

Workbook Answer Key

Unit 1 Where We Live

Lesson A

- A 1. population; 2. factors; 3. residents; 4. neighborhood; 5. quality of life; 6. trash
B 1. e; 2. c; 3. d; 4. a; 5. b
C 1. have/'ve, moved; 2. has/'s been looking; 3. have/'ve been studying; 4. has/'s visited;
5. has/'s been traveling; 6. have/'ve, finished
D Check 2, 3, and 6

Lesson B

- A. Answers will vary.
B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. DS; 5. T; 6. T
C. Possible answers: 1. Economic; 2. relationships/friends; 3. cultural; 4. improved;
5. known; 6. need

Lesson C

- A. 2. half Brazilian, half; 3. come from a very; 4. was born in; 5. don't live in;
6. come from; 7. from New York
B. 1. c; 2. d; 3. f; 4. a; 5. h; 6. b; 7. e; 8. g
C. 1. so much; 2. so; 3. so few; 4. so; 5. so many; 6. so little

Lesson D

- A. 1. b; 2. d; 3. c; 4. a
B. 1. a; 2. b; 3. c; 4. c
C. Possible answers:

People who had a choice	People who had no choice	People who didn't migrate
free settlers/farmers people looking for gold people invited in the 1940s	criminals poor people refugees	native people

- D. 1. many; 2. native; 3. few; 4. that; 5. have; 6. one/an immigrant

Lesson E

- A. 1. Paragraph d; 2. Paragraph a; 3. Paragraph e; 4. Paragraph b; 5. Paragraph c
B. 2: The majority; 3: Economic factors; 4: Pollution or; 5: Social factors
C. Answers will vary.
D. Answers will vary.

Review

- A. 1. a lot of; 2. multicultural; 3. high; 4. be; 5. factors; 6. be from
B. 1. has moved; 2. employment; 3. environment; 4. so; 5. that; 6. has been traveling;
7. has made
C. 2. The website had so many hits that it crashed. 3. The shop had so few customers
that it closed down. 4. I had so much work to do that I got home very late last night.
5. She had so little help that she gave up in the end.
D. Suggested answers: 1. has been feeling/has felt/has been, stopped; 2. haven't heard;
3. have become/have been; 4. have been trying/'ve been trying; 5. has/'s, called/
texted/messaged me/sent an email, much

Video

- A. 1. F: The narrator says that the world is a village. 2. F: The residents come from 100
different nations and speak almost 150 different languages. 3. T; 4. T; 5. F: She says
that there are people who come from Arabic-speaking countries.
B. a. 6; b. 5; c. 2; d. 8; e. 4; f. 1; g. 7; h. 3
C. 1. c; 2. f; 3. a; 4. d; 5. e; 6. b
D. Answers will vary.

Unit 2 The Mind's Eye

Lesson A

- A. 1. imagine; 2. challenge; 3. affected; 4. connecting; 5. detect; 6. belief; 7. method;
8. developments
B. 1. passing; 2. to help; 3. to avoid; 4. dancing; 5. to get; 6. having
C. 1. to visit; 2. to avoid; 3. lying/to lie; 4. to spend; 5. finding/to find; 6. walking; 7. to go;
8. traveling/to travel

Lesson B

- A. father; daughter
B. 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. c
C. 1. T; 2. NI; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. F
D. 1. to read; 2. watching; 3. reading; 4. watching/to watch; 5. to see; 6. to visit;
7. to go; 8. enjoying; 9. to suggest

Lesson C

- A. 1. shy; 2. easygoing; 3. anxious; 4. outgoing; 5. cheerful; 6. selfish; 7. sensible;
8. reliable
B. 1. U; 2. P; 3. U; 4. P; 5. U; 6. P; 7. P; 8. U
C. Suggested answers: 2. I might/may (not) have met him before. 3. We could go to Rio
de Janeiro this summer. 4. She may/might apply for that job. 5. I didn't study hard
enough, and I may/might fail the exam. 6. She could be Betty's sister. 7. He may/might
be 70 years old.

Lesson D

- A. 2
B. 1. c; 2. d; 3. a; 4. b
C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T; 6. NI
D. Suggested answers:

Cause	Effect
Because of there was no cure,	the doctors said he had only a short time to live.
He/Cousins believed that negative emotions could harm your health and that positive emotions were the key to good health,	so he decided to try an experiment.
Laughing at the movies might have helped his body produce chemicals that reduced pain.	As a result, he was able to rest, and his condition improved.
Harmful chemicals in his body decreased at least five percent every time he watched a funny movie.	Therefore, after a short time, he was able to stop taking all of his medications.
As the idea of an emotional cure for a physical illness was so new,	many people didn't believe his story.

Lesson E

- A. 1. a; 2. c; 3. b. 4. d
B. Underline: *because*; *as*; *given that*
Circle: *so*; *As a result*; *therefore*
C. Suggested answers: 2a. As the Governor decided to resign, he called a press conference.
2b. The Governor decided to resign; therefore, he called a press conference. 3a. Because
she had to get up at four o'clock this morning, she needs to sleep. 3b. She had to get up
at four o'clock this morning, so she needs to sleep. 4a. Given that you're not going out,
can I borrow your car? 4b. You're not going out, so can I borrow your car? 5a. As his job
is very stressful, he's very tired. 5b. His job is very stressful; therefore, he's very tired.

D. Answers will vary.

Review

A. 2 f; 3 g; 4 b; 5 d; 6 h; 7 e; 8 c

B. 1. anxious; 2. easygoing; 3. shy; 4. cheerful; 5. outgoing; 6. sensible; 7. reliable; 8. selfish

C. 1. to talk; 2. to build; 3. driving/to drive; 4. reading; 5. to take; 6. answering

D. Suggested answers: 1. may be; 2. could win; 3. might get; 4. could swim; 5. might call

Video

A. 1. T; 2. F: A poor liar is someone you can tell is lying. 3. NI; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F: People think children may be pathological liars if they start lying at an early age. 8. NI

B. 1. police officer; 2. child-protection lawyer; 3. undergraduate; 4. customs officer; 5. social worker; 6. law school student; 7. judge

C.

Experience with children	Experience with liars	No experience with children
social worker child-protection lawyer	judge customs officer police officer	undergraduate law school student

D. Answers will vary.

Unit 3 Changing Planet

Lesson A

A. 1. quality; 2. law; 3. levels; 4. effects; 5. vehicles; 6. negative; 7. Pollution; 8. Thick; 9. created; 10. experienced

B. 2. Honey is made by bees. 3. The best biology project in the school is selected by the science teachers. 4. The lost children were found by the police. 5. Many new schools were built by the government. 6. All of his conservation articles are published by *National Geographic*. 7. The experiment wasn't conducted by scientists.

C. 1. The photos were printed on very high-quality paper (by them). 2. A law against industries that pollute was passed by the government. 3. Dangerous levels of plastics in the ocean are revealed by the research. 4. Jane was surprised by the negative effects of her actions. 5. The number of vehicles on our streets was reduced by the new public transport system. 6. We were disappointed by the negative answer. 7. Serious health problems are caused by pollution. 8. Driving is made very dangerous by thick fog. 9. Thousands of new jobs were created by the energy company. 10. Something new and exciting was experienced (by them).

Lesson B

A. Circle: *video*; *pollution*

B. 1. T; 2. F: Greenpeace changed the quote a bit. 3. F: It's not clear who said the words. 4. F: She thinks the quote is perfect. 5. DS; 6. T; 7. DS; 8. T

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

D. 1. tree; 2. cut; 3. river; 4. poisoned; 5. fish; 6. caught; 7. can't; 8. money

E. Answers will vary.

Lesson C

A. 1. two thousand (and) forty-seven; 2. fifty million; 3. seventy-eight thousand; 4. seven hundred (and) thirty-one thousand; 5. One hundred fifteen thousand two hundred; 6. four million six hundred fifty thousand and one

B. 1. extreme weather events; 2. is usually caused; 3. snowstorm; 4. are damaged; 5. are often killed; 6. heatwave; 7. is hit; 8. tornado

C. 2. By the time Jim and Pablo arrived, the party had already started. / The party had already started by the time Jim and Pablo arrived. 3. Khalid had never liked Stefan

until they had a long talk. 4. I didn't want to see that movie because I had seen it before. 5. Fatima had always hated math, until she found a great teacher. 6. By the time we got there, everything had already happened. / Everything had already happened by the time we got there.

Lesson D

A. Check Description 1

B. 1. d; 2. c; 3. a; 4. b

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

D. Possible answers: 1. she decided to improve it / make it energy efficient; 2. more than 80 percent of the carbon dioxide was coming from them / they were responsible for more than 80 percent of the carbon dioxide emissions; 3. it created the Cambridge Energy Alliance; 4. they can pay back the loan / the money they borrowed (for the improvements)

E. Starting point: firstly, first, first of all; Following points: secondly, next, after that, then; Concluding point: lastly, finally

Lesson E

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

B. 1. Introduction: *The phrase polar vortex was first seen ...*; the quotes around polar vortex indicate first use; 2. *First of all, there is ...* This is the explanation that follows *we need to understand what it is*. 3. *First, the stratosphere ...*; 4. *Secondly ...*; 5. *Thirdly ...*; 6. Conclusion: *That's why ...*

C.

Starting point	Numbering	Other following points	Concluding point
first of all	firstly	next	lastly
first	secondly	(soon) after that	finally
firstly	thirdly	then	

D. Possible answer: First of all, you need to find a script or write one. Next, you need to find the money to make the film. After that, you need to cast the actors. Sometimes having big stars helps you find the money, so maybe you can cast the actors first, and then find the money to make the film. Then you can shoot the film. After that, you need to edit it. And finally, you need to find distributors.

Review

A. 1. got; 2. decided; 3. told; 4. was called; 5. were invited; 6. volunteered; 7. were set up; 8. were interviewed; 9. was published; 10. became; 11. are sold; 12. are fixed

B. 1. 4,051; 2. 69,000,412; 3. 28,302; 4. 900,000; 5. 413,901; 6. 62,730,047

C. 2. had already collected, came; 3. weren't/were not, had eaten; 4. had always hated, went; 5. started, had stopped, was

Video

A. 1. level; 2. hundred; 3. fifty; 4. mean; 5. get; 6. to

B. 1a. a lot; 1b. No. It says that the ice on the sea is disappearing / melting. 2a. Yes. There is less ice in the summertime. 2b. four to ten years longer; 3a. No; 3b. Yes; 4a. No. It means "show you real animals / real situations / the reality of it." 4b. No. He wants his work to make people pay attention.

C. Answers will vary.

Unit 4 The Good Life

Lesson A

A. 1. career; 2. wealth; 3. afford; 4. satisfaction; 5. income; 6. opportunity; 7. access; 8. balance; 9. value; 10. criteria

B. 1. to go; 2. to save; 3. eating; 4. going; 5. to stay; 6. to let; 7. to reduce; 8. to afford

C. 1. to meet; 2. paying; 3. solving, talking; 4. to call; 5. listening; 6. to ask; 7. training; 8. to fix

Lesson B

- A. 1. b; 2. a
B. 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. a
C. 1. T; 2. F: They decided the criteria were designed for adults. 3. F: They interviewed students in their school. 4. T; 5. T; 6. F: They think the older generation is destroying the Earth. 7. T
D. 1. 15–17; 2. 200; 3. 0; 4. 0; 5. 160; 6. 160

Lesson C

- A. 1. bill; 2. save; 3. purchase; 4. donate; 5. loan; 6. repay; 7. rent; 8. spend
B. 1. has been approved; 2. have saved; 3. Is rent paid; 4. is being saved, has; 5. will be saved, are replaced; 6. are filming; 7. hadn't been found, were being cast; 8. repaid, made
C. 1. are being/are created; 2. left, was not/wasn't valued; 3. detected; 4. know, is affected; 5. will be connected; 6. was being conducted, was allowed

Lesson D

- A. 3
B. 1. detailed; 2. extinction; 3. misleading; 4. interest; 5. qualify; 6. exclusive rights; 7. agreement; 8. endangered; 9. storytelling; 10. conservation
C. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. c
D.

Paragraph 3:

Color 1: The expression “borrow money from a bank” is a bit misleading, though.

Color 2: If I ask you, “May I borrow your pen?” and you say, “Yes, sure,” we make the following agreement: I can take your pen, I will use it for a certain amount of time, and then I will give it back to you. If I give you the pen back, our agreement is satisfied; When you borrow money from a bank, you take a certain amount of money, and then you have to give back *more* money than you took.

Color 3: The agreement is the same if I borrow ten dollars from you because I left my wallet at home; The difference between the money you took and the money you must give back is called *interest*.

Color 4: In practice, you don't *borrow* money, you *buy* money.

Paragraph 6:

Color 1: A grant is money that is given to you to fund a project in exchange for use of the results.

Color 2: For example, the National Geographic Society offers grants to fund projects in the fields of conservation, education, research, storytelling, and technology.

Color 3: Here's how it works: Imagine you have an idea about using storytelling and education to teach people about human migrations, about how to reduce plastic pollution before it reaches the sea, or about how to stop the extinction of endangered animals like tigers. If you do, and you can produce a very detailed plan on how you will achieve your aim, how the money will be used, and how long the project will take, you can apply for a grant. If your project is considered to have a good chance of success, the National Geographic Society will give you the money.

Color 4: In return, it will have the exclusive rights to your results, to make, for example, a documentary.

Lesson E

- A. Suggested answers:
1. When people say that money can't buy happiness, they usually mean that you can be rich and also completely miserable; I think the statement is true, but only up to a point; My point is that we need to ask ourselves what kind of happiness we are trying to buy.
2. If you feel empty, no amount of possessions you can buy will ever fill that space inside you; In some cases, money *can* buy happiness; Is it the temporary excitement of owning something new? Is it the temporary freedom from feeling something else we do not want to feel? Or is it something that adds to our well-being?
3. While, of course, money can buy you freedom from financial problems, happiness is beyond the reach of money; it does so when happiness comes not from the thing you buy, but from what the thing allows you to do.

4. If it is a renewable source of joy, then in that case, money can buy some happiness.
5. When people say that money can't buy happiness, they usually mean that you can be rich and also completely miserable.
6. I think the statement is true, but only up to a point.
7. It does so when happiness comes not from the thing you buy, but from what the thing allows you to do; However, how do you feel when you're not running or not playing your guitar? My point is that we need to ask ourselves what kind of happiness we are trying to buy; Is it the temporary excitement of owning something new? Is it the temporary freedom from feeling something else we do not want to feel? Or is it something that adds to our well-being?
8. A case in point is if you are someone who loves running, then those high-quality running shoes you've been thinking of *will* buy you a certain amount of happiness (and help prevent injuries). Or if you feel that there's a part of yourself that only comes out when you're playing a guitar, then that guitar *will* give you a lot of happiness.
9. However, how do you feel when you're not running or not playing your guitar?

B.

Ways to indicate contrast	Ways to indicate partial agreement	Ways to introduce examples
1. though	1. That's understandable	1. for example
2. However,	2. I think the statement is true, but only up to a point.	2. a case in point is
3. But		
4. While		

C. Answers will vary.

Review

- A. 1. balanced; 2. valuable; 3. accessible; 4. satisfied; 5. affordable; 6. access; 7. balance; 8. satisfy; 9. value
B. 1. C; 2. I: I got to where I am today by working hard. 3. I: It's too cold to go outside today. 4. I: I need to borrow your car to get to work. 5. C; 6. C
C. 1. Phone calls are not/aren't being answered. 2. The ceremony will be attended by the Mayor. 3. Large amounts of money were donated to help the survivors. 4. This loan will never be repaid. 5. The accident was being investigated by the police officer. 6. Not enough money was set aside for emergencies. / Enough money wasn't set aside for emergencies. 7. People are encouraged to make their homes energy-efficient. 8. She was interviewed by the local TV station.

Video

- A. 1. b; 2. d; 3. e; 4. f; 5. c; 6. a
B. 1. charity; 2. skilled; 3. part; 4. be; 5. talking; 6. was
C. 1. stunned, jealousy; 2. shoes; 3. shoes, payload; 4. shoes, treasure
D. Answers will vary.

Unit 5 Survival

Lesson A

- A. 1. survive, alive; 2. extinct, species; 3. hero, discovery; 4. rescue, disaster; 5. terror; 6. relationship
B. 1. would help, had; 2. had told, would have done; 3. got, would catch; 4. saw, would like; 5. had run, would have won
C. 1. were; 2. wouldn't/would not do; 3. had told; 4. wouldn't/would not have done; 5. had had; 6. would have ordered; 7. didn't/did not drink; 8. Would die; 9. Would it kill; 10. waited

Lesson B

- A. the hero/main character in Hannah's film
B. 1. c; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c
C. 1. F; 2. N; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T