1A

UNIT 1

OPENER

1

1 young, Japanese, interesting, different, colourful, cosplayers

2 a fancy dress party; a cosplay event or convention; a festival

3 Yes, I like to try to be someone different at conventions.

2

1 Carolina is from Ecuador.

2 Carolina lives in Australia.

3 Carolina is a marine biologist and studies fishing.

3

Students' own answers

1A

1

Students' own answers

2

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

3

1 Workers and Jobs Around the World

2

International Workers' Day; May, September; What jobs do people do? 49%; service jobs; 28%; farming; 23%; companies; Did you know ... ? China; 80%; 70%; 60%; 4.5 million; the US; the UK; 130,000; Brazil; About half of the world's people don't work. Here's why: ... ; They ...

3 the Earth; figures of people with different jobs; a pie chart showing the types of jobs people do Sample answers

Sample answers

4a Many countries celebrate International Workers' Day. It is often called Labour Day or May Day. In the US, Labor Day is in early September.

4b People don't work because they are students, look after a family, are too young or too old, can't work for health reasons, or don't have a job but want to find one.

5 information about International Workers' Day; what jobs people do around the world; why some people don't work

4

a 2 b 4 c 1 d 3

5

1 O 2 F 3 F 4 O

6

An infographic is a way of showing factual information in a clear and visual way, so there are usually no opinions in the text. There are many facts to underline (e.g. 130,000 people in Brazil work in the car industry).

7

Sample answers

1 A farmer is a difficult job because you need to have a lot of knowledge about how to run a farm and manage animals and machinery.

2 A house sitter is an easy job because you get paid to look after the house and do chores while the owners are away.

3 My dream job is being a writer because I love to create new characters and write about them.

1B

1

Suggested answers

job, name, where they're from

2

1 c 2 b 3 a 4 d 5 e

3

Three: *'s*, *'m*, *are*

4

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

5

occupation and home country

6

1 Tennis player 2 Oman 3 Scientist 4 Bosnia and Herzegovina

7

1 isn't 2 is / 's 3 is / 's 4 aren't / are not
5 is / 's 6 is / 's

8

A scientist because *scientist* doesn't start with a vowel sound.

9

1 a, an 2 a, a 3 an

10–12

Students' own answers

1C

1

Students' own answers

2

1 Mexico 2 Russian 3 Brazilian 4 Italy
5 Spain 6 Turkish 7 China 8 Japanese

3

1 the UAE 2 Japanese 3 Russia 4 Turkish
5 Mexican

4–5

Students' own answers

6

given, middle and family names

7

Given name(s): Carolina

Middle name(s): Patricia

Family name(s): Chong Montenegro

8

1 father 2 mother 3 biologist 4 Brisbane
5 Ecuador 6 Guayaquil 7 student

9

In *yes*/*no* questions, it's at the beginning of the question. In open questions, it's after the question word.

10

1 Is 2 is 3 Are 4 am not / 'm not 5 is / 's
6 is / 's 7 are 8 are 9 Are 10 are

11

Students' own answers

1D

1

Sample answers

1 at work, on holiday, on social media, when looking at websites, listening to pop songs, watching films

2 I don't feel very good about my English, as I think I make a lot of mistakes.

2

1 Omar uses English for writing work emails and when he travels.

2 Aline uses English with her friends.

3 Chinh wants to speak English like his mother.

4 Lucia feels her English is OK, and she can talk to people from different countries, but understanding TV shows is difficult for her.

3

Sample answers

1 I'm good at grammar / vocabulary / listening to conversations.

2 I'm not very good at grammar / vocabulary / listening to conversations.

3 I want to speak English like *my teacher*.

4 When I speak English, I want to sound *natural/clear.*

4–6

Students' own answers

7

Sample answers

1 talking in class; doing exercises and self-study; doing activities online; practising with friends; studying from course books and grammar books

2 A mistake in English is when I use the wrong word or tense. I don't mind making mistakes in English; I just want people to understand what I'm saying.

3 I feel good about my English when I can ask and answer questions without taking too much time to think.

8–9

Students' own answers

1E

1

Sample answers

1 buying something; joining something; opening an account; applying for a job or course

2 personal information like your name, telephone number, email address, address, occupation, etc.

2

1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F

3

First name: Maya

Last name: Álvarez

Date of birth: 20th November 1987

Nationality: Peruvian

Occupation: Student

Email: may_girl@alvarez.com.pe

4

1 First name

2 Last name

3 Occupation

4 Telephone number

5 Date of birth

5

Name: Alexey Petrov

Email: alexey-petrov@pet.com

Title: Mr

Occupation: dentist

DOB: 13 April 2000

Nationality: Russian

6

- MansourAlnazha-at-mansour-dot-com
- may-underscore-girl-at-alvarez-dot-comdot-p-e
- alexey-dash/hyphen-petrov-at-pet-dot-com

7–9

Students' own answers

UNIT 2

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 They are father and son.

2 They are in a park.

3 They are spending time together / having fun.

2

1 Mostafa

2 He brings her coffee every day.

3 He is part of Nora's daily life in the office and brings her coffee every day. And he reminds Nora of her other life, working in Sudan, in the desert.

3

Students' own answers

2A

1

Sample answers

1 Yes, I use Instagram to post photos and Snapchat to chat with friends.

2 Yes, we all share the same kind of interests, and we talk a lot. / No, only some of them are my real friends – most of my social media friends I don't know very well.

3 Yes, I think they are – I'm close to all of my social-media friends. / No, many of the people on my social media are not real friends.

2

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d

3

Students' own answers

4

Adam n. and Coco s.

5

1 C 2 A 3 Y 4 A

6

b

7

1 This is because you have a history together.

2 I meet people online who like my favourite bands – and music is super important to me.

8

1 verbs 2 noun 3 friends

9

Sample answers

1 Students may agree with Adam (online friends don't know the real me), Coco (it takes time to become a friend – you have a history) or Yasuyuki (we chat about things we love).

2 Yes, I post photos of my friends and cute animals on social media.

3 I connect with real-life friends and people who are interested in the same things.

EXPLORE MORE!

Sample answers

Reasons why online friends are 'real':

Online friends are good for people who live in places where there are few people of the same age.; Online friends are good for people who feel alone for other reasons, like disabilities.; An online environment is a good place for chatting when you are shy.; Forming an online group with the same interests and passions is a good thing.

Reasons why online friends are not 'real':

Online friends don't see the real you – they see a false, perfect you.; You can't form a real connection or trust with online friends.; You don't see each other in different situations.; You don't learn to deal with problems together.

2B

1

Students' own answers

2

1 The first message is about Nora's partner. The second message is about Nora's colleagues, Saeed and Abdulaziz.

2 Nora's partner is important because he looks after her. Saeed and Abdulaziz are important because they teach her a lot about digging and are very proud of her.

3

you help me; you take care of me; thank you for looking after me; started working with me; they are very close to me

I want to thank them for teaching me so much

4

1 him 2 us 3 them 4 it 5 her

5

Examples from Message 1: You are my support system.; You help me.; You always check I'm OK.; You make sure I eat and rest.; You listen.; You take care of me.; Thank you for all that you do.

Examples from Message 2: I have some incredible workers on my team. Two of them – Saeed and Abdulaziz – started working with me a long time ago and they are very close to me. They know everything about digging. They understand the ground and the history of the place. They learn about digging techniques from their fathers. It's in their family. I learn from them every day and they are always so proud to work with me. I want to thank them for teaching me so much.

6

1 wakes 2 sells 3 finishes 4 comes 5 makes 6 work 7 goes 8 studies 9 helps 10 talks

7

1 I don't live with my parents.

2 My father doesn't make me dinner / dinner for me every day.

3 My mother doesn't give me advice.

4 My grandparents don't live near me.

5 My aunts and uncles don't buy me presents all the time.

6 I don't see my cousins a lot.

8–10

Students' own answers

2C

1

Students' own answers

2

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

3

gloves, socks, tights, glasses

4

Matteo is showing Petra photos of his baby boy Luca.

5

Students' own answers

6

1 happy 2 bored 3 doesn't know

7

1 scarf 2 glasses 3 jumper 4 gloves

8

(a) *this* is for people or things that are near and *that* is for people or things that are far.

(b) *that* is for one person or thing and *those* is for more than one person or thing.

9

1 this 2 these 3 that 4 those 5 those
6 These

10–11

Students' own answers

2D

1

Sample answers

1 Yes, he/she doesn't interrupt, asks questions, tries to understand, smiles, looks in my eyes, nods, asks short questions and makes positive statements to show they are listening.

2 It is important to listen in order to: really understand, learn something new, build a good relationship, encourage people to feel good and speak more.

2

Josh wants to talk to his father about choosing a college. He likes the drama club at his local city college. He wants to study maths and history there.

3

1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F

4

Sample answers

1 Evan isn't a good listener. He interrupts, he doesn't try to understand what advice Josh wants, and he wants Josh to listen to him instead.

2 Josh doesn't get the advice he wants. He feels annoyed, frustrated, unhappy. He does not feel listened to.

5

1 The first type of listener listens to understand. The second type listens to give answers.

2 Because many of us listen to give answers. Like Evan, when someone is talking, we are already thinking of the answers we want to give them.

3 Because when we feel someone is listening, we think more clearly and become more open.

6

Students' own answers

7

Sample answers

2 I keep quiet at first and listen carefully. Sometimes, it helps give me time to think. Then, if I still don't understand, I ask questions to get more information.

8

1 listening 2 Really 3 see 4 that
5 interesting

9–11

Students' own answers

2E

1

Students' own answers

2

1 #friends 2 #goodfood 3 #happyselfie

Sample answers

1 #desert, #driving

2 #cafélife, #foodart

3 #sunglasses, #perfectholiday

3

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

4

Sentences 1-6: sweet, tired, great, lovely, excellent, new, OK, fantastic

Social media posts: awesome, lost, excellent, safe, amazing, perfect, new, great-looking, amazing

5

1 Food: amazing, perfect

2 The desert: awesome

3 People, photos of people: lost, excellent, amazing

4 Things people wear: new, great-looking

6

1 lovely 2 happy 3 OK 4 looks cool 5 new 6 great

7–10

Students' own answers

UNIT 3

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 He's playing basketball / running / bouncing a ball.

2 Yes, I do. It's fun.; Yes, it keeps me fit.; Yes, I do. It's good for my health. / No, I don't. It's boring.

2

1 snowboarding, surfing, windsurfing, hiking, climbing, diving

2 He goes surfing at the beach. He goes hiking near his home.

3

Students' own answers

3A

1

Students' own answers

2

3 listening to music, reading, watching TV

4 reading, watching TV, spending time with family or friends

3

b Age

4

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

5

1 the Silent Generation

2 exercising

3 travelling

6

Students' own answers

3B

1

Students' own answers

2

b, d, e

3

1 Do / Does 2 Infinitive 3 What 4 How

4

1 What do you 2 Do your 3 do 4 What does 5 When do

5

1 Adverbs go between the subject and the main verb.

2 usually

3 always

4 *do/does*

6–7

Students' own answers

8

1 a do 2 b town 3 a dry

9–12

Students' own answers

3C

1

Students' own answers

2

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

3–5

Students' own answers

6

2, 5, 6

7

Students' own answers

8

1 once 2 twice 3 every

9

1 every 2 once 3 month 4 times 5 August

10–11

Students' own answers

3D

1

Students' own answers

2

Sample answers

1 Helen worries about it.; She doesn't like it because she can't see their face or hear their voice.; She sometimes doesn't understand exactly what they mean.

2 When you chat to someone face to face, you can see their face and hear their voice. When you message them, you can't see their face or hear their voice, so sometimes you don't know how they really feel or what they really mean. Some people use emojis and punctuation to help us understand how they feel.

3

Students' own answers

3

1 a 2 d 3 e 4 c 5 b

4

1 more than 41 million messages a minute

2 within 3 minutes

3 No. In the UK and US it's *LOL* but *ha3* in the Arab world and *jajaja* in Spain.

4 capital letters

5 Because there is no kissing culture in some countries.

5

Students' own answers

6

Students' own answers

7

Sample answers

2 I'd be annoyed – I'd tell her to stop and wait.; I'd write and say I'm busy.; I wouldn't reply – I'd switch my phone off.

3 I'd write something like, *Does anyone want to write?* or *Sorry, I don't know*; I'd think of something to write.

4 I'd ask him to stop.; I'd call him to talk to him.

5 I'd be annoyed or impatient – I'd ask why she hasn't replied.

8

Students' own answers

3E

1

Students' own answers

2

Layla wants to know if Melisa is interested in salsa dancing classes and what days she is free to do the classes.

3

	LAYLA	MELISA
Monday		
Tuesday	swimming	
Wednesday		dinner with sister sometimes
Thursday		
Friday	cinema with husband	
Saturday		art class
Sunday		

4

1 T 2 F 3 F 4 F

5

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

6

1 Dear 2 because 3 information 4 interested 5 wishes/regards

7–9

Students' own answer

UNIT 4

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 There is a lot of food.; It is warm.; There are good places to live – gardens, trees, old buildings.

2 Wild animals may take food from dustbins, and make a mess and a noise.; They are unhygienic.; They kill pets.; They make a mess in gardens.

3 Students' own ideas.

2

1 Chennai, India

2 dogs, cows, cats, birds, and monkeys

3 Fairbanks, Alaska

4 rats

3

Students' own answers

4A

1

Sample answers

1 the kitchen or living room of my house, a friend's house, a community centre, classmates at school, friends in a café, the people in my street

2 Animal homes: caves, nests, burrows underground, trees

2

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

3

a How can people and wild animals live together?

4

1 a For both people and animals home is an area. In the text it says, 'home is also your (people's) town or city, (etc.) … ,' and 'it's similar for animals ... it's also often a large area where they can find food, water, etc.'

2 b Highways help people move around easily, but they cause problems for animals. In the text it says, 'wide roads make travel quick and easy for people' (but) 'busy roads can stop animals getting to the food or water they need on the other side'.

3 a A road in Banff is for animals, not people. In the text it says, 'This animal bridge in Banff, Canada, helps bears, wolves and cats to safely cross the Trans-Canada Highway …'

4 b Building animal bridges helps wild animals and saves their homes. In the text it says, 'Thanks to these animal highways, animals can feel more at home in their environment, and humans and animals can live together in the country they share'.

5

1 Animal bridges are important because animals can feel more at home in their environment, and humans and animals can live together in the country they

share. Also, busy roads can stop animals getting to the food or water they need, and traffic kills many animals when they try to cross the road.

2 Sample answers

Yes, animal bridges are important. They help both animals and humans because if animals do not have to cross busy roads, there will be fewer traffic accidents.

Students' own ideas.

6

Students' own answers

4B

1

Students' own answers

2

1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 F 6 F

3

Sample answers

Students' own ideas, but the key differences between houses on Earth and on Mars are:

• a lot of small windows to provide sunlight

• a gym in the house because they can't exercise outside

• a room with a machine to recycle the water from the bathrooms

• (a way of) growing vegetables inside the home

4

Because she is reading the article right now.

5

1 are preparing 2 are designing 3 am thinking 4 is talking 5 are developing 6 are discussing

6

1 She is reading an article about scientists preparing for life on Mars.

2 They are testing/building/designing Mars homes.

3 There are a lot of small windows in the homes because they need to get sunlight indoors.

4 There are gyms in the Mars homes because you can't exercise outdoors on Mars.

5 They are building machines to recycle water because there's no water on Mars.

6 They are learning to grow vegetables inside because you can't grow vegetables outdoors on Mars.

7–8

Students' own answers

9

1 What are you designing?

2 Are you putting TVs in Mars homes?

3 What rooms are you building in these homes?

4 Where are you testing your designs?

5 What kind of vegetables are you trying to grow?

10

Students' own answers.

4C

1

Students' own answers

2

Students' own answers

3

1 stairs 2 garage 3 hall 4 mirror 5 ceiling 6 lamp 7 shelf 8 carpet

4

Students' own answers

5

1 Anusha lives on a university campus in Fairbanks, Alaska.

2 Anusha relaxes with a favourite book on her sofa, watches TV, spends time with her friends cooking, chatting and having dinner.

3 Anusha's family live in Chennai (India).

6

1 apartment 2 one 3 bathroom 4 animals 5 stays 6 sofa 7 machine 8 kitchen

7

1 Students' own answers

2 *There is* is for singular nouns. *There are* is for plural nouns.

3 a – some; b & c – any

8

1 are 2 a 3 isn't 4 a 5 some 6 any 7 any 8 is

9

Sample answers (for Student A)

Is there a hall?; Are there any mirrors?; Are there any stairs?; Are there any shelves?; Is there a garage?; Are there any lamps?

10–12

Students' own answers

4D

1

1 c

Sample answers

2 I'm shy and I don't say a lot, so people think I'm not interested.; I have a strong accent and people find it hard to understand.; I find it hard to choose the right words.

3 people not listening; people saying too much; people using big words; people using too many words; people not asking questions if they don't understand; cultural differences such as saying 'OK' not to agree but to avoid conflict

2

Sample answers

Perhaps Han-Bin wasn't listening or didn't understand Alejandro but said 'yes' to be polite. Alejandro thinks Han-Bin is saying 'yes' because he agrees with Alejandro and plans to be tidier. In fact, Han-Bin is saying 'yes' to just be polite or to show he's listening.

3

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 b

4

Sample answers

Alejandro can:

• explain: 'I think it's easier for everyone if we clean up our own mess.'

• give examples: 'Like after you eat, you can wash your own plates.' or 'What I mean is … do you think you can clean up after you use the kitchen?'

• repeat what he said.

• ask questions about what Han-Bin means: 'When you say yes, do you mean you can help me keep the kitchen clean?'

Han-Bin can:

• explain: 'When I say yes, I mean I'm listening.'

• ask questions: 'What do you mean / want me to do?'

5

1 Explaining and repeating what you said: *When I say … , I mean … ; What I mean is … ; I'm saying this because …*

2 Giving examples: *For example*

3 Asking questions about what someone means: *I'm not sure I understand.; What do you mean when you say … ?; When you say … ; do you mean … ?*

6

Sample answers

A misunderstandings over using the bathroom, people's appearance, what cleaning products to use

B misunderstandings over how to use kitchen appliances, where to put things in the kitchen

C misunderstandings over what to watch on TV, who controls the remote control

7

A The misunderstandings (Both A and B want to use the bathroom but B thought A didn't have to use the bathroom) come from the phrase '*It's OK*'. Alejandro doesn't understand that '*OK*' and '*It's OK*' have very different meanings. He thinks he was very clear, but what he meant was not what Cara understood.

B Alejandro thinks Rami is asking these questions because he's trying to be difficult and to show how bad the house is. Rami thinks he's just asking these questions

because he wants to know the answers. He doesn't think he's saying bad things about the house.

C Alejandro doesn't say, '*I want to watch the TV, Martyna*'. He only asks how long her programme is, so Martyna doesn't know that Alejandro is waiting for the TV. Also, the words '*not long*' and '*soon*' are not clear. Alejandro needs to ask how long '*not long*' means and how soon '*soon*' means.

8–9

Students' own answers

4E

1

Students' own answers

2

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

3

Students' own answers

4

1 small, comfortable, home away from home, a beautiful view, easily find everything you need

2 cafés, restaurants, shops, supermarkets

3 in the city centre

4 comfortable, home away from home, a beautiful view of the city, you can easily find everything you need, perfect place to stay

5

Sample answers

How much does it cost? Is there a kitchen? How many people can stay? Is there a television? Is there Wi-Fi? Is it close to public transport?

6

the living room has a large window, so you can see a beautiful view of the city. There are cafés, restaurants, shops and supermarkets near the flat, so you can easily find everything you need.

We have a private parking area, so it's easy to arrive by car. There's a forest near the house, so you can enjoy walks there.

7–10

Students' own answers

UNIT 5

OPENER

1

1 They are celebrating the birthday of Vinesh (who is 5) and Vishant (who is 8).

2 This event celebrates a birthday, which is a change in age.

3 They have a party.; They invite friends and relatives to their home.; They light candles and sparklers, and eat a birthday cake.; They blow up balloons and decorate their home.

2

1 Salome talks about birthday celebrations in the Galápagos Islands/Ecuador.

2 People surprise the birthday person with cake, and they sing songs and blow out candles. People also push the birthday person's face into the cake. Sometimes, the birthday person tries to cover other people with cake too. There is a lot of laughing and screaming.

3

Students' own answers

5A

1

Students' own answers

2

Sample answers

The first photo shows people celebrating by throwing coloured powder (Holi festival). The second photo shows a young couple dressed formally and dancing at a big family gathering (Quinceañera celebrations). The third photo shows a car being loaded in the street (Moving Day in Canada).

3

1 begins 2 party 3 having many different colours 4 person 5 pay to live in

4

	IS AT THE SAME TIME EVERY YEAR	IS A TYPE OF PARTY	HAS MUSIC AND DANCING	HAPPENS AT A TIME OF CHANGE
Holi	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quinceañera		✓	✓	✓
Moving Day	✓			✓

5

1 Holi and Quinceañera are similar because they are both a type of party. Moving Day isn't a party; it doesn't have music and dancing, and it isn't really a happy day – it's full of stress.

2 Students' own ideas

6

1 Exact 2 Not exact 3 Exact 4 Not exact
5 Not exact

7

Holi: at least 1,400 years old (not exact)

Quinceañera: fifteenth birthday (exact), over 150 guests (not exact), at least 500 years old (not exact)

Moving Day: July the first (exact), about 250,000 people (not exact), on 1st July (exact), on 30th June (exact), in 1750 (exact), July the first (exact)

8

Sample answers

1 The Dragon Boat Festival comes from China. People race dragon boats and eat special foods. It is now celebrated in many countries around the world.

2 In Japan, the 77th birthday is important because the age is written as 'seven-ten-seven' and the characters used to write that can mean 'good fortune'.

3 It can be stressful trying to pack all your belongings and to hire professional movers if you are not able to move your things on your own.

5B

1

Students' own answers

2

1 scientist
2 hairdresser
3 languages, geography, maths
4 Germany
5 seven
6 three
7 exploring new places, making new friends
8 first day at school, saying goodbye

3

1 past 2 past 3 present 4 past

We use *was* or *were* when talking about the past.

4

1 were 2 was 3 was 4 were 5 was

5

Students' own answers

6

1 parents 2 subject 3 important 4 teenager
5 favourite

7–11

Students' own answers

5C

1–2

Students' own answers

3

1 It was dangerous. Many old buildings were empty.

2 There aren't any cars there, but there are a lot of people.

3 It's a popular place for tourists.

4

a, c, d, e

5

1 1993 2 people 3 oil 4 tourists
5 shopping centres 6 three 7 sixteen
8 sports 9 the theatres 10 hotels

6

1 There is, There are
2 There isn't, There wasn't

7

1 Were there 2 there weren't 3 were there
4 There were 5 Was there 6 there was

8

1 crowded 2 quiet 3 pleasant 4 clear 5 old-fashioned 6 busy 7 noisy 8 dirty

9–10

Students' own answers

5D

1

Sample answers

1 Culture includes ... art, music, literature, language, sense of humour, how we behave (culture might be defined as 'the arts', or as customs and social behaviour)

2 Students' own ideas

2

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

3

1 You can see the part above the water but not the part under the water.

2 You can see the parts of culture – behaviour, festivals, food, the arts – but not the reasons for these expressions of culture, such as our attitudes and what is important to us.

4

b

5

1 F 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 T

6

Sample answers

Paulo doesn't like giving money at weddings. He thinks it is impersonal. He prefers to give presents so that the married couple can look at them and think of their friend sharing their wedding day.

Xiaoling thinks it's OK to give money as a wedding gift. She thinks that her friends need money to start their married life and she wants to help them. Friendship is important to both Paulo and Xiaoling.

7

Students' own answers

8

Sample answers

2 Joanna wears the same pair of jeans because she doesn't want to wash her jeans every day. She believes in saving water. She believes that this is good for the environment. Conversely, in some communities and in some countries e.g. Japan, people believe that we should do the laundry every day and wash all the clothes we wear. The value underlying this is the importance of cleanliness and hygiene.

3 Mikhail doesn't smile very much because he believes that people smile only when there is a good reason to smile. He doesn't think smiling shows that you are friendly. In Russia, there is a famous proverb that says that 'Smiling without reason is a sign of idiocy'. Many believe that smiling for no reason makes you look stupid.

4 Kwan doesn't put his hand up in class because he is worried about not having the correct answer. He does not want to stand out from the rest of the class. In many cultures, individualism is seen as selfish and self-serving. The act of putting one's hand up in class can be perceived as showing off and trying to show you are better than others. If someone values the group and the unity of the group, they may prefer to blend in with others and not try to stand out in this way.

9

Students' own answers

5E

1

Sample answers

2 I normally invite friends to a house party to celebrate a(n) (18th, 21st) birthday party / anniversary, to have a goodbye party / welcome home party / street party / graduation party.

2

2, 3, 4, 5, 7

3

2 type of party: goodbye party

3 date: 7th August

4 time: 1 p.m.

5 reason for email: to invite Max to Karin's goodbye party (she has a new job)

7 place: my (Charles's) house

4

1 Hi Max

2 Take care, Charles

In a more formal email, you normally open with *Dear Max* or *Dear Mr Smith/Ms Smith*, and sign-off with *Best regards* or *Best wishes*.

5

Request for action: Please RSVP before 1st August.

6

1 We would like you to come / to celebrate with us / to join us.; Please RSVP / reply / let me know.

2 Please reply.

7

1 c, e 2 a, d 3 b, f

8–10

Students' own answers

UNIT 6

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 The people are in a city square in Germany watching a light show.

2

1 Cairo, Egypt

2 a lot to see and do: markets, cafes, amazing restaurants, historical sites

3 Bologna, Italy

4 walking around the city and in the hills near the city; feeling the history

3

Students' own answers

6A

1

1 Students' own answers

2 Students' own answers

2

1 actor and writer 2 Iowa, US 3 Zimbabwe
4 English, French, Shona and Xhosa

3

2 and 3

4

Idea 2

5

c

6

a 1 b 3 c 2 d 4

7

1 gorgeous 2 Local 3 influences 4 guide

8–9

Students' own answers

6B

1

Students' own answers

2

1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T

3

With third person ending 's', it is *She likes*, *He prefers*. In negative and question forms, the third person ending goes with the auxiliary verb: *He doesn't like*; *Does she prefer … ?*

4

2 I don't like (eating) fish and chips.

3 I prefer (eating) pizza to (eating) burgers.

4 I really like making cakes for people.

5 I prefer going to a restaurant to eating fast food.

6 I really don't like drinking tea with milk.

5–6

Students' own answers

7

1 tea 2 rice 3 year 4 like 5 Italian 6 Chinese 7 Japanese food 8 99

8–10

Students' own answers

6C

1

Students' own answers

2

1 Egypt 2 c

3

1 Italy 2 b

4

1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b

5

Nora: The River Nile, Very old temples, A crowded place, The Pyramids of Egypt

Federico: Walking in the mountains, Having a relaxing time, Small towns, Chatting to the local people.

6

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

7

Students' own answers

8

Sample answers

can for general abilities (I can swim); can for permission and polite requests (Can I open the window? Can you pass the salt?)

I can swim in the river behind my house. I can't borrow books from the library without a library card. I can buy things online with a credit card.

9

Students' own answers

10

Sample answers

1 I recommend (that) you try the local food.

2 You can read the travel guidebooks.

3 You should definitely chat to local people.

11

Students' own answers

12

Sample answers

You should definitely go sightseeing.

I recommend seeing a show in the National Theatre.

I recommend that you join a tour group.

6D

1

Sample answers

a I will tell my family that beach holidays are more fun and more relaxing.; Going to famous cultural monuments is expensive, boring, and it's too hot and queues are too long.

b I will tell my friend that Italian food is healthier, cheaper, tastier, more filling.

2

1 Push: c, a, b

2 Pull: d, b, a, c

3

Push: 1, 4, 6; Pull: 2, 3, 5

4

Students' own answers

5

Sample answers

1 push (very little time to do this)

2 push (the boss has more information than the employee)

3 pull (make people feel the ideas are their own)

4 pull (you want them to listen and feel the ideas are their own)

6–7

Students' own answers

8

Sample answers

1 It is easy for me to push because I have many ideas I want to share with others. / It is easy for me to pull because I want to find out more about what others think so I ask them for their ideas.

2 Different people respond to different styles so it may be easier to persuade others when using two different methods.

3 Before speaking, I should think about whether I am 'pulling' or 'pushing' and try to think of how I can do both during the conversation.

6E

1

Students' own answers

2

a 2 b 3 c 1

3

Students' own answers

4

Paragraph 1: Spanish-style houses and American-style buildings from the 1930s, Asian influences

Paragraph 2: the beautiful parks around Intramuros or the great street in Bonifacio Global City

Paragraph 3: rock, indie, and jazz

5

Students' own answers

6

1 because 2 but 3 and 4 and

7–11

Students' own answers

UNIT 7

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 I can see: a car with illustrations on it; a set of framed photos on the wall; tables and chairs; paints and paint brushes; a large red thing made of wood (perhaps some sort of cart).

2 The photos are important – memories of past times perhaps; the car and the red cart are important – he is working on them / painting them – perhaps they are important as part of his job, a hobby or his culture.

2

1 Alyea has her nose ring, and carries her phone and her lip balm everywhere she goes.

2 Her scarf collection and her orange pen are also important to her.

3

Sample answers

I carry my phone with me everywhere too because it's important for work. / I want to talk to friends.

My notebook is very important to me because I write ideas in it. / I don't want to forget things.

7A

1

Sample answers

1 Useful features of a smartphone include making calls, sending messages, going online to check the news, taking photos, sending photos, buying things online, checking the time / the weather / your diary.

2 Some problems with using a smartphone are: people spend too long on their phones / people gamble online / people are always at work because their

employer contacts them on the phone / people are kept awake at night by their phones / some people talk loudly in public on their smartphones.

2

b (the text in the infographic says what – e.g. '32% make work calls' – and when – e.g. '78% use their smartphone while on public transport'.)

3

1 smartphone 2 more than 50 million 3 taxis 4 waking up 5 to friends 6 work

4

b, d

b is true because of the long lists of the many things we can do with smartphones. d is true because of the examples of work uses (e.g. send and respond to work emails) and personal uses.

5–6

Students' own answers

7

Sample answers

1 and 2 I often check text messages, but I don't send emails on my phone. I check my smartphone a lot, but I don't check it during the night.

3 I think it's bad to check social media at work, and it's not polite to read text messages when other people are talking to you.

7B

1

Students' own answers

2

1 a necklace 2 her grandmother 3 her aunt

3

1 singular 2 before 3 after

4

1 grandparents' house 2 grandfather's stories 3 Márquez's watch 4 its 5 their 6 her 7 hers 8 his 9 theirs 10 mine

5

1 Whose 2 dad's 3 his 4 theirs 5 aunt's 6 my 7 her 8 mine

6

Students' listen and repeat

7

1 theirs /z/ 2 yours /z/ 3 aunts' /s/ 4 whose /z/ 5 parents' /s/ 6 sister /s/ 7 husband /z/ 8 person /s/

8–10

Students' own answers

7C

1

Sample answers

keys, a bag, a dictionary, a notebook, a smartphone, a tablet

2

1 i 2 g 3 k 4 a 5 h 6 c 7 d 8 e 9 f 10 j 11 b 12 l

3

1 a bottle of water
2 some change / some coins
3 an ID card
4 a laptop
5 some make-up
6 a snack
7 a pair of glasses / sunglasses
8 an umbrella
9 a wallet
10 some tissues
11 a pair of earphones
12 a charger

4–7

Students' own answers

8

1 umbrella, sunglasses, bag, keys (house key, car key)
2 phone, wallet, ID card, credit cards, money, change, coins

3 laptop, phone, reading glasses, diary, notebook, pens, books, food, snacks (fruit, apple, banana)

4 handbag, make-up, wallet, keys, phone, change, coins, tissues

9

1 C 2 C 3 U 4 C 5 C 6 U 7 U 8 U 9 C 10 U

10

Students' own answers

7D

1

Sample answers

2 We might use hands to show the size of something or to show what it looks like. We also use hands to show that we are explaining something (rolling the hands) or that we are finding it hard to explain something (lifting the hands), or we are thinking (touching the head), or we can't think what to say (touching the mouth).

3 When we don't have the words, we pause and say 'er'. We also mime to show what we want to say and we try to rephrase what we mean with different words.

2–3

Students' own answers

4

1 the same, different

2 Students' own answers

5

Sample answer

1 Clapping could mean 'Well done!', but it can also mean wanting attention. Different people count on their hands differently.

Answers

2 Some people point with one finger and others point with the whole hand or their head or chin.

3 Some people smile to show they're friendly, some people smile because they're uncomfortable and some people only smile when they are really happy about something.

6

Sample answer

You can explain your gestures, talk openly about the situation or change your behaviour, if necessary (e.g. stop using the gestures or body language you were using).

7

Sample answers

Students could replace shaking our head and no with:

• *clapping* (Well done! / You're amazing! / Pay attention / Go away!)

• nodding or moving the head (Yes/No)

• *looking someone in the eye* (I'm interested. I respect you. / I'm not lying. I'm telling the truth. / I'm being disrespectful.)

• *looking down* (I respect you.)

• *smiling* (being friendly/uncomfortable/happy)

Other possible answers:

In my country, people normally use fingers (this way) to count.

In my country, people normally point with one finger / their hand / their head / their chin.

8

Students' own answers

7E

1

Students' own answers

2

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

3

1 in excellent condition

2 in good condition

3 in working condition

4

1 use 2 comes 3 doesn't 4 there 5 on 6 in 7 condition

5

Size: large, tiny

Weight: 30 grams, heavy

Shape: round, square

Colour: dark red, light blue

Material: glass, metal

6–9

Students' own answers

UNIT 8

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 It is a play – there are actors on stage, performing. The audience is very close to the actors / the action. In the caption, it says 'Immersive Show' so perhaps the audience take part (immerse themselves) in the show.

2 Yes, I would like to watch an immersive play. It looks exciting/fun.; I think it would be a good experience.

2

1 Stories take you somewhere else.

2 Abby remembers the way it changed her thinking and her emotions.

3

Sample answers

I enjoyed *David Copperfield* – a novel by Charles Dickens. It took me to the streets of London in the nineteenth century. I saw life from the point of view of a poor boy in the streets. I remember some of the funny characters like Mr Micawber.

8A

1

Sample answers

Some examples of classic novels that have been made into classic films: *Little Women*, *Schindler's Ark* (became the movie *Schindler's List*), *The Color Purple*, *To Kill a Mockingbird*. More recent titles include the Harry Potter stories and *Crazy Rich Asians*.

2

1 b 2 d 3 c

3

1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F

4

1 play 2 comics 3 entertain 4 adventure

5

Students' own answers

6

1 C 2 A 3 B

7

1 C

Sample answers

2 In *Cinderella*, a rags to riches story like *Aladdin*, Cinderella's life has a difficult start but improves during the story. *The Ugly Duckling* also has a similar structure.

3 Some examples of popular stories are Cinderella, Goldilocks, Red Riding Hood, The Ugly Duckling, Snow White, Jabutí the Tortoise, Momotaro and The Fox Sister.

8B

1

Sample answers

1 I like taking photos of my family.

2 I usually keep my photos on my laptop, but I post my favourites on social media, and print a few and put them in frames.

3 My photos show that I love my family, and I enjoy having holidays together.

2

Students' own answers

3

1 Alec took the photo in Claudia's home / in a Quechua village / in Peru.

2 Claudia and Gregoria were preparing for their mother's birthday party.

3 Alec took the photo because it was lovely seeing everyone smiling and having a good time cooking together.

4

1 Alec was interested in the local food of the Quechua people / local food cooked in traditional ways.

2 Claudia is a farmer that Alec met when he visited a farm.

3 Claudia was preparing for her mother's birthday party.

4 You can see fresh cheese and fish eggs.

5 The people in the photo are Claudia, her mother, her aunt and her daughter.

5

Regular verbs: loved, cooked, visited, invited, arrived, started, prepared, talked, laughed

Irregular verbs: took, went, saw, had, was, met, made, ate, felt

6

1 Alec went to Peru twice.

2 He saw many fast-food restaurants in the city centre.

3 Alec met Claudia at a farm.

4 Alec joined Claudia and her family for her mother's birthday party. They ate and talked and laughed, and Alec felt very happy.

7

1 took 2 was 3 told 4 knew 5 were
6 needed 7 wanted 8 asked 9 came 10 had

8

Students' own answers

9

3, 5 and 6

10

Students' own answers

8C

1

Students' own answers

2

Sample answers

I think the painting is about looking for / catching / filming a bird or type of bird. I think Abby went to the sea / a forest.

3

The key point of the story is when the interviewer says, *We have one of your beautiful paintings here. What's the story behind this one?*

Abby then tells the story of the painting, which is about a sea bird from New Zealand. Everyone thought this kind of bird no longer existed, but they found it on an island near Auckland. She went there to help study it. It was an amazing moment when she held that bird in her hands.

4

1 T 2 F 3 F 4 F 5 F 6 T

5

1 *have*

2 No, she didn't.

3 *when*; Other examples of question words are: *what*, *who*, *which*, *where*, *why*, *how*.

6

2 Did you enjoy going to school?; Why did you enjoy going to school?

3 Did you watch a lot of television?; What television programmes did you watch?

4 When you were at school, did you choose your subjects?; What subjects did you choose?

5 Did you take extra classes after school?; What classes did you take?

6 When you finished school, did you know what you wanted to do?; How did you know what you wanted to do?

7–8

Students' own answers

9

1 last night

2 the day before yesterday

3 two Saturdays ago

4 last winter

5 when I was six

A while ago can't be put in order because it could mean minutes ago, days ago or years ago depending on the context.

10–12

Students' own answers

8D

1

Students' own answers

2

b

3

1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T

4

1 They might not know you want to say something. They might not pay attention or listen to you.

2 If they don't know you're not finished, they might start talking about something else or telling their own story.

3 They might not respond to your story and they might stay quiet/silent.

5

Students' own answers

6

Students' own answers

7

1 Something really funny happened to me today.

2 I did something really crazy today.

3 So that's why I was late.

4 Wasn't that strange?

8

- show the start of her story: Something strange happened to me last Saturday!
- show that her story is not finished: *Do you know what happened after that?*
- show that her story is finished: *Wasn't that strange?*

9–11

Students' own answers

8E

1

Students' own answers

2

1 B 2 C 3 A

3

1 F 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 T

4

1 *This novel by Nigerian writer Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie is the story of a boy and girl from Nigeria who grew up and went to different countries.; Ifemelu, the girl, went to the US, and Obinze, the boy, went to the UK.*

2 *This is the first musical I've ever seen and it was surprising. I thought it would be a film with some songs in it, but I didn't know that some of the actors' conversations would be singing*.

3 *In other words, I liked the action and the characters, but I didn't like the story.*

4 The reviewers use 'recommend' to say other people should watch it.

5

Students' own answers

6

Sample answers

The story was scary. There were lots of strange characters.

The film was exciting. There were a lot of car chases.

7–10

Students' own answers

UNIT 9

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 The picture shows an urban railway and a train station with a raised platform. The city probably also has cars, buses, taxis and bikes.

2 trains, trams, buses, taxis, etc.

2

1 Lia wanted to go and see an apartment (because she was looking for a place to live).

2 It was difficult for her to get there because she didn't have a car and walking in the sun was very difficult.

3 She asked a man in the street for directions and he offered to drive her there.

3

Students' own answers

9A

1

Sample answers

1 I like to visit museums and art galleries.

2 It is not easy because many everyday activities need careful planning and support like walking around town, going to a restaurant, reading with braille, or watching TV with spoken narration over the film.

3 Probably, yes. They want to experience the world like everybody else. They just need extra support.

2

a 1 b 2 c 5 d 4 e 3

3

1 a/c/d/e = adjectives, b = noun phrases

2 a, c, e

3 b, d

4

1 Line 30: Travelling with a blind person and describing the world to them make sighted people go more slowly and look more closely at details – colours, shapes, the size of things.

2 Line 8: The sighted partner might explain the size and colour of a building, the number of windows, the shape of the roof.

Line 12: So, walking through town, the sighted person might give directions like 'Take a big step up onto the bus. You can touch the door with your right hand.' Or explain the food: 'Our lunch today is a cheese and tomato sandwich in the centre of your plate, and chips in a bowl to the right of your plate.'

Line 34: Blind people can also help their partners to notice the smells of food or flowers, and the sound of music or a car's engine – things that people with sight might not notice when they are travelling on their own.

5

1 Blind people want to travel, but it is difficult because not many companies provide suitable holidays for blind or sight-impaired people.

2 Yes, the article talks about Traveleyes, which is a company that takes blind people travelling with sighted people.

3 Everyone seems happy with the tours, so it seems to work well.

6

1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c

7

Students' own answers

8

Sample answers

This is a picture of a beautiful bay, with a small sandy beach. The beach is on the left of the photo, and the water is on the right. There are a lot of colourful buildings behind the beach. They are different colours – white, green, orange and yellow, and they have orange roofs. There are some buildings behind the buildings next to the beach – they are higher. There are a lot of trees between the houses. All the buildings are facing the water. There are three small boats on the sea in the bay. There are two green mountains behind the buildings.

9B

1

Students' own answers

2

Public transport: bus, taxi, train, tram, underground

Personal transport: bicycle, car, motorbike, scooter, walking

3

1 She likes to go to university by cycling / by bike.

2 Her bike journey was around 40 minutes.

3 She prefers living in the city because she has a shorter trip to work and a lot more free time.

4

1 -er 2 more 3 less 4 better

5

1 cheaper 2 more expensive 3 less pleasant 4 better 5 worse 6 slower

6

Students' own answers

7

1 p 2 b 3 p 4 p 5 b 6 b

8

Sample answers

2 The average distance to work in Milan is shorter than the average distance in Monterrey and the trip in Monterrey takes longer. But it's cheaper. The ticket in Monterrey is less expensive than the ticket in Milan.

3 The average distance to work in São Paulo is further than the average distance in Milan and the trip in São Paulo takes longer. It's also more expensive. The ticket in Milan is cheaper than the ticket in São Paulo.

9

Students' own answers

9C

1

Students' own answers

2

1 b 2 c 3 a 4 f 5 d 6 e 7 g 8 i 9 h 10 j

3

1 ticket machine 2 first-class 3 ticket office 4 second-class 5 cancelled 6 platform 7 coach 8 on time 9 delayed 10 passengers

4

1 Airport 2 second 3 46 4 10 5 10:32 6 7 7 24 8 two hours and 52 minutes

5

The train has been cancelled. The traveller should take the next train at 11:03 on platform 8.

6

1 11:03 2 3 3 6 4 25 5 8 6 516

7

1 Can 2 Can

8

1 Can I 2 Can I 3 Can you 4 Can I 5 Can you 6 Can you

9–11

Students' own answers

9D

1

Sample answers

Rude behaviour in public places: jumping queues, pushing in a crowded place, not saying please or thank you, not smiling, not giving up your seat to someone who needs it, spitting, eating outside, speaking loudly on your phone.

2

1 Behaviours that Miyoko thought were rude: pushing past someone in a queue, putting your feet up on a seat on a bus, blowing your nose on a bus and talking loudly on the phone.

3 Her friend is saying that this is normal behaviour here; people in this city don't think this behaviour is rude.

3

b

4

Sample answers

1 c – In most cultures, this is impolite.

2 a – In most cultures, it is polite to praise someone's food – but some may feel that it is better to be honest.

3 c – In many cultures, this is impolite – but some cultures may see it as normal to give short answers.

4 b – Many people would see this as reasonable for an email unless an urgent reply was requested – but some would think it impolite (and in business you should acknowledge the receipt of an email).

5 This depends on culture – in some countries, this is normal and expected, in others if someone invites someone they would be expected to pay.

6 c – They are ignoring him.

5

Sample answers

1 A polite person is a friendly person / shows respect / respects personal space / is a good person.

2 It's good to know what is polite or impolite for them, and to keep an open mind.

3 You don't understand why. You think that person is just impolite. Or worse … you think that all the people from this country are impolite!

6

Sample answers

They may suggest talking to an impolite friend to make them understand what they are doing, or to make them understand how upset they feel.

7

Sample answers

1 Advantages: The model helps us to focus on the behaviour and how the behaviour makes you feel. It takes away focus from the person and we don't look like we are attacking the person.

2 Disadvantages: The model focuses on past behaviour and does not suggest any solutions for the future.

8

Sample answers

2 Do you remember when I gave you food to try and you said 'delicious'. Well, I know you didn't like it and were just being kind. But it made me feel uncomfortable – it's better to be honest.

3 Do you remember when we were talking in the café? You only gave me one-word answers. That made me feel uncomfortable.

4 You know that day when I sent you an email. I waited two days for a reply. I felt angry – I thought it was rude that you did not write back.

5 Do you remember when you asked me to pay half the meal? It was embarrassing. In my country, the person who invites you usually pays.

6 Do you remember when I went over to ask a question? You didn't reply to me. It was very embarrassing. I felt terrible.

9–10

Students' own answers

9E

1

Students' own answers

2

1 c 2 b 3 a 4 c

3

Students' own answers

4

Sample answer

I use the imperative when giving instructions or directions.

5

1 Take the train/bus towards (Tanah Merah) ... ; Get off at (Tanah Merah) ... ; Change for the train/bus going towards (Tuas Link) ...

2 Turn left/right and … ; Go straight ahead ... ; Take the first/second left/right turn ... ; (My house) is on the left/right.

6

Sample answers

1 Face the road. Turn to your left and walk along the Avenue. Turn right into High Street. Go straight down High Street and turn left into Angel Walk. The cinema is on the left. It takes ten minutes.

2 Come out of the cafe and turn left along Angel Walk until you reach High Street. Then cross High Street and turn right. Walk until you reach Brown Street and turn left. Go straight down Brown street. The restaurant is on the left. It takes five minutes.

3 Come out of the train station and turn right along Brown Street. Turn left into Green Road and left again into Alma Street. The supermarket is on the right. It takes five minutes.

4 Come out of the hospital and turn to your left. Walk along the Avenue and turn right into Old Street. Turn right again into Bell Road. The shops are on the right. It takes ten minutes.

7–9

Students' own answers

UNIT 10

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 He's learning to tie a knot in a rope.

2 Students' own ideas. Similar skills include learning to knit, sew, make jewellery or other crafts.

2

1 communication

2 in every part of life – at work, at home, doing sports

3 so everyone can understand

4 An important part of communication is making mistakes.

3

Students' own answers

10A

1

Students' own answers

2

c

3

1 e 2 c 3 b 4 d 5 a

4

1 Anne 2 both 3 both 4 Maria 5 Maria

5

b

6

1 Cause: Anne grew up in Germany

Effect: she speaks German

2 I had high-school level Spanish, so I could say a lot of things. I really wanted to improve my Spanish. So, I went back to the US and continued studying Spanish at university. I became a guide in the rainforest – because I spoke Spanish, … I wasn't really interested in science, but I started translating Spanish guidebooks into English. They were about the rainforest. As a result, I learned all about the forest plants and the animals, and another door opened for me. That's how I became a scientist – because I learned Spanish!

I really enjoyed my biology classes at high school, so I decided to study biology at university.

I spent one year studying in Australia because I wanted to improve my English.

Sometimes they're a real problem if they're in drinking water because they produce chemicals that make people sick.

… became very interested. As a result of that, I decided to choose algae as my area of research. So, when I returned to Germany, I continued studying algae for my master's degree and PhD …

7

1 because 2 so 3 so 4 as a result of

8

Students' own answers

10B

1

Sample answers

research online; ask other friends and family for ideas; ask for advice in a big department store; buy the same as you did last year

2

c

3

1 an eat-in-the-dark experience

2 her favourite dish

3 a cooking class 4 taking her to a karaoke place / booking a karaoke room for her and the family

4

Cook is the same (*cooked*). Regular past forms and participles are the same.

5

1 have/'ve, had 2 Have, been 3 has/'s done 4 Has, swum 5 has/'s driven 6 have/'ve, used

6

2 I've / I haven't / I've never taken a cooking class.

3 I've / I haven't / I've never eaten in the dark.

4 I've / I haven't / I've never made a snowman.

5 I've / I haven't / I've never had a massage.

6 I've / I haven't / I've never rented a car.

7

2 Have you ever watched a football match in a stadium?

3 Have you ever performed on a stage?

4 Have you ever ridden a motorbike?

5 Have you ever gone camping?

6 Have you ever bought presents for someone online?

8

Students' own answers

9

In the positive sentence (Vincent's mum has done karaoke lots of times), has is unstressed and is pronounced /həz/. In the negative sentence (She hasn't eaten in the dark before), hasn't is stressed and is pronounced /ˈhæz(ə)nt/.

10

1 has 2 hasn't 3 have, have 4 haven't

11–12

Students' own answers

10C

1

Students' own answers

2

a stay strong in difficult situations

b communicate

c think creatively

d solve problems

e make decisions

f understand feelings

3

1 think creatively

2 communicate

3 understand feelings

4 stay strong in difficult situations

5 solve problems

6 make decisions

4

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

5

Students' own answers

6

1 H 2 J 3 G

7

1 later 2 Then 3 After 4 finally

8

1 No 2 Yes, in 2015.

9

1 Have you ever solved

2 have

3 sat

4 was

5 Have you ever made

6 I decided

7 Have you built

8 I've made

9 I had

10 he invited

10

Have you ever worked in a team? Have you ever thought creatively? Have you ever asked for help? Have you ever done research before buying something?

10D

1

Sample answers

2 religion, relationships, politics (in some cultures, health and family), personal topics such as age or appearance

2

c, d, e

3

1 It's a skill that helps us get to know someone. It helps us connect to other people and build relationships.

Sample answers

2 I would ask open questions so that people give longer answers.

3 No, it is not a good idea to talk about negative things. People want to build relationships with positive people, not negative ones.

4–5

Students' own answers

6

/ɪ/ - did, ship, sit

/iː/ - week, seen, sheep, been

7

Students' own answers

8

Sample answers

1 Hello, I'm (name). What do you think of the party?

2 Hello, I'm (name). Are you new? / Have you just started working here?

3 I haven't seen you for a long time! Where have you been? / What are you doing these days?

4 Why do you think the teacher's late? / How are you enjoying the classes? What do you think of (the classes)?

9

The open questions are: How do you know Maria?; What do you think of the food?; Which team do you support?

The closed questions are: Have you been on holiday?

Sample answers

2 Oh? I'm vegetarian too! It can be hard at parties. / How long have you been vegetarian? What made you choose to be vegetarian?

3 I've never been to Puerto Rico. What is it like? / You have three children? How old are they? / Do you like outdoor sports? How often do you sail?

4 How do you feel about the last match? / Who do you play football with?

10

Students' own answers

10E

1

Students' own answers

2

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

3

1 He is applying to be a delivery driver.

2 He has worked as a delivery driver for a restaurant and as a delivery driver for a drinking-water company.

3 He can drive a motorcycle, car or van. He can communicate in three languages: English, Cantonese and German. He really enjoys solving problems and thinking creatively about how to help customers.

4 No.

4–7

Students' own answers

8

c

9–11

Students' own answers

UNIT 11

OPENER

1

Sample answers

1 a surfer and a giant wave

2 The surfer is surfing / riding a wave / waiting for the wave to crash.

2

1 Papua New Guinea and Venezuela

2 Minus 21 degrees Celsius

3 36 hours

3

Students' own answers

11A

1

1 the Amazon, the Nile, the Yangtze, the Mississippi, the Thames, the Mekong, the Congo, the Rhine, the Niger, the Volga

The longest river is the Nile River, in Africa.

2 Dubai, New York, Singapore, Sydney, Kuala Lumpur, Beijing.

The tallest building is the Burj Khalifa, in Dubai.

3 cheetahs, airplanes, rockets, F1 cars The fastest thing in the universe is light.

2

A heaviest B most expensive C longest
D oldest E highest

3

1 F 2 DS 3 T 4 F 5 DS

4

1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b

5

Sample answers

1 I would like to see the International Space Station in person or maybe even board it. The view from the station would be amazing.

2 I know that the tallest man is Robert Wadlow from the US and he was 272cm tall.

3 I would like to know what the furthest star that can be seen from Earth is.

6

Sample answers

1 at the end

3 The information is probably correct because these are reliable sources (NASA is a government website, the BBC is a major news provider, and both Britannica.com and guinnessworldrecords.com are well-established publications).

4 You can look at other sources to see if the same information is provided. If you can find the same information from two or three sources, it is likely to be correct.

7

Students' own answers

11B

1

Students' own answers

2

1 He enjoys the travel.

2 Because it is difficult to get out of a cave quickly. The water could cover him easily.

3 He needed to get higher than the water.

4 The most difficult thing is being fit enough.

5 He goes caving and hiking in the mountains.

3

1 c 2 b 3 a

4

1 the deepest 2 scarier 3 the most important
4 harder 5 a better 6 The best

5

1 best 2 worst 3 easiest 4 most important
5 most interesting 6 most useful 7 biggest

6–8

Students' own answers

9

Sample answers

What's the best thing about your job?

What's the strangest thing you have ever seen/done/experienced?

What's the most useful/important skill you have learned?

10–11

Students' own answers

11C

1

Students' own answers

2

1 d 2 a 3 f 4 h 5 g 6 j 7 b 8 c 9 i 10 e

3–4

Students' own answers

5

1 b 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 c

6

1 b 2 e 3 c

7

1 fifty degrees 2 12:30 to 3:00 3 water
4 weather 5 clothes 6 dangerous 7 24 hours a day 8 foggy

8

1 b 2 a

9

1 don't have to
2 have to
3 don't have to
4 has to
5 have to
6 have to

10

1 have to
2 don't have to
3 has to
4 doesn't have to
5 don't have to

11

Students' own answers

11D

1

Students' own answers

2

1 2.3 billion people speak English.
2 1.85 billion people speak it as a second language.
3 There are 76 English-speaking countries.

3

1 different countries, different cultures and different ways of looking at things
2 more interesting
3 ask them to repeat or explain themselves
4 try to slow down and explain what we mean
5 ask them to repeat themselves more slowly or explain with different words

4

Sample answers

Some people are scared and worry about what other people think. Some people are shy and feel insecure about their English.

It feels rude in some cultures to interrupt.

Some people don't want to stop the conversation.

It doesn't help communication because they don't understand, and the speaker doesn't know that the listener doesn't understand.

5

Students' own answers

6

Sample answers

1a Matteo is having difficulty understanding Jon because Jon confuses some consonant sounds: /b/ and /v/; /p/ and /f/.

1b Sierra is speaking too quickly and people don't understand her.

1c Kamala is using difficult words from her dictionary. These words might be too difficult for the people she speaks to. They might also be uncommon words that few people use.

2 I could say 'I'm sorry I didn't understand that' or 'Could you repeat that?'

3 I can say it a different way and give examples like 'I bought a pan … the thing you cook with.'

4 Slow down. Speaking quickly does not mean you speak good English. It is more important for people to understand what you're saying. Notice when people don't understand what you're saying, and explain and give examples. Avoid using very difficult words. A good communicator does not need to use difficult words to sound good. A good communicator uses words that people understand.

7

Students' own answers

8

1 very 2 best 3 van 4 vet 5 boat 6 biking

9

Sample answers

1 Having different varieties of English is a good thing because everyone gets to speak English their way and make English their own. They can also show their culture and way of thinking and communicating through English.

2 Some people think this can be a bad thing because this might cause a difficulty in communication and people might not understand each other. People have to be more aware of how they communicate and make sure their meaning is clear to others when speaking.

3 I speak differently because I pronounce some words differently. I sometimes put stress on different parts of the word.

11E

1

Sample answers

1 Reviews can help you decide where to go when there are a lot of choices.; Reviews can tell people about new places they might not know about.; Reviews tell people about the type of food, the prices and what to look out for in that particular restaurant.

2 People write reviews for money / for hits on their website / for restaurant discounts.; People write reviews to promote places they like.

2

1 Ajinomura

2 Sushi/Japanese/Okonomiyaki/Seafood/ Asian

3 Yes, she did.

3

a, b, c, f, g, h, i, j, l

4

Who: Xiomara and her family

What: Japanese pancake (okonomiyaki);

fried noodles

Where: Ajinomura; Osaka, Japan

When: lunchtime on a weekday

Why: A friend recommended it to her.

5

a Where: The restaurant is (near the city centre of Osaka).

Who/When: I went there with (my family) on a (weekday afternoon).

What: We had/ordered the (fried noodles).

Why: I would/wouldn't recommend this place because …

b The (food) was delicious/tasty/tasteless/ horrible).; The staff were (friendly/helpful/rude/slow).

c The most surprising/interesting/unusual thing about this place is …

6–9

Students' own answers

UNIT 12

OPENER

1

1 A woman looking at books in a bookshop.

2 Shops will be bigger and more beautiful.; Shops will be more of an experience.; We will do a lot of shopping online.

2

1 She wants to get a job at a university in India.

2 It may be difficult for both of them to find a job at the same place.

3 Ellie wants to learn a new language, Tuwali.

4 Her friends also speak English and Filipino, so they don't have to speak Tuwali to communicate.

3

Students' own answers

12A

1

1 good facilities and entertainment, restaurants, theatres, cinemas and nightlife, good shops and shopping centres, lots of jobs, friends

2 They will be larger, more crowded, noisier, greener or more polluted, safer or more dangerous, richer or poorer.

2

1 Future Cities

2 Homes, Transport, The environment, Energy, Rubbish and recycling, Food, Water; Yes, the headings say what topics the infographic will include.

Sample answers

3 The photo shows a city of the future with tall buildings and lots of green plants.

4 The text probably includes an explanation of what a city of the future will be like, covering the topics in the headings and including the idea that cities will be greener.

3

1 F (It is a plan of a city of the future, in 2050.)

2 F (The infographic mentions no serious problems and is optimistic.)

3 T (e.g. Every house has plants inside.; Small city farms grow food.; Flying taxis carry people around the city.)

4 T (e.g. Factories collect rubbish and use it to make heat and electricity or food for plants. No one throws anything away.; Rainwater and used water from kitchens and bathrooms goes into a system that cleans it.)

5 F (The infographic suggests that cities of the future will be very environmentally friendly.)

4

b is correct – It has the main ideas but does not give details. a is wrong – The text doesn't say if people are happy or not.

c is inappropriate – It gives details about the Energy section but doesn't mention the main ideas of the infographic as a whole.

5–6

Students' own answers

7

Sample answers

1 very likely: water recycling and wind and sun power

2 fairly likely: going to work on foot / by bike, high-speed trains and living very near work

3 possible: making electricity from rubbish and roof-top gardens

4 unlikely: city farms

5 very unlikely: flying taxis and underground farms

8

Sample answers

I think water recycling is very likely because there isn't a lot of water in the world / we have the technology to do this. I think wind and sun power are very likely because we are already producing more and more energy from the wind and sun / we can't use fossil fuels any longer.

I think going to work on foot / by bike and living very near work is fairly likely because it will be expensive to drive / people will work from home or offices near home.

I think making electricity from rubbish is possible – we have the technology / it is a good use of rubbish.

I think roof-top gardens are possible because a lot of buildings have flat roofs / there won't be space for gardens on the ground / they will get a lot of sun.

I think flying taxis and underground farms are very unlikely – we don't have the technology to invent them / flying taxis could be dangerous / there won't be any sunlight for underground farms.

12B

1

I want to get married. I plan to travel round the world. My goal is to do an evening course in engineering. I'm going to improve my English.

2

1 V 2 A 3 N 4 N 5 V 6 A

3

1 future 2 likely 3 be 4 an infinitive verb

4

Victor: I'm going to ask my girlfriend to marry me this November … ; we aren't going to stay in our small flat … ; we're going to buy a bigger house outside the city.

Nadia: I'm going to improve my English.; I'm going to ask my manager to put me on more international projects.; I'm also going to take some driving lessons next year.; I'm not going to depend on my friends to drive me around anymore.

Ali: I'm going to focus on customers here in Almaty … ; I'm not going to travel for work anymore.; I'm going to enjoy watching my kids grow up.

5

1 is going to get

2 is going to improve

3 is going to learn

4 is going to leave

5 is going to spend

6 are going to make

6–7

Students' own answers

8

1 want to

2 is going to

3 are going to

4 want to

5 am going to

9

Sample answers

1 To run a marathon:

• I'm going to understand my reasons for doing this.

• I'm going to find a marathon I want to run.

• I'm going to decide how much training time I need.

• I'm going to train according to my plan.

2 To be good at playing the piano:

• I'm going to find a piano teacher.

• I'm going to buy a piano.

• I'm going to practise every day.

3 To open a café:

• I'm going to get more information about the café business.

• I'm going to decide what type of café I'm going to open.

• I'm going to find out how much money I need.

10

Sample answers

I want to change jobs: do a course / apply for new jobs / talk to a career specialist / ask for advice from colleagues.

My goal is to buy a flat: save up money / work longer hours / look for flats online / decide where I want to live.

12C

1

Sample answers

1 I'm living in a big house by the sea / in a foreign country / in a modern apartment in the city centre.

2 I'm spending time with old friends / my family.

3 I'm relaxing by the sea.; I'm playing golf / sailing / still working.

2

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

3

1 Soon, 2 until 3 When 4 In 5 Next 6 after

4

A subtopic is part of the main topic.

5

1 50 2 60

6

1 clean 2 safe 3 married 4 cars 5 connect 6 dancing

7

Sample answers

Ellie hopes there will be food and clean water for every person in the world; safe homes, a place where every person doesn't have to be afraid; schools where everyone has the chance to learn; to be happily married when she's 60 like her mum, who is always laughing and is always so happy.

Anusha thinks there will be flying cars and cars that don't need drivers; technology to connect people from all over the world from different backgrounds; technology that will let people experience different lives and see the world through each other's eyes; she wants to keep dancing until she's 60.

8

I'll, you'll, she'll, we'll

9

1 will have 2 will be 3 will go 4 will have 5 will be

10

Students' own answers

11

1 everyone'll / evrɪːwʌnl/

2 technology'll /teknɒlədʒɪl/

3 child'll / ʧaɪldl/

12

Students' own answers

12D

1

Sample answers

1 I might feel embarrassed, sorry or stressed.

2 I may think they are rude/impolite or unprofessional.

3 I may think that people who are always early are annoying or too enthusiastic. It can be rude to be early.

2–3

Students' own answers

4

1 two 2 fixed, flexible

5

1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F

6

Sample answers

1 Possible solutions include cancelling plans, being flexible about plans, or discussing and deciding plans each day with Helen.

2 Possible solutions include being flexible about what time Amara comes (e.g. any time between 7 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.), telling her to come at an earlier time, not preparing food until Amara arrives, cooking food that can be quickly reheated.

3 Possible solutions include talking about why Li Wei feels he can use his phone, banning phones during group work or part of the group work.

7

1 talk 2 noticed 3 wanted 4 think 5 like 6 about

8

Sample answers

Situation 2

Amara's mum: I know we have different ways of seeing time and we'd like to talk to you about it. How about being on time for dinner next week?

Amara: OK. But I don't think it's important if I'm a little late.

Amara's dad: But it's stressful for us. We cook dinner for 7 ...

Situation 3

Li Wei's group mate: We noticed that you use your phone during group work. Can you switch it off?

Li Wei: Sorry, I didn't know you felt stressed about it. I can join in and check my phone.

Li Wei's group mate: OK. But we feel you aren't taking part in our group work ...

9

Students' own answers

12E

1

Sample answers

1 I started studying English at school / in evening classes / when I was on holiday in the UK.

2 I want to learn English for my job / to travel / to pass exams.

2

a 2 b 4 c 1 d 5 e 3

3

1 walking 2 useful 3 sometimes
4 give a speech 5 using it more often

4

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d

5

Explain why those sentences match:

1 c – reference to ride a bike and cycling

2 a – reference to the quote – 'With hard work ... '

3 d – link between 'felt nervous' and 'enjoy communicating' now

4 b – mentions English speakers from all over the world

6

Students' own answers

7

Sample answers

I want to work in an English-speaking country. I hope to make speeches or presentations in English. I plan to pass exams in English. I would like to use English at work in meetings and conference calls. I'm going to read a lot more books in English.

8–10

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY REFERENCE

UNIT 1

1

1 Chinese 2 Dutch 3 Mexico 4 Brazilian
5 Turkish 6 United Arab Emirates 7 Spain
8 Omani

UNIT 2

1

1 cap 2 socks 3 glasses 4 jumper 5 tights
6 gloves 7 necklace 8 scarf

UNIT 3

1

1 listen 2 do 3 go 4 take 5 go 6 wash
7 learn 8 tidy 9 play

UNIT 4

1

1 d 2 e 3 b 4 a 5 c

UNIT 5

1

1 d 2 c 3 e 4 b 5 a

UNIT 6

1

1 pack 2 spend 3 check 4 pay 5 go 6 see 7 join 8 book

UNIT 7

1

1 pair of sunglasses 2 ID card 3 snack 4 pair of earphones 5 wallet 6 umbrella

UNIT 8

1

1 before 2 day 3 now 4 last 5 ago 6 When

UNIT 9

1

1 platform 2 Passengers 3 ticket machine 4 cancelled 5 coach 6 first-class 7 delayed 8 second-class

UNIT 10

1

1 ask 2 think 3 knows 4 do 5 solve 6 make

UNIT 11

1

1 raining 2 sunny 3 cold 4 snowing 5 warm 6 foggy

UNIT 12

1

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

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

UNIT 1

1

1 is 2 are 3 is 4 is not / isn't 5 is not / isn't 6 are 7 are not / aren't 8 am not / 'm not 2 1 a 2 an, a 3 an, a 4 an 5 a, a 3 1 is

2

Are 3 am 4 Where 5 is 6 Is 7 isn't

UNIT 2

1

1 me 2 her 3 He 4 them 5 us 6 I 2 1 don't speak / do not speak 2 has 3 likes 4 studies 5 play 6 doesn't teach / does not teach 7 stays 8 don't go / do not go 3 1 This 2 That 3 these 4 Those

UNIT 3

1

1 Where do you work? 2 Does she live in Brazil? 3 When do they go to school? 4 How does he go to work? 5 Do you want to watch this film? 6 Where do they learn German?

2

1 I often visit Greece.

2 My English teacher is never late for class.

3 I always get home from work early on Fridays.

4 Julia usually goes to Gaia's house for dinner.

5 I sometimes read before I go to sleep.

6 They are always happy to see us.

3

1 I meet Zhang once a week.

2 My Spanish class is twice a week.

3 I like to go shopping once a month.

4 I go for a run every day.

5 I wash my clothes three times a week.

UNIT 4

1

1 What is she studying?

2 Are you going for a run this afternoon?

3 She is moving to Japan to teach English.

4 Anna is not coming to the party.

5 Why are you crying?

6 They are not driving to Italy.

7 Is Khalil coming for lunch today?

8 Are they using my computer?

2

2 There isn't any tea in the kitchen.

3 There are some pens in my pencil case.

4 There aren't any books in the library.

5 Is there a mirror in the bathroom?

6 Are there any lamps in the bedroom?

UNIT 5

1

2 Are you tired?

3 I was in India for the festival of colour.

4 What was their favourite city they visited?

5 She was not / wasn't interested in science at school.

6 She was on holiday in Turkey.

7 There weren't any tourists in this area of the city.

2

1 were there

2 There was

3 There wasn't

4 There weren't

5 Was there

6 There were

UNIT 6

1

1 trying 2 cooking 3 like 4 going
5 don't like 6 really 7 much 8 prefers 9 Does
10 doesn't like

2

2 He can't eat sweet food.

3 She can move to a new country.

4 You can't buy what you want.

5 They can't go camping.

6 They can book tickets in advance.

UNIT 7

1

1 This is Ann's book.

2 We're taking our cousins' bikes back to their house.

3 The woman's coat is on the floor.

4 Where is the men's bathroom?

5 Where is Luis's house?

2

1 my 2 your 3 hers 4 theirs 5 her

3

1 many 2 some 3 much 4 much 5 some
6 many

UNIT 8

1

1 taught 2 saw 3 changed 4 thought
5 liked 6 swam

2

1 made 2 Did 3 cry 4 write 5 didn't 6 went

UNIT 9

1

1 smaller than

2 more dangerous than

3 better than

4 hotter than

5 more difficult than

6 earlier than

2

1 Can I have a return ticket, please?

2 Can I have a pen, please?

3 Can I get you a drink?

4 Can you help me with my bags, please?

5 Can I try this perfume?

UNIT 10

1

1 never 2 lost 3 done 4 Has 5 been 6 Have, ever

2

1 saw 2 have lived 3 arrived 4 finished
5 have had 6 have heard

UNIT 11

1

1 the tallest 2 the happiest 3 the scariest
4 the best 5 the furthest
6 the most expensive

2

1 had 2 to 3 don't 4 had 5 doesn't 6 have

UNIT 12

1

1 I'm going to buy a new car this afternoon!
2 It isn't going to rain today.
3 We're going to go out for dinner tonight.
4 I'm going to India next year.
5 My boss is going to call me later.

2

1 In the future, Josh will be a famous football player.
2 Will you visit me when I move to France?
3 She won't win the race.
4 He won't get his money back.
5 In the year 2050, everyone will speak more than three languages.
6 Will they buy a house next year?