so it can't be a vegetarian restaurant.
3 Chris says that The Tower isn't a fast food restaurant (G) and *it specialises in all different types of food from Italy* so D is the correct answer.

8 1 busy 2 tasty 3 low-cost 4 fashionable 5 reasonable

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

10 1 cheap – reasonable, budget
2 tasty – delicious, mouth-watering
3 old-fashioned – traditional, historic
4 street – outdoors, from stalls in the streets
5 skilful – expertise, highly trained
6 can be changed – use different ingredients, flexible
7 famous – well known, recognised
8 too spicy – too much pepper, too hot

11 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 C

12 1 B 2 E 3 D 4 C

SPEAKING

1 *Suggested answers*
1 **Arabian Kabsa:** lamb, onions, garlic, spices, carrots
2 **Pizza:** flour, cheese, tomatoes (and other toppings)
3 **Egg noodles and Chinese dumplings:** egg, flour, beef, onions, cabbage

3 1 are a lot of 2 isn't much 3 is a lot of 4 are some
5 aren't any 6 is some

4 **Positive:** enjoy, delicious, quick to make, is tasty, convenient, fresh, healthy

Negative: too spicy, takes too long to cook, not keen on, so strange, don't like the taste, can't stand, too chewy

6 1 Yes 2 risotto 3 a lot of rice is produced there, simple to cook, you can use different ingredients 4 It reminds her of home. It's a good meal to make for friends. 5 Because it is special and tastes different to risotto in other countries.

7 1 d 2 a 3 c 4 b

10 1 I 2 I 3 C 4 C 5 C

Unit 5 CONSUMERISM

READING

1 According to the text, all these activities can be done at a mall.
The pictures show a climbing wall, a beauty treatment, skiing, a health check and having an expensive meal.

2 1 All of the activities are mentioned.
2 The text mentions the US, China, the Middle East, East Asia, Bangkok, Singapore, Madrid, London.
3 It is about the present and future.

3 (1) Asia and not the US is now the 'mall capital' of the world and is home to the five largest malls in the world. (2) China is home to the two largest.

4 C Malls are becoming 'the new downtown', with cinemas, bowling alleys and even concert halls.
D Mall owners are going to need to think of new ideas to remain in business.
E Malls will need to consider the environment too.

5 *Possible answers*
C There will be more fine dining / There will be spas, fitness centres and art galleries / There will be more apartments and office space.
D There are 'pop-up' shops, stalls and kiosks at different times of the year.
E Malls will have to make sure people can reach them by public transport / Malls will have to use natural sources of heat and light / There will be more plants, trees, grass and waterfalls.

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

8 B iii C v D i E iv

9 ***will*** – So what **will** the mall of the future **look** like? / It is predicted that this **will happen** more and more in the future. / Some malls **will** only **sell** electrical items / Some malls **will** only **include** expensive shops / the facilities malls **will need to** offer / Malls **will need to** consider the environment too. / There **will be** more open-air malls / designers **will have to** make sure / They **will also need to** use more natural sources of heat and light / We **will see** more plants, trees / there **will be** 'virtual malls' / technology **will be used** within malls / the mall **will go** from strength to strength

going to – in the future we **are going to see** 'fine dining' too / There **are also going to be** more apartments / Mall owners **are going to need to** think of new ideas

10 1 is going to 2 are going to 3 will 4 will / are going to 5 are going to 6 will

11 1 F 2 D 3 B 4 C 5 E

12 1 B ii 2 C iv 3 D vii 4 E i 5 F vi

WRITING

1 **Good points:** advantages, benefits, positive aspects

Bad points: disadvantages, drawbacks, negative aspects

Opinion: all things considered, in my view, personally

2 2 B 3 O 4 G 5 G 6 B 7 O 8 B 9 O

3 1 c 2 a 3 b

5 *Suggested answers*

Advantages: 1, 2, 5, 7

Disadvantages: 3, 4, 6, 8

6 Introduction B is better because the writer's opinion is not given in the introduction. In an 'advantages/disadvantages' essay it is better to give views on both sides before you give your own opinion. Introduction A also gives some of the main points in favour of supermarkets, which is not appropriate in an introduction.

7 See exercise 8.

9 *Sample introduction*

More and more people are relying on debit and credit cards and also on their phones to pay for things in shops and online. If this trend continues, we might become a 'cashless society'. There are both advantages and disadvantages to this, as I will outline in this essay.

10 1 c 2 d 3 a 4 b

11 *Sample answers*

1 In my local town the employment offered by the shops is essential as there are not many other jobs.

2 You can get expensive, mid-price and cheap versions of many products.

3 By shopping at the same supermarket you can earn points which save you money.

14 a goods are all the same

b They have unique items, e.g. antiques.

c Music shops have staff who know about music.

d Small shops give character to a town.

15 1 my view is, I strongly believe

2 for example, for instance

3 Finally

4 Some people believe that *this is going to happen …*; there *will always be* a place for smaller shops

5 too, however

16 *Sample answer*

In some countries a mall is known as a shopping centre. The main purpose of a mall was to shop. This is beginning to change and I believe that in the future, the main purpose of a mall will be for entertainment.

More and more of us enjoy shopping online. It is safer than ever and much more convenient. Many websites offer free next-day delivery. On sites like eBay and Amazon, there is far more choice and there are also many discounts and special offers. Obviously, this means that fewer shops will be needed. However, people still want to go out, meet their friends and have fun. A mall is a place which offers space to do that. If people have done their shopping online, the mall will have to offer other facilities to attract visitors.

Some malls already have cinemas and places to eat. However, as well as cheaper cafés and fast food chains, malls are beginning to offer better restaurants and places to eat. I believe this trend will continue. In addition, malls will offer all kinds of leisure facilities such as gyms, swimming pools, children's play areas, spas, and so on. There will be more live shows, including music, theatre and dance, and a range of exhibitions and special events.

I believe malls have an important role in future society but they will have a different purpose from today. There will still be a few shops but most people will go to the mall to relax and enjoy themselves with their family and friends.

5 LISTENING

1 A supermarket B shopping centre C outdoor market D department store E coffee shop

2 1 D department store 2 C outdoor market 3 B shopping centre

3 1 east 2 tea 3 11 / eleven 4 trousers

4 5/6 south, north 7/8 souvenirs, cameras 9/10 /11 9 / nine, 6 / six, 5 / five 12/13 shirts, jackets

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

6 A – 3 B – 2 C – 1

Listening: The correct answer is C.

7 The key words are 'writer' and 'arrive'.

A noon B quarter past two C half past three

Listening: The correct answer is B.

8 Paraphrase A is wrong. The staff are the people who serve the customers.

Listening: The correct answer is B.

9 1 A 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 A 6 B

SPEAKING

2 1 convenient 2 traditional 3 all sorts of 4 selection 5 atmosphere 6 out-of-the-way 7 keen on 8 trying on 9 afford 10 reasonable 11 original 12 place

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

7 *Sample notes*

What kind of place? department store – 100 years old, famous, 4 floors, 30 departments

Where? centre of town – near car park, station

What I like: jewellery department – rings, necklaces, gold

Why I like it: atmosphere – traditional, assistants friendly, helpful

Unit 6 LEISURE TIME

READING

1 **A** baseball **B** martial arts (Wu Shu) **C** hockey **D** table tennis **E** rugby

2 1 hockey: a, b, c, i, j, l

2 tennis: e, g, i, k

3 volleyball: a, e, h, i

4 football: a, b, c, i, j, l

5 rugby: a, i, j, l

6 baseball: a, f, i

7 table tennis: e, f, g, i

8 martial arts: d

9 basketball: a, b, i

5 1 B 2 E 3 A 4 C 5 D

6 1 False 2 True 3 True 4 False 5 False

7 *Not Given*

8 1 NG 2 NG 3 T 4 T 5 NG

9 1 True 2 False 3 Not Given 4 Not Given 5 False 6 True

10 2 **G** (mixed) 3 **D** (feature) 4 **E** (horses)
5 B (change) 6 **C** (clever)

11 *Students' own answers*

12 1 False 2 Not Given 3 True 4 True 5 False 6 Not Given
7 False 8 True
9 **H** (moving) 10 M (traceurs) 11 **C** (competition)
12 **E** (creativity) 13 B (barriers) 14 **D** (conflicts) 15 **I** (personal)

WRITING

1 1 go running / go for a run 2 go to the cinema
3 see a film / watch a film 4 visit friends / visit some friends
5 play sport / play sports 6 join a club
7 go walking / go for a walk (*slight difference in meaning*)
8 go to the gym

2 The essay is well organised with an introduction, two main paragraphs and a conclusion. It is clear and easy to follow.

3 1 Yes 2 Yes 3 Yes 4 Yes 5 Yes 6 Not always 7 Yes

4 *are saying* – say *explained* – will explain
people less active – people are less active *go* – went / used to go
we playing – we play *were walking* – walked / used to walk
do – did / used to do *are become* – are becoming
are not going – don't go *took* – takes *I am agree* – I agree

5

Present	**Past**
now	before
nowadays	in the past
in today's world	several years ago
these days	there used to be

6 1 more expensive 2 harder 3 healthier
4 more dangerous 5 faster

7 1 I agree with, in my opinion, in my view, I agree that
2 on the other hand, however
3 There are points for and against this idea
4 To sum up
5 the main reason

9 1 my own opinion 2 Firstly 3 Thirdly 4 Unfortunately
5 One reason is that 6 In addition 7 also 8 My own view is

11 *Sample answer*

Nowadays young people often spend their free time at home watching TV or playing computer games. Very few do sports outside of school. This means that if they don't do exercise during school time, they will be unfit and suffer from health problems. I agree that children should do sports lessons at school. In this essay I will explain why.

Some people say that sports lessons are a waste of time. Students have to prepare for exams and should spend all their time on academic work. This is what many people think in my country. In my opinion they are wrong. A healthy mind needs a healthy body. Doing exercise every day makes you happy and relaxed. Studying all the time can make you stressed.

Another reason for my opinion is that having an unfit generation will cause many problems for society. When today's children get older, unfortunately they may suffer from illnesses like heart disease. The government will have to spend a lot of money on doctors and hospitals. It is much better to create a fit and healthy adult population by getting children to do sports when they are still at school. In addition, sports teach people discipline and working as a team. This will help them in their future life.

In conclusion, I can say that prevention is better than cure. Children who do sports will be healthier, happier adults. They are more likely to continue with their active lifestyle when they grow up. In this way we can make a better society for the future. (263 words)

LISTENING

1 1 turn right 2 go straight ahead / straight on
3 turn left 4 go past 5 next to 6 opposite
7 in front of 8 behind
Examples of other words and phrases: go over/across (the bridge), drive along, pass, come to / get to / reach, on the other side of

3 The map shows the streets and places in a small town.
1 roundabout 2 park 3 traffic lights 4 pond
5 zebra crossing 6 crossroads 7 river 8 bridge
Examples of other useful places: railway station, bus stop, cinema, statue, fountain

4 1 G 2 D 3 C

5 4 K 5 I 6 B

6 The distractors are:
(Question 1) *You can also go straight on here*
(Question 4) *Instead of turning left here*
(Question 5) *there are shops on the left.*

7 1 F 2 A 3 H 4 G

9 1 diving 2 badminton 3 basketball 4 swimming 5 cycling
6 football 7 table tennis

10 1 J 2 L 3 M 4 I 5 B 6 F 7 G 8 E

SPEAKING

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

7 1 because 2 and 3 also 4 and 5 because 6 but 7 also
8 For example 9 or 10 because 11 and 12 so 13 In fact,

10 1 I want to learn to play the guitar.
2 I enjoy playing football and baseball.
3 I bought a new golf club.
4 I would like to learn to play chess.
5 I need some driving lessons.
6 I played drums in a band for a long time.
7 I plan to cycle from the north of Africa to the south.

Unit 7 FAME AND THE MEDIA

READING

1 *Sample answers*
1 Google, Yahoo, Bing, MSN
2 BBC, CNN, New York Times, Yahoo News
3 Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, China: Weibo
4 Wikipedia, Britannica.com, Encyclopedia.com

2 *Students' own answers*

3 B

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

5 C The opinion is not stated directly, but the phrase 'waste their time' shows the writer doesn't like Facebook.

6 1 No 2 Yes 3 Not Given 4 No

7 See exercise 8.

9 4 No 5 Not Given 6 Yes

10 **If clause** If you want to become famous on YouTube,
Result clause you should make lots of videos and release one every day.
If clause If you allow advertisements in your videos,
Result clause you will make money …
If clause If you achieve fame on Facebook,
Result clause it probably won't last.
Should is used instead of *will / won't* in one of the result clauses.

11 1 A 2 C 3 B 4 B 5 C 6 A 7 B
8 No 9 Yes 10 No 11 Yes 12 Not Given
13 No 14 Not Given 15 Yes 16 No

WRITING

1 **Nouns (things):** media, newspaper, fortune, website
Nouns (people): reporter, photographer, celebrity, fan, model, paparazzi, blogger, star
Adjectives: wealthy, popular, talented, famous, well-known

2 **Good things:** well organised, main points are clear, supporting evidence is given
Bad things: repetition of key words

3 **Point 2:** you have fans
Evidence: they take photos of you, send you letters
Point 3: you don't have to wait in queues
Evidence: you can go to the front
Point 4: you can help good causes
Evidence: others might also give to charity

4 *Fame* has many advantages. If you are *well-known* you might also be wealthy. You can buy a big house and an expensive car. Another *benefit* is that you have fans. They take photographs of you and send you letters. One more *good point* is if you are *someone that everyone knows*, you don't have to wait in queues. You can go to the front. The last *positive aspect* of being famous is that you can use your fame and money to help good causes. If you give money to charity, others will do so too. In this way, you can make a real difference in the world.

5 **1** Disadvantages: uses pronouns (the main one) and similar words (drawback, negative aspect, problem)
Famous: uses similar words (well-known, fame) and avoids using 'being famous' when it is not necessary (the main one, a final problem …)

2 **1** You don't have a private life.
2 People say bad things about you.
3 Your family may suffer.
4 It is stressful.

3 **1** Reporters follow you everywhere and take photos of you.
2 They even tell lies about you.
3 Your children may have paparazzi following them.
4 Some actors or singers are badly affected by the pressure.

6 There are also disadvantages of being famous. The main one is that you do not have a private life. Reporters follow you everywhere. Even if you are tired or sick, they take photographs of you. Many celebrities have got into trouble after getting angry with reporters and photographers who were following them. The second drawback of being well-known is that people say bad things about you. They even tell lies about you. Even people like Bill Gates, who gives most of his money to charity, are criticised! The third negative aspect of fame is your family may also suffer. Even your children may have paparazzi following them. For example, everyone has seen pictures of Harper, the young daughter of David and Victoria Beckham. A final problem is that it can be very stressful. Some actors or singers are badly affected by the pressure. Many famous people have become ill due to overwork and always being in public view.

7 *Sample answers*
Famous people are often rich. Jackie Chan is worth $350 million.
You might have a lot of fans. Taylor Swift gets thousands of fan letters a week.
You can use your fame and money to help others. Bill Gates donates most of his money.

8 **1** Fan Bingbing is a popular actress in China. She starred in *My Fair Princess*. (Also accept: Fan Bingbing is a popular Chinese actress who starred in *My Fair Princess*.)
2 Benedict Cumberbatch is one of my heroes. I met him when I was in London.
3 Our country has laws that protect people from paparazzi. Some countries' laws are not as strict as ours.
4 There are some reasons for my opinion. The first one is it is difficult to be famous.

10 **1** The writer agrees that taking photographs of under 18s should be banned.
2 The Beckham children, Prince William and his children, the 'Celebrities with ugly kids' website
3 Yes. The writer understands that people are interested in seeing photos of celebrities and acknowledges (but rejects) the point of view 'fame has a price'.
4 Plan 1

11 *Sample essay*
Every year a list of the highest paid celebrities is published. Some stars are paid hundreds of millions of dollars every year. Some people think they deserve this money for their talent and hard work. I personally disagree. I don't believe anyone should have such excessive amounts of money. In this essay I will explain the reasons for my view.

Some people argue that the highest earning celebrities are special. They have a talent that few of us possess and they have worked incredibly hard to become the best. My view is that we all have our own skills and abilities and most of us work hard. Just because someone's talent is for making things or teaching, why should they get paid so much less?

It is true that we create the demand for celebrities that lets them become so wealthy. However, I think we are all paying too much for tickets to concerts and sporting events. This is unfair because people with low incomes don't have the opportunity to see these events in person. If celebrities earned less, more people would be able to afford to buy music and go to concerts.

In addition, I think that it is bad for society that only singers, actors and sportsmen are valued. Children no longer want to grow up to be train drivers, carpenters, plumbers or even teachers because they want a 'celebrity lifestyle' of expensive houses and private jets.

To conclude, I strongly agree that famous people should have a lifestyle which is more similar to that of ordinary people.

(261 words)

LISTENING

1 **1** He is Justin Bieber, a famous singer and songwriter.
2 The answer is found in the recording for exercise 2.

2 **1** piano **2** competitions **3** fans **4** music executive **5** contract **6** (global) superstar

3 **1** No **2** Yes

4 **1** verb **2** noun **3** adjective **4** noun **5** verb **6** adjective **7** adjective **8** verb

5 **1** recognise **2** journalists **3** acceptable **4** attention **5** queue **6** interesting **7** private **8** visit

6 **1** verb **2** noun or adverb **3** noun **4** verb

7 **1** work (hard) **2** (the) experts **3** opportunities **4** fail

8 **1** adjective **2** adjective **3** adjective **4** noun **5** adjective **6** adjective **7** adjective

10 **1** **G** manual **2** **J** useful **3** **C** closer **4** **E** light **5** **B** brighter **6** **H** popular **7** **F** long

11 **1** talents **2** simple **3** notebook **4** camera movements **5** comic book **6** creative **7** advertise

SPEAKING

1 *Sample answers*
A Angelina Jolie (actor, famous for her humanitarian work) – active, charming, talented, generous
B Paul McCartney (singer and songwriter, member of The Beatles – brilliant, talented, experienced
C Bill Gates (started the company Microsoft) – active, brilliant, professional, powerful, generous

2 **1** Bill Gates **2** computer programmer, creator of Microsoft **3** on television **4** 2001, when Windows XP came out
5.1: He is responsible for bringing computers into family homes.
5.2: He was the world's youngest self-made billionaire.
5.3: He gives a lot of his money to charity.

3 **1** who **2** and **3** when **4** so **5** because **6** But **7** because **8** why **9** in spite of **10** whose

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

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

Unit 8 NATURAL WORLD

READING

1 **1** opposite **2** similar **3** similar **4** opposite **5** similar

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

5 **1** Hardy Jones **2** campaigner
The information was in paragraph B. No.

6 **1** grey whales **2** humpback whales **3** seven/7 hours **4** move her legs **5** leg
The information was in paragraph E.

7 D

8 See exercise 9.

10 **1** d **2** g **3** f **4** b **5** a

11 (in A) Dolphins' protection of humans might not be just automatic or instinctive: they may actively decide to help in certain situations.
(in F) Although we may never be sure why they help us …

12 they could tell, he couldn't get away

13 **1** entertainment **2** Gerald Durrell **3** natural habitats **4** wild **5** enrichment **6** Webcams
7 H **8** G **9** D **10** E **11** A

WRITING

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

2 **1** global warming **2** natural habitats **3** air pollution **4** endangered species **5** fossil fuels **6** renewable energy

3 a, b, d, g, h, i and j **may** be included
a, d, g and j **should** ideally be included

4 **1** g **2** a **3** d **4** b **5** h **6** i

5 Paragraph A is better because it includes the points in exercise 3. Paragraph B adds new information and supporting evidence, which are not appropriate for a conclusion, though B does also give the writer's opinion and answer to the question.

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

8

The causes	**Government actions**
habitats destroyed	education programmes
pollution	invest in clean energy

2 All of them are mentioned in the conclusion.

3 The conclusion ends with a *recommendation*.

9 **2** Humans have destroyed their natural habitats.
3 Pollution has created problems for many sea creatures.

10 For example, the number of black rhinos has declined from over 65,000 in the 1960s to just 2,500 today.

12 *Sample answer*

Global warming, also known as climate change, is the rising of temperatures all over the world because of human activity. In this essay I will explain the main causes of global warming and also suggest some solutions.

The earth's temperature is rising due to greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, which get stuck in the air. One major cause is the increase in air pollution from burning fossil fuels like coal in factories and power stations. As the population grows, more energy is being used. Also, nowadays everyone owns several devices, such as computers, tablets and phones. These have to be charged every day. Another major problem is cutting down trees. Trees use carbon dioxide and release oxygen so we need a lot of them. People have cut down trees to use the wood for different purposes.

Although global warming is a major problem, there are some solutions. One of these is to use clean or renewable energy sources. For instance, solar power uses the sun to generate energy; we can also use the power of the wind and waves instead of fossil fuels. We need to protect the rainforests. For every tree that is cut down we need to plant a new tree. We can all help in different ways. One of them is to use public transport when possible and only have one car per family.

To sum up, humans have created the problem of global warming. Therefore, humans must also try to solve the problem. We can all try to live a 'green' lifestyle by saving electricity and not buying things we don't need. (267 words)

LISTENING

1 **A** mountain gorilla **B** blue ring octopus
C Pere David's deer **D** Arabian leopard

2 **1** mountain gorilla **2** blue ring octopus
3 Arabian leopard **4** Pere David's deer

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

4 **a** 2 **b** 3 **c** 5 **d** 4

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

7 **2** a **3** d **4** b **5** c

9 **1** ground **2** grey **3** blackbacks / black backs **4** water **5** Hunting

10 **1** d **2** a **3** c **4** b **5** e **6** f

11 **1** 19th / nineteenth **2** 750 / seven hundred and fifty **3** head **4** yellow **5** snakes **6** 100,000 / one hundred thousand

13 **1** Australia **2** 3 / three **3** 24 / twenty-four **4** stick **5** pain **6** (sea)water

SPEAKING

1 **A** eagle: big claws, nest **B** dolphin: long fin, underwater
C camel: round hump, desert **D** deer: hard antlers, forest

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

7 **1** **Question**: What should be done to people caught hunting illegally?
Answer: They should have their money given to animal charities and the same for people buying the animal products.
Example: The government in Kenya took money from people who were caught buying animal furs.
Reason: This will help those charities better protect wild animals.

2 **Question**: Is there anything we as individuals can do to prevent hunting?
Answer: We can stop buying things made from animals.
Example: Many fashion designers no longer use real fur, they use fake fur instead.
Reason: The demand for things made from animals will drop, and so will demand for hunting.

3 **Question**: Will there be more or less hunting in the future?
Answer: I think there will be less hunting in the future.
Reason: Many of our animals are already close to becoming extinct.
Example: There are almost no white rhinos left.

10 *Suggested answers*
Pets: 1 C **2** B **3** A **4** D
Zoos: 1 G **2** F **3** E **4** H