

Student's Book Answer Key

Module 1



Unit 1, page 12, exercise 1

- a Kuwait.
- b Accept students' guesses – tell them they will find out what is happening when they read the text on the next page.
- c (Students' own answers)
- d (Students' own answers)

Unit 1, page 12, exercise 2

- a Hala February Festival takes place during the spring season.
Qurain Culture Festival takes place annually from late November to early December.
- b Hala celebrates the spread of joy, happiness and delight.
Qurain celebrates Kuwaiti artistic culture.
- c It coincides with National Day and Liberation Day.
- d By awarding 'Appreciation', 'Encouragement' and 'Personality of the Year' awards.
- e Hala: Arabian hospitality, cultural celebrations, colourful events, spring's arrival, discounts in shops
Qurain: artists performing, exhibitions, concerts, films, awards ceremony

Unit 1, page 13, exercise 3

- a atmosphere
- b guaranteed
- c patriotism
- d participating
- e disciplines
- f unrivalled

Unit 1, page 14, exercise 1

- a general ability
- b ability on one occasion
- c ability on one occasion
- d general ability
- e ability on one occasion
- f ability on one occasion

Unit 1, page 14, exercise 2

- a a: present time b–f: past time
- b a, b, c and d
- c was able to start

Unit 1, page 14, exercise 3

- 1 couldn't
- 2 could
- 3 managed to
- 4 couldn't
- 5 could
- 6 managed to



@English 4 all

Unit 1, page 14, exercise 4

- a You must be very / quite / really / pretty / fairly / extremely good at organising your time.
- b They are quite / really / very / a little / pretty / fairly / extremely preoccupied today.
- c He is my very best friend / He is absolutely my best friend.
- d That was a quite / really / very / pretty / fairly / extremely good book.

Unit 1, page 15, exercise 1 a (Suggested answers)

- 1 went out: to become extinguished
- 2 went on: continued
- 3 went off: to begin to sound
- 4 going away: leaving
- 5 gone up: to increase
- 6 go without: to miss or not have something

Unit 1, page 15, exercise 1 b (Suggested answers)

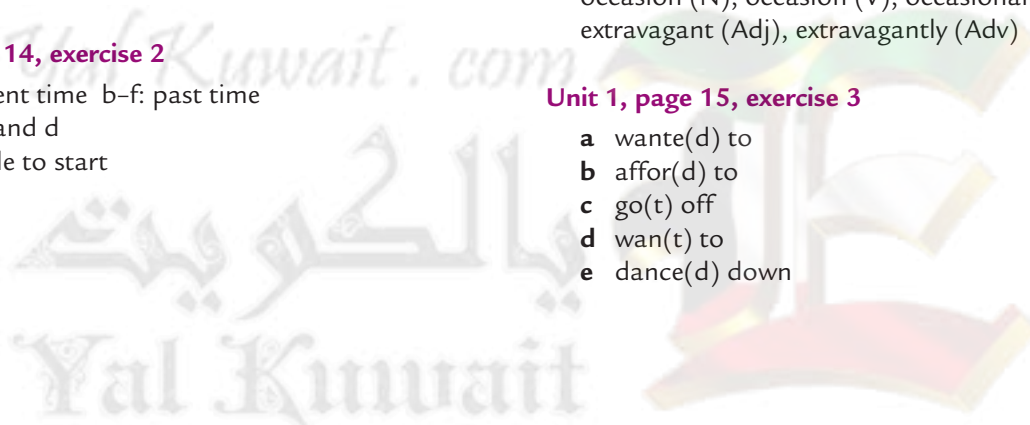
- 1 When water is thrown on them; When everything is burnt
- 2 When someone tries to break into the car; When someone goes too near the car by accident; When they go wrong
- 3 When the government increases or reduces tax; When there is a surplus or shortage; When there is competition with another retailer
- 4 You feel hungry; You lose weight; Your body doesn't work properly

Unit 1, page 15, exercise 2

festival (N), festive (Adj)
crowd (N), crowd (V)
joy (N), joyful (Adj)
occasion (N), occasion (V), occasionally (Adv)
extravagant (Adj), extravagantly (Adv)

Unit 1, page 15, exercise 3

- a want(e)d to
- b affor(d) to
- c go(t) off
- d wan(t) to
- e dance(d) down



Unit 1, page 16, exercise 1

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

Unit 1, page 16, exercise 2

Speaker 1

- a False. National Day is celebrated annually on the 25th of February.
- b True. They stay at home to spend time with family that are visiting.

Speaker 2

- a False. The large decorated vehicle is called a float.
- b True. Thousands of people from across the world come to see the festival.

Speaker 3

- a True. Intricate pictures are made from coloured sand.
- b False. Losar is when Tibetans celebrate the New Year.

Unit 1, page 17, exercise 2

- a (Students' own answers)
- b No, the speaker had been preparing for it his whole life but couldn't understand the experience of the Hajj until he experienced it himself.
- c 'A sea of white cloths' refers to the men who are all dressed in white.

Unit 2, page 19, exercise 3 a

Speaker 1: brother's graduation from university

Speaker 2: family dinner on Friday evenings

Speaker 3: fiftieth wedding anniversary

Unit 2, page 19, exercise 3 b (Suggested answers)

Speaker 1: daughter of the family / sister

Speaker 2: son of the family

Speaker 3: grandfather

Unit 2, page 19, exercise 4

- a older; 10 years
- b a hall
- c (Students' own answers)
- d shopping, watching TV, eating
- e 15-20
- f (Students' own answers)
- g He said he didn't look any different from when he last saw him the day they left school.
- h (Students' own answers)

Unit 2, page 19, exercise 5

- a host
- b swap
- c made
- d signed

Unit 2, page 20, exercise 1

Grandmother celebrates her return from Hajj. Yesterday, we celebrated our grandmother's return from the Hajj. After we had collected her from the airport, Grandma explained to us that she had always dreamed of travelling to Makkah and that she had finally achieved her life-long aim. As soon as we had eaten a long breakfast together, we invited our close family over for a special meal, and welcomed Grandma's other friends and relatives to the house to celebrate. Mum had decorated the house in anticipation of her arrival. Grandma gave us some gifts. Then, we sat down together and tucked in to a large lunch of curry, fresh fruits and vegetables. By the time we finished the meal, Grandma had begun to tell us about her experience in Makkah. Once she had answered all our questions, we finally gave her some well-deserved breathing space.

Unit 2, page 20, exercise 2

	Simple past	Past perfect	Which action came first?
a	invited	had eaten	eating a long breakfast
b	surprised	had decorated	decorating the house
c	finished	had begun	beginning to tell us

Unit 2, page 20, exercise 4

- a watched; had already seen
- b had broken; felt
- c had never eaten; enjoyed
- d were; had been

Unit 2, page 20, exercise 5

(Students' own answers)

Unit 2, page 21, exercise 1 a

- a lunchtime
- b birthday
- c teapot
- d grandfather
- e fireworks
- f necklace
- g freelance

Unit 2, page 21, exercise 1 b

celebrate: celebration, celebrator
 decorate: decoration, decorator
 congratulate: congratulation, congratulator
 collect: collection, collector
 participate: participation, participator, participant
 arrive: arrival
 invite: invitation
 visit: visitor

Unit 2, page 21, exercise 2

- a 2
- b 1
- c 1
- d 2
- e 1

Unit 2, page 22, exercise 1

- a next Thursday; at Amal's house
- b because her sister is coming home from France
- c a big feast, a poetry reading and a film about Khaleda's life

Unit 2, page 23, exercise 1

The Aborigines' history; Their traditional lifestyle;
 Their situation today; Their treatment by the
 Europeans

Unit 3, page 24, exercise 3

- a Pasqua Rosee
- b businessmen, writers, politicians and scientists

Unit 3, page 25, exercise 4

- a False. Coffee was first grown in Ethiopia.
- b False. Arabs liked coffee because it had an interesting taste and gave them more energy when they felt sleepy.
- c True. The first coffee house was opened in London, England by Pasqua Rosee, who was from Turkey.
- d False. Coffee is a central part of Kuwaiti hospitality.
- e False. There were few / no arguments in London's coffee houses. They were calm places where quarreling was penalised.
- f True. It was first drunk as a medicine.

Unit 3, page 25, exercise 5

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

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 1

- a present; future with *will*
- b past simple; *would* + infinitive
- c past simple; *would* + infinitive

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 2

- a sentences *b* and *c* are unlikely
- b sentence *c* is never going to happen
- c sentence *a* is likely to happen

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 3 (Suggested answers)

If I were in charge, I'd ban cars in X street.
 If I were in charge, I'd build a new high school for local students, etc.

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 4

- a no; no
- b yes; yes
- c no; yes

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 5

- a past perfect; *would* + *have* + past participle
- b the past
- c The first conditional describes an event that is likely to happen in the future, i.e. an event that *will certainly* happen *if* another event *does* happen.

The second conditional usually describes something that is *unlikely to happen* but *possible* in the future, i.e. an event that *would* happen *if* another event *did* happen.

The third conditional does not relate to the future at all. It describes an *imaginary situation* in which an event *would have happened* if another earlier event *had happened*, but as the earlier event *did not happen*, the second event *could not* happen.

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 6

- a had not eaten; wouldn't have become
- b had not visited; would not have seen
- c had not bought; would not have been



Unit 3, page 26, exercise 7 (Suggested answers)

- 1 **a** If he hadn't been sick, he wouldn't have gone to the hospital.
b If he had taken all his medicine, he wouldn't have been sick.
- 2 **a** If the plane hadn't been delayed, he would have arrived in Kuwait earlier.
b If he had run faster, he wouldn't have missed the plane.
- 3 **a** If they had listened to the weather forecast, they wouldn't have been stuck in the flood.
b If it hadn't rained so heavily, the car would have been able to move.

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 1 a

- 1 chatting
- 2 discuss
- 3 argue
- 4 speak
- 5 tell

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 1 b

- 1 chatting
- 2 discuss
- 3 argue

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 2 (Suggested answers)

- a** They need to talk to someone.
- b** They need something to do.
- c** They need some rest.
- d** They need to find some friends.
- e** They need to relax.
- f** They need to see a doctor.

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 3

- a** the first is a cup with coffee in it, the second is just the cup.
- b, c** and **d** follow the same idea as in **a** The first phrase describes the substance and its container, whilst the second phrase just describes the container.

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 4

- a** a carton of milk
- b** a cup of coffee
- c** a box of matches
- d** a glass of water
- e** a piece of paper
- f** a bar of chocolate

Unit 3, page 29, exercise 1

- a** the café on the top floor of the shopping mall
- b** Thursday at 3
- c** have coffee and a catch-up, maybe go window shopping

Unit 3, page 29, exercise 2

- a** Make suggestions: I was wondering if you'd like to meet....; I was thinking of Tuesday; Can we reschedule for Thursday?; How about the shopping mall?; Is three o'clock all right?; We could have coffee and a catch up, and then maybe we could go window shopping...
- b** Agreeing or rejecting a suggestion: That'd be great; I'm sorry, I can't make it on Tuesday; Thursday afternoon would be fine; That's okay for me; Okay, good idea; Yes, that's fine; Okay



Student's Book Answer Key



Unit 4, page 34, exercise 3

- a** Defensiveness is the major problem in communication. (Students give their own answer about how to deal with it.)
- b** Empathy is an essential factor of a healthy communication because it enables people to empathise with their interlocutors and understand what really mean. It also helps them avoid misunderstandings. (Students' own answer)
- c** "Listening between the lines" means not to listen to someone shallowly, but to attempt to understand what the other is trying to say indirectly.
- d** (Students' own answers)

Unit 4, page 35, exercise 4

- a** poor listening skills; assumptions; non-verbal signals; improper use of questions
- b** lack of interest; distractions; disagreement with the speaker; passive listening
- c** (Students' own answer)

Unit 4, page 35, exercise 5

- a** effective
- b** one-way
- c** interpersonal
- d** supportive
- e** valuable
- f** skilful
- g** threatened

Unit 4, page 36, exercise 1

- a** 1 a
- b** 2 the
- c** 3 a; 4 the
- d** 5 an; 6 a; 7 the; 8 a
- e** 9 an; 10 the; 11 0 (zero article)

Unit 4, page 36, exercise 4

- a** but
- b** in spite of
- c** although

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 1a

- bar – chocolate
- grain – rice, salt
- item – clothing, news
- lump – sugar
- pane – glass

Module 2

- piece – bread, cake, cheese, chocolate, advice, information, toast
- slice – bread, cake, lemon, toast

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 1 b

- 1** pieces of paper
- 2** item of news
- 3** piece of advice
- 4** slices / pieces of toast; slices / pieces of bread
- 5** piece of bread / cheese / cake

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 2 a

Types of place names used with *the*: rivers; seas and oceans; mountain ranges; groups of islands

A few countries and continents also use *the*.

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 2 b

(Students' own answers)

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 3

- a** 'comment (N)
com'ment (V)
- b** re'port (N)
'report (V)
- c** 'decrease (N)
de'crease (V)
- d** 'insult (N)
in'sult (V)

Unit 4, page 38, exercise 1

- a** This letter is a letter of application for a job at a hospital.
- b** It is written by Dr Faisal Assaif to the people responsible for building the new hospital.
- c** Faisal is applying for a new job because he's moving back to Kuwait.

Unit 4, page 38, exercise 2 (Suggested answers)

- a** What makes the letter formal is that the verbs are not contracted but are written in their full form (e.g. 'you are building' not 'you're building') and formal words and phrases are also used (e.g. offer my services, extensive...) The beginning and ending of the letter also make it formal (Dear Sirs; Yours faithfully).
- b** full verb forms: you are building; I am a 31-year old Kuwaiti; I have been working; I have decided; I am enclosing; I will provide formal words and phrases: in response; offer my services; extensive; The main motive for; excellent opportunity; I am enclosing my curriculum vitae; attestation; Thank you in advance...
- c** (Students' own answer)
- d** The letter starts with "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Yours faithfully". Another way could be starting by "Dear Mr X" and ending in "Yours sincerely".

Unit 5, page 40, exercise 1

Cuneiform = Iraq
Simple pictograms = Iraq
Roman alphabet = Italy
Egyptian hieroglyphics = Egypt
Chinese characters = China
Ancient Greek = Greece
Arabic = Arab world

Unit 5, page 40, exercise 3 (Oldest first)

pictograms
hieroglyphics and cuneiform
Chinese characters
ancient Greek
Arabic
Roman alphabet

Unit 5, page 41, exercise 5

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 b

Unit 5, page 42, exercise 1

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

Unit 5, page 42, exercise 4 (Suggested answers)

for is used to describe the length of time that the action lasts, e.g. for a year; for a minute; for my whole life; for centuries.

since is used to describe the point in time when the action started, e.g. since 1999; since last year; since my graduation; since yesterday.

Unit 5, page 42, exercise 5

- a been drawing; since
- b acquired
- c lost; been looking
- d since; read; for
- e been using; for

Unit 5, page 43, exercise 1

- a wrote; brush; ink
- b inscribed; clay
- c paper; pen
- d draw; pencil; paint

Unit 5, page 43, exercise 2 a

practical-impractical; precious-worthless;
professional-amateur; simple-complicated

Unit 5, page 43, exercise 2 b

- 1 worthless
- 2 Amateur
- 3 complicated
- 4 impractical
- 5 modern

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 1 a and b

(Students' own answers)

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 1 c

blue: Greek
purple: Italian
yellow: Thai
red: Spanish
green: Russian
black: German

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 4

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

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 5

- a three thousand BCE (Before Common Era)
- b one thousand five hundred BCE
- c the fourth century CE
- d nineteen ninety-nine
- e two thousand and eight
- f the twenty-first century

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 6

- a 35 sounds
- b 26 letters
- c 2000 years
- d £160
- e 31 days
- f 1887

Unit 5, page 45, exercise 2

- a Can I start by asking you about this library you have founded?
- b Do you have any other projects serving the same purpose?
- c Can you tell us more about this foundation of yours?
- d How many honorary PhD certificates have you been granted?
- e What about medals?
- f And do you have any future plans you can tell us about?

Unit 6, page 47, exercise 5

- a mobile phone
- b phoning home with important messages; emergency calls; work; keeping in touch with family

Unit 6, page 47, exercise 6

- a True. This is implied: he hasn't brought it with him.
- b True. They are playing football after school.
- c False The passenger provides the number.
- d True. They will be there in about fifteen minutes.
- e True. He uses it ten or twenty times a day for work.
- f False. When he is away from home he calls his wife and children every evening.

Unit 6, page 47, exercise 7

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

Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1a

Question tags are formed like this:

- 1 and 2** negative main verb (e.g. You haven't brought your phone with you) -> positive auxiliary + pronoun + question mark (e.g. have you?)
- 3 and 4** positive main verb (e.g. We are playing football after school) -> negative auxiliary + pronoun + question mark (e.g. aren't we?)

Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1b

- 1 can we?
- 2 have we?
- 3 don't you?
- 4 isn't it?

Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1d

In positive imperative requests, we form the question tag as follows: *would / shall* + pronoun (Examples: students' own answers)

Unit 6, page 49, exercise 1

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

Unit 6, page 49, exercise 2

- a left; a message
- b received; an e-mail
- c sent; a text message
- d send; fax

Unit 6, page 49, exercise 3

- a up
- b up
- c up
- d down
- e down
- f up



Unit 6, page 50, exercise 1a

A

- 1 Menu
- 2 click
- 3 Address
- 4 surfing
- 5 typing
- 6 Bookmarks
- 7 access
- 8 forget
- 9 GPRS
- 10 modem

B

- 1 Menu
- 2 button
- 3 Click on
- 4 folder
- 5 Type
- 6 Save
- 7 pictures
- 8 Select
- 9 Return
- 10 Paste
- 11 similar

Unit 6, page 50, exercise 1b

- A** Connecting to the Internet through a mobile phone
B Creating a photo album on your mobile phone

Unit 6, page 51, exercise 1

- a Verbs in the imperative form
- b Negative instructions begin with 'Don't'.
- c Bullet points make each point very clear



Student's Book Answer Key

Module 3



Unit 7, page 56, exercise 1a

(Suggested answers)

- a early radio / wireless radio; 1930s
- b early television / black and white television; 1950s
- c digital radio; 2000s

Unit 7, page 56, exercise 2

physicist - physics; Italian - Italy; entertainment - entertain; wooden - wood
inventor - invent; broadcasting - broadcast;
transmission - transmit; informative - inform; cooperation - cooperate; intellectual - intellect

Unit 7, page 57, exercise 3

- 1 C
- 2 B
- 3 C

Unit 7, page 57, exercise 4

- a German physicist
- b short distances
- c first television system
- d Ministry of Information

Unit 7, page 58, exercise 1

- a who was a Scottish engineer
- b which demonstrate working television broadcasts
- c when he made the first transatlantic television from London to New York
- d no relative clauses

Unit 7, page 58, exercise 2

- a sentences a and b
- b sentence c

Unit 7, page 58, exercise 3

sentence 1

Unit 7, page 58, exercise 4

(Students' own answers)

Unit 7, page 58, exercise 5

- 1 who
- 2 who
- 3 which
- 4 ,which
- 5 which
- 6 , whose + comma after crowd
- 7 , who + comma after time

Unit 7, page 59, exercise 1 a

visualise; television
text; teletext
communicate; telecommunication
phone; telephone
print; teleprinter
fax; telefax

Unit 7, page 59, exercise 1 b and c

(Students' own answers)

Unit 7, page 59, exercise 2

- 1 film industry
- 2 radio signal
- 3 short distance
- 4 news programme
- 5 video recorder

Unit 7, page 59, exercise 3

- a unstressed
- b unstressed
- c stressed
- d unstressed
- e unstressed
- f stressed

Unit 7, page 59, exercise 4

- a unstressed
- b unstressed
- c unstressed
- d stressed
- e unstressed
- f stressed

Unit 8, page 62, exercise 2 a

(Students' own answers)

Unit 8, page 62, exercise 2 b

speaker 1: 5

speaker 2: 4

speaker 3: 1

Unit 8, page 62, exercise 3

a speaker 2

b speaker 1

c speaker 1

d speaker 3

e speaker 3

Unit 8, page 63, exercise 4

a 3

b 1

c 4

d 2

Unit 8, page 63, exercise 5 (Suggested answers)

- * Make family rules about TV and stick to them. Decide what you want to change about your current viewing habits.
- * Set limits on TV viewing time (hours per day).
- * Turn TV off during mealtime, and while doing your homework. This will allow you to concentrate more and finish earlier.
- * Watch TV with family and friends and discuss issues seen on TV with them.
- * Use books to learn more about topics on TV that interest you.

Unit 8, page 64, exercise 1

a want; to watch

b tell; to turn off; go

c advise; to stop watching

d prefer; not to watch

e like; to watch

f warned; not to watch

Unit 8, page 64, exercise 2

a pronoun (e.g. me) + infinitive with *to* + noun

b They are negative

Unit 8, page 64, exercise 3

In both pairs of sentences, the first one describes the speakers' own opinions, the second one describes what other people think and includes subject and object pronouns.

Unit 8, page 64, exercise 4

- b His mother asked him to find out about the TV programmes at 10 o'clock.
- c Boushra advised her friend to listen to the news on the radio.

Unit 8, page 64, exercise 5

- b Jumana advised me to record the programme and watch it later.
- c Shaikha's mother asked her to watch the film with her.
- d Shaikha's mother warned her not to touch the DVD player.

Unit 8, page 65, exercise 1 a

1 B

2 F

3 E

4 A

5 D

6 C

Unit 8, page 65, exercise 1 b

(Students' own answers)

Unit 8, page 65, exercise 2

- b something else/anything else
- c Everybody else
- d somewhere else
- e nobody else

Unit 8, page 65, exercise 3

- a Have you got satellite television?
- b I'd prefer you to watch a DVD if you don't mind.
- c Can you turn the telly off, please?
- d There's very little on TV at the moment
- e I've only got a small TV.

Unit 9, page 68, exercise 1

- a television / film
- b web
- c security
- d surgical
- e surveillance

Unit 9, page 68, exercise 2 a**The pictures show:**

a camera is being used to create animations (television / film camera); a web cam on a computer (web cam); security cameras at an airport (security camera); a surgical camera being used by doctors (surgical camera); speed cameras on a motorway (surveillance camera)

Unit 9, page 68, exercise 2 b

(Students' own answers)

Unit 9, page 69, exercise 4

paragraph 1 Introduce professional video cameras

paragraph 2 Explain the different types of professional video cameras

paragraph 3 List the kind of work done using professional TV

Unit 9, page 69, exercise 5 (Suggested answers)

Type 1 high-end portable recording cameras, similar to consumer recorders, bigger, light, small, cable bound

Type 2 lack recording capability, fixed on studio pedestals, light and small

Unit 9, page 69, exercise 6

(Students' own answers)

Unit 9, page 70, exercise 1

- a was held
- b were screened
- c are characterised
- d are being beckoned away
- e is conveyed
- f has been proven

Unit 9, page 70, exercise 2

- a past simple (passive)
- b past simple (passive)
- c present simple (passive)

- d present continuous (passive)
- e present simple
- f present perfect (passive)

Unit 9, page 70, exercise 3 b
sentences a and c**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 3 c**

It is obvious.

Unit 9, page 70, exercise 4

- a. Various prominent Arab filmmakers held a five-day festival between 13th and 18th April 2008.
- b Sixteen filmmakers / They screened their films in three competitive categories.
- c Commentators characterise them as being thrilling and dramatic.
- d In 'Sharq', the sprawling cityscapes of modern Kuwait beckon six friends away from their familiar deserts
- e 'Symphonic Poem' conveys the importance of music and harmony in today's world.
- f The Arab filmmakers have proved their success in the Gulf Film festival.

Unit 9, page 70, exercise 5

- a The spotlight was shared by sixteen filmmakers from Kuwait.
- b Life in the Arab World was represented in all the features, shorts and documentaries.
- c A window into Arabic culture was offered by the diverse films presented in the festival.

Unit 9, page 70, exercise 6 a

Speed cameras are being introduced (by the authorities) in some countries....speed cameras are being installed.....fines are being increased by the courts...motorists who cause serious accidents are being sent to prison (by judges).

Unit 9, page 70, exercise 6 b

...TV cameras and other equipment are taken to the stadiumTwo whole days are spent... All the equipment is tested ... the commentators and cameramen are given their final instructions OR final instructions are given to the commentators and cameramen.

Unit 9, page 71, exercise 1 a

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

Unit 9, page 71, exercise 1 b and c

- b The words are all singular whilst the definitions use plural nouns
- c My team are... reminds us that the team consists of many individuals

Unit 9, page 71, exercise 2

- a The runaway criminal has finally been arrested by a police officer after laborious attempts and has been put in prison.
- b The doctor of this clinic treated his last patient quickly, before his urgent operation at the hospital.
- c The shop assistant of this department store serves his customers amicably
- d Kuwaiti parents insist on bringing up their children on the basis of developing their appreciation of human values.

Unit 9, page 71, exercise 3

It's the first word each time

Unit 9, page 72, exercise 1

- a radio stations
- b video conferencing
- c medical staff
- d city centre
- e traffic news
- f television cameras
- g animated film



Student's Book Answer Key



Unit 10, page 78, exercise 1

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

Unit 10, page 79, exercise 3 (Suggested answers)

- a accident
- b soften
- c reduce
- d fade away
- e put in place
- f fill with air
- g stop
- h keep safe

Unit 10, page 79, exercise 4

- a car drivers and passengers.
- b drop down behind the driver.
- c at the top of the stairs or in halls and corridors.
- d they are so sensitive that they can be set off by the smoke from cooking.

Unit 10, page 79, exercise 5

- a car drivers and passengers
- b airbag
- c people who died
- d smoke alarms
- e dangerous diseases
- f childhood illnesses
- g doctors / patients

Unit 10, page 80, exercise 1

- a the infinitive
- b the past participle
- c The first one is general advice. The second refers to the past and is therefore talking about a precaution that should have been taken, but that is now impossible.

Unit 10, page 80, exercise 2

- a the first sentence
- b the second and third sentences
- c the second and third sentences

Module 4

Unit 10, page 80, exercise 3 (Suggested answers)

- 1: The fisherman should have told someone where he was going.
The fisherman should have cut his fishing line when the fish pulled him.
- 2: He shouldn't have been thinking about the weekend.
He shouldn't have been driving so fast.
He should have concentrated on the road.
He should have driven more slowly.
- 3: He shouldn't have waved to his friend.
He should have watched what he was doing.

Unit 10, page 81, exercise 1 a

- noun** merriment, equipment, management, physicist, falsehood, regulation, reliability, perseverance, foreigner
- adjective** intentional, toothy, watchful, cautious, fundamental, venomous, slighter

Unit 10, page 81, exercise 1 b

-er

Unit 10, page 81, exercise 1 c (Suggested answers)

- Nouns** amazement, parliament, agreement, pavement; examination, exhaustion, station, hesitation; driver, leader, brother;
- Adjectives** pretty, ugly, funny, lovely; beautiful, wonderful, skillful, careful; adventurous, generous, famous

Unit 10, page 81, exercise 1 d

- 1 cautious
- 2 fundamental
- 3 physicist
- 4 perseverance
- 5 intentional
- 6 venomous
- 7 merriment
- 8 toothy

Unit 10, page 81, exercise 2 a

- a hospitalised
- b validate
- c widen
- d hyphenated
- e beautify
- f lighten
- g glorify

Unit 10, page 82, exercise 2 b

in the first two pairs of sentences. The stress occurs on the first syllable of the italicised word in the first sentence, and the second syllable of the italicised word in the second sentence. In the third pair of sentences, the second syllable is stressed in both sentences.

Unit 10, page 82, exercise 3

- They had finished the fire drill before I arrived.
- Sami ordered a huge monkfish for dinner.
- They will have to stay up late if they are going to finish their homework.
- It must have been something in the atmosphere that caused Anwar to shout.
- Could you please be quiet?

Unit 11, page 84, exercise 1 a

- pollution
- global warming
- deforestation
- endangered species

Unit 11, page 84, exercise 1 b and c

(Students' own answers)

Unit 11, page 85, exercise 3

- global warming, endangered animals, pollution, deforestation
- (Students' own answers)

Unit 11, page 85, exercise 4

- everything
- unbearable
- ill
- buses
- eyes; difficult
- rainforests
- people
- animals
- hunting

Unit 11, page 85, exercise 5

- pollution
- breathe
- disappear
- destruction

Unit 11, page 85, exercise 6

- Center for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science.
- It is to appraise and improve the ecological quality of Kuwait Bay.
- Kuwait Bay is an important marine resource. It provides employment, recreation, food and wildlife habitats.
- (Students' own answers)

Unit 11, page 86, exercise 1

- I don't think
- I suppose
- I believe
- I reckon
- I love...hate to think
- I know

Each verb is in the present simple tense.

Unit 11, page 86, exercise 2

- thoughts** think, suppose, believe, reckon, know, consent, anticipate, realise, suspect, contradict
- feelings** love, hate, dread

Unit 11, page 86, exercise 3

- I think is a 'permanent' opinion (= I believe); I am thinking refers to something which the speaker is considering at the moment (= I have in my mind).
- I anticipate is a general opinion (= I imagine); I am anticipating describes a current situation (= waiting for).

Unit 11, page 87, exercise 1

- factory
- smokestack
- smoke
- vehicle
- exhaust fumes
- waste
- landfill site

Unit 11, page 87, exercise 2

- smoke / smokestack
- Exhaust fumes / vehicles
- landfill site / waste

Unit 11, page 87, exercise 3 a

- animal habitat
- climate change
- global warming
- landfill site
- exhaust fumes

Unit 11, page 87, exercise 3 b

(Students' own answers)

Unit 11, page 87, exercise 4

- It's getting worse. / He's feeling ill.
- I don't believe him. / I want to see you.
- I'm very frightened. / She's really worried.
- Buses are slow. / Taxis are fast.

Unit 11, page 88, exercise 1 (Suggested answers)

- a The trees are probably being cut down either to make paper or to make furniture or building materials.
- b The wood will be transported, possibly by water, to factories
The land may be replanted or it may be built on, or left as wasteland.
- c It is an environmental issue because trees remove carbon dioxide (a 'greenhouse gas') from the air and store it. Trees also help to prevent flooding and of course provide a habitat for many creatures.

Unit 11, page 88, exercise 2

- a The editor of Natural Kuwait Magazine from pupils at Kuwait High School.
- b global warming
- c formal (students find two examples of their own)
- d (Suggested answer) So as many people as possible could read it, thereby helping spread the letter's message.

Unit 12, page 90, exercise 1a

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Volcano erupts at dawn | picture c |
| Earthquake causes serious damages | picture b |
| Flood leaves 200 homeless | picture a |
| Tornado hits major city | picture d |

Unit 12, page 90, exercise 1b

(Students' own answers)

Unit 12, page 90, exercise 1c

(Students' own answers)

Unit 12, page 90, exercise 1d

(Students' own answers)

Unit 12, page 91, exercise 2

- 1 Science can help
- 2 Stopping floods, saving water and producing electricity
- 3 Trying to find a solution
- 4 Making earthquakes less dangerous
- 5 Learning to live with nature

Unit 12, page 91, exercise 3

- a Natural threats / scientists
- b the Aswan Dam
- c massive fish-kill (red tide)

Unit 12, page 92, exercise 1 a

In sentences 2 and 4, The first sentence tells what someone said in the past. The second tells exactly what someone said.

In sentences 1, 3 and 5, The first sentence tells exactly what someone said and the second tells what someone said in the past.

Unit 12, page 92, exercise 1 b

The verbs in the reported speech are 'further in the past' than the direct speech – e.g. *floods changes to flooded, heard changes to had heard*

Unit 12, page 92, exercise 1 c

- 1 our – their
- 2 the previous month – last month
- 3 ✓
- 4 they – We
- 5 ✓

Unit 12, page 92, exercise 2

- a Omar said that his house was near the river.
- b were building flood defences.
- c The river had flooded the town the week before.
- d The water had come into her house.
- e they had built the hotel on springs.

Unit 12, page 92, exercise 3

- a I was trapped on the roof of my house.
- b The river in my town has overflowed its banks after heavy rain.
- c My father woke me early in the morning because the house was full of water.
- d I looked after my baby brother while my parents carried all the furniture upstairs.
- e Me and my family spent a night on the roof of our house and nobody rescued us until the next day.
- f I have been staying with my aunt since the flood.

Unit 12, page 93, exercise 1

Diagram 1:

- a falls
- b flows

Diagram 2:

- c runs
- d rises
- e overflows
- f floods

Diagram 3:

- g comes in / rises
- h goes out / falls



Unit 12, page 93, exercise 2

- a tall
- b high
- c high
- d tall
- e high
- f high

Unit 12, page 93, exercise 3

- a turn off
- b lookout
- c take over
- d turnoff

Unit 12, page 94, exercise 1 (Suggested answers)

- a Rain falling on hills runs into rivers and raises the water level.
- b It had to be built in a river where the water level was constantly rising and falling with the tides.
- c Earthquakes are too powerful.
- d Non-rigid materials, for example rubber, wood, some plastics.

Unit 12, page 94, exercise 2

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

(Sentences should be students' own answers)

Unit 12, page 94, exercise 3 a and b

(Students' own answers)

Unit 12, page 94, exercise 3 c

the text mentions: dams, flood barrier, buildings on rollers or springs, special building materials

