

## UNIT 1

1 *Possible answers*

1 Perhaps he recommends using environmentally-friendly means of transport or recycling more. Perhaps he discourages using plastics or fossil fuels.

2 & 3 Students' own answers

2

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

3a

1 So I'm going to suggest that less stuff and less space are going to equal a smaller footprint.

2 First of all, you have to edit ruthlessly.

3 We've got to cut the extraneous out of our lives, and we've got to learn to stem the inflow.

3b

4 . . . we combine a moving wall with transformer furniture to get a lot out of the space. My bed just pops out of the wall with two fingers.  
5 Most of us, maybe all of us, are here pretty happily for a bunch of days with a couple of bags.

## 1.1 Less stuff, more happiness

2

1 d 2 c 3 a 4 e 5 b

3

1 by about three times  
2 credit card debt and their environmental footprint

3 Happiness hasn't increased.

4 it saves you some money, you have a smaller footprint and smaller utility bills  
5 Hill means that he only has his 'favourite stuff' and gets rid of the rest of his unnecessary possessions.

4

1 He mentions letting go of a shirt he hadn't worn in years and only keeping items that 'we're going to love for years'.

2 By this he means space efficiency and designing things for how they're used the majority of the time. In particular, he mentions a six-burner stove when you only use three burners and he says we want things that nest, stack and digitize.

3 Examples for multifunctional spaces and housewares include a sink combined with a toilet, a dining table which becomes a bed, a foldaway office, and a moving wall with fold-down beds.

5

1 He mentions going from 3,000 to 2,000 square feet so is suggesting reducing our living space by 30%.

2 That they are happy for a few days with just a couple of bags and staying in a small hotel room.

3 Life editing will give us more freedom and time.

4 The symbol < = > means less equals more.

7

1 a 2 c 3 b 4 b 5 c

9

Overall, the answer is 3 because Hill attempts to persuade his audience by using objective facts. (This main aim is in fact true for most of the TED Talks that students will watch with this coursebook.)

10

KMJ: It's hard to argue with smaller utility bills, more money and a smaller environmental footprint. I think  $\leq$  (‘less equals more’) is a really useful equation.

### 11 Possible answers

1 Hill asks us what's in it, so we assume he's going to show us. This arouses curiosity and reminds everyone of the useless stuff they don't need that they may have stored away.

2 The box isn't distracting because it's small. People notice it when he refers to it, but not otherwise.

3 Students will have their own ideas for this question but you could suggest that he might show a photo of a packing case instead or perhaps he could show some stuff he wants to get rid of such as the shirt he mentions.

### 1.2 Luxury or necessity?

3

1 They consider it a necessity.

2 A healthy economy because more and more people start to regard the items as necessities, presumably because they can afford them.

3 The graph shows that in

2005 many people suddenly changed their minds about certain items. This was probably brought about by the global financial crisis that occurred during that period.

4

a had been increasing  
b has changed  
c had fallen  
d has been continuing  
e will probably have changed

### Answers to Grammar summary exercises

1

1 had, just  
2 owned, for  
3 seen, recently  
4 lived / been living, for  
5 Are you still working, already  
6 been arriving, all week  
7 been trying, for  
8 used, since

2

1 My sister has been repairing bicycles since she was a kid.  
2 James has been using the washing machine all week.  
3 We've already been flying for five hours.  
4 They've been working since nine o'clock.  
5 I've been living in this apartment all year.

3

1 used  
2 started  
3 turned on  
4 You'd been working  
5 hadn't seen  
6 haven't finished

4

1 will we have been driving  
2 won't have completed  
3 won't have had  
4 won't have arrived  
5 will have been talking  
6 Will you have been studying  
7 will have finished  
8 won't have seen

5

1 have just decided  
2 will have sold  
3 have lived / have been living  
4 will have been sailing  
5 had never done  
6 had been talking  
7 have been having  
8 won't have completed

6

1 I've known Simon for six years.  
2 ~~They're~~ They've been working in this office since 2012.  
3 ~~Have~~ Had you been talking for long before your phone died?  
4 I had already posted the letter before I realized the address was wrong.  
5 By this time tomorrow,

I ~~finish~~ **will have finished**  
my final exam.  
6 By the end of  
September, I **will** have  
been walking to work  
every day for ten years.

### 5 Possible answers

1 a The decision was  
made before the  
breakdown.  
b The decision was a  
result of the breakdown.  
2 a The action will be  
complete in a year.  
b The action will happen  
in a year.  
3 a The thinking is  
happening now.  
b The thinking happened  
in the past.  
4 a The action continues  
now.  
b The action took place in  
the past.  
5 a The 'trying to think'  
happened before  
something else.  
b The 'trying to think'  
may be going on now.

6

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

7

1 be able 2 hadn't played  
3 've run 4 spend 5 hadn't  
ever used

8

1 's never owned  
2 'd been driving  
3 've been trying  
4 'll have saved

5 hadn't installed  
6 'll have been living  
7 's used  
8 've been working

### 1.3 I'm wide awake

1

The text includes 1, 4 and  
5.

3

1 Contradicts (Gardner's  
record has been broken  
several times since . . .)  
2 Supports (On day four,  
he began to hallucinate,  
imagining that he was a  
famous American football  
player.)

3 Contradicts (Research  
has found that as we  
sleep, our minds are able  
to continue working . . .)

4 Contradicts (But there's  
no 'magic number' of  
hours you need to sleep  
each night.)

5 Supports (Soldiers have  
been kept awake – and  
focused – by wearing  
special goggles that shine  
a light the colour of  
sunrise into their eyes,  
keeping their brains in  
'wake-up' mode.)

6 Supports (Chronic sleep  
deprivation can increase  
the risk of heart disease  
and other serious health  
problems.)

7 Contradicts (As part of  
her training, a sleep  
expert trained MacArthur  
to take ten half-hour naps

each day, resulting in a  
total of five hours sleep in  
every twenty-four.

Judging by her successes,  
this approach appears to  
have worked well for  
MacArthur.)

8 Contradicts (The 2001  
TV game show *Touch the  
truck* . . . The winner . . .  
was Jerry Middleton who  
stayed awake for 81  
hours, 43 minutes and 31  
seconds without letting go  
of the truck.)

4

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

5

1 not thought of as being  
as good or necessary as it  
is (adjective)

2 guessed to be lower  
than they really are (verb)

3 in the condition of  
doing too much work  
(adjective)

4 being done more than is  
good (verb)

5 not getting enough sleep  
(verb)

6

1 understaffed

2 overused

3 overspend

4 underdeveloped

5 overcrowded

6 overestimated

7 underrated

8 overpriced

## 1.4 Keep it to the bare minimum

2

Decide to bring: two canoes, tents, sleeping bag, one phone, a jumper, three pairs of socks, spare pair of shoes, a few torches and spare batteries, a stove, food

Decide not to bring: more than one phone, electronics such as tablets and MP3 players, not too much warm clothing

3

1 D 2 P 3 P 4 P 5 D  
6 D 7 P 8 D 9 P 10 D

4

2 I'm guessing we probably won't have a huge amount of extra space.

3 It might not be a bad idea to have a couple of phones with us.

4 Maybe we should just bring one phone, in case of emergency?

7 I think it's reasonable to assume that we're not going to need a lot of warm clothing.

9 It seems to me that we should probably take along a few torches and some spare batteries.

5

1 no expert 2 Personally  
3 don't know 4 just  
suggest 5 know 6 wonder  
7 might possibly want  
8 might not be

6a

They end with a vowel sound.

9a

1 Arguably, potentially  
2 almost certainly  
3 In all likelihood, It's not  
unreasonable to imagine  
4 This suggests

9b

While ... may seem  
It could be said  
it's worth considering  
would be very likely  
It's widely accepted  
We can probably  
conclude

## UNIT 2

### 1 Possible answers

1 The TED Talk is asking people to *Think again* about a person when they see them without knowing them.

2 Students can comment on how accents vary in their own country; often the difference in accent tells people where you are from originally and in some cases people will make judgements about your class or background.

3 Students' opinions on this question will vary, even within a group of students from the same country, region or city.

2

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

3a

1 Hi, I'm Hetain. I'm an artist. And this is Yuyu, who is a dancer I have been working with. I have asked her to translate for me.

2 If I may, I would like to tell you a little bit about myself and my artwork.

3 I'm not going to say it in English to you, because I'm trying to avoid any assumptions that might be made from my northern accent.

3b

4 As a child, I would hate being made to wear the Indian kurta pajama, because I didn't think it was very cool.

5 My dad never wore it, so I didn't see why I had to.

### 2.1 Who am I? Think again

1

1 hear his accent 2 doesn't speak 3 doesn't usually wear 4 helps shape our identity 5 as an art project

6 a British 7 correct but a bit strange 8 through imitation

2

1 Chinese Mandarin  
2 different tones 3 the Indian kurta pajama  
4 a dress 5 this baggy trouser part 6 the embarrassment 7 the robes

3

1 identity and language  
2 where we come from, race, class  
3 English  
4 He started to get discounts in Indian shops. People yelled at him.  
5 b

4

1 T  
2 T  
3 F (He discovers who he himself really is.)  
4 T  
5 F (He learned it from Spider-Man.)

6

1 c 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 b

8

Sentence 3

9

Helena's post best summarizes the construction of the talk. Malcolm's post isn't entirely accurate.

10

1 d 2 c 3 b 4 a

## 2.2 Cyber crime

2

1 The most common type is fraud with government documents and benefits fraud. The least common is loan fraud.  
2 Utilities fraud  
3 Employment fraud

3

1 A little over, About  
2 a sizeable portion of, A small minority of  
3 about the same . . . as, similar  
4 plural verbs

## Answers to Grammar summary exercises

1

1 is 2 comes 3 seems  
4 are 5 involves 6 isn't  
7 are 8 attend

2

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

3

1 many 2 The vast majority 3 handful  
4 half as many 5 the same

4

1 per cent 2 majority  
3 portion 4 none 5 similar  
6 quarter

5

1 Nearly three quarters ...  
2 A great deal **of** fraud ...  
3 There were twice **the** number ...  
4 This month's crime figures are similar **to** last month's.  
5 A handful of passports ~~was~~ **were** stolen in February.  
6 We had half as many cases of credit card fraud ...

4

1 much (credit card fraud [U])  
2 as (last week's figures [C])  
3 number (credit cards [C])  
4 handful (passports) [C]  
5 none (police officers [C])  
6 deal of (our work [U])

5

1 70 and over  
2 20–29  
3 40–49, 60–69  
4 19 and under  
5 30–39

6

1 The vast majority  
2 Nearly twice the number  
3 The number  
4 Nearly half  
5 About a quarter

## 8 Possible answers

1 Answers and views might vary. On the one hand, it could be because 18–25 year olds are less careful with their belongings than people aged 65 or over. Or maybe they are more likely to be in situations (e.g. travelling) where their phone could be lost. On the other hand, the data might be affected if a higher proportion of 18–25 year-olds own a mobile phone in comparison to people over 65. Unfortunately, the figures in the graph do not provide us with any information on this.

2 Students' own answers

### 2.3 You are what you wear

2

- 1c Reverse psychology
- 2b Dangerous prejudices
- 3a You are what you wear

3

- 1 The first section (paragraph 3)
- 2 In a way the experiments contradict each other because in the first experiment, less formal clothing gets you a more positive response, whereas in the second experiment, it doesn't. However, it's important

to note that the two situations were very different so it's hard to say exactly.

3 The business suit made the man 'safe'. The scruffy clothes made him possibly dangerous, or perhaps just not worth the trouble.

4 We view doctors as being more intelligent than painters and ourselves.

### 4 Suggested answers (with extracts from the article)

1 Yes. The first two experiments have possibly opposite findings.

'When her researchers, wearing sportswear, visited speciality shops selling luxury brands in Milan, they found that shop assistants usually assumed they were wealthier and more important than ones who visited the shops 'properly' dressed in furs and designer clothes.'

'In a second video, the actor comes back to the same crowded location and repeats the actions in the exact same way. But this time not one single person comes to help him, even when he repeatedly calls out for help. The difference? In the second version of the experiment,

he's wearing scruffy clothes and old trainers and looks like a poor or homeless person.'

2 No. All three experiments show the opposite.

'According to the Harvard Business School research, if the relatively strange style of dress looks as though it's intentional, or trendy, many people will believe you're wealthy or important.'

'In a situation such as this, the clothes you're wearing could mean the difference between life and death.'

'The researchers believe that the test subjects' 'basic abilities' were improved as a direct result of the clothing they wore.'

3 Yes. Experiments 1 and 2 prove this.

'Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg was once a hoodie-jeans-and-trainers-wearing university student with a good idea for a social network. Now he's a billionaire businessman – who wears a hoodie, jeans and trainers to work, including important meetings.'

'In a second video, the actor comes back to the same crowded location and repeats the actions in

the exact same way. But this time not one single person comes to help him, even when he repeatedly calls out for help.'

4 No. Experiment 2 showed otherwise.

'But this time not one single person comes to help him, even when he repeatedly calls out for help.'

5 No. It's clearly hugely important based on the studies.

'According to the Harvard Business School research, if the relatively strange style of dress looks as though it's intentional, or trendy, many people will believe you're wealthy or important.'

'In a situation such as this, the clothes you're wearing could mean the difference between life and death.'

'The researchers believe that the test subjects' 'basic abilities' were improved as a direct result of the clothing they wore.'

6 Yes. Experiment 3 might support this idea. 'The researchers believe that the test subjects' 'basic abilities' were improved as a direct result of the clothing they wore.'

**6**

1 inappropriate 2 tasteful  
3 imaginative 4 well cut  
5 eccentric

**7**

1 clashing, inappropriate, scruffy  
2 unconventional, eccentric  
3 tasteful, trendy, imaginative, well cut, glamorous

#### **2.4 I need to work on my image**

**2**

1 on his CV  
2 inappropriate  
3 unspoken  
4 feedback  
5 get training and practice  
6 discouraged

**3**

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

**4a**

1 flat (no words are stressed)  
2 rising (You might want to try doing some practice interviews.)  
3 falling (You might want to try doing some practice interviews.)

**4b**

1 b 2 a 3 c

**4c**

1 B (A is rising and uncertain. B is falling and encouraging.)

2 A (A is falling and encouraging. B is monotone and bored.)

3 B (A is rising and uncertain. B is falling and encouraging.)

4 B (A is rising and uncertain. B is falling and encouraging.)

5 A (A is falling and encouraging. B is monotone and bored.)

**8a**

1 Thanks him and says something positive about him.

2 Lack of Spanish ability and no real passion for sales.

3 'However, we're looking for a candidate who has a somewhat higher level of Spanish ability – CEF C1, at a minimum. Additionally, we're looking for someone who exhibits a real passion for sales.'

4 She says they'll hold on to his application, she invites him to apply again and she wishes him luck.

#### **8b Possible answers**

1 We were hoping to find a slightly larger venue for our meeting.

2 We like your hotel but we're looking for

something nearer to the town centre.

3 We expected the rooms to be a little less expensive.

4 We'd wanted to find a place with the latest sound system available.

5 We were trying to find a place with a wider selection of foods.

### 9 Sample answer

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for showing me round your hotel last week. I appreciate the time you spent and I was impressed with the location and customer service.

Unfortunately, I don't feel the hotel is suited to my family's needs. We were hoping to offer a menu with a wider selection of international dishes. Additionally, we are looking for a less urban view with more of a country feel. We'd also expected a private area for the indoor party which would accommodate guests only.

Nevertheless, I will keep your details on file as I think the hotel would be ideal for business meetings and small one-day conferences.

My very best wishes

### Review 1

1

1 food that would have been thrown away

2 food waste and hunger

3 The café was found to be generally satisfactory.

4 They've served 10,000 people and no one has become ill.

5 We don't waste or throw out any chicken.

2

1 has opened 2 has been working 3 lived 4 hadn't 5 became 6 will have been

3

1 half 2 per cent 3 deal 4 twice 5 much 6 majority

4

1 over 2 under 3 under 4 over 5 under 6 over

5

1 imaginative 2 eccentric 3 scruffy 4 tasteful 5 unconventional 6 trendy 7 glamorous

6

Students' own answers, but answers to question 1 could include plastic, glass, paper, computers, etc.

7

1 I think it's reasonable to assume (that)

2 It seems to me (that) we can't start

3 Have you tried phoning

4 You might want to ask

5 It might not be a bad idea to check

6 Can I just suggest we reschedule the meeting

### UNIT 3

#### 1 Possible answers

1 They might be interested in a sporting event because it focusses on activities which are about bringing out the best in people rather than reminding them of conflict.

2 Skills and qualities for a marathon include physical and mental fitness, hard work and determination.

3 Students may have examples from their own country, but probably the most famous example is how Nelson Mandela helped to transform South Africa.

2

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

#### 3a

1 You know, b

2 Honestly, c

3 However, a



**3b**

So, But

### **3.1 Making peace is a marathon**

**1**

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

**2**

rail crash: accident where she was hit by a bus while she was running  
six surgical operations: 36 doctors: community  
city: country  
politicians: world

**3**

1 2003  
2 The prime minister was assassinated.  
3 People started looking at it as a platform for peace and unity.  
4 It lost its parliament, president and prime minister.  
5 The Beirut Marathon  
6 85

**4**

1 F (We include everyone: the young, the elderly, the disabled, etc.)  
2 T  
3 T  
4 F (These countries have asked the organization to help them structure a similar sporting event.)

5 F (She says that peace making is not a sprint; it is more of a marathon.)

**6**

1 a 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 b

**7**

1 Students answer for themselves but, for example, they must have started learning English from scratch at some stage.  
2 Stereotypes about groups such as teenagers and mothers-in-law depend upon which country your students are from. In the UK teenagers are often thought of surly or difficult and mothers-in-law as domineering. However, such stereotypes, especially about family members, are less commonly given in some other countries. Stereotypes about politicians on the other hand are often quite universal; for example, they are often accused of never telling the whole truth.  
3 Events such as the Olympic Games with their opening ceremonies are often used as an opportunity for a country to 'show its true colours' to the rest of the world.

**8**

1 F (The event organized by her is clearly successful.)  
2 F (History tells us this.)  
3 O (There may be other ways; it's almost impossible to measure/prove this.)  
4 O (There is no evidence for this.)  
5 F (People from 49 nations joined in the race.)  
6 O (There is no evidence for this.)

**9**

Opinion: Ismail and Yuka  
Fact: Joey and Liz

### **11 Possible answers**

1 Students might think that the personal stories make you empathize more with the speaker and believe in her.  
2 Using personal references makes it easier for the audience to relate to the history and benefits. Otherwise, a dry explanation can be dull and not engage an audience.  
3 By 'walking the talk' she means that she has experienced the things she is asking others to do. In other words, she has run marathons so she can convince others to, and she has experienced suffering and has

recovered from it in the same way Beirut needs to.

### 3.2 What's the magic number?

#### 1 Possible answers

1 Working alone?

Advantages:

- quick decisions
- you take all the profits and benefits

Disadvantages:

- no one to question you and prevent potential errors
- loneliness and lack of dialogue

2 Working with others?

Advantages:

- share the risks
- opportunity to discuss ideas and predict any problems early on

Disadvantages:

- having to share profits
- long meetings with discussions and disagreement

2

- 1 two people
- 2 four and six people
- 3 31 per cent

3

1 the information that immediately follows the *it* or the *what*

2 Small disagreements grow into the biggest problems. Their day-to-day conflict management makes established companies successful.

### Answers to Grammar summary exercises

1

- 1 What 2 Where 3 It's
- 4 The thing 5 reason
- 6 The way

2

- 1 d 2 c 3 e 4 a 5 b

3

- 1 The way 2 Where
- 3 It's 4 The thing
- 5 The reason 6 The place

4

- 1 The person (who) you need to talk to is Ella.
- 2 One good thing about the Underground is (that) the maps and signs are easy to follow.
- 3 It's a new printer you need, not the instruction manual.
- 4 What happened was (that) the flight was cancelled.
- 5 What you do is pay online.
- 6 What I did was stay at my friend's house.

5

- 1 I want is more information
- 2 to do is write your name on this list
- 3 I really like is the view from the office window
- 4 I'm emailing (you) is that I don't have your phone number

5 I like is the variety of salads they have in that restaurant

6 who introduced me to running was my uncle

6

1 What I would like **is** more time in the office.

2 Where you need **to** go is upstairs to the third floor.

3 **It's** our chief programmer you need to talk to.

4 The thing to do is **go** online and try to find some information there.

5 The **reason** why I'm calling is I have several questions.

6 What **happened** was I lost his phone number and couldn't phone him.

5a

1 It's good communication skills that start-up founders need.

2 What causes problems is poor communication.

3 The thing that co-founders need is a clear legal agreement.

4 It's personal conflict that causes businesses to fail.

5 What's important is to find a solution when communication breaks down.

6 The person you need to be honest with is your business partner.

## 6 Possible sentences

- 1 The person who helped me a lot is my older brother.
- 2 It's Dave who wants to try surfing.
- 3 What I need is a long holiday.
- 4 The thing that really annoys me is when people drive too fast.
- 5 What I have trouble doing is waking up early for work.
- 6 What people need to do is learn to relax.

8

Positive about teamwork:  
None of us is as smart as all of us. Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much.

Negative about teamwork:

Teamwork is two or more people doing something that one person could have done better alone.  
Eagles fly alone. Sheep flock together.

Could be positive or negative:

There's no I in teamwork.  
Teamwork is having plenty of other people to take the blame for your mistakes.

## 3.3 Dare to be different

### 1 Some possible answers

- 1 Student responses might include listing areas of

conformity such as following laws and rules, family life, studying hard at school and college and trying to find a good job and career. Conformity can also relate to aspects of life like clothing and appearance, or tastes in music and art.

2 Non-conformists are sometimes viewed with suspicion. On the other hand, non-conformity can also be viewed positively in youth culture, especially if it is related to music or fashion.

3 On the one hand conformity means that society functions safely; on the other hand, non-conformity adds interest in terms of culture and helps us to question our assumptions.

### 2 Suggested answers

- 1 Too much harmony can damage the ability to make good decisions.
- 2 The group's power is overestimated. The group becomes close-minded. Agreement becomes all-important.
- 3 Swissair suffered from groupthink and collapsed as a result.
- 4 They need not to let themselves slip into groupthink.

## 3 Suggested answers

1 Constructive disagreement can help us come up with good ideas. Too much harmony can damage our ability to make good decisions.

2 There are three main ways to identify cases of groupthink: the group's power is overestimated, the group becomes close-minded and agreement becomes all-important.

3 The problem of groupthink largely arose because the directors had no experience in the field and were too similar.

4 The key is to understand when conflict is harmful and when it's useful so that groupthink doesn't take over.

4

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

5

- 1 go with the flow
- 2 rock the boat
- 3 fit in
- 4 stuck my neck out
- 5 stand up to him

### 3.4 Which one gets your vote?

3

Option A Pros: shows who we are, looks friendly, nice picture

Cons: Is he a brand?

Option B Pros: it's a lot

of fun

Cons: looks like a kid

Option C Pros: stands out,  
most artistic

Cons: wouldn't want that  
guy to come to your door;  
too serious

Decision: Rethink the  
logo; draw in the style of  
Option C, but without a  
plumber in it.

**4**

1 views – Asking for  
opinions

2 expect – Hedging  
(softening your own  
opinion)

3 sure – Disagreeing by  
expressing uncertainty

4 would – Disagreeing by  
asking a question

5 accept – Setting  
conditions

6 agree – Signalling  
agreement

7 looking – Reframing the  
disagreement

8 resolve – Proposing a  
resolution

**5a**

1 Are you sure about  
that?

2 I think you're wrong  
there.

3 That's one way of  
looking at it.

4 Sorry, but I'm really not  
sure that's correct.

5 I can't agree with you  
on this.

6 I totally disagree.

7 No, I can't agree.

8 I don't think we quite  
see eye-to-eye on this  
one.

**5b**

1 P 2 D 3 P 4 P 5 D  
6 D 7 D 8 P

**8**

In both emails she wants  
to convince Bob that her  
option B is the best  
choice.

**9a**

1 The second is more  
appropriate because it's  
more polite and less  
combative.

2 She apologizes for  
emailing because it can be  
difficult to communicate  
clearly and politely by  
email. It's easy to  
misunderstand tone.

3 The first is more  
combative, the second is  
more cooperative.

**9b**

1 c 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 d

**11 Sample answer**

Anna,

Thanks for your email. I  
just tried to phone you,  
but I'm afraid you've left  
for the day, so we'll need  
to continue this  
discussion by email.

I was surprised to hear  
that you felt the question  
hadn't been resolved in

the meeting. I understand  
that you particularly liked  
Option B, but I think we  
have to accept that all  
three of us need to be  
happy with the choice. I  
feel strongly that we need  
some fresh input from the  
designer.

I'm happy to discuss it  
further, but I think we  
really do need to go back  
to the designer and come  
up with some more ideas.  
Speak to you soon.  
Bob

**UNIT 4**

**1 Possible answers**

1 & 3 Students' own  
answers

2 Doing fast exercise,  
drinking water, deep  
breathing, knowing your  
subject very well,  
predicting the types of  
questions you might be  
asked, a good night's  
sleep the night before,  
chatting to members of  
the audience as they  
arrive.

**2**

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

**3a**

body rebelled  
wave of anxiety washed  
over (me)  
experience fear  
sympathetic nervous  
system kicks in  
have a rush of adrenaline

heart rate increases  
breathing gets faster  
non-essential systems  
start to shut down

### 3b

mouth gets dry  
blood is routed away from  
your extremities  
your fingers don't work  
your pupils dilate  
your muscles contract  
your Spidey sense tingles  
your whole body is  
trigger-happy  
your nervous system is an  
idiot

#### 4.1 How I beat stage fright

##### 1

1 on the week of his 30th  
birthday  
2 to go back and perform  
each week at the open  
mic until he wasn't  
nervous anymore  
3 No, he couldn't 'shake  
it'.  
4 to write a song that  
exploits his nervousness  
5 Yes, because by  
thinking about his  
audience, by embracing  
and exploiting his  
problem, he was able to  
take something that was  
blocking his progress, and  
turn it into something that  
was essential for his  
success.  
6 Students will have their  
own answers for this  
question which they

compare afterwards with  
a partner.

##### 2

1 angry 2 pretty good  
3 horrible 4 embarrassed  
5 uncomfortable  
6 nervous

##### 3

1 The epiphany was to  
write a song which would  
exploit the stage fright  
with lyrics describing his  
stage fright.  
2 He meant 'use well'.  
3 It makes them feel  
nervous and  
uncomfortable too.  
4 No, over time he didn't  
have to play it anymore  
except when he was really  
nervous (like now).

##### 4

1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c

##### 5

1 c 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 c

##### 7

1 rebelled 2 A wave,  
washed 3 terrified  
4 nightmare 5 epiphany

##### 8

Bernice: completely  
freeze up  
Freddie: totally sick and  
miserable  
Helsie: battled his stage-  
fright monster

##### 9

He has rehearsed a lot, he  
doesn't rush, he makes  
eye contact, he engages  
directly with the audience  
and he has water onstage.

#### 4.2 Information overload

##### 2

1 People are 'connected  
up' to the Internet via  
devices for 12 hours a  
day.  
2 Humans' absorption  
and listening rates are  
much lower than the data  
delivery rate.  
3 There will be 50 billion  
mobile phone users in  
2020.

##### 3

1 in the order of, as many  
as, about, roughly  
2 just over/under

#### Answers to Grammar summary exercises

##### 1

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

##### 2

1 kind of 2 four-ish  
3 around 4 many  
5 more than 6 under  
7 some 8 stuff

##### 3

1 b 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b  
7 a 8 b

4

1 five thousand-odd  
dollars 2 hundreds of  
3 kind of 4 latish 5 a little  
under six hours 6 stuff  
7 some (pizza) restaurant  
8 as few as two (or three)  
people

5

1 They bought a car that's  
a ~~sort a~~ yellow-**ish** colour.  
2 You can rent a room  
here for as ~~few~~ **little** as  
£500 per month.  
3 We have 600  
employees, ~~and~~ **or**  
thereabouts.  
4 Pietro is tall**ish** ~~or so~~  
and will be wearing a  
blue suit.  
5 They got some ~~or other~~  
politician **or other** to  
open the event.  
6 Have you got a lot of  
~~stuffs~~ **stuff** to move?

#### 4 Possible answers

1 There are about 1.6  
billion users in 2016.  
2 In 2017, annual growth  
is just under ten per cent.  
3 There are nearly 1.8  
billion users in 2017.  
4 There were just over 1.4  
billion users in 2015.  
5 Annual growth is  
roughly ten per cent in  
2017.  
6 There are 1.6 billion  
users or so in 2016.

5

1 About 2 more or less  
3 kind of 4 hundreds  
5 some 6 or so 7 at least  
8 elevenish

6a

1 day 2 all, long  
3 extreme  
4 hundreds, week  
5 link, hour  
6 at least, day  
7 elevenish, later

6b

1 Sentences 2, 4 and 6  
2 Sentences 1, 3, 5, 7

#### 4.3 Get the name right

2

The companies mentioned  
all sell products  
internationally.

3

1 Frito-Lay, Unilever  
2 Unilever, Coca-Cola  
3 HSBC 4 Unilever  
5 HSBC 6 Frito-Lay,  
HSBC, Coca-Cola

4

1 T  
2 F (The article doesn't  
mention Mexico or that  
Doritos is specifically a  
US brand.)  
3 T  
4 F (No, it has always  
used the slogan.)  
5 T  
6 T

7 F (The article only says  
it is grown in other  
countries. We don't know  
if it is also sold.)  
8 F (Coca-Cola was  
'protested against', but  
not banned in France.)

5

1 To each his own  
2 What's in a name?  
3 If at first you don't  
succeed  
4 One man's meat is  
another man's poison.

7

1 opposition 2 a splash  
3 hotcakes 4 reception  
5 an obstacle 6 a brick  
wall 7 issue 8 concern

8

1 make a splash, sell like  
hotcakes  
2 meet with opposition,  
get a cool reception, be an  
obstacle, come up against  
a brick wall  
3 voice concerns  
4 address the issue of

#### 4.4 I thought it would be easy

1

1 Students' own answers  
2 Some possible answers  
are: the instruction  
manual, a friend, an  
online forum, a YouTube  
'How to' video, customer  
support

2

1 to exit an app using the home key, to make a phone call, and to add people to the 'contacts'

2 She wants to set the date. She learns to use the 'mode' button and the 'select' button.

3 He needs to press 'lock', 'enter code', the number keys, the star key and 'lock' again.

3

1 You've lost me. Would you mind giving that to me one more time?

2 Can you explain why I would need to (choose 'contacts')?

3 Sorry, I didn't quite catch that. Could you run it by me again?

4 I'm probably just being a bit slow, but am I supposed to (hold the 'mode' button)?

5 Would you mind backing up for a second? I missed that last bit.

6 Sorry, I'm a bit confused. Did you say (I start by pressing 'lock') or (do I just enter the passcode)?

4b

*wh-* questions: questions 1 and 4

*yes-no* questions: questions 2 and 6

two statements that have been turned into questions: questions 3 and 5

4c

Typical intonation of *yes/no* questions is rising. However, in question 2 it is falling because he is checking information given by the other speaker and also in number 6 because she is making an offer.

Typical intonation of *wh-* questions is falling but rising when we are checking information we already know. The intonation in question 5 rises because he is asking about something he knows but has forgotten how to do.

Typical intonation for statements turned into questions is rising.

Typical intonation for 'echo' questions (where you repeat back words what you have heard is also rising). Both questions 3 and 5 have rising intonation.

7

the shower, the kitchen, the spare key, the post

8a

Dear Guest,

Welcome to my flat. I hope you enjoy your stay

in London! Please make yourself at home! Here are a few things you should bear in mind to make your stay comfortable and enjoyable:

After you've showered, make sure you turn the water off tightly.

**Otherwise it tends to drip and that might keep you awake.** You need to turn it harder than you might imagine!

When cooking, please be sure not to make too much smoke. It can make the fire alarm for the whole building go off, and everyone has to leave. A ringing smoke alarm can be especially annoying at mealtimes! Just to be on the safe side, every time you're cooking, you might want to turn on the extractor fan.

Beware of letting the front door shut behind you and locking yourself out. (It's easier than you think!) In the event that you do get locked out, there's a spare key hidden underneath the plant in outside the door. If you use it, please be sure you put it back so that when I return, I can use it to get in if I need to.

If you have any problems, text message me and I will try to get back to you

within 24 hours.  
And one final request:  
Please keep an eye out for my post and any other deliveries. The key to the letter box is on a hook by the front door. **If the letter box gets too full, the postman will stop delivering.** I'd be grateful if you'd just bring the post into the flat every few days.  
All the best,  
Kelly

## 8b

1 mind 2 sure 3 on the safe side 4 Beware  
5 request 6 grateful

## Review 2

### 1

1 the climate; air pollution  
2 indoor air pollution  
3 helping locals dig wells, repair machinery and build greenhouses, and teaching basic engineering skills  
4 the sun / solar power  
5 They weren't easy to pack and move.  
6 a parabola, like an umbrella or satellite dish  
7 won awards, successful fund-raising and distribution to eighteen countries

### 2

1 ten 2 Around four million 3 animal waste /

cattle dung 4 fuel scarcity  
5 University students  
6 one litre 7 140,000

### 3

1 What 2 The thing about  
3 It's 4 that 5 Where  
6 What's

### 4

1 as few as 2 just over  
3 roughly 4 stuff in the  
5 around ten per cent

### 5

1 an obstacle  
2 a brick wall 3 the issue  
4 hotcakes 5 a cool reception  
6 concerns  
7 safe 8 the tide  
9 their necks 10 a splash

### 6

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

### 7

Students' own answers.

### 8

1 What's your take on that  
2 Would you mind giving that to me  
3 Maybe it's just me, but  
4 Can you seriously picture everyone  
5 We can't say for certain that  
6 I guess you could say  
7 we could look at this from a different perspective

8 So here's the real question  
9 I can accept that on the condition that  
10 I'm probably just being a bit slow, but am  
11 Sorry, I didn't get that last bit

## UNIT 5

### 1 Possible answers

1 By 'normal upbringing' she probably means things like going to school, playing with brother and sisters, doing jobs around the house like tidying her room, etc.  
2 To question the assumption that disabled people do not have normal upbringings or are in some way different as people to rest of society.  
3 The kinds of responses to this question will depend on the country you are teaching in and workplace policies on disabilities. In many countries nowadays, employers are obliged to ensure that a workspace is designed for any individual, with or without a disability.

### 2

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

### 3a

1 When I was 15, a member of my local community approached



my parents and wanted to nominate me for a community achievement award.

2 This kid had only ever experienced disabled people as objects of inspiration.

3 I wasn't doing anything that was out of the ordinary at all.

### 3b

1 lied to 2 approached by

#### 5.1 I'm not your inspiration, thank you very much

##### 1

1 F ('I went to school.')

2 F ('I had a very low-key after school job in my mum's hairdressing salon.')

3 T

4 F ('we've been able to propagate this lie even further via social media')

5 F ('We do overcome some things ... They are not things to do with our bodies.')

6 T

7 F ('That quote, "The only disability in life is a bad attitude," it's just not true, because of the social model of disability.')

8 F ('I want to live in a world where we don't have such low expectations of disabled people that we are

congratulated for getting out of bed.')

##### 2

1 an achievement award

2 that Young hadn't achieved anything

3 The student had only ever known them as objects of inspiration.

4 That disability makes you exceptional.

##### 3

1 images

2 disabled people

3 nondisabled people

4 perspective 5 life

6 that person

7 the problem

8 people

##### 4

1 'The only disability in life is a bad attitude' is a lie.

2 Smiling at stairs won't turn them into a ramp.

3 Smiling at a TV won't make closed captions appear.

4 Radiating a positive attitude in a bookshop won't turn the books into Braille.

5 Being disabled isn't an achievement.

##### 6

1 b 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 a

##### 8

1 b 2 c 3 a

##### 9

Des38 shows he understands Stella's point because he learns that you should see the person not the disability.

The other two comments show that they think Stella is an inspiration which is exactly the opposite of what she is trying to say.

##### 10

1 That people have been lied to about disability.

2 She uses the word 'lie' (or 'lied') five times.

3 Possible answer: The purpose of repeating the word 'lie' is to make sure the audience remember the key message, and to create emotional impact by repeating the emotive word.

4 Students' own views.

#### 5.2 If only I'd studied harder ...

##### 2

What you love,  
What you're good at,  
What pays well

##### 3

1 You're happy but poor  
(The painter always wanted to do his job 'although it isn't always easy to pay the bills.')

2 You're rich but bored  
(The person says, 'It's

high time I gave up the money to do something that's more interesting.')  
 3 In your dreams! (The person says he/she enjoyed science but never got very good marks. Now he/she would like to earn money doing science.)

- a I wish I hadn't . . .
- b If only I was . . .
- c Supposing . . .
- d It's high time I . . .

### *Answers to Grammar summary exercises*

**1**

- 1 I'd rather 2 scheduled
- 3 wasn't 4 would arrive
- 5 Supposing
- 6 you decided

**2**

- 1 I'd sooner we hired a part-time assistant.
- 2 If only I had a newer car.
- 3 They'd rather we met at their office.
- 4 Supposing we rent a bigger office?
- 5 What if I reduced my working hours?
- 6 It's high time we updated our website.

**4**

- 1 had 2 were 3 rather
- 4 time 5 Supposing/ Suppose/What if
- 6 sooner

**5**

- a Were I in a higher-paid job, I'd be a lot happier.
- b Should you not know what career you could – realistically – change to, you may choose to see a careers counsellor.
- c Had I studied something different at university, I wouldn't be stuck here now.

### *Answers to Grammar summary exercises*

**3**

- 1 would 2 the fact 3 not for 4 will / shall 5 Were
- 6 Should 8 Had

**4**

- 1 Had Pete expected it to be cold, he would have worn a coat.
- 2 Should you need help filling out the application, give me a call.
- 3 Had you told me it was a casual dinner, I wouldn't be wearing my dinner jacket.
- 4 Were it not for the fact that there was a train strike, we would have been on time.
- 5 Had Darius phoned, Kate wouldn't have been so angry.
- 6 Had Bill not stayed up so late last night, he wouldn't feel so tired.

**5**

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

**6**

- 1 ~~Was~~ **Were** I wealthy, I'd buy a bigger house.
- 2 I rather you ~~don't~~ **didn't** use this phone for personal calls.
- 3 If only I ~~would have~~ **had** a job!
- 4 ~~Supposed~~ / **Supposing** you didn't receive a pay increase – what would you do then?
- 5 It's a high time you bought a new car.
- 6 Were I ~~in~~ offered £1,000,000, I wouldn't know what to say.
- 7 Should you ~~ve needed~~ **need** any tax advice, don't hesitate to ask Jenna.
- 8 If it hadn't been so cheap, we ~~didn't book~~ **wouldn't have booked** the holiday.

**6**

- 1 Should you need to use a car this week, you can borrow mine.
- 2 Had I been late for the plane, it would have ruined my holiday.
- 3 Were you to apply for the job, I'm sure you wouldn't be sorry.
- 4 Had you not joined the book club, you wouldn't have met Olga.
- 5 Should you need help

with the application,  
please ask.

6 Were people to arrive  
on time for appointments,  
my job would be a lot  
easier.

7

1 wish they were  
2 Supposing you could  
3 What if you didn't  
4 if only they'd known  
5 Were you able  
6 would rather people  
considered  
7 If only I had

### 5.3 I've got it!

2

1 F (He thought the  
jeweller might be  
cheating him.)  
2 F (History tells us he  
existed.)  
3 T (most big innovations  
'dawn on people slowly')  
4 T ('the ideas have been  
in the person's mind for  
some time and are simply  
the next logical step ...  
Johnson's term for this is  
the "adjacent possible")  
5 F ('some great ideas  
occur to more than one  
person at about the same  
time')  
6 T ('spend a lot of time  
talking to people who  
share your interest')

### 3 Possible answers

1 As the article says, a  
*eureka* story is more  
dramatic. People seem to

enjoy the idea of a  
brilliant mind being  
struck suddenly by  
inspiration, a bit like  
discovering a beautiful  
diamond. The idea that an  
amazing idea is simply  
the product of hard work  
isn't as magical.

2 Reasons why it isn't  
like a lie: Even if an idea  
didn't arrive in a person's  
mind fully formed in a  
*eureka* moment, the idea  
is nonetheless theirs –  
they brought the elements  
of it together. This makes  
the *eureka* story simply a  
more dramatic version of  
the truth.

Reasons why it is like a  
lie: A *eureka* story  
conceals the truth about  
where ideas come from. It  
puts too much focus on  
the moment when years  
of thought and work with  
other people finally came  
together in one person's  
mind.

3 Every culture has  
stories of this kind. They  
are a way of making  
sense of the world and of  
describing where things  
and people and ideas  
come from. Even stories  
that are undeniably 'true'  
may be told differently by  
people who see them  
from different  
perspectives.

4

1 b (line 52) 2 c (line 70)  
3 a (line 70) 4 c (line 74)  
5 a (line 75) 6 a (line 89)

5

1 This wording suggests  
that the story may or may  
not be true.

2 People like the idea of a  
good story, even if it isn't  
the truth.

3 That there may be a  
little truth in the story, but  
overall the reality is  
different.

6 (Note that ✓ indicates  
that the phrase in the  
sentence means *I haven't  
thought of an idea.*)

1 drawing ✓ 2 occurs

3 can't come up with ✓

4 haven't ✓ 5 dawning

6 coming 7 'm ✓ 8 strikes

### 5.4 Anyone got a bright idea?

#### 2 Possible answers

The occasion: Farewell  
party for Hilary. Deserves  
a good send-off! Fancy  
dress

Entertainment: karaoke,  
live band, not have any  
entertainment

The food: Japanese  
(sushi), Mexican,  
barbecue

The venue: in the park

3

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

#### 4a

1 Sushi isn't especially  
cheap.

2 Live music wouldn't be so easy to get on a budget.

**4b**

- 1 A barbecue in winter may not be very practical.  
2 It wouldn't be that easy to organize a party in a museum.  
3 A fancy dress party may be a bit too original?

**6**

- 1 No, it might be on the 17 or 24 August.  
2 approximately 35 people  
3 We don't know yet.  
4 Good or funny stories about Hilary.

**7a**

- 1 incl. 2 BBQ 3 BYO  
4 approx. 5 re: 6 etc.  
7 & 8 i.e. 9 e.g. 10 sep.  
11 Aug 12 p.m.  
13 RSVP (taken from the French 'répondez s'il vous plaît' meaning 'reply, please')

**7b Suggested answers**

- 1 Talk to Kevin re: New York, etc.  
2 Party is BYO food, we supply drinks for approx. 50  
3 Ask for RSVP a.m. or p.m.  
4 Confirm 12 Dec for BBQ  
5 Ticket will incl. food & entertainment

**UNIT 6**

**1 Possible answers**

- 1 Disease can easily spread in unclean water.  
2 Natural disasters such as a tsunami or hurricane destroy clean sources of water. People often lose their homes and have to travel to camps where it's difficult to deliver clean water to thousands of people at once.  
3 Bottled water is often delivered by truck or helicopter. Sometimes large vehicles carrying water tanks deliver water.

**2**

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

**3a**

- 1 Good morning everybody. I'd like to talk about a couple of things today. The first thing is water.  
2 However, after a few failed prototypes, I finally came up with this, the Lifesaver bottle. ... OK, now for the science bit. Before Lifesaver, the best hand filters were only capable of filtering down to about 200 nanometres.

**3b**

- 3 I'm going to give you a bit of a demonstration.  
4 Let's look at the applications.

5 So, here is the 'thinking different' bit.

**6.1 How to make filthy water drinkable**

**1**

Sentence 3 is the main message.

**2**

- 1 diarrhoea  
2 the problem is too big  
3 death 4 five  
5 viruses and bacteria

**3**

- 1 demonstration 2 pond  
3 leaves 4 poo 5 water  
6 audience 7 pump 8 filter

**4**

- 1 6,000 2 a camp  
3 expensive  
4 natural processes  
5 25,000 6 two

**5**

- 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 a

**7**

- 1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c

**10**

Make the demonstration interactive: He asks the cameraman to smell the water and Chris to drink the water after the demonstration.  
Make the demonstration big enough to see: His tank is very large and he uses large containers of

dirty water so everyone can see.

Make movements large and expressive: When he pours water and waste in and uses the 'Lifesaver', he makes his gestures very large.

### ***Suggested answers***

1 Because he wants to show them the evidence as proof that it works.

2 To prove the water was filthy and undrinkable.

3 To prove it was safe to drink.

### **6.2 What a waste of time!**

#### **2**

1 The purpose is to find out what type of time-waster you are.

2 Students follow the flowchart and answer the questions. They follow the directions until they arrive at one of the three person-types at the end.

3 Students can reflect on whether they think the chart gives a realistic description.

#### **3**

1 to avoid, so as not to

2 so that

3 in order that

4 in order that, so that

5 in order to, to, so as not to

### ***Answers to Grammar summary exercises***

#### **1**

1 to prevent 2 to avoid

3 in order to 4 so that

5 so as to 6 is for 7 for

8 In order not

#### **2**

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

#### **3**

1 a) In order to b) I

2 a) Mike b) so that he

3 a) So as not to disturb

b) We

4 a) In order not to b) I

5 a) Dean and Lola are

b) to avoid

6 a) To prevent

b) we have

7 a) This b) is for

8 a) I b) to

#### **4**

1 so that 2 avoid 3 can

4 so as not 5 to

6 In order that 7 for

8 knows

#### **5**

1 They set off for the airport early so as not to miss the flight.

2 More scholarships have been offered in order that more people will study engineering.

3 I gave him my mobile number so that he can text me.

4 We put up 'no smoking' signs to prevent smokers

blocking the entrance.

5 I wear headphones at work to avoid being distracted by the noise of people around me.

6 I don't drink coffee but I keep some in the house for visitors to drink.

#### **6**

1 I went to the library in order **to** find some peace and quiet.

2 I set my alarm for six o'clock so **as (that)** I would be on time for work.

3 Let's take a different route so **as to** avoid the road works.

4 You should lock your bike to prevent thieves from **stealing** it.

5 I wear these clothes for **running**.

6 In order ~~to~~ not to lose them, I always put my keys in the same place at home.

#### **4**

1 so as not to 2 to avoid

3 to prevent too much

4 to 5 so that

#### **5**

1 to feel the adrenaline rush

2 to avoid working under pressure

3 in order to make work seem more manageable

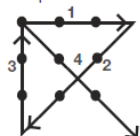
4 so that he doesn't miss his deadline

5 to avoid a last-minute rush  
 6 in order that she can concentrate  
 7 so that I (can) work more efficiently  
 8 so as not to make mistakes

### 6.3 Thinking outside the box

2

One possible solution to the nine-dots puzzle:



#### Possible answers

1 Students' own answers  
 2 The dot pattern forms a box shape, which tends to make us think the lines should be drawn within that shape. To solve the puzzle, you must draw lines that go beyond the box shape created by the dots.  
 3 'Lateral thinking' is solving problems through an indirect or creative approach, possibly ignoring what may appear to be limitations. The literal meaning of 'lateral' is 'sideways', so 'lateral thinking' doesn't follow the 'straight line' of logic, but instead moves in an original or innovative direction.

3

1 his wife and sons became terribly ill and then died; several seasons of hot, dry weather with little rain  
 2 But the landowner wasn't going to let their unhappiness be an obstacle.  
 3 The girl watched carefully as the old man put two stones into the bag, and to her horror, she noticed that he put in two white pebbles.

4

The girl picks a stone, but then drops it on purpose. This forces the landlord to show the other stone in the bag, which is white. The girl doesn't have to marry the landowner, and her father's debt is forgiven.

7

1 solved 2 sort out  
 3 cleared up 4 overcome  
 5 solve 6 cracked  
 7 got to the bottom

8

1 d (clear up the misunderstanding about)  
 2 a (overcome several obstacles)  
 3 c (solve the riddle of)  
 4 b (crack the problem of how to)  
 5 e (solve the dilemma of)

### 6.4 What are our options?

### 2 Possible answers

1 colder weather, lack of food and water, possibly wild animals, darkness as night falls  
 2 Students' own answers – They're probably discussing if they should go back or stay put, light a fire, try using a phone, etc.  
 3 Students' own answers

3

1 the path  
 2 late afternoon because they say there's about an hour of daylight left  
 3 going back the way they came or splitting up and looking for the path  
 4 calling out to see if anyone at the camp can hear them

4

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

5a

1 What are our options?  
 2 We could split up.  
 3 I'd rather stick together.  
 4 Did anyone bring a torch?  
 5 There's one on my phone.  
 6 Do you two have any matches?  
 7 It's worth a try.  
 8 What have we got to lose?

8

1 concentrating  
2 tell people you don't  
want to be disturbed,  
remove distractions, work  
away from your desk,  
accept some interruption  
3 Students' own answers

### 9a

The extra words qualify  
the advice and make it  
less direct, more like a  
suggestion.

The writer uses these  
other similar expressions:  
Consider ...

If ... , you might ...

If ... , think about ...

some workers find it  
beneficial to ...

This could include ...

Additionally, there's  
always the possibility of  
...

If ... , you could try ...

Finally, you may have to  
accept that ...

If ... , you will probably  
be doing yourself a favour  
if you can ...

### 9b

1 Consider 2 might  
3 Think 4 find it 5 include  
6 the possibility of  
7 may have to  
8 will probably

### Review 3

#### 1

1 It will make them better  
people.  
2 They're made from  
recycled junk.

3 People's damaged sense  
of national and cultural  
identity.

4 He was the child of a  
poor farmer, but he went  
on to train as a musician  
in Europe and to become  
a composer and director  
of a symphony orchestra.

5 More than 14,000  
young people globally  
participate.

#### 2

1 prevent 2 In order  
3 rather 4 What if 5 to  
6 so that

#### 3

1 Had I not played music,  
I'd have got into trouble.

2 Should you need any  
advice, please ask.

3 Were I able to do so, I'd  
buy you a violin.

4 It's high time we made  
a decision.

5 We play music together  
in order to learn  
cooperation.

6 He practised a lot so as  
not to fail the music  
exam.

#### 4

1 figure 2 interpreting

3 realization 4 riddle

5 the bottom 6 It

7 the faintest idea 8 come

9 obstacle

#### 6

1 What we need to do is

2 Anyone got

3 We could try

4 I'm not too sure

5 I really fancy

6 I'd go along with

7 The same goes for

8 What are our

9 Maybe we should  
consider

10 Any votes for

11 let's give that a try

12 sounds like a plan

### UNIT 7

#### 1 Possible answers

1 The title refers to the  
idea that using your  
imagination is not  
normally associated with  
being serious. However,  
in this TED Talk the  
speaker argues how  
important it is.

2 Echelman's materials  
are very light and strong  
because they have to float  
in the wind but not get  
blown away.

3 Students give their own  
answers to this question.

Ideally, students will  
show pictures of the  
artworks that they like.

These could be found  
online and shown on an  
IWB or projector;  
alternatively, ask students  
to bring in pictures of  
their own.

#### 2

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

#### 3a

1 Fulbright (A 'Fulbright' refers to a scholarship offered to US citizens by the Fulbright

Commission. The money is given to a range of people including academics and artists.)

2 Mahabalipuram (Mahabalipuram is a place in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is famous in India as an ancient seaport town.)

3 casting (Bronze casting is a sculpting technique using bronze which is an alloy of copper and other metals, making it much harder than ordinary copper.)

### 3b

bundle (v): to pile up  
mounds (n): large piles or small hills  
volumetric (adj): taking up a large space

### 7.1 Taking imagination seriously

1

1 T

2 T

3 F (In 3.54–4.00 she describes working with a factory to make the nets by machine but using knots traditionally used with hand-made nets.)

4 T

5 T

6 F (The story is about a legal firm which went

outside to lie in the grass and look at one of her sculptures.)

2

1 She went off on her own and taught herself after being rejected by seven art colleges.

2 The village was famous for sculpture, and it was a fishing village, so she saw fishing nets.

3 Local fishermen; it was an image of herself.

4 Lithuanian lace makers

5 They wanted a permanent structure.

6 An industrial fishnet factory.

3

smoke → mist  
above → under  
photographs → data  
longer → shorter  
more delicate → stronger  
trees → buildings

4

1 It hasn't been built because there is no funding available.

2 traditional craft forms and hi-tech materials and engineering

3 They rediscovered wonder while lying under it and looking up.

5

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 b

### 7 and 8

1 We know that she was asked to do a permanent installation for Porto, which she did. For the Denver commission, she was asked to represent the 35 nations of the Western hemisphere and their interconnectedness.

2 We know that she has been asked to install sculptures all over the world.

3 We know that she worked with fishermen, lace makers, engineers, and factories to help produce the sculptures that she sees in her imagination.

9

a Sally, because many of the projects Echelman describes are collaborations with other people and learning new skills from them.

b L&R, because it's unlikely that Echelman would devote so much time to her art if she didn't feel it served a function.

c Pierre, because Echelman comes across as being very authentic (see next section) and never suggests she is better than others, rather that she can learn from others.



## 11 Suggested answers

1 She is open about her failure to get into art school and her lack of formal training. In sharing the title 'Wide hips', she makes a little joke about her own appearance. She mentions in passing that she had two children during the development of the Porto project. When she speaks about the Denver project, she is open about the fact that the project seemed at first too broad to be doable. Her general attitude throughout the talk is one of modest openness.

2 As anyone would, she probably felt nervous. She appears generally relaxed during the talk, though at the start, there may be some sense of a slight nervousness in her voice.

## 7.2 I was miles away!

### 1 Possible answers

1 People often daydream at work when doing repetitive tasks or at school during lessons.

2 Daydreaming can have negative connotations but some people regard it as a positive experience which helps them to be creative.

2

1 The colourful parts show the areas of the

brain which are very active.

2 These parts become coloured when the brain is not doing a routine task but is daydreaming and problem-solving.

3

1 a changing situation in the present: is altering (present continuous)

2 an action in progress from a point in the past to now: have been studying (present perfect continuous)

3 an action in progress in the past: were performing (past continuous)

4 an action in progress before an earlier point in the past: had been performing (past perfect continuous)

5 an action in progress in the future: will be watching (future continuous)

### Answers to Grammar summary exercises

1

1 tried 2 was walking 3 I'm writing 4 'll be living 5 You've missed 6 He's always playing 7 always listens 8 finished 9 tried 10 didn't think

2

1 d 2 b 3 a 4 e 5 c

3

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

4

1 wasn't listening  
2 'll be working  
3 had they been living  
4 've been spending  
5 were having  
6 will be arriving  
7 has been driving  
8 had been travelling

5

1 wasn't she listening  
2 where will you be working  
3 had they been living in New York before they  
4 have you been spending  
5 were you doing when Beata  
6 will Luke be doing  
7 has Larry been driving  
8 had you been travelling before you realized your passport was

6

1 He's **been** living in London since 2012.  
2 Right now, I'm **trying** ~~try~~ to repair my computer.  
3 This time last year, I ~~m~~ **was** working for Exxon.  
4 When she's ~~graduating~~ **graduates** from university in two years, she'll be looking for her first job.  
5 ~~I've~~ **I'd** been trying to find the office for 45

minutes when I finally got there.

6 I ~~had~~ **was having** a nap when the phone woke me up.

#### 4a

1 suddenly realize

2 're working

3 understand

4 daydream / 're daydreaming

5 has

6 had been thinking

7 'd been

8 decided

9 began

10 had been

11 fell

12 hadn't

13 was

14 won't see / won't be seeing

15 'll certainly see / 'll certainly be seeing

#### 4b

1 thinking, working, daydreaming

2 thinking, for seven years

3 daydreaming, for several minutes

#### 5

1 've been commuting

2 happened 3 was driving

4 'd crashed

5 been texting

6 hadn't been paying attention

7 was / had been wandering

8 happened

9 're daydreaming /

daydream

10 'll be concentrating /

'll concentrate

#### 6

living in London

met Ella for the first time going to the same Spanish class

said hello to each other a few times, but never

actually had a conversation

one week she wasn't there realized he'd been

daydreaming about seeing her and maybe asking her out

was suddenly afraid she'd never come back

thought he'd better do something

she came to class the following week

he started a conversation and asked her out

going out together since then

getting married in six months

#### 8

living in London and going out with Ella

#### 9a

1 I'd been living here for four years when I met Ella for the first time.

2 We'd both been going to the same Spanish class for several weeks.

3 We've been going out together since then, and in about six months we'll be getting married.

#### 7.3 In my mind's eye

#### 2

1 B 2 A 3 E 4 C 5 D

#### 3

1 brains 2 body

3 emotions 4 working

5 the path the ball needs to take 6 competing

7 can't possibly help

8 convince

#### 4

1 in conjunction with actual workouts

2 13.5% increase in muscle mass

3 that visualization is a rehearsal

4 Golfers visualize the success rather than the process.

5 Dr Siegel's

#### 5

1 see 2 put 3 bear 4 be

#### 6

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

#### 7.4 That doesn't seem possible!

#### 2

1 Definitely true

2 Maybe true

3 Maybe true

- 4 Maybe true
- 5 Definitely true
- 6 Maybe true
- 7 Maybe true
- 8 Definitely true

### 3

- 1 might have been
- 2 imagine
- 3 can't have been
- 4 guess
- 5 might not have been
- 6 may have been

### 4a

- 1 **Have** you seen this picture?
- 2 There might have been some natural disaster.
- 3 It looks as though people **had** to get away quickly for some reason.
- 4 And they can't have been able to go back for them, right?
- 5 It might not have been practical to move them.
- 6 They had been there for about seventy years when this picture was taken.

### 6

- 1 a small piece of rusted metal, attached to a rock
- 2 that it's a sign of a visit to earth by aliens
- 3 that it's a rock from a disused mine

### 7a

McCoy has reportedly found what he believes may be evidence of ... McCoy claims to have

spotted ...  
 he apparently realized ...  
 McCoy is said to have discovered  
 the metal ring appeared to be part of the stone itself  
 several locals ... have claimed  
 he has reportedly refused to  
allegedly returned to the area  
 There's speculation that he may  
 more supposedly alien artefacts  
By all accounts  
 is seemingly obsessed  
 he has reportedly refused  
 Horst Lehman was quoted as saying that he believes

### 7b

- 1 Mr Price's car was reportedly stolen from in front of his house.
- 2 My neighbour claims that he/she saw strange lights in the sky. / My neighbour claims to have seen strange lights in the sky.
- 3 The new metal sculpture in the park is said to have made strange noises.
- 4 Local children apparently avoided playing near the old tree. / Apparently, local children avoided playing near the old tree.
- 5 There is speculation that the stones are magnetic.
- 6 The guitar allegedly

made music even when no one was touching it.  
 7 Hundreds of visitors supposedly have heard laughter coming from the empty room.  
 8 The rocks seemingly move without being touched.  
 9 A local police officer was quoted as saying it was a joke.  
 10 By all accounts Pieter isn't the sort of person to make up stories. / Pieter isn't the sort of person to make up stories, by all accounts.

## UNIT 8

### 1 Possible answers

- 1 phone calls, conversations, emails, formal presentations, websites, etc.
- 2 sales results, information about markets, project ideas, etc.
- 3 Wujec's work looks at how groups work together and the ways in which they work. Clearly he would find the photo of interest because it shows one way of working together.

### 2

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

### 3a

- 1 And though it seems really simple, it's actually

pretty hard.

2 So CEOs: a little better than average, but here's where it gets interesting.

If you put an executive admin on the team, they get significantly better.

3 So the same team went from being the very worst to being among the very best.

### 3b

4 works, doesn't work

5 Business students, kindergarteners

### 8.1 Build a tower, build a team

1

1 F (Most teams don't build a successful tower on their first try.)

2 F (Business people and kindergarteners approach the project very differently.)

3 T

4 T

5 F (When a cash prize is offered, teams perform even worse.)

6 T

2

1 marshmallow

2 collaborate 3 the nature of collaboration

3

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

4

1 Business school

graduates

2 Kindergarteners

3 fail

4 are keys to success

5

1 engineers and architects

2 executive admins

3 skills 4 prototyping

5 hidden assumptions

6 questions

6

1 a 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 c

### 8 Possible answer

Identifying our hidden assumptions about teamwork may help us avoid failure.

9

1 The ideas of Bert, Alicia, Ian and Elise are all mentioned in his talk. The idea that Dom mentions is his own, and not addressed in Wujec's talk.

2 Wujec's main idea is explained by Bert:

Identifying our hidden assumptions about teamwork may help us avoid failure.

3 Students give their own views but they are likely to say that Wujec supports his idea well with his use of evidence and visuals.

### 8.2 Having an off day?

2

1 minor illness and injuries

2 10%

3

1 Research carried out by a UK-based organization to find the common causes of absenteeism in the work place shows that over **three quarters of working days missed** are the result of minor illness. Unscheduled days off by some members of a team can **force their already busy colleagues to take on more work**, which can, in turn, kill motivation or lead to delays and missed deadlines.

The research found that another ten per cent of missed days in manual jobs result from injury (but only three per cent in non-manual jobs which is presumably due to the lower physical risks at work). Stress and mental ill-health cause **another six per cent of missed work days**; one per cent arise from **home and family responsibilities such as caring for a sick relative**; and 'other' causes, including **'pulling a sickie'** account for **another two per cent**. Poor employee attendance sometimes stems from

**low morale.** Many companies have found that a **flexible working schedule** can foster good will and bring about improved employee attendance.

2 kill

3 foster

### ***Answers to Grammar summary exercises***

**1**

1 kill 2 is the result of

3 makes more people drive

4 was a consequence of

5 bring about

6 contributed to

**2**

1 consequence 2 arise

3 lead 4 foster 5 bring

6 kill

**3**

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

**4**

1 Success is the result of hard work.

2 Sunny weather contributes to feelings of happiness.

3 Being honest makes people trust you.

4 Open spaces in offices foster good communication.

5 Low productivity is a consequence of poor management.

6 High sales targets lead to increased sales.

**5**

1 Bad diet gives rise to poor health.

2 Increased productivity results from regular breaks. / Regular breaks results in increased productivity.

3 Bad posture contributes to back pain.

4 Lack of sleep causes poor work performance.

5 Inappropriate phone use makes people angry.

6 Networking leads to increased opportunities.

**6**

1 He resigned on account of stress.

2 As a result of an increased workload this year, I will no longer be able to play in the football team.

3 She wanted to spend some time travelling. That's why she quit her job.

4 He took early retirement. Consequently, he wasn't able to draw his full pension.

5 Thanks to a pay rise, I've been able to start looking for my own flat at last.

6 Only one of the team could be promoted, thus resulting in tensions in the office.

**7**

1 Unreasonable demands from managers result **in** unhappy employees.

2 Employee dissatisfaction ~~consequences~~ **is a consequence** of low pay and poor working conditions.

3 Poor computer security ~~risers~~ **gives rise** to possible loss of data.

4 Company restructuring ~~leads to~~ **makes** employees feel insecure / **leads** employees to feeling insecure.

5 Constant negativity from management results ~~to~~ **in** frustrated employees.

6 Training contributes **to** a safer work environment.

**4**

1 result 2 bring 3 make

4 lead 5 from 6 fosters

7 kills 8 gives

9 contributes 10 produce

**5**

1 More families moved into the area **because of** good reports about the local schools.

2 Moving to a new house **causes** people to think about how many possessions they have.

3 A reduction in our home energy costs **resulted from** replacing our heating system.

4 Lost data is a **consequence of** the failure to back up regularly.

5 Effective driver education **brings about** safer roads.

6 Being rude to customers **kills** a local shop's popularity.

**6**

1 a 2 b 3 a

**7a**

1 V 2 U 3 V 4 U 5 V  
6 V

**8.3 How not to motivate people**

**2**

1 C 2 A 3 B

**3**

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

**5**

1 bond 2 feel 3 pull 4 do  
5 be 6 have 7 go 8 share

**6**

1 went the extra mile  
2 didn't pull his weight /  
didn't do his fair share of  
the work  
3 shared the load

4 a team player  
5 a sense of belonging  
6 do his fair share of the  
work / pull his weight  
7 bonded as  
8 felt a part of things

**7**

1 tasks 2 motivation  
3 team 4 cooperation  
5 employees 6 promote  
7 conflict

**8.4 If you'll just let me finish ...**

**1 Possible answers**

1 artists/designers to  
create carts; legal or  
admin team to apply for  
local permits;  
manufacturer to produce  
product; equipment  
supplier for  
cooling/serving  
equipment; marketing  
staff; product experts  
2 artists/designers,  
marketing staff, product  
experts  
3 product could be  
disliked, the design could  
be disliked, it could go  
over budget

**2**

1 end 2 administrator  
3 teamwork  
4 development  
5 shorter 6 have

**3a**

1 I'd be interested in  
hearing your views.

2 I'd be interested in  
hearing your views.  
3 I'd be interested in  
hearing your views.  
4 I'd be interested in  
hearing your views.

**3b**

a 3 b 4 c 1 d 2

**4**

1 Shall we begin? (It's a  
question.)  
2 If you'll allow me to  
finish ... (It's conditional.)  
3 I'd be interested in  
hearing your views. (It's  
indirect.)  
4 Sorry for interrupting,  
but ... (It begins with an  
apology.)  
5 I think we can finish  
there. (I think ...)

**6**

1 designed 2 featured  
3 went 4 took 5 started  
6 delivered 7 looked  
8 lost 9 finished 10 led

**7a**

1 as a result, because of,  
owing to the fact that, as a  
consequence  
2 when we finally, In  
future  
3 also  
4 however  
5 overall

**7b**

1 however  
2 owing to the fact  
3 When we finally

- 4 Because of
- 5 As a result
- 6 In future
- 7 as a consequence
- 8 Overall

## Review 4

1

- 1 F (boxes are bought and sold)
- 2 F (Boxcycle only manages the exchange of usable boxes.)
- 3 T
- 4 F (Hipcycycle sells only things that started off as one thing but have been turned into another.)
- 5 F (They recycle some waste materials on site.)
- 6 T

2

All three companies do recycling. Hipcycle upcycles while Marriott downcycles.

3

- 1 arose from 2 Because
- 3 the result of
- 4 contributes to
- 5 results in 6 make

4

- 1 have been collecting
- 2 is growing 3 bought
- 4 was studying 5 got
- 6 was hanging out
- 7 hadn't been looking
- 8 is 9 like 10 look
- 11 am going
- 12 am researching

- 13 want
- 14 will be looking

5

- 1 bond 2 pull 3 are
- 4 share 5 have 6 feel
- 7 do 8 go

6

- 1 have 2 on my 3 blows
- 4 eye 5 ease 6 put 7 bear
- 8 an open 9 in two
- 10 peace of

8

- a That doesn't seem all that likely to me.
- b Could I just finish what I was saying?
- c I'd like to start the discussion by talking about sales.
- d It seems highly probable that
- e Before you continue, can I just say
- f I'd be interested in hearing your views, Tom.
- g That seems a likely explanation.
- h I imagine it's because of
- 1 c 2 h 3 a 4 e 5 b 6 d
- 7 g 8 f

## UNIT 9

### 1 Possible answers

1 Anxiety is often caused by things including long hours at work, examinations, commuting and traffic, noise, illness,

money, divorce.

2 If students did the Lead in activity suggested above, then they will have in part answered this question although there is a difference between relaxing and coping with stress and anxiety. For example, better time management and planning can reduce stress or working in teams instead of working alone is helpful.

3 Students may have different perceptions of meditation; sometimes people associate it with monks and incense, whereas for others, it is about clearing your mind for five minutes. If any of your students regularly meditate, encourage them to describe the experience to the class and how it helps them.

2

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

3a

He starts by saying 'It taught me', and then he decides to add a second expression – 'it gave me a greater appreciation' – to add emphasis. It isn't grammatical in the way that a written sentence would be, but it is natural and very clear.

3b Possible answer

than we do, looking after  
our mind

**3c**

- 1 the whole time
- 2 eat, sleep, get up, work

### **9.1 All it takes is 10 mindful minutes**

**1**

1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F

**2**

- 1 to be happy, content,  
emotionally stable as  
individuals; to be kind  
and thoughtful and  
considerate in our  
relationships with others;  
to be focused, creative,  
spontaneous; to perform  
at our very best in  
everything that we do
- 2 We get distracted and  
fail to experience life as  
we live it.
- 3 You got stressed, then  
you tried to fix it with  
meditation, as if it's a  
drug.
- 4 He went to the  
Himalayas, became a  
monk and started  
studying meditation.

**3**

- 1 mind
- 2 something other than  
what we're actually doing
- 3 the present moment
- 4 focus
- 5 balance

**4**

B Meditation won't  
change what happens to  
us in life, but it can help  
us respond to life in a  
different way.

**6**

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

**8**

1 d 2 a 3 c 4 b

### **9 Possible answer**

Students give their own  
answers to the question  
but his use of images and  
appealing to emotions is  
highly effective. He uses  
strong everyday images,  
e.g. a washing machine,  
juggling, a wobbly tooth.  
He appeals to common  
sense by explaining that  
there is a solution to the  
problem of unhappiness,  
and it's easy. He also  
appeals to emotions, e.g.  
by describing  
unhappiness and 'tragic',  
and mentions a scientific  
study. So, he uses all of  
these to varying degrees.

**10**

They are referring to the  
section between 1.38 and  
2.12.

**11**

He uses everyday images  
that the audience can

relate to: 'the mind  
whizzes away like a  
washing machine going  
round and round'.  
He appeals to emotions:  
'The sad fact is that we  
are so distracted that  
we're no longer present in  
the world in which we  
live. We miss out on the  
things that are most  
important to us, and the  
crazy thing is that  
everybody just assumes,  
well, that's the way life  
is, so we've just kind of  
got to get on with it.'  
He appeals to common  
sense: 'The result, of  
course, is that we get  
stressed. ... That's really  
not how it has to be.'

### **12 Possible answers**

- 1 that you do it sitting on  
the floor while burning  
incense and being a  
vegetarian
- 2 There's something we  
can do about losing  
ourselves in thought.
- 3 'Mindfulness' is sort of  
a technical idea in  
meditation, but he  
explains it well.

### **9.2 Even holidays are stressful**

**2**

A life-event unit  
represents a numerical  
value used to measure  
stress.



3

1 extremely 2 absolutely  
3 quite 4 really 5 utterly  
6 doesn't in the least bit  
7 quite certain, gradable

### *Answers to Grammar summary exercises*

1

1 quite 2 really  
3 absolutely 4 incredibly  
5 entirely 6 really  
7 the least bit  
8 in the least

2

1 incredibly, so, really,  
very 2 really 3 so 4 very,  
so, really, incredibly  
5 totally 6 very, really,  
incredibly 7 the least bit

3

1 very, absolutely  
2 completely, extremely  
3 n't so, utterly 4 totally,  
very 5 very, absolutely

4

1 The instructions were of  
no value **whatsoever**.  
2 I'm afraid his advice  
was **not** in the least bit  
helpful.  
3 I **absolutely** loved that  
movie.  
4 He said they're hoping  
to change the system  
**entirely**.  
5 His email was  
**completely** surprising.  
6 I've had an **utterly**  
exhausting morning.

7 The house fell apart  
**quite** literally.

8 I don't **really** like my  
new haircut.

5

1 c 2 a 3 e 4 b 5 d

6

1 The temperature at the  
beach was ~~extremely~~  
**absolutely** boiling. / The  
temperature at the beach  
was extremely ~~boiling~~  
**hot**.

2 We were ~~utterly~~  
**extremely/very/really**  
late for the plane, so we  
missed it.

3 I had **not** fun  
whatsoever sitting around  
the hotel pool.

4 The bungalow we  
stayed in was ~~very~~  
**absolutely** perfect. / The  
bungalow we stayed in  
was very ~~perfect~~ nice.

5 I'm afraid I disagree  
with you ~~quite~~  
**completely/entirely**  
about the hotel being  
comfortable. / I'm afraid I  
**quite** disagree with you  
~~quite~~ about the hotel  
being comfortable.

6 We had ~~so~~ a **really**  
good time in Bali. / We  
had **such** a good time in  
Bali.

4

1 utterly/totally  
2 quite literally

3 so 4 totally/utterly  
5 not at all 6 whatsoever

5

1 extremely 2 absolutely  
3 really 4 whatsoever  
5 not at all 6 entirely  
7 totally 8 the least bit  
9 at all like

6

1 extremely, incredibly,  
really, very  
2 absolutely, completely,  
totally  
3 really (totally,  
completely)  
4 entirely, completely,  
totally  
5 quite  
6 extremely, incredibly,  
really, so, very  
7 whatsoever

7a

1 The weather was  
incredibly stormy.  
2 The flights were so  
expensive.  
3 I'm quite certain that  
was the worst holiday  
ever.  
4 The hotel rooms were  
absolutely lovely.  
5 The guidebook was of  
no help whatsoever.  
6 Our host was really  
kind.

### **9.3 Alert and alive**

3

Yes, the writer thinks stress can be good for us.

**4**

1 It can make us feel alert and alive. It can keep us on our toes, energetic and engaged. It can improve our memory.

2 She's probably thinking of the function that stress served for humans before most of our ancestors moved to cities.

3 It can boost memory.

**5**

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

**7**

1 toes – be alert and ready to respond to whatever happens

2 arm – something that gives you energy or motivation when you need it

3 head – having problems that are greater than you can deal with

**8**

1 completely overwhelmed

2 remain calm and positive

3 makes me feel angry

4 relax 5 relief

6 feeling uncertain

7 share some problems  
8 difficulty, problem

#### **9.4 Have you got a minute?**

**2**

1 She wants to borrow his leather jacket.

2 He says no.

3 She forgot to do something she was supposed to do.

4 He says it's OK and asks her to do it now.

5 He left a company laptop on the train.

6 She's upset but professional, and says they need to call the police.

7 She wants him to move his van a short distance.

8 He agrees to move it after not being very nice to her.

9 He wants a pay rise.

10 She says they can consider it once he starts arriving on time to work every day.

**3**

1 Have you got a minute? What's up? I have a favour to ask. I don't suppose ... That's a bit tricky. Unfortunately, ...

2 Could I have a word? What's on your mind? I have to apologize. Don't worry.

3 Sorry, but if you have moment ... What can I do for you? I've got a confession to make ... The thing is ... That's a bit awkward.

4 The thing is ... I'm sorry, but ...

5 What's on your mind? I'm sorry, but ... The thing is ...

**4a**

1 A 2 P 3 P 4 A 5 P  
6 A

**6**

1 He claimed it was because his boss didn't like him.

2 Probably because he has frequently arrived late for work.

3 He is going to try to arrive on time or slightly early for a month and then the situation will be reviewed / he will have another meeting with his boss.

**7a**

claimed alleged accused  
acknowledged denied  
urged admitted insisted  
refused to admit proposed  
suggested agreed

**7b**

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

### **UNIT 10**

#### **1 Possible answers**

1 Any kind of stories and news can be shared via these social media sites. It might be personal or it can be global news stories. Many of the images and videos shared often involve animals or humans in strange situations.

2 Online abuse is when people are attacked by others verbally. For example, people's Twitter account can be targeted with malicious content.

3 Perhaps it refers to the idea of protecting them from online abuse, virus or from spam. But it could also mean that Twitter users put themselves at risk without realizing sometimes.

2

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

3a

1 b 2 a

3b

She talks about 1 and 3.

### 10.1 Protecting Twitter users (sometimes from themselves)

#### 1 Possible answers

Possible notes and answers will vary but check that students have some or all of the following:

The size of Twitter: It's gone from two million new tweets per day in 2009 to 500 million in 2014.

The size of risk: It's one in a million, but this chance happens 500 times a day.

Examples of users' behaviour: Documenting landmarks, sharing pictures of animals, role-playing as dogs.

Examples of risk: When you take a photo, it is geo-tagged so can show someone your location.

2

1 new tweets a day in January 2009

2 new tweets a day in January 2014

3 number of minutes in which two million tweets were sent in 2014

4 per cent increase of Twitter activity from 2009 to 2104

5 the number of times a day a one-in-a-million chance occurs

6 the percentage of tweets that are safe

7 the number of possibly dangerous tweets per month

3

1 People do weird things.

2 a A tweet 'Now's your chance!' It could be an attempt to sell something,

or it could be a notification that you signed up to be notified that, for example, the International Space Station is passing overhead.

b A tweet saying 'plz watch+share'. It could be someone trying to get users to click through to a website that will steal personal details, or it could be the tweet of someone at a rally who has information that the world really should see.

4

1 The geodata on the photo could give information about her location.

2 She means that even a small percentage of five hundred million tweets is a lot of tweets. This is the heart of the 'strangeness of scale' idea.

5

1 c 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 b

7

b

9

1 Numbers

2 It makes the humour of the statements very clear to the audience.

3 She slows down when she says 'classic behaviour' and 'that's

pretty clearly not a good thing'. She's clarifying why phishing is a problem.

4 How could all of this go horribly wrong? I visualize catastrophe.

## **10.2 Not as risky as it sounds**

**2**

1 basketball  
2 lacrosse  
3 Students' own answers and they should give reasons for their answers.

**3**

1 the infinitive with *to*  
2 No. It isn't stated so it's either unknown or unimportant.  
3 It is used because the subjects of the verbs are either unknown or unimportant. This passive focuses on the objects.

**4**

1 is said to cause 676,000 injuries a year  
2 has been shown to be more dangerous than football  
3 has been reported to be the seventh most dangerous sport  
4 is shown to be more dangerous than ice hockey  
5 are expected to be seen this year  
6 is understood to cause serious injuries

**5**

1 that (clause)  
2 It's expected that

## **Answers to Grammar summary exercises**

**3**

1 It is known that some people climb for the feeling of danger.  
2 It has been reported that bad weather caused the climb to be cancelled.  
3 It was revealed that the two climbers had been missing for several days.  
4 It wasn't believed at first that climbing would become so popular.  
5 In the past it had been generally felt that mountains were dangerous places.  
6 It's commonly known that fear and excitement are similar feelings.

**4**

1 is estimated  
2 is considering  
3 was decided  
4 was already being / had already been  
5 is expected  
6 attended

**6**

1 it is expected  
2 it was widely believed  
3 it was reported  
4 It is estimated  
5 it was revealed  
6 it was announced

7 it was proved

8 it is thought

**7**

1 It is known that BASE jumping is very risky.  
2 There are thought to be a few thousand cave divers in the world.  
3 It was reported that head injuries were the most common white-water rafting injuries.  
4 Big-wave surfing injuries are expected to increase as more people try the sport.  
5 It is hoped that BMX teams will set a good example by always wearing head protection.

## **10.3 Follow your gut instinct**

**2**

1 e – Being struck by lightning in your lifetime (1 in 3,000)  
2 b – Being injured by a toilet this year (1 in 10,000)  
3 a – Being killed by a bee sting (1 in 6 million)  
4 d – Being attacked by a shark (1 in 11.5 million)  
5 c – Being killed by an asteroid impact (1 in 74,817,414)

**3**

1 C 2 A 3 B 4 D

4

1 Because driving is less safe than flying.  
2 statistics about injuries and deaths in both kinds of transport  
3 The result is more treatment, medication and worry. These things don't seem to result in a longer life, statistically, and they probably make people less comfortable or happy.  
4 He asked people in the street to choose the names of companies they'd heard of.  
5 experience and a history of making good decisions  
6 depression  
7 ability to learn, memory and ability to reason

5

1 create problems  
2 drive  
3 considered according to numbers and/or measured data  
4 drug, medical treatment  
5 a feeling of what is true or right, not based on reason  
6 a feeling of what is true or right, not based on reason  
7 doing what feels right according to your feelings or emotions  
8 a medicine that helps you stop feeling sad all of the time

6

Sentence 2 (between lines 27–31)  
Sentence 4 (between lines 56–61)  
Sentence 6 (between lines 82–87)

8

1 poses 2 reduces 3 is  
4 increases 5 are 6 run

9

1 reduce the odds  
2 was a one-in-a-million chance  
3 poses a threat  
4 chances of recovering  
5 run the risk  
6 increases the likelihood

#### 10.4 All things considered ...

2

1 B 2 A 3 D 4 E 5 C

3

1 a conventional office chair design (– as long as it's good quality, and adjustable)  
2 the best option  
3 that expensive  
4 that they increase the risk of leg problems  
5 kneeling chairs

#### 4 Possible answers

1 Conventional chair – pros: familiar, usually adjustable; no cons are mentioned

Ball chair – pros: may make lower back stronger and improve sitting position; cons: may not actually reduce back pain  
Standing chairs / high leaning stool – pros: lightweight, inexpensive.  
Standing desk, cons: leg problems, people don't like the idea of working all day standing up.  
Kneeling chairs – pros: good for keeping your back straight, good for back and arms, adjustable; cons: you may become uncomfortable more quickly, risk of leg problems, a lot of people don't like them because they're so different  
2 They probably choose a standard desk chair.  
3 Students' own answers

7

1 C 2 A 3 B

8a

1 fairly (demanding) – adjective  
reasonably (comfortably) – adverb  
slightly (better) – comparative adjective  
a bit (too low) – adjective  
rather (disappointing) – adjective  
quite (like) – verb  
a little (concerned) – adjective  
pretty (quickly) – adverb  
rather (a good deal) –

noun a bit of (an annoyance) – noun  
2 The qualifier intensifies or softens the strength of the word that follows it.

### *Answers to Grammar summary exercises*

**5**

1 quite 2 reasonably  
3 rather 4 a bit  
5 quite 6 fairly

**6**

1 It was **quite** a hot day.  
2 A **fairly** long time had passed since his previous job.  
3 The announcement surprised me **a little**.  
4 The holiday was expensive.  
5 We had **a bit** of a problem with the car.  
6 It's **rather** uncomfortable.

**7**

1 Japanese is estimated to ~~speak~~ **be spoken** by more than 120 million native speakers.  
2 Vikings ~~knew~~ **are known** to have visited North America hundreds of years before Columbus.  
3 The new building is expected to ~~be~~ cost \$20 million.  
4 Two students are believed to have ~~climbing~~ **climbed** on to the roof of the building last night.

5 The treasure ~~is~~ **was** assumed by experts in the 1950s to have been lost at sea.

6 20,000 are expected **to** attend tomorrow night's concert.

7 Getting my computer repaired turned out to be a bit **of** a nightmare.

8 It was ~~a~~ quite ~~a~~ useful meeting in Macau.

**8b**

1 You've been working quite hard recently so you deserve a holiday.

2 I'm afraid we were a little late arriving at the meal last night.

3 They had rather a quiet day at the office because most of the staff were on a course. ('a rather quiet day' is also acceptable)

4 I'm having a bit of a problem with my computer crashing all the time.

5 They finished the work reasonably quickly.

### **Review 5**

**1**

1 People felt betrayed by the mainstream banks. Regulation increased. People moved into ethical banking.

2 Supports: social enterprises, fair trade businesses, organic farms and renewable energy generators. (Avoids:

businesses that can be linked to social or environmental harm, such as weapons manufacturers or producers of fossil fuels)

3 Belle Vue Farm: farming, agriculture  
Key Driving  
Competences: vehicle electronics  
Escuela del Actor: education

**2**

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

**4**

1 It is believed  
2 is said to have been  
3 are known to have been used  
4 are thought to have been made  
5 it wasn't thought  
6 is reported to be

**5**

1 really 2 entirely  
3 whatsoever 4 absolutely  
5 completely 6 at all

**6**

1 blood 2 neck 3 head  
4 shoulders 5 eyeballs  
6 toes 7 feet 8 arm 9 hair

**7**

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

**9**

a There are some pretty interesting options to

choose from.  
 b Have you got a minute  
 c On the plus side  
 d What can I do for you  
 e makes it an attractive possibility  
 f on the minus side  
 g I have a favour to ask  
 h Is there any way I could  
 i All things considered  
 j Don't worry, it doesn't matter  
 k Actually, that's a bit awkward  
 l The thing is  
 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 c 5 f 6 e  
 7 i 8 g 9 l 10 h 11 k  
 12 j

## UNIT 11

2

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

3a

Kéré: What does it look like to grow up in a place like that?

British voice: What does it look like to grow up in a place like that?

### 11.1 How to build with clay and community

#### 1 Possible answers

Hometown and early life: born and grew up in Gando, Burkina Faso  
 School days: at age seven, moved to a boarding school and studied there for six years  
 University: studied architecture in Germany

Return to Gando: became an architect and decided to give back to Gando; built a school there, then a library

Challenges of the first project in Gando: the people didn't think clay was a good material to build with

Other projects in Gando: extension to the school; library

Other challenges in Gando: the rains; young people often are forced to leave to find work

A final story from his childhood: women in his village gave him money to support his education

2

1 F (There is nothing in the talk that suggests the village is much more modern; only that it has a new school.)

2 T

3 T

4 F (He says, 'My people build all the time with clay'.)

5 F (As well as size and cost, he says that one of the main issues was 'to create comfort in a classroom'. So heat and ventilation were very important.)

3

1 extension 2 prototype  
 3 library 4 clay pots

5 high school 6 cast mud  
 7 clay walls 8 rain

4

1 It has brought people together and provided jobs close to home for them.

2 to help his community

3 They hoped that if they helped him get an education, he would return to the village to help them.

5

1 c 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 b

7

1 This is relevant because it helps us understand the community he comes from.

2 This is relevant because it shows the strength of his vision for his community.

3 This is relevant because it shows how he was able to integrate local techniques with his architectural vision.

4 This is relevant because he wanted to show how his buildings were designed to work well in that climate.

5 This is relevant because it is a problem that his work has helped to address.

8

The comments of JJ312 and ClarkKent are relevant because they both refer to the building itself. The comment of Cowboy talks about the rain, but it's unrelated to the main point of the talk.

9

1 excited and passionate  
2 His tone is very quiet. It communicates a feeling that the result of the hard work is awe-inspiring. It emphasizes the point he's making, underlining the fact that the floor is very fine indeed.  
3 steady, as though he's teaching  
4 very passionate as he talks about the kids loving the school

### 11.2 A vision for saving the world

2

1 Nature  
2 History – Heritage tourism, Farming – Agritourism  
Native people – Indigenous tourism

3

1 when 2 considering that 3 provided that 4 in spite of the fact that 5 in case

*Answers to Grammar summary exercises*

1

1 Because 2 even though 3 in case 4 provided 5 As far as 6 Regardless

2

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

3

1 **In spite of the fact that** many people expressed an interest in the museum, very few people actually visited.  
2 We'd like you to answer some questions **so that** we can figure out what went wrong.  
3 We think people learn a lot about themselves **when** they travel.  
4 **Provided that** we save enough money, we're going to take a holiday abroad next year.  
5 **Considering that** the tourists want to have an 'authentic' experience, it's surprising that they complain about the lack of comfort.  
6 No one will know about our services **unless** we advertise.

4

1 Given that it cost over \$10,000, the trip was bad value. / The trip was bad value given that it cost over \$10,000.  
2 Assuming that everyone wakes up on time, we should be able to leave at six o'clock. / We should be able to leave at six o'clock, assuming that everyone

wakes up on time.

3 Although our groups are usually limited to six people, we can make an exception this time. / Our groups are usually limited to six people, although we can make an exception this time.  
4 Whenever it rains, we put on our wet-weather gear. / We put on our wet-weather gear whenever it rains.  
5 We'll cancel the trip in the event of any bad behaviour. / In the event of any bad behaviour, we'll cancel the trip.  
6 In view of the fact that there has been a large number of requests, maybe we should add a second tour. / Maybe we should add a second tour, in view of the fact that there has been a large number of requests.

5

1 necessary 2 otherwise 3 doubt 4 going 5 Once 6 Before

6

1 In view **of** the fact that he cancelled a month before the trip, we'll refund his money.  
2 As long **as** you bring a good pair of boots, the walk shouldn't be too difficult.  
3 Can you let us know as soon as you ~~4~~ arrive?  
4 The plans look great as **far as** I'm concerned.  
5 Even **though** the tourists weren't properly dressed for the weather, they had a great time.  
6 This is the exit you use in



case there ~~will be~~ is an emergency.

4

1 although 2 In spite of  
3 By the time 4 in view of  
5 given that

5

1 The country has beautiful beaches although tourists hardly ever visit them. / Although tourists hardly ever visit them, the country has beautiful beaches.  
2 Since upper-middle class people are generally comfortable financially, they frequently travel abroad. / Upper-middle class people frequently travel abroad since they are generally comfortable financially.  
3 Students often spend a few months abroad before starting university, providing that they can save enough money for their travels. / Providing that they can save enough money for their travels, students often spend a few months abroad before starting university.  
4 In the event that the weather is terrible, visitors stay in the hotel rather than going out on a tour. / Visitors stay in the hotel rather than going out on a tour in the event that the weather is

terrible.

5 Every time visitors first arrive in the jungle camp, they're amazed at how beautiful it is. / Visitors are amazed at how beautiful it is every time they first arrive in the jungle camp.

6 One study found that single working people prefer to take holidays abroad, whereas families with young children often like to holiday closer to home. / One study found that whereas families with young children often like to holiday closer to home, single working people prefer to take holidays abroad.

### **6 Possible answers**

Considering that tourists usually pay for hotels, food and entertainment, tourism can be great for a local economy.

(cause/reason)

Extensive tourism may mean that most of the well-paid jobs in popular destinations are tourism-related unless the destination has other well-established industries. (condition)  
Geotourism makes people feel good about international travel provided that they think it has a positive impact.

(precaution)

International travel

contributes to the world's environmental problems whereas local tourism is more sustainable.

(contrast)

As far as communication goes, the widespread use of English makes it easy. (other)

Some environmentalists feel that some parts of the world should be completely closed to tourism because any visitors to remote areas can cause problems for wildlife every time they visit. (time)

Local people such as the Masai in Kenya become a tourist attraction themselves whenever visitors arrive. (time)  
Many Masai give up farming or other traditional activities because being photographed earns more money in spite of the fact that local agriculture is crucial to the region.

(contrast)

### **11.3 A personal calling**

1

1 Students' own answers  
2 Some suggested answers: They are dynamic, single-minded, imaginative and intelligent.

3 The answer may depend on students' own knowledge but one

example would be Gandhi who was rejected and punished by the authorities before helping to lead India to independence; many other political visionaries with strong beliefs have suffered in similar ways before achieving their aims.

**2**

- 1 world peace
- 2 perfection
- 3 better healthcare
- 4 improving lives by turning waste into business

**3**

- 1 F (there is no reference to countries at war in particular)
- 2 T
- 3 T
- 4 F (He has been making sushi 'since he left home at the age of nine'.)
- 5 F ('As a direct result of these experiences, Bwelle decided to pursue a career as a doctor.')
- 6 F ('Now, every Friday, he and 30 other volunteers, including medical students, drive long distances over difficult roads to visit rural villages that need medical help')
- 7 T
- 8 T

#### **4 Possible answers**

A commitment, focus, energy  
 B obvious generosity (Bwelle), courage (Bwelle, Peace Pilgrim)  
 C Bwelle caring for his father; Ruiz seeing waste pickers in Lima  
 D Peace Pilgrim spread the message of peace; Ono has delighted people with his food; Bwelle has cured the ill and made them smile/laugh; Ruiz has given people their health, a livelihood and a voice and made urban areas cleaner

#### **5 Possible answers**

Jiro is at the far left of the scale, because his vision is mostly about his own work.  
 Peace Pilgrim is probably next; her vision is for world peace, but it is also very personal, and it's unclear exactly how practical it is. She's probably to the left side of the line, but to the right of Jiro.  
 Bwelle's vision was associated closely with his father at first, but he's still closer to the right side of the line.  
 Ruiz is at the far right of the line.

**7**

- 1 oversees 2 see 3 see
- 4 see 5 look and see

- 6 looked 7 lookout 8 look
- 9 see 10 look

#### **11.4 A dream come true**

**3**

- 1 he dreams of doing
- 2 making 3 are exciting to him 4 likes the idea of
- 5 use Spanish

**4**

- 1 doing something with my hands
- 2 making furniture
- 3 love to study furniture making
- 4 learn to speak another language well
- 5 to learn something really different from Spanish, like Chinese

**5a**

- 1 U 2 S 3 S 4 U 5 S
- 6 U 7 S 8 U

**7**

- 1 One colleague writing about another: 'working alongside', that Tomas 'was a great example for the rest of us'
- 2 A manager writing about a staff member: 'joined my team', 'our project's vision'
- 3 A staff member about a manager: 'inspiration for

his whole staff”, ‘working on his team’, ‘rather than telling us team what to do, he leads the way’, ‘to work under him’, ‘inspiring leader’

### 8a

2 impressed; extremely pleased; great team player; strong sense of personal responsibility  
3 inspiration; had vision; very honoured; lucky to have; inspiring

### 8b

1 privilege 2 pleased  
3 good 4 an inspiration  
5 proactive 6 a strong sense

## UNIT 12

### 2

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

### 12.2 Image recognition that triggers augmented reality

#### 1

1 normal 2 traditionally painted 3 recognizes  
4 an aura 5 how people have used Aurasma  
6 triggers

#### 2

The painting of Robert Burns; the newspaper; the wireless router; textbooks; school

classrooms; Mills’ conference badge; postcards and Christmas cards; the inside of the engine bay of an old car

### 3

1 the painting of Robert Burns  
2 his mobile phone  
3 Digital content is, for example, the Burns video, the tennis video and the overlaid router instructions; the physical things are the painting, the newspaper and the router.

### 4

1 the computer scientists in Cambridge  
2 processing speed  
3 textbooks and classrooms  
4 with amazement

### 5 Possible answers

1 A photo is taken of something in the real world. The phone can then recognize it when it sees it again. The image becomes a trigger for digital content. When the object is seen again by the phone’s camera, it accesses the digital content and, on the phone’s screen, overlays it.

2–4 Students’ own answers

### 6

1 a 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 b

### 7 Suggested answers

1 People send emails asking for money, pretending to be other people.  
People post fake videos and pictures, claiming that they are real.  
People pretend to be other people on social networks.  
2 smartphone, networking  
3 When it became generally accepted that the earth orbits the sun, not vice-versa.  
When the structure of DNA was discovered, it led to a whole new branch of science.  
It’s said that when the first images of the earth were sent back from the moon, people were able for the first time to see the planet as one, and to see it as a beautiful, fragile thing.

### 8

The language in each is very enthusiastic about the product.

### 10

Jolly89 most accurately describes the main motivation.  
Mills is global head of sales and therefore wants to sell his product.

## 12.2 They saw it coming

### 1 Suggested answer

All the predictions have come true in one form or another.

3

- 1 were about to
- 2 was/were going to
- 3 was/were bound to
- 4 were to, would
- 5 were likely to
- 6 was unlikely to

### Answers to Grammar summary exercises

1

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

2

- 1 would 2 was
- 3 going to be 4 would
- have 5 to start walking
- 6 to be

3

- 1 would 2 bound
- 3 Weren't 4 unlikely
- 5 to be 6 have

4

- 1 We were to have met at midday.
- 2 A laboratory was going to be built.
- 3 They were unlikely to finish on time.
- 4 The invention was about to be announced.
- 5 She was bound to make the best decision.
- 6 If I had stayed, I would have become CEO. / I would have become CEO if I had stayed.

5

- 1 The car was unlikely to start.
- 2 We were about to leave.
- 3 We were bound to find the wallet.
- 4 It was likely to rain.
- 5 We thought he would arrive soon.
- 6 He was going to start a business.

6

- 1 The party was **bound** ~~being~~ to be a success.
- 2 At eight o'clock, we thought Jim ~~won't~~ **wouldn't** arrive for another two hours, but he was there soon after nine.
- 3 We were about **to** start filming when Marta suddenly lost her voice.
- 4 ~~They're~~ **They were** going to have a goodbye party for Sheila last Friday, but she didn't want one.
- 5 When I saw the house, I

knew Greg ~~will~~ **would** like it.

6 It was obvious that Amir ~~is~~ **was** going to get a promotion after all his hard work.

4

- 1 would 2 was going to be
- 3 was bound to be
- 4 about to 5 was going to
- 6 would 7 were going to
- 8 going to

5

- 1 going / bound
- 2 never going / unlikely
- 3 bound / going
- 4 unlikely
- 5 just about / going

6a

1 I wanted to study biology. (The stress on biology emphasizes that the intention was changed.)

2 I wanted to study biology. (The stress on wanted emphasizes that the intention was followed through.)

6b

- 1 I always thought I was going to be a teacher.
- 2 I always thought I was going to be a teacher.

## 12.3 Half full or half empty?

2

1 pessimist, optimist  
2 optimist 3 realist  
4 pessimist 5 optimist

**3**

1 b 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 a

**4**

1 Supported: However, if she takes a pessimistic view and sees the business as already doomed, she will then do what she needs to do to close the business quickly and move on to the next thing. This is as close to success as she could hope to come.

2 Not supported

3 Not supported

4 Supported: It easy to see that optimism can help us see the silver lining to the dark cloud and help us overcome worry and anxiety in difficult situations.

What's less often appreciated is the way pessimism can protect us from disappointment by keeping our expectations low. For example, if you were pessimistic about applying for a job you know you might not get, then the blow of not getting the job would be less painful.

5 Not supported

6 Not supported

7 Supported: At the same time, if you got the job,

your joy would be even more powerful because of your pessimistic outlook. So in this case, pessimism leads to a more positive outcome whether you get the job or not.

**6**

1 rose-tinted glasses

2 clouds

**7**

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

7 c

**8**

1 Every cloud has a silver lining. The glass is half full. Look on the bright side.

2 If something bad can happen, it will.

3 There's a light at the end of the tunnel.

4 Seeing clouds on the horizon.

5 There's no hope in sight.

6 Seeing the world through rose-tinted glasses.

**12.4 Is Friday good for you?**

**1 Possible answers**

Email Pros: cheap, fast, written record; Cons: gets lost among other emails  
Face-to-face conversation  
Pros: easy-to-check dates;  
Cons: time-consuming,

hard to involve everyone  
Telephone Pros: quick;  
Cons: hard to check with more than one person  
Text message Pros: quick, cheap; Cons: too short for complicated arrangements

**2**

1 They're planning a summer street party.

2 Thursday night, nine o'clock, Phil's house

3 Confirm the time change with Mr Dean and email an agenda.

4 Phil speaks more formally when he speaks with Mr Dean.

**3**

1 was wondering if you could

2 was supposed to

3 won't work for

4 definitely out

5 was going to

6 next Thursday, my

**4a**

A Is Monday any good for a meeting?

B I'm afraid not. I'm away till Wednesday.

How about Thursday?

A I was supposed to have a work trip then, but it's been cancelled. Thursday at ten?

B Ten would be perfect.

**6**

1 an open mic; a local band

2 asking a local restaurant  
to cater; invite residents  
to cook  
3 organize a survey

### 7a

Paragraph 1: Various  
suggestions were made,  
One proposal was; (not)  
everyone agreed, Another  
suggestion, The objection  
to this was

Paragraph 2: Several  
ideas were put forward,  
The suggestion was also,  
that wasn't seen by  
everyone as a good option  
Paragraph 3: In the end, it  
was agreed

### 7b

1 One proposal was to  
hire a karaoke system.  
2 Not everyone agreed  
that it was a good idea.  
3 The objection was that  
it would be difficult to  
limit the number of  
participants.  
4 The suggestion was  
made that we change the  
date.  
5 It was agreed that more  
research was needed.

### Review 6

#### 1

1 F (Mellowcab has no  
direct competitors,  
because it's going for the  
short-journey market.)  
2 F (Every ride is free,  
because the business is  
supported by advertising.)

3 T  
4 T  
5 F (They're new to the  
country, though they've  
been operating  
successfully in the cities  
of Europe, Australia and  
North America for at least  
20 years.)  
6 F (They started the  
venture using their own  
money.)  
7 T

#### 3

1 When 2 was about  
3 Although 4 was  
5 would later 6 provided  
7 bound 8 going  
9 Considering 10 By  
11 in spite of  
12 in view of the fact that

#### 4

1 see 2 tunnel 3 sight  
4 glass 5 look 6 empty  
7 see 8 oversee  
9 bad can happen  
10 on the lookout for  
11 dark 12 wait and see

#### 7

1 I was wondering  
2 I'm around  
3 work for you  
4 we make it  
5 I was supposed  
6 Let's  
7 I think  
8 See you