

Answers

Page 1 Condition answers

A.

1. You can borrow my dictionary providing that you return it before you go home. (*We can also say provided that*)
2. You can't go to university unless you have good grades. (*Unless means the same as If you don't*)
3. Pollution will get worse as long as we continue to live in a throwaway society. (*We can also say so long as, although this is slightly more formal*)
4. Many developed countries are willing to waive the Third World debt on condition that the money is reinvested in education and medicine.
5. Some countries will never be able to rectify their deficits, no matter how hard they work. (*Note word changes and sentence ending*)
6. Computers are difficult things to understand, however many books you read about them. (*However is used in the same way as no matter*)
7. Crime is a problem, wherever you go.

On *condition that* is the most formal expression, and is generally stronger than the other words and expressions.

B. (*We put the conditional clause at the beginning of a sentence if we consider it to be the most important part of the sentence*)

1. Providing that you return it before you go home, you can borrow my dictionary.
2. Unless you have good grades, you can't go to university.
3. As long as we continue to live in a throwaway society, pollution will get worse.
4. On condition that the money is reinvested in education and medicine, many developed countries are willing to waive the Third World debt.
5. No matter how hard they work, some countries will never be able to rectify their deficits.
6. However many books you read about them, computers are difficult things to understand.
7. Wherever you go, crime is a problem.

C. From your own ideas.

D. 1. prerequisites 2. conditions 3. requirement

Page 2 Changes answers

1. adapt 2. adjust 3. transform 4. switch 5. alter 6. vary 7. exchange 8. expand 9. increase 10. dissolve
 11. swell 12. disappear 13. renew 14. renovate 15. promote (in the second sentence, promote means to make sure people know about something by advertising it) 16. demote 17. fade 18. replace 19. cure (in the second sentence, cure means to preserve meat or fish by putting it in salt) 20. reduce

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

swap / shrink / melt / grow / heal / decline / enlarge / downsize / take to something

Page 4 Describing & analysing tables answers

A. 1. Cilicia + Cappadocia 2. Cappadocia 3. Lycia 4. Moesia 5. Cappadocia 6. Moesia 7. Lycia 8. Moesia
 9. Moesia 10. Lycia 11. Lycia 12. Cilicia 13. Cappadocia

The verbs *rise* and *increase* have the same meaning here. We can also say *climb*. These verbs can also be nouns.

The verbs *fail*, *drop* and *decline* have the same meaning here. These verbs can also be nouns.

The adverbs *steadily* and *noticeably* can have the same meaning here. They can also be adjectives (*steady*, *noticeable*).

The adverbs *sharply*, *rapidly* and *dramatically* can have the same meaning here. They can also be adjectives (*sharp*, *rapid*, *dramatic*).

Answers

B. Suggested answers.

1. The number of people employed in industry fell /dropped /declined steadily /noticeably between 1996 and 2000 / over the five-year period.
Or
There was a steady drop /decline /fall in the number of people employed in industry between 1996 and 2000 / over the five-year period.
2. The number of people employed in retail rose / increased slightly between 1996 and 2000 / over the five-year period.
Or
There was a slight rise / increase in the number of people employed in retail between 1996 / over the five-year period.
3. The number of people employed in public services rose / increased sharply / rapidly / dramatically between 1999 and 2000.
Or
There was a sharp / rapid / dramatic rise / increase in the number of people employed in public services between 1999 and 2000.
4. The number of people employed in tourism rose / increased steadily / noticeably between 1996 and 2000.
Or
There was a steady / noticeable rise / increase in the number of people employed in tourism between 1996 and 2000 / over the five-year period.
5. The number of unemployed fell /dropped /declined sharply /rapidly /dramatically between 1998 and 2000.
Or
There was a sharp / rapid / dramatic fall / drop / decline in the number of unemployed between 1998 and 2000.
6. There was a considerable discrepancy between those employed in industry and those working in tourism in 1996.
7. The number of people employed in industry fell /dropped /declined slightly between 1998 and 1999.
Or
There was a slight fall /drop /decline in the number of people employed in industry between 1998 and 1999.

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

For things going up: rocket/jump /edge up /soar/creep up /peak (especially for numbers, prices, etc.)

For things going down: slump / plunge / slip back / slip down / plummet / drop / bottom out (especially when talking about prices)

Page 6 How something works answers

1. thermostat (a heat controlling device in, e.g., a kettle or electric heater)
2. compact disc player
3. aerosol
4. aeroplane (USA = airplane)
5. camera
6. food processor
7. firework

The other words in the grid are:

Kettle / computer / car engine / television / toaster / microwave oven / ballpoint pen / lightbulb / bicycle

Other words and expressions you might find useful include:

Reflects / turns / starts / stops / records / turns up / turns down / winds / unwinds / revolves / folds / unfolds / reverses

Note: When we describe how an object works and there is no person or other agent involved in our description, we use the *active voice* ('Light enters the glass object and a small door opens up'), When there is a person involved in the process, we usually use the *passive voice* ('This can be released...' '...a button is pressed'). This is because the action or process is more important than the person doing it.

Page 7 Writing a letter answers

A.

1. B (the most acceptable beginning in British formal letters)
2. A
3. C (*I would like to...* is a common way of beginning a letter in many situations, e.g., complaining, applying for a job, asking for information. It is also possible to say *I am writing to...*)
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. A (we can also say *Thank you for your attention to this matter*)
8. C (we can also use *1 refer to* letters and phone calls you have received: *1 refer to your call of 12 March*)
9. B
10. B (*Best wishes* is used with more informal letters)
11. A

Answers

B.

1. False. Formal letters should be as brief and to the point as possible. 2. False. 3. False. 4. False. It is not necessary to include your name. 5. True (In some countries, writing abbreviated dates could be confusing. In Britain, 1/4/00 is the 1 April. In the USA it is the 4 January). 6. True. 7. False. (A letter which is not broken into paragraphs can be difficult and confusing to read. You should have at least three paragraphs: Paragraph 1: explaining why you are writing. Paragraph 2+: details. Final paragraph: action to be taken - e.g., 'I look forward to hearing from you soon')

Page 8 Presenting an argument answers

A.

The best order is:

1.A 2. H 3. K 4. M 5. E 6. G 7. B 8. J 9. F 10. O 11. C 12. N 13. L 14. D 15. I 16. P

When you are asked to present an argument, you should always look at it from two sides, giving reasons why you agree and disagree before reaching a conclusion.

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

I believe that / despite this / in spite of this / also / thirdly / I think / finally / in conclusion / nonetheless / admittedly / on the contrary / at any rate / notwithstanding / for all that / even if

Page 9 Contrast & comparison answers

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C (*differentiate* and *distinguish* have exactly the same meaning) 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. A
9. B 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. B

Page 10 Location answers

A.

1. parallel to / in close proximity to (we can also say near to / close to) 2. surrounded by 3. on the left-hand side of
4. in the bottom left-hand corner of 5. directly opposite 6. halfway between (we can also say *midway between*)
7. exactly in the middle of 8. roughly in the middle of 9. at the top of 10. in the top left-hand corner of
11. to the left of / in close proximity to 12. at right angles to / perpendicular to 13. to the left of / in close proximity to
14. in the top right-hand corner of 15. at the bottom of 16. in close proximity to 17. on the right-hand side of
18. in the bottom right-hand corner of 19. stands outside

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

in the north - south - east - west of / to the north - south - east - west of / on the corner (of a street) / on the other side of / approximately / in front of / behind / across from / above / below / beneath / beside

Page 12 Joining/becoming part of something bigger answers

Verbs

1. linked 2. amalgamated / merged 3. blended 4. merged / amalgamated 5. incorporated
6. integrated / assimilated 7. assimilated / integrated 8. swallowed up / took over 9. got together
10. took over / swallowed up (*swallowed up* is less formal than *took over*)

Nouns

1. alliance 2. union 3. federation 4. alloy 5. compound 6. synthesis 7. unification 8. blend 9. coalition
10. merger

Page 13 Reason & result answers

1. The police asked him his reason for speeding through the town. 2. He failed his exam due to / on account of / owing to (these expressions have the same meaning as *because of*) his lack of revision. 3. A persistent cough prompted him to seek professional medical help. 4. She started haranguing the crowd with the aim of starting a riot. 5. He spent the whole weekend revising in order to pass his exams. 6. They came in quietly so as not to wake anyone. 7. He refused to lend anyone money on the grounds that people rarely repay a loan. 8. The bank manager refused to lend the company more money on account of / due to / owing to its low turnover and poor sales history. 9. The school was forced to close due to / on account of / owing to poor student attendance. 10. What were your motives in upsetting me like that? 11. What are the effects of a large earthquake? 12. Stress and overwork can affect

Answers

different people in different ways. 13. The army attacked without considering the consequences of / effects of its action. 14. He failed to send off his application form and as a consequence was unable to enrol for the course. 15. Riots and street fighting ensued when the police officers on trial were acquitted.

1. ensued 2. consequences of / effects of 3. in order to 4. with the aim of 5. on account of / due to / owing to
6. reason for 7. prompted him to 8. on the grounds that 9. so as not to 10. affect

Page 14 Generalisations & specifics answers

A.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. H 5. L 6. E 7. O 8. F 9. I 10. J 11. N 12. M 13. G 14. C 15. K

B.

General things: outline / generalisations / gist / in general

Specific things: specifies / technicality / peculiar to / details / itemize / minutiae / characteristics / illustration / illustrate / exemplifies / peculiarity

Other words and expressions you might find useful include:

on the whole / for the most part / generalities / general terms / to generalise / list (as a verb) / specify

Page 16 Focusing attention answers

A.

1. simply 2. largely 3. primarily 4. mainly 5. exclusively 6. particularly 7. specifically 8. notably 9. mostly
10. purely 11. chiefly

The word in the bold vertical strip is *principally*

B.

Only or solely: simply / exclusively / specifically / purely

In most cases, normally or the main reason: largely / primarily / mainly / particularly / notably / mostly / chiefly

Other words and expressions you might find useful include:

for the simple reason that / purely on account of

Page 17 Opinion, attitude & belief answers

A.

1. opinion 2. concerned 3. convinced 4. regarding 5. disapproval 6. maintains 7. reckon (an informal word which means *think* or *believe*) 8. suspect 9. doubt 10. disapprove 11. exception 12. fanatical
13. obsessive (Note: obsessive about / obsessed *with*) 14. moderates 15. conservative 16. committed
17. dedicated 18. traditional

B.

Political beliefs: a republican / a revolutionary / left-wing / right-wing / a socialist / a royalist / a conservative / a liberal / a communist / a fascist / middle-of-the-road / an anarchist

Personal convictions and philosophies: opinionated / pragmatic / a Muslim / an intellectual / tolerant / a moralist / narrow-minded / bigoted / open-minded / a vegan / a Buddhist / a vegetarian / dogmatic / moral / religious / a Hindu / a stoic

Other words and expressions you might find useful include:

view (as a verb) / attitude / protest / condemn / object to something / condemnation / denounce / revulsion / disparage / scornful / applaud / agree with / disagree with / disagreement / hold the view that / from my point of view / for and - or against

Answers

Page 18 Stopping something answers

1. delete 2. repeal 3. deter 4. dissuade 5. rescind 6. suppress 7. sever (we can also use the expression *break off*) 8. turn down (we can also say *reject* or *decline*) 9. back out (we can also say *withdraw*) 10. deny 11. cancel 12. quash 13. give up 14. put an end to 15. remove (less formally, we can also say *strike*, but only if we are referring to something on paper, e.g., '*Strike his name from the list*¹)

Other words and expressions you might find useful include:

discard / refuse / clamp down on somebody - something / delay (to stop something temporarily)

Page 19 Time answers

A.

Part 1:

1. Prior to (this expression is usually followed by a noun or by an -ing verb: For example: Prior to visiting the country, he had to study the language) 2. By the time 3. Formerly/Previously 4. precede 5. Previously 6. Previously/Earlier

Part 2:

1. While / As / Just as (*While* is usually used to talk about long actions. *When* is usually used to talk about short actions) 2. During / Throughout (*During* must always be followed by a noun. *Throughout* can be used on its own. For example: The concert was boring and I slept throughout) 3. In the meantime / Meanwhile (if these words are followed by another word, that word must be a noun) 4. At that very moment

Part 3:

1. Following (This word is always followed by a noun. We can also say after) 2. As soon as / Once / The minute that (these words and expressions are always followed by an action) 3. Afterwards

B.

(1 - the past): in medieval times / back in the 1990s / in those days / a few decades ago / at the turn of the century / in my childhood / youth / last century / from 1996 to 1998

(2 - the past leading to the present): ever since / over the past six weeks / lately / for the past few months

(3 - the present): as things stand / nowadays / at this moment in time / at this point in history / these days

(4 - the future): for the next few weeks / one day / from now on / over the coming weeks and months / in another five years' time / by the end of this year / for the foreseeable future / sooner or later

Page 20 Objects & actions answers

A.

1. rotate 2. spin 3. revolve 4. slide 5. subside 6. evaporate 7. congeal (for blood, we use the word *clot*) 8. flow 9. freeze 10. melt 11. wobble 12. escape (we can also say *leak*) 13. bounce 14. vibrate 15. grow 16. fade 17. rise 18. set 19. turn 20. change 21. erode 22. spread 23. meander 24. burn 25. smoulder 26. crumble 27. expand 28. contract 29. stretch 30. crack 31. spill 32. explode 33. ring 34. sink 35. float 36. erupt 37. trickle

Note: Several of these verbs can also be nouns, and in many cases the meaning of the word changes. Compare, for example, a *contract* and to contract.

B.

1. stretched 2. exploded 3. float 4. rising 5. fade 6. cracked 7. subsided 8. revolved 9. set 10. slid

Other words and expressions you might find useful include:

move / run / stop / fall down / come in / get up / break / bend / dance / cool / solidify / thaw / trickle / drench

(Also see page 6: *How something works*)

Page 22 Likes & dislikes answers

A.

Positive connotations: yearn for / passionate about / fond of / captivated by / fancy / keen on / look forward to / long for / appeal to / attracted to / fascinated by / tempted by

Negative connotations: loathe / dread / detest / cannot stand / repel / disgust / revolt / cannot bear

Answers

B.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A + B = ✓ | 2. A = ✓ B = ✗ | 3. A = ✗ B = ✓ | 4. A = ✗ B = ✓ | 5. A + B = ✓ |
| 6. A = ✗ B = ✓ | 7. A = ✗ B = ✓ | 8. A = ✓ B = ✗ | 9. A + B = ✓ | 10. A = ✓ B = ✗ |
| 11. A = ✗ B = ✓ | 12. A = ✗ B = ✓ | 13. A = ✓ B = ✗ | 14. A + B = ✓ | 15. A + B = ✓ |
| 16. A + B = ✓ | 17. A + B = ✓ | 18. A + B = ✓ | 19. A + B = ✓ | 20. A = ✗ B = ✓ |

Page 24 Obligation & option answers

A.

1. False (you must take your own pencil and eraser) 2. True 3. False (he had to pay the money back) 4. False (they don't have to pay any income tax at all) 5. True 6. False (the doctors made him stop smoking) 7. True 8. False (you can attend the classes if you want to) 9. False (you must wear a crash helmet. We can also use the word obligatory) 10. True

B.

1. obliged / required 2. no alternative 3. liable for 4. compulsory 5. voluntary 6. mandatory 7. required 8. forced 9. optional 10. exempt

Page 25 Success & failure answers

A.

- The two warring countries managed to reach / achieve a *compromise* over the terms for peace.
- During his first year as President he managed to achieve / accomplish / fulfil a *lot more* than his predecessor had in the previous five.
- The company couldn't afford to move to new premises but were able to reach / secure an *agreement* for a new lease.
- He worked hard at his job and was soon able to achieve / realize / fulfil his *ambitions* of being promoted to marketing manager. (Note: *realize* can also be written *realise*)
- The country badly needed to increase its overall standard of living and attempted to achieve / reach / attain its targets - those of free education and healthcare - within eight years.
- After four years of hard work, the motor racing team managed to achieve / realise their *dreams* of winning the Monaco Grand Prix.
- He desperately wanted to start a new job, but first of all he had to fulfil his *obligations* to his current employer.
- Many people want to be rich, but few achieve / realize / fulfil their *goal* of becoming millionaires.
- I have a lot of plans, and one of them is to achieve / realize / fulfil my *aims* of doing well at school and then going to university.

Note: Instead of *manage to* (+ the infinitive form of the verb), we can say *succeed in* (+ the -ing form of the verb).
Example: He managed to pass his exam / He succeeded in passing his exam)

6.

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C (we can also say *backfired*, when a plan turns out exactly the opposite to what was expected. For example: *All their holiday plans backfired when the children got chickenpox*)

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

come off (an informal expression meaning to succeed) / fail / come to nothing

Page 26 Ownership, giving, lending & borrowing answers

A.

- landlords (*landlady* = female. We can also use the word *landowner*) 2. owners / proprietors 3. owners
- property 5. estate 6. possessions 7. belongings (possessions usually refers to everything we own - for example, our homes, furniture, etc. *Belongings* usually refers to smaller things - for example, a coat, a briefcase, etc.) 8. lease
- loan 10. mortgage 11. tenants 12. rent / mortgage 13. donation (we can also say *contribution*)

Note: These words can be either nouns or verbs: lease / rent / mortgage / loan.

Loan can also be used as an adjective, e.g., a *loan shark*

Answers

B.

1. lend 2. rent 3. hire 4. borrow 5. contribute (we can also say *donate*) 6. provide for 7. leave
8. allocate / provide 9. provide

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

supply (somebody) with (something) / cater for / present (somebody) with (something)

Page 27 Groups answers

A.

People in general	People working together	Animals	Objects
huddle	company	litter	batch
throng	team	swarm	heap / pile
gang	platoon	flock	stack
crowd	staff	herd	bundle
group	crew	pack	bunch
	cast	shoal/school	set

B.

1. crowd/throng 2. huddle/ group 3. set 4. staff 5. company 6. herd 7. batch 8. gang / crowd
9. cast 10. heap/pile 11. group 12. shoal 13. litter 14. crew 15. flock 16. team 17. throng/crowd
18. platoon 19. bundle 20. bunch 21. stack 22. pack 23. swarm

C.

- A. lecture B. delegation C. tutorial D. symposium E. seminar F. tribunal

Page 28 Around the world answers

A.

1. C 2. B (Antarctica is the name of the continent and is not preceded by *the*) 3. B 4. A 5. C (countries between North and South America, i.e., south of Mexico and north of Colombia) 6. A (all countries south of the USA where Spanish or Portuguese is widely spoken as a first language) 7. C 8. C 9. C (Mainland Europe and Continental Europe have the same meaning. British and Irish people often refer to Continental Europe as the Continent) 10. B 11. C

B.

-ese	-(i)an	-ish	-i	-ic	Others
(e.g., China = Chinese)	(e.g., Brazil = Brazilian)	(e.g., Britain = British)	(e.g., Pakistan = Pakistani)	(e.g., Iceland = Icelandic)	(e.g., France - French)
Portuguese	Belgian	Irish	Bangladeshi	Arabic	Greek
Lebanese	Malaysian (we can also say Malay)	Finnish	Israeli	(Adjectives with -ic are usually used to talk about racial groups rather than nationalities. For example, Slavic, Nordic, etc.)	Welsh
Japanese	Norwegian	English	Kuwaiti		Dutch
Maltese	Peruvian	Scottish	Yemeni		Thai
	Russian	Swedish	Iraqi		Swiss
	Iranian	Spanish			Filipino
	American	Turkish			
	Canadian	Danish			
	Australian	Polish			

C.

1. a dialect 2. Your mother tongue is the language you first learned to speak as a child and which you continue to use at home, with your friends, your family, etc. 3. bilingual / multilingual 4. The seven continents are: Europe / North America / South America / Asia / Australasia / Africa / Antarctica, in some countries, more than one language is officially spoken (for example, in Belgium some people speak French and some speak Flemish).

Answers

Page 30 Size, quantity & dimension answers

A,

Big: 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 25

Small: 1 (note the pronunciation: /mal'nju:t/) 2 8 13 21

B.

1. a long-distance journey 2. a great deal of time 3. dozens of times 4. A minute amount of dust 5. a gigantic wave 6. a huge waste of time 7. a colossal statue 8. plenty of food 9. A broad river 10. A vast crowd of supporters 11. a gargantuan meal / plenty of food 12. a giant building / a vast room 13. a mammoth job / tons of work (both these expressions are informal) 14. a deep lake 15. a minuscule piece of cloth 16. an enormous book 17. a mammoth job / tons of work 18. a high mountain 19. a monumental error 20. a tiny car 21. a giant building 22. wide avenue 23. a shallow pool 24. a tall man 25. A narrow alleyway

Page 32 Shape & features answers

A.

1. E 2. D 3. J 4. F 5. A 6. L 7. G 8. H 9. I 10. K 11. B 12. C

B.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 3. C

C.

1. D 2. F 3. H 4. G 5. I 6. B 7. E 8. A 9. C

Page 33 Emphasis & misunderstanding answers

A. 1. F 2. B 3. E 4. C 5. A 6. D

B. 1. accentuate 2. prominent 3. emphasis / accent / stress 4. emphasised / accentuated / stressed 5. put great stress 6. of crucial importance / extremely important 7. emphasis

C. 1. confused 2. confusion 3. mix-up (informal. It can also be a verb: to mix up) 4. obscure 5. distorted 6. impression / misapprehension 7. assumed 8. mistaken 9. impression / misapprehension

Note: Word forms.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
confuse	confusion	confusing / confused	confusingly
distort	distortion	distorted	
misapprehend	misapprehension		
mistake	mistake	mistaken	mistakenly
assume	assumption		

Page 34 Changes answers

A.

1. True 2. True 3. False: there has been an *improvement* 4. False: there has been an *increase* 5. False: there has been a *strengthening* of the dollar 6. False: there has been a *relaxation* of border controls 7. False: we're *increasing or building up* our stocks of coal 8. True 9. False: there has been a *slight* fall 10. False: they're going to decrease the number 11. False: there has been a *decline* 12. False: there has been a *tightening up* of the rules 13. False: there has been a *widening* of the gap 14. True 15. False: there has been a *downward* trend 16. True 17. True 18. True 19. True 20. False: British people want to *broaden* their horizons

Most of the words in this task can be verbs as well as nouns. Use a dictionary to check which ones.

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

raise / lower / shrink / extend / introduce / enlarge / drop in ability / open / close / lessen / heighten / lower / deepen / stretch / extend / spread / widen / shorten

See also Page 4: Describing & Analysing Tables

Answers

Page 36 Opposites answers

Verbs: 1. rejected 2. denied 3. retreated 4. refused 5. defended 6. demolished 7. simplified 8. abandoned 9. withdrew 10. deteriorated 11. refused (to let) 12. rewarded 13. lowered 14. set 15. fell (we can also say *dropped*) 16. loosened

Adjectives: 1. clear 2. easy 3. graceful 4. detrimental (we can also say *harmful*) 5. approximate 6. innocent 7. even 8. scarce 9. flexible 10. clear 11. crude (we can also say *primitive*) 12. delicate (we can also say *mild*) 13. dim 14. compulsory (we can also say *obligatory*) 15. reluctant

Note: A lot of words have more than one opposite, depending on their meaning (for example, the opposites of strong are *weak / feeble* if you are talking about physical strength), *delicate / mild* (if you are talking about taste), *dim / faint* (if you are talking about light) or just *weak* (if you are talking about the strength of a drink). Use a dictionary to check if you are not sure.

Page 38 Addition, equation & conclusion answers

A.

Addition (For example: and)	Equation (For example: equally)	Conclusion (For example: in conclusion)
along with as well as also too in addition besides what's more furthermore moreover along with (this could also go into the next box ->)	likewise similarly in the same way correspondingly	to sum up briefly it can be concluded that to conclude in brief thus to summarise therefore

B.

1. Furthermore / Moreover / In addition / What's more (this is less formal than the other expressions) 2. As well as / Besides 3. Likewise / Similarly / In the same way (the verbs in both sentences (i.e., respect) are the same and refer to the same thing, so we can use a word of equation here) 4. As well as / Along with 5. In addition 6. Likewise / Similarly 7. Likewise / In the same way / Correspondingly 8. In brief 9. It can be concluded that 10. Therefore (To *sum up*, *to conclude* and *to summarise* are usually used to conclude longer pieces of writing. Thus is slightly more formal than *therefore*, but has the same meaning)

Note: It is important that you are familiar with the way these words and expressions are used, including the other words in a sentence that they 'work' with. Use a dictionary to look up examples of these words and expressions, and keep a record of them that you can refer to the next time you use them.

Page 39 Task commands answers

1.N 2.I 3.R 4.L 5.E 6.P 7.F 8.K 9.G 10.R 11.J 12.N 13.Q
 14.C 15.O 16.H 17.B 18.A 19.M 20.D

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

give an account of / calculate / characterise / classify / comment on / consider / contrast / criticize / deduce / describe
 determine / differentiate between / distinguish between / elucidate / enumerate / express / list / mention / relate
 show / speculate / state

Page 40 Confusing words & false friends answers

1.action / activity 2. advise / advice 3. effect / affect 4. appreciable / appreciative 5. assumption / presumption
 6. prevent / avoid 7. beside / Besides 8. Shortly / briefly 9. channel / canal 10. conscious / Conscientious
 11.continuous/ continual 12. inspect/ control 13. objections / criticism 14. injury / damage/ harm

15. invent / discover 16. for / During / while 17. However / Moreover 18. inconsiderable / Inconsiderate
 19. intolerable / intolerant 20. job / work 21. lies / lay 22. watch / look at 23. permit / permission
 24. possibility / chance 25. practise / practice 26. Priceless / worthless (we can also say *valueless*)
 27. principle / principal / principal / principle 28. procession / process 29. rise / raise 30. respectful / respectable
 31. treat / cure

Note: some of these words have more than one meaning. For example, a *television* channel and a channel of water between two *land masses*. Use a dictionary to check for other meanings.

Other confusing words/false friends include:

actually - now / already - yet / afraid of - worried about / bring - fetch / conduct - direct / consequences - sequences
 driver - chauffeur / formidable - wonderful / fun - funny / go - play (for sports and games) / come along with - follow
 kind - sympathetic / lend - borrow / nature - countryside / overcome - overtake / pass - take (an exam) / recipe - receipt
 remember - remind / scenery - view / sensible - sensitive / special - especially / take - bring

Page 44 Useful interview expressions answers

Agreeing with somebody:	13 17 18 23 26 30
Disagreeing with somebody:	10 (followed by your opinion) 11 16 19 24 (followed by your opinion) 29 33 (slightly more forceful)
Interrupting:	9 28 35 (You shouldn't interrupt too often. In any case, during the interview the examiner will leave you to do most of the talking)
Asking for clarification or repetition:	6 12 22 32 36 (Don't just say <i>What? Or Eh?</i>)
Asking somebody for their opinion:	5 14 37
Saying something in another way:	3 8 20 21 25 27 (this can also be used for summing up)
Giving yourself time to think:	1 7 21 34
Summing up:	2 4 15 31

Page 47 Spelling answers

A.

1. advise = advice

Many English words can be nouns and verbs without a change in spelling. However, some words which end in *-ice* when they are nouns end with *-ise* when they become verbs. For example, *practice* (noun) = *practise* (verb)

2. acheive = achieve

A lot of English words use a combination of *i* and *e*. The order of these letters can be confusing.

In most words where these letters are pronounced as *ee* (as in *cheese*), the *i* comes before the *e* (for example, *siege*, *thief*, *field*, *belief*, *piece*) unless the letters are preceded by the letter *c* (for example, *ceiling*, *conceit*, *receive*, *deceive*).

However, not all words follow this rule. Exceptions include *caffeine*, *protein*, *neither*, *either* and *seize*.

When the letters are pronounced *ay* (as in *hate*), the *e* comes before the *i* (for example, *weigh*, *veil*, *neighbour*, *eight*).

There are other words which must be learned individually. These are: *foreign*, *forfeit*, *height*, *heir*, *leisure*, *their*, *surfeit*, *sovereign*.

3. aquire = acquire

A lot of English words contain silent letters - in other words, a letter which we do not pronounce when we say the word. There are very few rules to tell you which is which, so you must learn each word individually or use a dictionary to check the spelling of a word if you are not sure.

Answers

Some common examples of silent letters include:

Silent A: February parliament marriage

Silent B: comb **bomb** womb doubt

Silent C: conscience scene discipline scissors

Silent D: Wednesday handsome

Silent G: campaign design

Silent H: ghost school vehicle rhythm

Silent I: business hygiene nuisance

Silent N: autumn column condemn

Silent T: listen mortgage

Silent U: biscuit colleague (which also has a silent e at the end) guarantee guess

Silent W: answer **whole**

Silent GH: **though** **thorough** **weigh** **height**

4. swimming = swimming

We double the last letter of single-syllable words ending with a single vowel and a single consonant when we add a suffix (e.g., -ing):

swim - swimming run - running dip - dipped

We usually do the same thing if a two-syllable word is stressed on the second syllable:

begin - beginning regret - regrettable prefer - preferring

We do not double the last letter in the following cases:

- when a word ends with w, x or y

- when the suffix begins with a consonant (e.g., bad - badly)

- when a word ends with i and the suffix -ly is added (e.g., playful - playfully)

- when two vowels come before the final consonant (e.g., weep - weeping)

5. thieves = thieves

Most nouns are regular. This means that we add an s to make them plural (e.g., car - cars). However, some nouns are irregular - we either do not add an s to the word to make it plural or we add s plus some other letters.

In nouns which end with a consonant and y, the y changes to i and we add s:

party - parties baby - babies worry - worries

In nouns which end with s, sh, tch and x, we add es:

bus - buses dish - dishes watch - watches box - boxes

In some nouns which end in f or fe, we replace the f with a v and add es.

calf - calves half - halves knife - knives life - lives wife - wives

In some words which end with o, we add es.

cargo - cargoes echo - echoes hero - heroes

Some words do not change at all.

fish, deer, sheep

And some words have their own individual rules:

man - men child - children woman - women person - people

6. hoping = hoping

We drop the e from a word when a suffix which begins with a vowel (e.g., -ing) is added to a word which ends in a consonant plus a silent e:

hope - hoping tape - taping give - giving immature - immaturity

Answers

We also drop the e from a word when a suffix which begins with a vowel is added to a word which ends in a vowel plus a silent e:

continue - continuity pursue - pursuing argue - arguable

When a suffix begins with a consonant (e.g., -ment) we do not usually drop the e, although there are some exceptions (e.g., awe - awful, true - truly)

7. happiness = happiness

We change the y to i when it follows a consonant and a suffix is added (e.g., happy - happiness)

We do not usually change the y to i when the y follows a vowel (e.g., play - playful) or when the suffix added is -ing (e.g., pry - prying)

B.

1. acknowledgment = acknowledgement 2. argueable = arguable 3. benefiting = benefiting
4. business = business 5. campain = campaign 6. cancelations = cancellations 7. changable = changeable
8. condeming = condemning 9. conscientious = conscientious 10. hieght = height 11. managable = manageable
12. decieved = deceived 13. lifes = lives 14. survivors = survivors 15. practice = practise

C.

- 1.C 2. B 3. B 4.A 5.C 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. A

Page 49 Education answers

Task 1

1. A (we can also use the word *retake*), 2. B, 3. B, 4. C, 5. C, 6. A, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. C, 11. B, 12. A

The British higher education system is formed of universities and colleges, where students can take degrees in various specialized subjects. Students need a certain level of passes at 'A' levels to enter a university, and most universities ask students to come for special entrance exams and interviews. Fees in higher education are in some cases met by grants, but many students are required to pay for their tuition fees and take out loans to do this.

Task 2

1. kindergarten (we can also use the words *nursery* or *playschool*) 2. primary 3. skills / literacy / numeracy
4. secondary 5. discipline (this can also be a verb) / pass (the opposite of this is *fail*) 6. course (we can also use the word *programme*) 7. enrol 8. graduate (this can also be a noun - a *graduate*; a student who has finished a course at university. A student who is still at university is called an *undergraduate*) / degree 9. correspondence (we can also use the expression *distance learning*) 10. qualifications 11. evening class/day release

Tasks

1. skills, 2 + 3. literacy/numeracy (in either order), 4. kindergarten, 5. primary, 6. secondary, 7. discipline, 8. pass, 9. qualifications, 10. acquire, 11. health, 12. further, 13. enrol, 14. higher, 15. graduate, 16. degree, 17. higher, 18. evening class, 19. day release, 20. correspondence, 21. mature, 22. opportunity

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

pupil power (a relatively new expression suggesting a school or college where the students are partly responsible for choosing what and how they learn) / faculty / subject / resources / campus / adult education / infant school / junior school / comprehensive school / take or sit an exam / private education / co-educational / lecture / seminar / tutorial

Page 51 The media answers

Task 1

- 1.E 2. H 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7.I 8. F 9.1 10. M 11. J 12. K 13. G

In Britain, the most popular broadsheets include : The Guardian, The Independent, The Times, The Daily Telegraph and the Financial Times. The most popular tabloids include: The Sun, The Mirror, The Daily Mail and The Daily Express

Answers

Task 2

1. freedom of the press 2. media tycoon (we can also use the expression *media mogul*) 3. censorship 4. unscrupulous
5. exploiting 6. invasion of privacy 7. paparazzi 8 / 9. information / entertainment (in either order)
10. chequebook journalism 11. libel 12. readership 13. gutter press

Task 3

1. broadsheets 2. coverage 3. current affairs 4. reporters 5. journalists 6. tabloids 7. broadcasts 8. Internet
9. websites 10. download 11/12. information / entertainment (in either order) 13. gutter press 14. invasion of
privacy / chequebook journalism 15. paparazzi 16. libel 17. chequebook journalism 18. unscrupulous
19. Internet/ web 20. information overload 21. logging on 22. censorship 23. freedom of the press

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

Types of television programme: documentary / soap opera / quiz show / sitcom / drama / weather forecast / game show / variety show / commercial / chat show

Parts of a newspaper: headline / editorial / advertisement / what's on / entertainment / colour supplement / fashion / business / financial / sport / horoscope / state-controlled / journal / slander / tune in / read between the lines / downmarket / upmarket / upbeat

Page 53 Work answers

Task 1

1. ☹ 2. ☹ 3. ☺ 4. ☺ 5. ☹ 6. ☺ 7. ☹ 8. ☹ 9. ☹ 10. ☹ 11. ☺ 12. ☹ 13. ☹ 14. ☹
15. ☹ 16. ☺ 17. ☺ 18. ☺ 19. ☹ 20. ☹ 21. ☹ 22. ☺ 23. ☹ (although some people enjoy a very demanding job)

'Sick Building Syndrome' is a recently discovered problem in which the design of a building adversely affects the people working in it. For example, in buildings with poor ventilation the employees often suffer from headaches or breathing problems.

'Repetitive strain injury' (R.S.I.) is a pain in the arm or some other part of the body felt by someone who performs the same movement many times, such as when operating a computer keyboard.

Task 2

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

Tasks

1. employees 2. unskilled 3. semi-skilled 4. blue-collar 5. manufacturing industries 6. white-collar 7. service industries 8. job security 9. steady job 10. hiring 11. firing 12. stress 13. demanding 14. unsociable hours 15. repetitive strain injury 16. salary (a salary is paid monthly. We also use it to describe the amount of money an employee receives over a year: 'What is your salary?' '£24,000 a year / per annum.' We use the word wage or wages to describe money which is paid daily or weekly) 17. promotion 18. perks 19. incentive 20. increment (we can also use the expression *pay rise*) 21. sickness benefit 22. pension 23. self-employed

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

employer / manual worker / profession / dismiss / dismissal / recruitment drive (when a company tries to employ a lot of new people) / overtime / fixed income / candidate / interview / interviewer / interviewee / leave (a formal word meaning holiday)

Page 56 Money and finance answers

Task 1

- Profit is money you gain from selling something, which is more than the money you paid for it. Loss is money you have spent and not got back.
- Extravagant describes somebody who spends a lot of money. Frugal or economical describes somebody who is careful with money.
- A current account is a bank account from which you can take money at any time. A deposit account is a bank account which pays you interest if you leave money in it for some time (we can also use the expression *savings account* or *notice account*).
- A loan is money which you borrow to buy something. A mortgage is a special kind of loan used to buy a house over a period of time.

Answers

- To deposit money is to put money into a bank account To withdraw money is to take money out of a bank account (*deposit* can be a noun or a verb. The noun form of *withdraw* is *withdrawal*).
- A wage and a salary are money you receive for doing a job, but a wage is usually paid daily or weekly and a salary is usually paid monthly.
- If you are broke, you have no money. It is an informal expression. If you are bankrupt, you are not able to pay back money you have borrowed. It is a very serious financial situation for somebody to be in.
- In the UK, shares are one of the many equal parts into which a company's capital is divided. People who buy them are called *shareholders*. Stocks are shares which are issued by the government. Dividends are parts of a company's profits shared out among the shareholders.
- Income tax is a tax on money earned as wages or salary. Excise duty is a tax on certain goods produced in a country, such as cigarettes or alcohol.
- To credit somebody's bank account is to put money into the account. To debit somebody's bank account is to take money out. In the UK, many people pay for bills etc. using a system called *direct debit*, where money is taken directly from their account by the company providing the goods or service.
- Traditionally a bank is a business organization which keeps money for customers and pays it out on demand or lends them money, and a building society is more usually associated with saving money or lending people money to buy houses.
- A discount is the percentage by which a full price is reduced to a buyer by the seller. A refund is money paid back when, for example, returning something to a shop (It can also be a verb: to *refund*)
- A bargain is something bought more cheaply than usual (the word can have other meanings - check your dictionary). Something which is overpriced is too expensive. Something which is exorbitant costs much more than its true value.
- A worthless object is something which has no value. A priceless object is an extremely valuable object.
- If you save money, you put it to one side so that you can use it later. If you invest money, you put it into property, shares etc. so that it will increase in value.
- Inflation is a state of economy where prices and wages increase. Deflation is a reduction of economic activity.
- Income is the money you receive. Expenditure is the money you spend.
- If you lend money, you let someone use your money for a certain period of time. If you borrow money from someone, you take money for a time, usually paying interest.

Task 2

1. F 2. I 3. L 4. E 5. J 6. K (the *Inland Revenue* is a British government department dealing with tax) 7. C 8. H 9. G 10. A 11. B 12. D

Task 3

1. borrow 2. loan 3. income 4. expenditure 5. overdraft 6. cost of living 7. Inflation 8. economise 9. building society 10. interest 11. on credit 12. exorbitant 13. save 14. reductions 15. bargain 16. discount 17. invest 18. stocks 19. shares

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

Cash / cheque / credit card / statement / overdrawn / receipt / customs / inheritance tax / corporation tax / disability allowance / social security / currency / rate of exchange / investment / wealthy / debt / upwardly or downwardly mobile equity / negative equity

Page 58 Politics answers

Task 1

1. democracy 2. independence (the adjective is *independent*) 3. candidate 4. totalitarian 5. authoritarian 6. technocrats 7. opposition 8. republic 9. sanctions 10. House 11. ideology 12. Parliament

The word in the shaded vertical strip is 'dictatorship'

The British Parliament is divided into two houses. These are:

1. The House of Commons. This is the lower house, which is made up of 659 elected members who are known as Members of Parliament, or MPs.

2. The House of Lords. This is the upper chamber, which is made up of hereditary peers or specially appointed men and women.

The House of Commons is the most important house. Many people in Britain want the House of Lords abolished because they see it as an outdated institution.

Answers

Task 2

1. False. It is a system of government with an *hereditary* king or queen.
2. False. A politician is a person who works for the *government*.
3. False. A statesman or stateswoman is an important *political* leader or representative of a country.
4. True.
5. True.
6. False. A ministry is a government department.
7. True,
8. False. A policy is a decision on the general way of doing something. '*People voted for the Labour Party because they liked their policies*'
9. False. A referendum is a vote where all the people of a country are asked to vote on a single question. We want a *referendum on the issue of European Monetary Union*'
10. False. An election is the process of choosing by voting (The verb is *elect*)

In Britain, a general election (in which all voters can vote for a government) is held every five years. When a Member of Parliament dies or retires, there is a by-election to choose a new MP

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

vote / elect / revolution / scandal / stand for - run for Parliament / seat / marginal seat / chamber / Vice-president mayor / ambassador / embassy / party / representative / proportional representation / bureaucracy / bureaucrat

- Task 3 1. houses 2. cabinet 3. opposition 4. policies 5. authoritarian/statesman/totalitarian
6. democracy 7. dictatorship 8. election 9. candidates/Members of Parliament 10. Monarchy 11. republic
12. referendum 13. constituency 14. technocrats 15. sanctions 16. independence/democracy

Page 60 The environment answers

Task 1

1. F (The opposite of *battery farming* is free range farming) 2. L 3. J (Some of these animals are called *protected species*, which means that it is illegal to kill them) 4. E 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. K 9. I 10. G 11. H
12. A (we can also use the word *hunting*, although there are some differences. *Poaching* means to *hunt illegally*)

Task 2

1. Green Belt 2. biodegradable packaging 3. greenhouse 4. rain forest 5. erosion 6. recycle 7. organic
8. genetically modified (we can also use the abbreviation GM) 9. unleaded petrol 10. Acid rain 11. ecosystem
12. emissions / fossil fuels 13. contaminated (we can also use the word *polluted*) 14. environmentalists
15. Global warming

Friends of the Earth and *Greenpeace* are two organizations which campaign to protect the environment. A third organization, the *World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)*, protects endangered species of animals and plants and their habitats. They are also involved in projects to control pollution.

Tasks

1. fossil fuels 2. acid rain 3. greenhouse 4. global warming 5. rain forest 6. contaminated 7. emissions / gases
8. Poaching 9. endangered species 10. ecosystem 11. recycle 12. biodegradable 13. genetically modified
14. organic 15. unleaded petrol 16. environmentalists 17. conservation programmes 18. battery farming
19. Green Belts

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

degradation / legislation / overfishing / greenhouse effect / ozone layer / destruction / waste disposal / overpopulation
bottle bank / carbon dioxide / climatic change / sea level / re-use / energy efficiency / radioactive waste / toxic waste
CFC gases

(For more information, see the *Dictionary of Ecology and Environment* (1-901659-61-5), published by Peter Collin Publishing).

Page 62 Healthcare answers

Task 1

1. D 2. G (a combination of 1 and 2 is called *rheumatoid arthritis*) 3. C 4. A 5. J 6. B 7. E 8. K

Answers

9. F (we can also say that their bodies lack *resistance to illnesses*) 10. H (*The National Health Service* is a system of free doctors, nurses, hospitals and clinics run by the government in Britain. Many people in Britain prefer *private healthcare* because this is generally considered to be more efficient) 11.1

Task 2

1. therapeutic (the noun is *therapy*. A person who provides a therapeutic service is called a *therapist*) 2. a diet {this refers to the food we eat. If you go on a *diet*, you eat less in order to lose weight} 3. conventional medicine 4. traditional medicines 5. holistic medicine (an example of this is *aromatherapy*) 6. consultant 7. surgeon (surgery is the treatment of disease which requires an operation to cut into or remove part of the body. Do not confuse this with a *surgery*, which is a room where a normal doctor, sometimes called a *family doctor* or *general practitioner* - a *GP* - sees their patients) 8. protein 9. vitamins 10. minerals 11. active (the opposite of this is *sedentary* - see Task 1) 12. welfare state (other features of a welfare state include providing citizens with adequate housing, education and public transport)

Task 3

1. welfare state 2/3. cutbacks / underfunding (in either order) 4. conventional medicine 5. traditional medicine 6. arthritis 7. consultant (we can also use the word *specialist*) 8. surgery 9. therapeutic 10. stress-related 11. holistic medicine 12. diet 13/14. vitamins / minerals (in either order) 15. active 16. sedentary 17. cancer

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

prescription / mental health / physical health / blood system / National Insurance / research / the World Health Organization (the WHO) / blood pressure / cure / curable / incurable / remedy / prevention / operating theatre

(For more information, see the *Dictionary of Medicine* (ISBN 1-901659-45-3), published by Peter Collin Publishing).

Page 64 Travel answers

Task 1

1. False. A travel agency (we sometimes use the expression *travel agent's*) is a shop where you go to buy a holiday or a ticket. A tour operator is the company which sells the holiday to you via the travel agent.
2. True.
3. True.
4. False. They get on an aeroplane or ship.
5. False. They get off an aeroplane or ship.
6. True.
7. True.
8. True. (We can also use the word *backpacker*, describing somebody who carries a rucksack)
9. True.
10. False. Eco-tourism is supposed to be tourism that helps the environment.
11. False. They are all slightly different. Use a dictionary to check these differences.
12. False. It depends from which country you come and where you are going. Citizens of the EU, for example, do not need visas if they are flying to another EU country.
13. False. It is a *short-haul* flight.
14. False. It is *cheaper*. (We can also use the expression *tourist class* instead of *economy class*)
15. True. But see 12 above.

Task 2

1. refugees 2. internally displaced 3. emigration 4. immigration 5. culture shock 6. expatriates (often shortened to *expats*) 7. UNHCR (the United Nations High Commission for Refugees) 8. deported 9. *persona non grata* (a Latin expression which describes a foreign person, usually a diplomat, who is not acceptable to a government) 10. economic migrants 11. repatriated / deported

Task 3

1. travel agency 2. package tour 3. independent travellers 4. visas 5. check in 6. economy class 7. disembark 8. mass tourism 9. all-inclusive 10. eco-tourism 11. refugees 12. internally displaced 13. economic migrants 14. expatriates 15. culture shock 16. immigration 17. *persona non grata* 18. deported 19. checking in 20. excursion

Answers

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

acclimatise / embassy / alien / illegal alien / check out / insurance / first class / cruise / sightseeing holiday / safari / adventure holiday / skiing holiday / hotel / guest house / full-board / half-board / bed and breakfast / self-catering / suitcase / overnight bag

Page 66 Crime and the law answers

Task 1

1. judge 2. jury 3. witness 4. defendant 5. victim 6. solicitor (an attorney in the USA) 7. offender
8. barrister 9. law-abiding

Task 2

Part 1: (In order) A, F, D, B, C, E

Part 2: (In order) A, E, F, C, B, D

Part 3: (In order) A, D, F, C, E (we can also use the expression *state punishment*), B

Task 3

1. committed 2. arrested / charged 3. court 4. pleaded 5. guilty 6. sentenced 7. misdeeds
8. law-abiding / innocent 9. retribution 10. rehabilitate / reform 11. reform 12. released 13. deterrent
14. parole 15. victim 16. offender 17. community service 18. fine 19 / 20. corporal punishment / capital punishment (in either order) 21 / 22. judges/ barristers /solicitors /juries (any of these in any order)

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

lawyer / accuse / pass a verdict / send to prison / convict (noun + verb) / conviction / statement / wrongdoer / punish / punishment / revenge / admit / deny

Different types of crime and criminal: burglary - burglar / robbery - robber / shoplifting - shoplifter / vandalism - vandal / rape - rapist / hooliganism - hooligan / murder - murderer / hijack - hijacker / forgery - forger / espionage - spy / piracy - pirate / terrorism - terrorist etc...

For more information, see the *Dictionary of Law* (ISBN 1-901 659-43-7), published by Peter Collin Publishing.

Page 68 Social tensions answers

Task 1

A. 10 B. 7 C.1 D. 5 E. 3 F. 6 G. 8 H. 9 1. 2 J. 4

Task 2

ethnic cleansing - racial purging prejudice - discrimination civil rights - human rights harassment - intimidation
rebel - non-conformist (the opposite of this is a *conformist*) picket line - blackleg poverty-stricken - destitute
refugee - displaced person outcast - reject

Task 3

1, extremists 2. ethnic cleansing / genocide 3. Dissidents / Refugees 4. (political) asylum 5. illegal aliens
6. (institutional) racism 7. harassment / intimidation 8. Civil rights / Human rights 9. human rights / civil rights
10. Rebels 11. power struggle 12. homeless 13. poverty 14. squatters 15/16. discrimination /exploitation
(in either order) 17. blacklegs 18. riots / unrest

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

discrimination / sectarian / multi-racial / multi-cultural / unorthodox / disparate / itinerant / community

Page 70 Science & technology answers

Task 1

1. research 2. development 3. innovations 4. react 5. invented 6. discovered 7. analysed 8. combined
9. a technophobe 10. a technophile 11. safeguards 12. an experiment 13. genetic engineering
14. molecular biology 15. cybernetics 16. nuclear engineering 17. breakthrough 18. life expectancy

Answers

Task 2

1. base unit / disk drive 2. hardware 3. load 4. software 5. monitor 6. printer 7. keyboard 8. mouse
9. scanner 10. logon 11. the Internet 12. website 13. download 14. e-mail 15. crashed

Task S

1. discovered 2. life expectancy 3. innovations 4. breakthrough 5. invented 6. Internet (we can also use the expression *world wide web*) 7. e-mail 8. research 9. technophiles 10. technophobes 11. cybernetics
12. nuclear engineering 13. safeguards 14. genetic engineering 15. analysed 16. experiment

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

information technology / bioclimatology / geopolitics / chemistry / physics / cryogenics + other specialized scientific or technological fields.

Page 73 Food and diet answers

Task I

1. calories 2. protein 3. carbohydrate 4. fat 5. fibre (we can also use the word *roughage*) 6. cholesterol
7. vitamin 8. mineral (we often talk about the vitamin or mineral content of a food) 9. overweight (if somebody is very overweight, we can say they are obese) 10. malnourished 11. nutrition (we often talk about the *nutritional value* of a food. The adjective is *nutritious*. A person who specializes in the study of nutrition and advises on diets is called a *nutritionist*)

Note: Fats in food come under four categories: saturated fat (which contains the largest amount of hydrogen possible); unsaturated fat; polyunsaturated fat (which is less likely to be converted into cholesterol in the body); and monounsaturated fat

Task 2

1. H 2. C 3. A 4. I 5. D 6. E 7. B 8. F 9. J 10. G

Task 3

1. fast food 2/3. minerals / vitamins (in either order) 4/5. fat / carbohydrates (in either order) 6. malnutrition (the adjective is *malnourished*) 7. scarcity 8. harvest 9. balanced diet 10. fibre 11. fat/cholesterol 12. calories
13. Genetically modified 14. organic 15/16. salmonella / listeria (in either order) 17. food poisoning

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

consume / consumption / underweight / eating disorder / anorexia / anorexic / bulimia / bulimic / vegetarian / vegan health foods

Page 75 Children and the family answers

Task 1

1. nuclear 2. extended 3. single-parent 4. bring up (we can also use the words *raise* or *rear*) 5. upbringing
6. divorced 7. childcare 8. adolescence (the noun is *adolescent*) 9. formative years 10. birth rate 11. dependant (the noun is *dependant*) 12. juvenile delinquency (in Britain, a juvenile is anybody below the age of 18, which is the age at which somebody becomes legally responsible for their own actions)

Task 2

1. H (*authoritarian* can be a noun and an adjective) 2. C 3. G 4. K 5. A 6. D 7. J (we can also use the expression *over-caring*) 8. B 9. E 10. F 11. I 12. L

Task 3

1. formative 2. divorced 3. brought up 4. foster family (a child who is raised by a foster family is called a *foster child*. The verb is to *foster*) 5. authoritarian 6. upbringing 7. running wild 8. adolescence
9. juvenile delinquency 10. responsible 11. siblings 12. well-adjusted 13. lenient 14. over-protective
15. nuclear 16. single-parent 17. dependants 18. extended

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

abuse / rebelliousness / relationship / supervision / minor / relatives / nurture / kin / family life / split up / broken home / divorce rate

Answers

Page 77 On the road answers

Task 1

1.A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. A 11. A 12. A

Task 2

1.D 2. H 3. F 4. A 5. J 6. G 7. C 8. I 9. E 10. B

Note:

Most large towns and cities in Britain have 'Park and Ride' schemes. These are large car parks outside city centres where drivers can park their car, usually for free. They can then take a bus into the city centre.

Distances and speed limits in Britain are in miles or miles per hour (1 mile = 1.6 kilometres). The maximum speed limit in Britain is 60mph on single-lane roads outside towns, or 70mph on dual-carriageways or motorways, in most towns and cities, the maximum speed limit is usually 20 or 30 mph. Drivers who are caught speeding can face penalties ranging from a fine to imprisonment, depending on how fast they are driving and where. They can also have their driving licence suspended.

Drink driving is considered a very serious offence. Offenders automatically have their driving licence suspended for at least a year, will normally receive a fine and may go to prison.

Task 3

1 / 2. injuries / fatalities (in either order) 3. speeding 4. drink-driving 5. pedestrians 6. pedestrian crossings
7. Highway Code 8 / 9. congestion / pollution (in either order) 10. black spot 11. transport strategy
12. Traffic calming 13. Park and Ride 14. traffic-free zone 15. cycle lanes 16. subsidised 17. fines 18. dominate

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

Objects in the street: zebra crossing / pelican crossing / traffic island / pavement / bollard / kerb / junction / crossroads / traffic cones

Motorway / highway / carriageway / slip road / hard shoulder / central reservation / overtake / cut in / swerve / skid / brake / accelerate / lorry / articulated lorry / van / diesel

Page 79 The arts answers

Task 1

1. a ballet 2. a play 3. a biography (if somebody writes a book about themselves, we call it an *autobiography*)
4. a sculpture 5. a portrait 6. an opera 7. a concert 8. a novel 9. poetry 10. a still life

Task 2

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B (we can also use the word *grant*) 7. C 8. C (we can also use the word *writers*)
9. B (*impressionism* is the name we give to this genre of painting) 10. A

Tasks

1. ballet 2. performance 3. reviews 4. exhibition 5. Gallery 6. portraits 7. still life 8. subsidy 9. novelist
10. works/novels 11. published 12. biography 13. concert 14. opera 15. sculpture

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

a musical / produce / production / exhibit / artist / actor / author / sculptor / collection / pop art

Page 82 Town and country answers

Task 1

1.N 2. M 3.G 4.A 5. I 6. B 7. C 8. F 9. H 10. E 11. K 12. D 13. L (we can also say *CBD*) 14. J

Task 2

1.H 2. B 3. G 4. F 5. A 6. C 7. E 8. D

Tasks

1. metropolis 2. cosmopolitan 3. urban 4. amenities 5. cultural events 6. infrastructure 7. commuters
8. Central Business District 9. rush hour / peak periods 10. congestion 11. pollution 12. cost of living
13. building sites 14. population explosion 15. drug abuse 16. inner-city 17. rural 18. prospects
19. productive land /cultivation /arable land 20. urban sprawl 21. environment

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

suburbs / facilities / employment / unemployment / resident / residential / outskirts / property prices / development

Page 84 Architecture answers

Task 1

Building materials: reinforced concrete / timber / stone / steel / glass / concrete

Aesthetic perception: well-designed / an eyesore / elegant / ugly / controversial / pleasing geometric forms

Types of building: skyscraper / low-rise apartments / high-rise apartments (in Britain, the word flat is usually used instead of apartment) / multi-storey car park

Architectural style: modernist / post-modern / standardised / traditional / art deco / international style (*high-tech* could also be included here)

Parts of a building: porch / facade / walls / foundations

Features: practical / functional / high-tech / energy-efficient

Task 2

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. A

Task 3

1. planning 2. preservation 3. renovate 4. architects 5. glass 6. facade 7. foundations 8. social 9. derelict
10. estate 11. an eyesore 12. traditional 13. slums 14. high-rise/low-rise 15. energy-efficient

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

Other types of building: detached house / semi-detached house / terraced house / mansion / cottage / manor house / bungalow / maisonette / castle / palace / shopping centre (in the USA - shopping mall)

Other parts of a building: roof / ground floor (in the USA = first floor) / first floor (in the USA = second floor) / basement (cellar) / attic / staircase

Verbs: construct / design / plan / modernise

Others: standardised / prefabricated / development / mass-produced / low-cost

Page 87 Men and women answers

Task 1

These words and expressions generally have positive connotations:

astute multi-faceted egalitarian equality

These words and expressions generally have negative connotations:

power struggle ruthless weaker sex (a derogatory, slightly old-fashioned expression referring to women) male chauvinist (the expression *male chauvinist pig* can also be used, although it is considered insulting) sex objects male-dominated militant feminists (although some women would argue that this has positive connotations)

Task 2

1. household management (we also use the expressions *domestic chores* or *housework*) 2. Sex Discrimination Act (a British law which states that men and women should be treated equally, with equal pay, terms and conditions for doing the same job etc.) 3. male counterparts 4. child-rearing 5. role division (we sometimes write *role* as *rolé*) 6. breadwinner (we can also use the expression *financial provider*) 7. social convention 8. gender roles 9. stereotypes 10. battle of the sexes

Task 3

1. egalitarian 2. equality 3. breadwinner 4. weaker sex 5. stereotypes 6. gender roles 7. male-dominated 8. ruthless 9. astute 10. multi-faceted 11. Sex Discrimination Act 12. male chauvinist 13. role division 14. child-rearing 15. household management 16. Social convention 17. militant feminists 18. sex objects 19. power struggle / battle of the sexes 20. male counterparts 21. battle of the sexes / power struggle

Answers

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

discriminate / second-class citizens / unisex / sexist / exploitation / cohabit / masculine - feminine qualities / modern man (a relatively new expression describing a man who believes in total equality between men and women and is happy to do tasks previously considered only suitable for a woman)

Page 90 Geography answers

Task 1

1. tree	copse	wood	forest	(beach does not belong here)
2. footpath	track	lane	road	(peak does not belong here)
3. hillock	hill	mountain	mountain range	(shore does not belong here)
4. hollow	gorge	valley	plain	(waterfall does not belong here)
5. inlet	cove	bay	gulf	(ridge does not belong here)
6. brook	stream	river	estuary	(cliff does not belong here)
7. city	county	country	continent	(tributary does not belong here)
8. puddle	pond	lake	ocean	(cape does not belong here)

Task 2

Geographical features associated with water and the sea:

coast peninsula shore beach cape source coastline tributary waterfall mouth cliff

Geographical features associated with land, hills and mountains:

mountainous ridge cliff summit glacier plateau peak highlands

Words associated with agriculture and rural land:

depopulation fertile under-developed vegetation irrigation

Words associated with towns and cities:

urban sprawl densely populated industrialised conurbation overcrowding

Task 3

1. densely populated 2. industrialised 3. urban sprawl 4. city 5. irrigation 6. source 7. peaks
8. mountain range 9. depopulation 10. Valley 11. waterfalls 12. streams 13. lane 14. track 15. Ocean
16. cape/peninsula 17. hills 18. plain 19. delta 20. fertile 21. shore / beach 22. country

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

lowlands / mountainous / hilly / flat / climate / diverse

Page 92 Business and Industry answers

Task 1

1. demand for 2. loss 3. net 4. lending 5. credit 6. retail 7. private 8. State-owned industries
9. Unskilled labourers 10. take on (we can also use the word *employ*) 11. White-collar 12. exports
13. bust / recession 14. employees / workers / staff 15. expenditure 16. shop floor

Task 2

1. F 2. L 3. O 4. H 5. M 6. C (GNP = Gross National Product. Compare this with GDP - Gross Domestic Product)
7. A 8. E 9. B 10. G 11. K 12. J 13. D 14. P 15. Q (VAT = Value Added Tax) 16. I 17. N

Task 3

1. Interest 2. borrowing 3. lay off 4. unemployment 5. Inflation 6. exports 7. secondary industries
8. Blue-collar/White-collar 9. state-owned/ nationalised 10. salaries 11. management 12. public 13. Demand
14. supply 15. revenue/ income 16. nationalised 17. deficit 18. automation

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

See pages 53 (Work) and 56 (Money & finance) in this book

For more information, see the *Dictionary of Business*, (ISBN 1-901659-50-X), published by Peter Collin Publishing.

Page 95 Global problems answers

Task 1

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. B 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. A

Note: A hurricane is the name we give to a tropical storm with strong winds and rain in the Caribbean or Eastern Pacific. In the Far East it is called a *typhoon*. In the Indian Ocean it is called a *cyclone*.

Task 2

1. spread 2. spread / swept 3. erupted 4. shook 5. broke out 6. casualties 7. survivors / casualties
8. Refugees / Survivors 9. suffering 10. relief

(These words do not belong anywhere: disaster / spouted / ran / flamed / wobbled)

Task 3

1. torrential 2. flood 3. epidemic 4. famine 5. relief 6. volcano 7. erupted 8. hurricane 9. devastation
10. typhoon 11. casualties 12. drought 13. civilwar 14. Refugees/Survivors 15. swept/spread 16. accident
17. explosions 18. plague

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

major (accident) / disease / illness / hardship / dead / wounded / injured / homeless / victim / aid convoy

See also page 68 (*Social tensions*)