

Workbook Answer Key

Module I Getting together

Unit 1 Festivals

Reading

- 1
a 2
b 3
c 1 the time during which the cherry trees blossom
2 people who don't like noise and crowds
3 cherry trees in other parts of the world
- 2
a to make chewy snacks (*dango*)
b the start of the academic and financial years
c around the 7th century CE
d *Sakura*
e they don't produce fruit
f Japanese meteorologists tell them
- 3
a historian
b national
c gaze / view
d flour
e custom
f financial
g elsewhere
- 4
a custom
b noise; crowds; view
c elsewhere
d street vendors
e national; spring
f write poems
- 5 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1
a go to
b goes up
c goes off
d went on
e went out
f are not going
- 2
a impossible
b frightened
c astonished
d big
e perfect
f tired
g pleased
- 3
1 vendor
2 world
3 festival
4 blossom
5 food
6 castle

- 4
a Have you ever been to the Qurain Cultural Festival?
b Would you like to come to my house for dinner?
c Did Salma use to spend all her time studying indoors?
d Did the supermarket use to be at the end of this street?

- 5
1 can't
2 could
3 couldn't
4 could
5 couldn't
6 could
7 managed to
8 managed to
9 couldn't
10 managed to

- 6 (Students' own answers)
7 (Students' own answers)

Writing

- a Sunday
b Tuesday
c Monday
d Thursday
e Wednesday

- Sunday** as soon as I woke up / after breakfast / at six o'clock
Monday that first night / straight after breakfast / today / when we reached
Tuesday when I got up / yesterday's walk / today / Wednesday's trek
Wednesday after about an hour / eventually / late
Thursday this morning / for three hours / for another three hours / until we reached / five days ago

- 3 (Students' own answers)

Unit 2 Family celebrations

Reading

- 1 a It celebrates the birth of a child and welcomes parents into parenthood.
b It is organised by friends or relatives so that they can show their support to the new parents.
- 2 a because it is an event for the parents, normally held before the baby is born
b Silverware is given to commemorate the child's birth.
c to ease the transition into parenthood and show the parents support and friendship
d family items, such as clothing or toys
e the mother, her friends and family - sometimes men
f (Students' own answer)
- 3 (Students' own answer)



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4

Present Simple: is; suggest; involves; are; organise; occur
Present Continuous: is becoming
Present Perfect: has evolved; has become
Present Passive: are needed; are given; is arranged; is intended;
are held
Present Perfect Passive: have been inherited

5

- a extended
- b economic
- c important
- d different
- e independent
- f successful
- g extremely

Language practice

1 (Suggested answers)

- a · a financial establishment that invests money deposited by customers
· the land alongside a river
- b · large mammals with thick fur and a short tail
· to endure; to put up with
- c · piece of furniture at which meals are often eaten
· a set of facts or figures displayed in columns and rows
- d · the dark circle at the centre of the eye
· students

2 (Suggested answers)

- a an informal gathering or meeting
 - b bound by a close relationship
 - c a significant point of development
 - d an opportunity to relax and decide what to do next
 - e something inside, especially of a house or building
 - f extremely worthy of something
- Sentences: (students' own answers)

3

- a 3
- b 5
- c 2

4

- 1 **A** How are you?
B and you?
- 2 **A** The reason I'm calling is to invite you to a celebration.
B What are we celebrating?
- 3 **A** My sister is going to be married.
B I'll definitely come.
- 4 **A** See you next weekend.
- 5
- a After Waleed had passed his driving test, his father lent him his car.
- b The family had finished preparing the food for the party before the guests started arriving.
- c As soon as the tourists had got off their coach in the city centre, they went on a guided tour of the city.
- d After the businessman had checked in at the airport, he had breakfast.
- e The audience asked questions when the lecturer had finished speaking.
- f The cousins had arrived at the stadium at 11 a.m., before the volleyball tournament started at 12 p.m.

6

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

7 (Self-assessment)

- a reminisce
- b captured
- c was holding
- d just touched
- e don't you swap
- f had passed
- g have not seen
- h met / will meet / is meeting / is going to meet

Writing

- 2 I am going to tell you something about the nomadic people who live in Ireland.
 - They are called Travellers or Tinkers and traditionally they used to travel around the country in horse-drawn caravans selling things they had made. They were particularly well-known for making pans and kettles.
 - Now more and more Travellers are moving into modern houses and settling down.
 - They still travel, usually in modern cars and lorries now, but not as often as in the past. Their children go to school regularly and do the kinds of things children all over the world do: watch TV, listen to music and have their favourite football teams.
 - Travellers have their own language, called Gammon, but this is now dying out as their traditional lifestyle is changing.
 - The speaker doesn't follow the exact order of his notes.
- 3 (Students' own answers)

Unit 3 Meeting places

Reading

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3
- a False: It is more popular than coffee.
- b False: 90% of the world's tea is grown in Asia.
- c False: People drink tea in the summer because they believe it helps them to keep cool and relax.
- d True
- e True
- f False: The word for tea is similar in many languages.

4 (Self-assessment)

- a porcelain
- b civil servant
- c chat
- d cultivation
- e skilled
- f apologies
- 5 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1
- b ✓
- c X / discuss
- d X / spoke or talked
- e ✓
- f X / told
- g X / talking, speaking, arguing or chatting

Module 1 Progress Test

- 2
2b tea-houses
3b driver
4b enjoy
5b quickly
6b daily
7b popularity
8b meet
 Sentences: (students' own answers)

- 3
a 4
b 6
c 5
d 2
e 8
f 1
 4
a hadn't discovered
b had arrived
c hadn't used
d hadn't developed

- 5 (Suggested answers)
1 Sorry, I can't make it tomorrow.
2 Yes, I'm free.
3 What time do you want to meet?
4 Shall we meet in Central Café?
5 Yes, see you later.

- 6
b If he wanted to sell cakes too, he would make them in the kitchen.
c If he wanted to become a café owner, he would need to do a training course first.
d If he owned a café, he would count the day's money at the end of each day.
 7
b If he had wanted to sell cakes too, he would have made them in the kitchen.
c If he had wanted to become a café owner, he would have needed to have done a training course first.
d If he had owned a café, he would have counted the day's money at the end of each day.
8 (Students' own answers)

Writing

- 1
A picture 1
B picture 2
 2
a white clouds / sunny day / little children / light clothes / small hill / dark blue / little boy / nice sand castle
b on to the beach / in the background / on the horizon / on the beach / behind the man / on their heads / the far right / as we look at the left
c doesn't look remote / they look very enthusiastic / looks huge / looks sandy
3 (Students' own answers)
4 (Students' own answers)

Reading

- 1
 If you don't feel confident, ask your driving instructor... / Don't worry if you feel nervous. / Everybody makes a few mistakes... so don't try to drive perfectly. / If you don't understand something... ask him or her to... / ... forget about it and go on driving... / You won't fail because of one or two small mistakes. / ... don't get upset.
 2
a You can ask them for their advice.
b It can help you concentrate on your driving.
c Arrive early and take plenty of time to relax.
 3
1 b
2 c
3 c

Language practice

- 1
1 had studied
2 managed to
3 were able to
4 was
5 waited
6 had come
7 wasn't able to
8 had been
9 managed
10 could
11 managing
 2
b If he hadn't got up late, his taxi wouldn't have got stuck in heavy traffic on the way to the driving academy.
c If his taxi hadn't got stuck in heavy traffic, he wouldn't have missed his turn for the driving test.
d If he hadn't missed his turn, he wouldn't have had to wait for one more hour.
e If he hadn't waited one more hour, he wouldn't have met an old school friend.
 3
a difficult
b exhausted / going without
c absolutely / went on
d space shuttle / perfect
e artist / big
 4
a similarity
b traditional
c difference
d production
e discoveries
f bravery
 Writing
1 (Students' own ideas)
2 (Students' own ideas)



Module 2 Communication

Unit 4 Communicating

Reading

1 (Students' own answers)

2 (Students' own answers)

3

- a the north of India
- b they are copied
- c mail runners
- d over 1600

4

- a unrivalled
- b local
- c bell
- d rarely
- e recipient

5

- a The second statement is true. Himachal Pradesh introduced a postal service in northern India.
- b The first statement is true. It is inaccessible.
- c The second statement is true. The postmen wear a special uniform and carry a bell.

6

6 Letters are carried by 'mail runners' who travel long distances on foot.

4 E-mails are printed out and taken to the correct address.

1 People write the letters.

3 The letters are copied and sent by e-mails.

7 Letters are delivered to their addresses.

5 Some letters are taken by hand to their destinations.

2 People take the letters to the post office.

7

- a mountainous, remote, inaccessible
- b People write letters, letters are taken to post office, letters are copied and sent by e-mails, e-mails are printed and taken by mail runners to their correct destinations.
- c Modern communication: Internet / e-mail
Traditional communication: letters

Language practice

1

- a slice
- b pieces
- c glass
- d clothing
- e grain

2 (Students' own answers)

3 (Students' own answers)

4

- a an / an / the
- b an / the / a / a / X / the
- c a / a / a / an

5

- a live
- b are
- c wants
- d intend
- e believe
- f have

6

a For some reason, neither Ahmed nor Waleed's numbers are in my phone book.

b Both Samira and Salma started a degree in medicine last year.

c Next season's Premier League will be won by either Liverpool or Arsenal.

d The long distance charges will have to be paid by either the caller or the receiver.

7 (Students' own answers)

8 (Self-assessment)

1 the

2 The

3 The

4 the

5 the

6 a

7 a

8 The

9 The

10 The

11 a

12 the

13 a



@English 4 all

Writing

1

a Both letters are formal because the writers use complete structures and formal words and phrases.

b **Letter A:** The student wants to join the International Exchange Programme.

Letter B: The director of Study Abroad replies to the student and gives more information about the International Exchange Programme.

2

a Letter B

b Letter A

c (Students' own answers)

d (Students' own answers)

3 (Students' own answers)

Unit 5 Writing

Reading

1

a 1943

b ten dollars

c France

d As the pen moves the ball revolves in its socket and transfers quick-drying ink on to the paper.

2

a True

b False: Biro pens were stronger than 'normal' pens.

c False: The first American ballpoint pens were very expensive.

d False: Americans could buy Bic pens for one hundredth of the cost of the first American ballpoint pens.

e False: The Bic company still produces these cheap pens.

f True

3

a 3

b 1

c 4

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

5 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1
1 characters
2 alphabet
3 scribes
4 tortoise shells
5 ancient
6 symbols
7 Traditionally
8 ink
9 brush
10 calligraphy
11 decorative
12 stylised
- 2
a have been making cakes
b has been avoiding
c have been learning to play
d practised / was practising
e have read
- 3
a since
b for
c for
d since
e since
f for
- 4
a Have you had / I've talked / Have you done / I've sent / I've tidied
b I've cut / I've told
c have you been doing / We've had / you've done / I've been revising
d He's just heard / he's passed / he's taken
- 5
a 5
b 1
c 8
d 3
e 4
f 7
g 6
- 6 (Students' own answers)
- 7 **(Self-assessment)**
a a professional
b impractical
c complicated
d precious
e a modern

Writing

- 1
1 i
2 h
3 j
4 b
5 a
6 d
7 g
8 f
9 c
10 e
- 2
a Can I / When did you / Do you / Could you / Can you / What do you / Have you ever / How long / Did you
b Can I start by asking you / And finally, can I ask you about
c the past / the present / the future
- 3 (Students' own ideas)

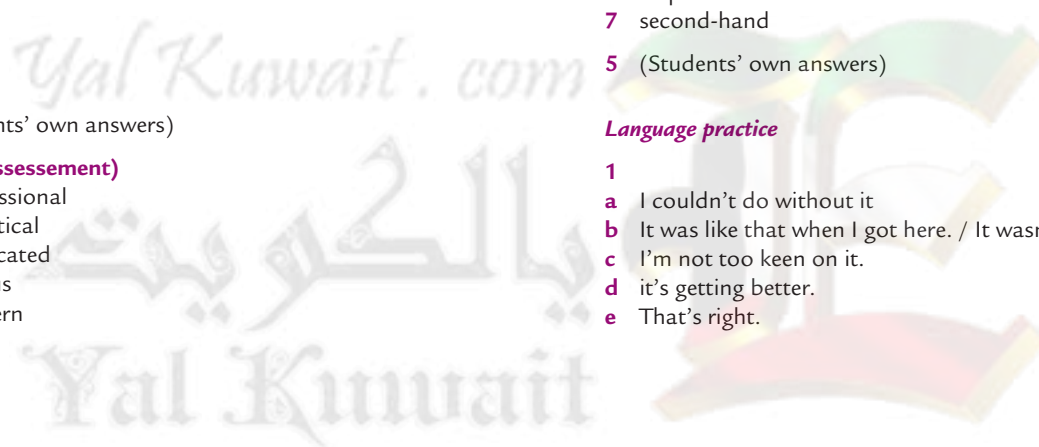
Unit 6 On the phone

Reading

- 1 **a**
1 Give their old phone to friend or family member.
2 Return it to the shop to get a discount on the new phone.
3 Throw the old phone away.
4 Recycle the phone.
5 Sell the phone to a specialist company.
- 1 **b**
1 Phones can damage the environment if you throw them away.
2 In some part of the world, people use second-hand phones instead of buying new ones.
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3
a discount
b simply
c landfill site
d disposable
e recycled
f second-hand
g exchange
h model
i upgrade
- 4
1 hassle
2 recycled
3 sold
4 environment
5 landfill
6 disposable
7 second-hand
- 5 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1
a I couldn't do without it
b It was like that when I got here. / It wasn't my fault.
c I'm not too keen on it.
d it's getting better.
e That's right.



- 2
1 notify
2 hiking
3 mountainous
4 weak signal
5 break up
6 recharge
7 security number
8 delighted
9 designed
10 shock-resistant

- 3
a I'll have to call you later, because I'm running out of battery.
b Aisha won't be late for our meeting, will she?
c The novels of Mahfouz are well-known throughout the Arab world, but I don't like him.
d The chicken soup is too thick and spicy, isn't it?
e I haven't upgraded my phone since last February because it costs too much.

4 (Students' own answers)

- 5
a A haven't you?
B I have
b A won't you?
B I won't
c A isn't it?
B it is
d A do you?
B I don't
e A would you?
B I would
f A could you?
B I could

6

Question	Affirmative	Negative
We're going shopping later, aren't we?	Yes, we are going shopping later.	No, we're not going shopping later.
You'll make me a cup of tea, won't you?	<i>Yes, I'll make you a cup of tea.</i>	<i>No, I won't make you a cup of tea.</i>
<i>He's looking thinner than he used to, isn't he?</i>	Yes, he is looking thinner than he used to.	<i>No, he isn't looking thinner than he used to.</i>
<i>Your uncle works for your father, doesn't he?</i>	<i>Yes, my uncle does work for my father.</i>	No, my uncle doesn't work for my father.
<i>You can come to my house for dinner, can't you?</i>	Yes, of course I can come to your house for dinner.	<i>No, I can't come to your house for dinner.</i>
<i>You can give me a lift to the mall, can't you?</i>	<i>Yes, I can give you a lift to the mall.</i>	No, I can't give you a lift to the mall.
You couldn't help me with my homework, could you?	<i>Yes, I could help you with your homework.</i>	<i>No, I couldn't help you with your homework.</i>

Writing

- 1
A in favour of mobile phones
B unsure
C against mobile phones

2 (Students' own answers)

3 (Students' own answers)

Module 2 Progress Test

Reading

- 1
a ... in a serious car accident.
b ... talks to the computer.
c ... speech recognition technology.
d ... understand the sound of their voice.

2

Paragraph A: Fahd's story which led him to use a speech recognition programme

Paragraph B: development and types of speech recognition programmes

Language practice

1 (Suggested answers)

- a ... can he?
b You are studying computer programming, aren't you?
c You didn't have any Internet connection, did you?
d It was raining, wasn't it?
e You've been revising for the exam, haven't you?

2

- a vague; clear
b useful; useless
c precious; worthless
d active; passive

3

- 1 have been working
2 for
3 have been
4 since
5 haven't stopped
6 since
7 have gone
8 have you used
9 Has it compensated
10 has it been giving

4

- a grain / bar
b slices / panes
c pencil / pen
d write / put

Writing

1 (Students' own answers)

2 (Students' own answers)

Module 3 The media

Unit 7 Broadcasting

Reading

- 1
a (Students' own answers)
b (Students' own answers)

- 2
 a False. People can decide in what ways they want to be involved in the area of the media.
 b False. The media cannot always be reliable.
 c True
 d True
 e False. Kuwait has given the press freedom within the limits of the law.
 f False. Kuwait was ranked second in the Middle East in the Freedom of the Press Index.

- 3
 a effect
 b information
 c achievement
 d promote
 e encourage
 f regulation
 g advertise
 4 (Students' own answers)
 5
 a innumerable
 b remote
 c glorify
 d deterrent

Language practice

- 1
 a self-sufficient
 b forerunner
 c teleworking
 d disagreement
 e antiviral
 2
 a portable radio
 b video recorder
 c colour television
 d news programme
 3
 1 which
 2 who
 3 where
 4 which
 5 who
 6 where
 7 where
 8 whom
 9 whom
 10 which

- 4
 a Guglielmo Marconi, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude, made great contributions to wireless telegraphy.
 b Marconi, who was born in Italy in 1874, invented the first radio system.
 c In his first experiments, which he did at his family's home, Marconi sent radio signals a short distance.
 d In 1896 Marconi took his ideas to England, where he gained the interest and support of important physicists.
 e The first transatlantic radio transmission, which took place on 18 January 1903, originated in the United States.
 5
 a Television sets, which transmit visual images and sound, are a form of entertainment. (Non-defining)
 b Television sets that you buy at the local shops are very expensive. (Defining)

- c Television sets that have a flat screen are a recent innovation. (Defining)
 d Television sets, which were invented about a century ago, are very popular today. (Non-defining)
 Sentences: (Students' own answers)

6 (Suggested answers)

- a Can you change the channel, Dad?
 b The features of this TV meet all your requirements.
 c I think TV is more important than the radio because you can not only hear it, but also watch it.

Writing

- 1
 a LCD screen; rechargeable battery; zoom lens; memory card
 b to take pictures and record video clips
 c It captures high-resolution pictures; it can record two-minute video clips; it has face recognition technology; it provides various scene modes; it has ASR technology.
 d (Students' own answers)
 2 (Students' own ideas)

Unit 8 Television watching habits

Reading

- 1, 2
 a The student describes the figure as 'staggering' because it is astonishing.
 b because it helps the students to learn more, especially about other cultures or languages
 c because they help the students visualise what they had been learning
 d We don't learn much from them.
 e Suggested answer: we should make use of television as it can be an educational tool helping us to learn more effectively.
 3
 a 2
 b 3
 c 3
 d 1
 3 (Students' own ideas)
 4

Programme	Writer's Attitude
Geography programmes	<i>Good at giving students information and ideas about different cultures</i>
Maths and science programmes	<i>They revise things the teacher has already taught in normal lessons</i>
<i>A programme about a family who lives in Paris</i>	Helpful to practise the language
Educational programmes	<i>Can teach you things in a different way from books</i>
Children's programmes	<i>One doesn't learn much from them</i>

- 5 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1
 a get through
 b get behind with
 c get on
 d get over
 e get down to
 f get up

2

- b He asked him to turn up the volume for him.
- c He told him to rewind the video for him.
- d He asked Hani to watch that film with him.
- e He wanted him to look for the remote control.

3

- b Parents told their children not to watch television for more than two hours a day.
- c The teacher told the students to ask him if they don't understand something.
- d Parents asked their children to show them their homework.
- e Teachers asked the students to tell the class what they learned from the TV programme.
- f The teacher advised his students to make notes while they are watching that programme.
- g One student advised another student to rewrite his notes at home so they were easier to revise from.

4

- b Watch TV programmes about the environment.
- c Please, record the programme for me.
- d You shouldn't watch television in the dark.
- e Make sure you know what programmes your children are watching.
- f Sit and watch programmes with very young children.
- g Plan your TV viewing in advance.
- h Turn on the subtitles because I have poor hearing.

5

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

6 (Self-assessment)

- 1 anybody
- 2 anywhere
- 3 everywhere
- 4 somebody
- 5 anybody
- 6 anybody
- 7 nobody
- 8 anywhere

Writing

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3 (Students' own answers)

Unit 9 Uses of cameras

Reading

1

- a (Students' own answers)
- b (Students' own answers)

2

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

3

- a blog
 - b cast
 - c biased
 - d handy
 - e storyline
 - f anticipation
 - g editor
 - h respected
- 4 (Students' own answers)
 - 5 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

1 (Self-assessment)

- a ✓
- b work
- c are
- d ✓
- e ✓
- f watch
- g ✓
- h ✓

2

- 1 I thought it was absolutely brilliant
- 2 It was quite exciting, I suppose
- 3 My favourite character
- 4 disagree with that
- 5 He was really good
- 6 I suppose so
- 7 That's true
- 8 I found

3

A two-hour programme about volcanoes was shown on TV last night. Some of the world's most famous volcanoes were filmed from an aeroplane. Some amazing shots of the red-hot centre of the volcano were taken. While the programme was being made, one of the cameramen was burned by hot ash. He was rescued and taken to the nearest hospital by helicopter. The programme was watched by nearly 10 million people. It was so popular that it is being shown again tomorrow night.

4 a

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

4 b

- 2 Words are being learned by other actors.
- 3 Lights are being positioned by the technician.
- 4 The set is being built by men.
- 5 The camera is being put into position by a cameraman.
- 6 The script is being rewritten by the scriptwriter.
- 7 One of the walls is being painted by decorators.

Writing

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)

Module 3 Progress Test

Reading

- 1
- 2 in
- 3 to
- 4 their
- 5 has
- 6 for
- 7 in
- 8 used
- 9 to
- 10 to
- 11 and
- 12 with
- 13 in
- 14 on
- 15 much
- 16 some
- 17 or
- 18 take

- 2
- a share documents
- b Guest speakers
- c two-way
- 3 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1
- a Video-conferencing lets people, who are often miles apart, talk to each other face-to-face.
- b Video-conferencing, which can be used in business or education, is a cheap and easy way of communicating.
- c My dad's office, which is in Kuwait City, has a special meeting room for video-conferencing.
- d Schools which have decent funding should invest in the latest technology for their students.

- 2
- a Thousands of computers are being sold every day on the Internet.
- b Our lives have been made a lot easier by computers.
- c More and more programs are being downloaded from the Internet.
- d In the past, some of these downloads weren't paid for by people.

- 3
- a somebody
- b a minute
- c crew
- d radio
- e telescope

- 4
- a get down to
- b get over
- c get up
- d get on
- e get through

- 5 (Students' own answers)

Writing

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)

Module 4 Being prepared

Unit 10 Accidents

Reading

- 1
- a The driver or front-seat passenger can be thrown through the windscreen
- b (Students' own answers)

- 2
- b Car safety

- 3
- a the seat belts
- b cars
- c the car

- 4
- a False. In modern vehicles, seat belts are also designed to work as the key part of wider injury prevention measures and safety systems, such as airbags and head restraints, which will not be as effective in reducing the risk of injury if an occupant is not wearing a seat belt.

- b False. They have evolved considerably.
- c True
- d False. Safety devices do not offer a foolproof guarantee: only when everyone drives more carefully will road accidents become a thing of the past.

- 5
- 1 hurt
- 2 manufacturers
- 3 constantly
- 4 methods
- 5 minimising risks
- 6 enhancements
- 7 launched
- 8 lately
- 9 plans
- 10 stop
- 6 (Students' own answers)

- 7
- 1 lengthen
- 2 sharpen
- 3 shorten
- 4 widen
- 5 darkening
- 8 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1
- a -ous; -hood
- b -ful; -ist
- c -y
- d -al
- e -ment
- f -er
- g -y; -iful
- h -ist; -al
- i -er; -ful

- 2
- a 4
- b 2



- 3
- a This morning, I was stuck in a major traffic jam on the motorway.
 - b Two vehicles have had an accident near the city centre.
 - c The Local Council has declared a new initiative to improve road safety in Kuwait.
 - d I've been learning to drive for three years.
 - e They have been studying all night for the Maths exam.
 - f Road traffic safety aims to reduce the harm resulting from road vehicles' collisions.
 - g The Kuwaiti government is trying to find ways to reduce the number of road accidents and their consequences.
 - h The main road in the city is too narrow for all the cars to pass.

- 4
- a He always gets his car out of the garage at nine o'clock in the morning.
 - b She often takes Mrs Hodges into town after breakfast.
 - c They rarely find a parking place near the shops.
 - d Mr Hodges sometimes parks his car in a garage.
 - e I sometimes fly to Florida with my parents in winter.

- 5
- 1 h
 - 2 c
 - 3 f
 - 4 g
 - 5 d
 - 6 a

- 6
- a He shouldn't have ridden his bike on the road.
 - b The bus driver should have paid attention to the road signs.
 - c You should have worn your seat belt.
 - d You shouldn't have driven too fast.
 - e Mum shouldn't have forgotten it on the stove.

- 7
- a in
 - b on
 - c on
 - d at... at

- 8
- a There isn't a new restaurant on Road Park.
 - b I haven't got a problem with my homework.
 - c We don't often go for a walk with our dog.

Writing

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3 (Students' own answers)

Unit 11 The planet in danger

Reading

- 1
- C; E; B; A; F

- 2
- a (Students' own answers)
 - b (Students' own answers)

- 3
- a False. Hybrids between the two species commonly occur.
 - b False. Illegal hunting has nominally stopped as a result of law reinforcement.
 - c False. Animal habitats are destroyed by farmers cutting down trees.

- d False. Several charity organisations are working to save the orangutans of Borneo and Sumatra.
- e True
- f False. Farmers kill adult orangutans and kidnap and sell the baby orangutan as a pet.
- g False. The illegal trade in animals has significantly reduced the population of African elephants.

4 (Self-assessment)

- a approximately
- b widespread
- c habitat
- d acre
- e crops
- f shelter
- g threat
- h aggressive
- i poaching
- j survival

5

- a number of orangutans
- b farmers
- c forests
- d orangutans
- e African Bush Elephant
- f African Forest and African Bush elephants

- 6 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1
- a pollution
 - b destruction
 - c global
 - d difficulty
 - e persuade
 - f environmental
 - g dangerous
 - h extinction

2

- a habitat
- b warming
- c climate
- d landfill
- e fumes

- 3 (Students' own ideas)

4

- a are you going
- b did you wear
- c think
- d doesn't usually sit
- e am not taking

5

- 1 believes
- 2 says
- 3 don't think
- 4 spends
- 5 always thinks

6

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

Sentences: (Students' own answers)

- 7
- a You can hear what I'm saying if you keep quiet.
 - b I won't invite my classmates to a party until I know them well.
 - c By the time he arrived home, I had already cleaned the house.
 - d Whereas the first quiz was easy, this one is extremely difficult.
OR
The first quiz was easy whereas this one is extremely difficult.
 - e She's snobbish, yet people like her.
 - f Since we're broke, we can't buy anything.

Writing

- 1
- 1 paragraph 4
 - 2 paragraph 5
 - 3 paragraph 3
 - 4 paragraph 2
 - 5 paragraph 1
- 2
- a: 1 b: 2 c:3 d:4 e:5
- 3 (Students' own answers)

Unit 12 The power of nature

Reading

- 1
- a False. Governments can warn people and educate them about what to do.
 - b False. These are just some of the types of tornadoes.
 - c True
 - d False. The column must connect the ground and a cloud.
 - e True (inferred from waterspout being above water)
- 2

Places tornadoes can occur	<i>Everywhere, but especially USA, Caribbean and parts of Europe</i>
Types of tornadoes	There are several varieties: multiple vortex tornadoes, satellite tornadoes and waterspouts.
Lifespan of tornadoes	They can last between ten minutes and several hours.
Distance tornadoes travel	They travel anywhere between 3 km and 100 km depending on their strength.
Information collection sites	Meteorologists can collect information from satellites, radar, weather stations and weather balloons.

- 3
- a 2
 - b 3
 - c 2
- 4
- a severe
 - b frequent
 - c safety procedures
 - d collect / predict
 - e waterspout
- 5 (Students' own answers)
- 6 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

1

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
to demand	demand	demanding	demandingly
<i>to regulate</i>	regulation	<i>regular</i>	<i>regularly</i>
<i>to hazard</i>	<i>hazard</i>	hazardous	<i>hazardously</i>
to remark	remark	remarkable	remarkably
-----	calamity	calamitous	calamitously
<i>to imperil</i>	<i>peril</i>	perilous	<i>perilously</i>
to incorporate	incorporation	incorporated	-----
-----	<i>expert</i>	<i>expert</i>	expertly
<i>to remember</i>	memory	<i>memorable</i>	<i>memorably</i>
<i>to propose</i>	<i>proposal</i>	proposing	-----

2 (Self-assessment)

- a remember... memory
 - b peril... hazardous
 - c corporation... regularly
- 3
- a back out
 - b turned off
 - c took over
 - d go off
 - e look over
- 4
- 1 do you say that
 - 2 do they have so many
 - 3 Conditions are perfect
 - 4 why people live there
 - 5 but I'm not sure
 - 6 to just leave your home
 - 7 That's true
 - 8 Me too
- 5
- b The policeman said that the tornado had been 150 metres wide at the bottom and 700 metres wide at the top. He said that as it had come towards them, they had all run in different directions.
 - c Another resident said that he / she had seen the building fall down. He / she had seen parts of houses, clothes, plants going round and round in the air. He / she said that he / she hadn't been able to believe his / her eyes.
 - d A taxi driver said that he had seen tornados before. He said that he'd driven through several bad ones, but that he had never seen one like that before.
- 6
- b 'The rain came down so quickly that the water reached my knees in less than five minutes.'
 - c 'We were sitting in our garden when the snow started to fall. We have never seen snow in July before.'

Writing

- 1
- a to help people reduce the amount of waste they create
 - b (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3 (Students' own answers)

Module 4 Progress Test

Reading

- 1
- 3 ✓
- 4 physical
- 5 safety
- 6 ✓
- 7 crucial
- 8 attention
- 9 technique
- 10 ✓
- 11 another
- 12 ✓
- 13 routes
- 14 ✓
- 15 although
- 16 tips
- 17 confidence
- 18 ✓
- 19 helpful
- 20 expert

2

- a 1
- b 2
- c 2
- d 3

3 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

1 (Suggested answers)

- a He should have called a breakdown service. / He should have walked home.
- b They should have done homework together. / They should have visited a school friend.
- c They should have reserved a table. / They shouldn't have arrived half an hour late.
- d Anwar should have rung to tell his parents he was going to be late. / He shouldn't have left his phone at home.

2

- a Anwar's parents asked him if he was going to be home late.
- b The restaurant manager was sorry because the restaurant was full, but told Anwar that he could wait if he liked.
- c The teacher asked Anwar if he could read his essay to the class.
- d Anwar told his friend that he had found himself in a very critical situation while climbing the last rock.

3

- a 3
- b 1
- c 5
- d 2
- e 7

4

- a treatment
- b appearance
- c theorising
- d historical
- e shorten
- f mountainous

Writing

1 (Students' own answers)

2 (Students' own answers)

