

Answer Key

Unit 1

Task 1

Describing trends

1

- 1 iPod/MP3 player
- 2 tablet
- 3 plasma TV
- 4 games console

2

Possible answers:

RISE: increase, soar, go up, shoot up, surge, rocket, jump, leap, climb, improve

FALL: decrease, drop, come down, go down, plummet, tumble, slump, decline, dwindle

3

Possible answers

The graph associated with iPods may be expected to be increasing gradually [c], the tablet graph may be expected to be increasing slowly then sharply [f], the graph associated with plasma TVs may be expected to be fluctuating but rising upwards [d] and the graph for games consoles could be decreasing before levelling off [h].

4

- | | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| 2 c | 3 d | 4 a |
| 5 b | 6 h | 7 f |
| 8 e | 9 h | 10 e |

5

- 2 rose
- 3 fluctuated
- 4 fluctuated
- 5 dropped
- 6 fell, levelled off
- 7 rose, climbed
- 8 declined
- 9 decreased, levelled off
- 10 dropped

6

Slow: steadily, gradually, slightly

Fast: wildly, sharply, dramatically, suddenly

Using nouns to summarize

1

fall, rise, increase, decline, drop, fluctuation, improvement, reduction, growth

2

a There were wild fluctuations in spice exports from Africa over the period.

b There was a gradual fall in the development of new products.

c Research investment has decreased noticeably.

d There was a significant drop in the purchases of tickets last month.

e There was a dramatic rise in the number of sites on the Internet.

f The sale of mangos decreased suddenly.

g The number of visitors at the theme park fluctuated very slightly.

h Sugar imports declined gradually.

i There has been a slow increase in the quality of food in supermarkets.

j There was a remarkable fluctuation in the number of air travellers.

3

- a African spice exports
- b product development
- d ticket purchases
- e Internet sites
- f mango sales
- g theme park visitors
- i (supermarket) food quality
- j air traveller numbers

Understanding data

1

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a \$160,000 | b \$85,000 |
| c \$125,000 | d \$120,000 |
| e \$130,000 | f December |
| g January | |

2

- a months of the year
- b thousands of dollars
- c Sales went up for Internet Express, Wi-fi Café, and Café Cool, but down for The Tea Room.
- d Between different cafés and between different months for the same café.

3

- | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|
| 2 noun | 3 verb | 4 noun |
| 5 adverb | 6 verb | 7 verb |

4

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

5

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a As regards | b By contrast |
| c Furthermore, | Likewise |

Task 2

Understanding questions

1

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a drawbacks | b reasons |
| c causes | d solutions |

2

- b disadvantages, agree or disagree
- c advantages/benefits, disadvantages
- d agree or disagree
- e agree or disagree, measures
- f causes, solutions/measures
- g views

3

- b three parts, two statements plus question
- c two parts, statement plus question
- d two parts, statement plus question
- e three parts, statement plus two questions
- f three parts, statement plus two questions
- g two parts, statement plus question

Two statements are often given to contrast both sides of the argument; two questions are often given to ensure that both the advantages and disadvantages are discussed or to discuss the problem then offer solutions.

Expressing solutions

1

Possible answers

Housework takes much less time than it used to; people can be contacted anywhere and can use their phones to use the Internet and keep up with emails; journey times from place to place and country to country are much faster.

2

Possible answers

Work: people have less stable jobs

Technology: new computer systems and electronic devices are continually being developed

Travel: air travel is still on the increase and becoming cheaper

Communication: people are using text messages, email and online messaging more frequently

Health: life expectancy is increasing

3

Possible answers

Technology is changing continually and the changes are more rapid than in the past.

All kinds of travel are increasing as air and train fares become cheaper. Communication is changing faster than all the other areas.

People's health is improving, but changes in life expectancy are happening less rapidly than other areas of health.

4

a part 1

b causes, solutions

c reasons and examples

5

They are answering: Can you suggest some possible solutions?

They suggest: encouraging workers to relax, providing gyms and massage therapy, training employees to manage their time better.

Results: people will be more efficient and productive; the workplace will be happier.

6

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

7

a People should be encouraged to exercise more.

b The number of working hours should be reduced.

c One possibility is for the government to provide each employee with their own computer.

d Parents could be persuaded to spend more time with their children.

e The number of cars coming into cities should/could be restricted.

f If the government built more skyscrapers, the problem should/could be solved.

8

a obesity (or stress)

b stress

c lack of technology

d lack of discipline

e traffic congestion

f overcrowding

9

Possible answers

b As a result, people would be obliged to manage their time more effectively.

c This would enable them to work from home and avoid stressful commuting.

d This would lead to better communication between members of the family.

e Consequently, there would be less traffic congestion and journey times would be reduced.

f By doing this, they would ensure that there were fewer people living in crowded or substandard accommodation.

Using linking devices

1

addition: and, furthermore

condition: if

example: for instance, for example

purpose: in order to

reason: because, since

result: consequently, and so, therefore, as a result

Using trigger words

1

Reason: because

Result: As a result, and so

Example: For example

Solution: The obvious answer is

2

Possible answers

A

If people migrate to cities, they become trapped in poor, overcrowded accommodation and so their health deteriorates. As a result, their quality of life may be no better than before. A good idea would be to try to create new jobs in the countryside. By doing this, people would not feel the need to move into cities which are already overcrowded.

B

People spend too much time watching TV. For example, some children stay up late watching TV in their bedroom instead of getting a good night's sleep. Consequently, they arrive at school tired and unable to learn. If households just have one TV in the main living area, then it will be easier to control how many hours are spent in front of it. This could lead to better results at school.

C

The development of tourism often creates negative feeling among local people because tourists do not help the local economy. For example, they may stay in international hotels which make large profits outside the country. The obvious answer is to encourage tourists to use locally available accommodation. Furthermore, by doing this, they would learn more about the country they are visiting.

Unit 2

Task 1

Comparing information

1

a paper money, around eighth century AD

b ballpoint pen, patented 1938 (other dates are Fahrenheit's thermometer 1714, Durand's tin can 1810, and Hunt's safety pin 1849)

c Students' own answers.

d There are many other important historical inventions. They could include paper, the light bulb, the radio, TV, the internet, the tablet.

e Students' own answers.

2

a The bicycle was ranked as the most important invention by most males and females.

b More females than males ranked the bicycle, mobile phone and radio as the most important invention.

c More males than females ranked the car, tablet, Internet and TV as the most important discoveries.

d Students' own answers.

3

- a than
- b popular
- c less
- d The least popular
- e More
- f The most popular
- g Fewer
- h less important
- i than
- j less

4

- b The bicycle was the most popular invention.
- c The car was more popular among males than females.
- d The TV was less popular among both sexes.
- e Fewer men than women voted for the mobile phone.
- f More people picked the bicycle than the other inventions.
- g More females than males picked the radio.
- h The tablet was more popular for men than women.
- i The most popular invention was the bicycle.
- j The TV was the least popular invention.

5

Possible answers

- Not as many females as males chose the car.
- Not as many males as females chose the mobile phone.

6

- a More males than females chose the car.
- b More women than men selected the mobile phone.
- c The Internet was chosen by more males than females.
- d More females than males picked the radio.
- e Fewer males than females picked the radio.
- f The tablet was chosen by fewer females than males.
- g The bicycle was selected by fewer males than females.

Using adverbs in comparisons

1

- a Slightly
- b considerably
- c Many
- d Substantially
- e significantly
- f practically
- g far
- h much
- i Nearly

2

- a nearly, practically
- b considerably, many, substantially, significantly, far, much
- c slightly

3

Possible answers

- a Far more males than females chose the car.
- b Considerably more women than men selected the mobile phone.
- c The Internet was chosen by significantly more males than females.
- d Substantially more females than males picked the radio.
- e Significantly fewer males than females picked the radio.
- f The tablet was chosen by slightly fewer females than males.
- g The bicycle was selected by slightly fewer males than females.

Comparing and contrasting

1

Students' own answers.

2

Aerobics, archaeology and painting/art.

3

Possible answers

- a The bar chart provides information about the number of people in two different age groups who have various interests.
- b Numbers of people.
- c Clubs/societies.
- d Age groups.
- e There is no time reference.

4

Students' own answers.

5

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

6

Endings that could come first:
2,3,4,5,6

Noun phrase only: in comparison with, compared

7

- 1 However, By contrast
- 2 but, while
- 3 but, whereas
- 4 far, considerably
- 5 but, although
- 6 significantly, noticeably

Task 2

Using it/they/this/these

1

Archaeologists, for example, help us to learn about the past. *They* look for evidence in artefacts like pots and jewellery. *These* reveal a lot of information about our ancestors. *This* is very useful, but *it* is still quite limited.

2

1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c

3

- b Old buildings help create a more relaxing environment in cities than concrete office blocks.
- c Studying history may trigger an interest in other subject areas.
- d Built-up areas can be made more attractive by adding monuments and statues.
- e Governments should provide more money to preserve historical sites.
- f Tradition does not hold us back as some people believe.
- g Schools and colleges need to emphasize history and related subjects ...
- h The Internet and computers can be used to preserve the past.

4

- a it/this
- b they
- c This
- d it, it/this
- e it
- f it
- g this

5

Possible answers

- 1 This is often where people do most of their reading now.
- 2 They are not read in the same kind of depth as books.
- 3 These are convenient because they contain a great deal of text in a small space, but many people still prefer the experience of holding an actual book.

Planning essays

1

Students' own answers.
Other important historical events could be the discovery that the Earth goes round the Sun, the landing on the Moon, or the first splitting of the atom.

2

Relevant points: b, d, e, g

Possible answers

... such as in Ancient Greece or during the Roman Empire.

As a result, they will be able to compare these societies with our own. Therefore, they will become more aware of the kind of society that we live in.

Furthermore, they will come to appreciate the contribution that these societies made to the way we think today.

4

Students' own answers.

Developing ideas**1****Possible answers**

They could visit historical places such as castles or archaeological sites.

They could research their own family history.

They could do project work on historical periods or figures who interest them.

2

	1	2	3
Solutions	a	b	h
Examples	i	e	d
Effects	f	c	g

3

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a solution | b effect |
| c example | d solution |
| e example | f example |
| g effect | h solution |
| i effect | |

4**Possible answers**

One way is to encourage children to study history by using the Internet. For example, they could search for information about historical figures online. This could increase their motivation to do historical research. The best way is probably to visit historical sites. For instance, children could visit a local archaeological site. As a result, the historical places will come to seem more real. Another method is to involve children in doing writing projects, such as producing a poster or an information booklet. The skills that they practise in these sorts of projects could then be applied in other subjects.

Unit 3

Task 1**Using the passive****1****Possible answers**

- a ring: diamonds, metal
house: cement, bricks, wood, glass
laptop: plastic, metal
shoe: leather, plastic
car: metal, plastic, glass, rubber
b natural: diamonds, rubber, wood, leather, metal
manufactured: cement, glass, plastic, bricks

2

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 is extracted | 2 is heated |
| 3 is cooled | 4 reaches |
| 5 cools | 6 condenses |

3

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 hold | 2 rains |
| 3 fill | 4 becomes |
| 5 occur | 6 rises |
| 7 begins | 8 falls |

4

- a intransitive
b transitive
c both
Sentence a cannot be put into the passive.

5

- Transitive: design, produce, send, manufacture, obtain
Intransitive: rise, die, become
Both: begin, dry, grow, cool

6**Possible answers**

- a After the motorcycle is designed, a prototype is made. It is tested and the motorcycle is manufactured. After this, it is exported and sold.
b First the wheat is planted, and later the crop is harvested. The wheat is transported to the mill where it is made into flour. The flour is bought by a baker. Later the bread is baked and sold.

7

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

8

- Active: died and dropped, lived, turned, built up
Passive: was formed, was covered, was trapped, is now mined

Sequencing**1**

- a from the coal mine by delivery lorry
b by conveyor belt
c oxygen
d raw syngas
e carbon dioxide, mercury and sulfur
f purified syngas
g It drives/powers it.
h It drives/powers it.
i the turbine
j They are sent to a heat recovery steam generator.

2

- Adding oxygen/The addition of oxygen
Removing carbon dioxide, mercury and sulfur/The removal of carbon dioxide, mercury and sulfur
Producing slag/The production of slag
Converting steam into electricity/The conversion of steam into electricity
Generating electricity/The generation of electricity

3

- 1 First of all
2 After that
3 where
4 From this
5 Following that
6 in turn
7 then
8 subsequently

4

- Adverbs: First of all, at first, after that, as a result, consequently, subsequently, otherwise, afterwards, then, furthermore, therefore, in turn
Conjunctions: When, once, where

5

- a When the snow falls, it covers the ground with a protective layer.
b As soon as her cubs are born, the lioness licks them all over.
c Once the paper is collected, it is sent for recycling.
d Before volcanoes erupt, they send huge amounts of smoke into the air.
e When the plants transpire, the air becomes humid.
f The trees are cut down and the forest is gradually destroyed.

6

Possible answers

- a As soon as the food is processed, it is packaged and then it is distributed.
- b When the cycle is completed, it repeats itself all over again.
- c After the rubbish is collected, it is sent to a centre for sorting and then it is recycled.
- d Once a new model of the bicycle is developed, it is tested.
- e When the TV is assembled, it is sent to the shops.
- f As soon as the water is purified, it is bottled.
- g The data about the weather is collected, and the information is then broadcast.
- h Once the prototype has been tested, it is modified.

7

Students' own answers.

Task 2

Using which to organize and add information

1

Possible answers

- a Computers, automatic doors, mobile phone apps, digital cameras, tablets and satellite navigation systems (GPS) can all help. All of them can also make life difficult as it can take some time to learn how to use them and they can go wrong.
- b Automatic doors and TV remote controls might make people lazier. Video games and tablets might also make people lazy because it's simpler to use these instead of taking up more active pastimes.
- c Students' own answers.

2

causes, solutions

3

- a practical skills for everyday life
- b over-reliance on machines
- c office functions, opening and locking doors, switching machines on and off
- d Workers cannot do basic practical tasks.
- e They have difficulty in processing basic information.
- f A non-defining clause. The clause in the first sentence is a defining clause.

4

- a allow the TV to do their thinking for them at home
- b traditional practical skills

5

- a Sometimes, computers make mistakes, which wastes valuable time and can cost money.
- b TV programmes provide people with information about the world, which is often very useful.
- c Machines now give us more freedom, which means we have more time for leisure activities.
- d Technology saves us more and more time, which can be used to create more machines.
- e More and more household tasks are now carried out by robots, which will be even more common in the future.
- f Everything seems to be available at the touch of a button, which makes people expect instant responses from other people.

6

- a computers make mistakes
 - b information about the world
 - c machines now give us more freedom
 - d time
 - e robots
 - f everything seems to be available at the touch of a button
- The *which* clause expresses an effect in a, c, d and f.

7

- a The situation, which has now become much more complex, is effectively out of control.
- b The problem, which the public blame the government for, is everyone's responsibility.
- c The cause of the problem, which is not immediately obvious to everyone, is a lack of basic training.
- d The solution which, in my opinion, is by far the best, is to have a day at work where people do not use computers or other machines.
- e Office technology, which requires only basic training to use, is the cause of much frustration at work.

8

Students' own answers.

Expressing result and purpose

1

Students' own answers.

2

Paragraph 2

Example: parents no longer have enough time to spend with their children.

Cause: many are working unsociable hours

Effect: young people are deprived of valuable time to learn everyday practical skills.

Paragraph 3

Cause: the drive towards learning new technology

Result 1: young people leave school literate in computer skills.

Result 2: a generation deficient in practical skills

Reason: practical skills are squeezed out of the curriculum

Example: carpentry

3

Paragraph 1

Problem: First of all

Cause: A number of reasons have been put forward for this, but by far the most important ... is

Paragraph 2

Example: for example

Cause: because

Effect: consequently

Paragraph 3

Cause: also needs to carry a good part of the blame

Result 1: This has led to

Result 2: it has also created

Reason: because

Example: like

4

Result

so
therefore
consequently
as a result
and so
for this reason
as a consequence
hence
which leads to
which means that

Purpose

in order to
so as to
with the aim of
so that

5

Possible answers

- a Children are now learning how to do mental arithmetic again, which means that they will rely less on calculators.
- b Some cities charge motorists to take their cars into the centre in order to encourage people to use public transport.
- c Machines are manufactured to break down after a certain time so that companies can sell more of them.

Unit 4

Task 1

Using general and specific statements

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

- a The pie charts describe the proportions of each group reading particular numbers of articles each week.
- b The numbers represent percentages of people.
- c It shows the number of articles read each week. There are three separate categories.
- d For all students, the most noticeable feature is that the majority read 1–5 articles. For PhD students, the most noticeable feature is that the majority read 12 or more articles per week. For junior lecturers, the most noticeable feature is that the majority read 6–11 articles per week.
- e In general, most students read between one and five articles a week. Most PhD students read more articles than other students and junior lecturers. A tiny minority of junior lecturers read only 1–5 articles per week.
- f In the introduction.

4

- a how, and
- b For example
- c respectively
- d whereas
- e Meanwhile,
- f but, which
- g that

5

Possible answers

- illustrate = show
- weekly = every week
- compared to = in comparison with
- the overwhelming majority = the vast majority
- furthermore = moreover
- the pattern = the trend
- the corresponding figure = the same figure
- it is clear that = it is evident that

6

- Paragraph 1: a
- Paragraph 2: b, c, d
- Paragraph 3: e, f
- Paragraph 4: g

7

- General: a, e, g
- Specific: b, c, d, f

8

- General: b, d, e, f, g
- Specific: a, c, h

9

- 1 There are clear differences in the pattern of student enrolment at university in different years.
- 2 Less than one third of children in rural areas obtained a place at university.
- 3 Greater numbers of boys choose to study physics than girls.
- 4 International students make up 21 per cent of the total number of students at university.
- 5 There is a clear relationship between parental income and children's achievement in school exams.

Paraphrasing

1

- a Far fewer junior lecturers read over 12 articles a week compared with PhD students.
- b The average junior lecturer reads more journal articles than the average student.

- c The average PhD student reads more articles than the other students at the university.
- d Those students who are researching for a PhD have more time to read articles than junior lecturers.

Describing proportions

1

- a three-quarters
- b half
- c a quarter
- d a third

2

- 26 per cent, about one in four, just over a quarter;
- 33 per cent, one third, one in three;
- 48 per cent, almost half, nearly half, just under one half, close to one half;
- 75 per cent, three out of four, three quarters

3

- very big: vast, overwhelming
- very big (used before numbers): massive, hefty
- very small: tiny
- not very big (used before numbers): modest, mere

4

Possible answers

- a about one in four/just under a quarter of
- b the overwhelming/vast majority of; 75 per cent
- c about one in three/just over one third; one in ten/one tenth
- d Fifty per cent; a hefty 64 per cent/over six out of ten
- e The overwhelming/vast majority/About nine out of ten

5

- a The percentage who spent 8–14 hours in the library are similar: 35 per cent for all students and 32 per cent for postgraduate. The proportions are approximately the same, but for different categories of hours.
- b The percentages of students spending 1–7 hours and 15 or more hours are very different in each case.
- c As students progress towards postgraduate level, the number of hours spent in the library increases.

d Undergraduate students spend less time than other students in the library. Other students spend less time in the library than postgraduate students. Postgraduate students spend more time in the library than all other students.

6

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a pattern | b proportion |
| c majority | d minority |
| e trend | f two-thirds |
| g quarter | |

7

Students' own answers.

Task 2

Avoiding overgeneralization

1

- a They are connected by the topic of education.
- b No, they stand alone. The statements are very sweeping and do not clearly support the first one.
- c You could give reasons like: *because this would help poorer countries and poorer parts of rich countries develop.* Then you could give examples, like: *For example, schools in places like could be sponsored by richer countries.*

2

Both reasons support the opinion.

3

Students' own answers.

4

Possible answers

You may feel that some of the statements are too broad. For example, 'the present generation knows more than the previous one' is obviously not true for everyone in the present generation. It may not be true for all subjects.

5

Possible answers

- a It is important that universities should make more links with businesses.
- b There is no doubt that the present young generation knows more than their previous counterparts.
- c One cannot deny that teaching thinking at school is essential, even at primary level.

d It is impossible to argue against the fact that more time needs to be devoted to learning music, either during or after school hours.

6

Possible answers

- e Some people believe physical education is a necessary part of the learning process for all pupils.
- f Some people feel that play is a major part of the learning process for children.
- g Other people are of the opinion that it is important for children to try to learn another language early in their education.
- h Yet other people put forward the view that being bored and learning to deal with boredom is a necessary part of the learning process for children.

7

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

Developing reasons

1

- a 3 b 2 c 1

2

Possible answers

- a For example, they can learn languages like Japanese or Russian.
- b A good example is the endless tests given to schoolchildren in some countries.
- c Take, for example, trips to places of historical interest like The Great Wall of China or Istanbul.
- d It can, for example, provide small classes and sometimes even better facilities.
- e Famous sports stars like footballers could, for instance, conduct training on a regular basis.

3

Possible answers

- a Some people are of the opinion that foreign language learning should be compulsory, because it helps intellectual development. It can, for instance, develop one's own language and improve communication.

- b There is no doubt that students need to have good study skills on entering university, since most subjects require a lot of sophisticated skills like listening to lectures and note taking.
- c Yet others feel that university lecturers need some teacher training, as they are used to lecturing rather than teaching which is not suitable for small groups. Lecturers could, for instance, follow short courses or visit colleges or schools.
- d It is important that boys and girls be educated in separate schools. One reason for this is that they learn in different ways. For example, boys are known to prefer competitive activities.
- e Some people think that teachers' salaries need to be as high as doctors' or lawyers' since they have such an important job to do. For instance, creating a future generation of doctors and lawyers requires good well-paid teachers in the present.

Unit 5

Task 1

Describing changes

1

- a Sandra
b Tom
c Dave

2

Possible answers

- a Dave thinks it was worse. There is now more for young people to do. Sandra thinks it was better. It was quiet and peaceful. Now there is a bypass. Tom agrees the town was prettier and more peaceful. However, he thinks there are more jobs and opportunities.
- b Students' own answers.
- c Dave: The ice rink, the leisure centre, and the skate park were opened by the council last year. Sandra: A bypass and an industrial estate were built a few years ago.
- d Students' own answers.

3

- a The town changed considerably over the period.
- b It was less residential.
- c There were fewer trees in 2010.
- d They were dramatic.
- e The construction of the stadium and the removal of the houses.
- f The houses were torn down and the trees were cut down. This was done to make way for skyscrapers.

4

- 2 residential 3 experienced
- 4 noticeable 5 houses
- 6 factories 7 facilities
- 8 construction 9 corner
- 10 comparison

5

- 1 It tells you that the maps show how Youngsville has developed.
- 2 The second sentence.
- 3 South of the river west of the railway.
- 4 North of the river.
- 5 West to east.
- 6 rural, urban

6

- a The town centre was developed dramatically.
- b The neighbourhood was completely transformed.
- c The residential area was totally reconstructed.
- d The old factories were totally redeveloped.
- e The old houses were rebuilt.
- f The entertainment district was completely modernized.

7

- a The town centre developed dramatically.

8

- a The map shows changes which took place between 1990 and 2010.
- b Very few trees remained.
- c Over the next 25 years, all these houses were knocked down.
- d The houses made way for skyscrapers.
- e The trees were cut down.
- f The area experienced dramatic changes.
- g The woodland made way for a golf course.
- h A marina was also built.

9

- a was knocked down
- b was cut down
- c was redeveloped
- d was converted
- e underwent
- f was pulled down; replaced
- g was constructed
- h took place
- i was transformed

10

- d 'Over the past seven years' cannot replace *Between 2005 and 2012*.

11

- a By 2012, the row of old houses had been knocked down to make way for a road.
- b By 2012, the forest had been cut down to build a railway.
- c By 2012, the area had been redeveloped completely.
- d By 2012, the factory had been converted into an art gallery.
- e By 2012, the city centre had undergone a total transformation.
- f By 2012, the row of old terraced houses in the city had been pulled down and replaced by a block of flats.
- g By 2012, a sports complex had been constructed in the suburbs.
- h By 2012, a number of spectacular changes had taken place.
- i By 2012, the whole centre of the town had been transformed by new developments.

Describing locations

1

- a It is south west of the stadium.
- b It is to the south of the golf course.
- c It is north of the skyscrapers.
- d It is in the south-west of the town.
- e It is south of the river.
- f It is in the north-east of the town.
- g It is just to the north of the river mouth.

2

- a in b by c beside
- d in e from f on
- g beside h on i off

3

- Students' own answers.

Task 2

Developing and justifying opinions

1

- Students' own answers.

2

- a You can agree 50 per cent or disagree 50 per cent. You have to express an opinion.
- b Young employees should receive the same amount of money as older people if they do identical work.

3

- b Contradiction c Example
- d Explanation e Reason
- f Reason g Result

4

- a Many people believe that
- b However
- c Take, for example,
- d They deserve to receive the same salary ...
- e because
- f Moreover,
- g which

5

- Students' own answers.

6

- Delete the following:

- 1 Moreover 2 while
- 3 And 4 also
- 5 however 6 Subsequently

7

- 1 a contrast 2 b reason
- 3 a addition 4 c example
- 5 a result 6 c conclusion

8

Possible answers

- a Many feel that young people today have much more influence in the world than past generations. Personally, I believe that this is not necessarily true, because most people in power belong to the older generation. For example, most politicians throughout the world are mainly middle-aged. Moreover, most wealth is concentrated among people in their forties upwards. So, young people may appear to exert influence, but it is limited.
- b According to some people, older workers are just as equipped to deal with the modern world as young people. However, I think that younger people are much more prepared because they are

much more computer-literate than older people. Moreover, they are well-acquainted with the latest 'gadgets'. For example, many young people are able to design their own web pages and adapt quickly to the latest tools. Thus, I feel they are better at coping with today's world.

- c Some people feel that modern advertising encourages a negative view of older people and older workers. This is because companies often choose to show young people using their products. Nevertheless, I feel that this may be changing. A number of recent advertisements have shown older people in positive roles both in the family and the workplace. As the average age of the country's population increases, advertisements like this are likely to become more common.

Writing introductions

- 1
a 1 b 4 c 2

Possible answers

Some people feel that blogs are just a waste of time and another way to lure people on to the Internet. Personally, however, I feel that they are very useful for people of all ages, especially young people, for many reasons.

Unit 6

Task 1

Writing overviews

- 1
Students' own answers.
2
Students' own answers.
3
Students' own answers.

Possible answers

Student exchanges, language learning, joint cultural events, and shared scientific and technological know-how can be carried out by individuals.

Trade agreements, transport links, and media images can be improved by governments.
Tourism can be carried out by both individuals and governments.
Climate and landscape, and lifestyle and culture can be promoted by both as well.

- 5
a the overwhelming majority of people were in favour of
b with a smaller number naming lifestyle and food
c the most important languages after English by about equal numbers of people

- 6
a Sentence a relates to student exchanges, b relates to climate, and c relates to language learning.
b Sentence a is illustrated by pie chart 1, b could be illustrated by pie chart 2 or 4, and c is illustrated by pie chart 3.

- 7
a pie chart 1 b pie chart 3
c pie chart 1 d pie chart 2
e pie chart 4

- 8
a The vast majority of holiday makers to China ...
b It is clear that almost equal numbers of both sexes ...
c Only a tiny minority of filmgoers ...
d In conclusion, the trend is clearly upward, with just under half of companies ...
e To sum up, nearly a third of all tourists ...

- 9
It is clear that Overall
To conclude It is evident that
It would seem that In conclusion
To sum up

Describing two sets of data

- 1
a Backpacking is popular with the youngest group and guided tours relatively unpopular. This pattern is reversed for the oldest group.
b 31–40 year olds c satisfied
2
2 enjoyed 3 belong
4 accounts for 5 comes
6 make up 7 include
8 is rated

- 3
a As can be seen from the table
b the pattern
c These people make up 57 per cent of those on guided tours
d ... with a massive 83 per cent from both groups stating they enjoyed their holiday

- 4
Students' own answers.

Using complex sentences: Concession (1)

- 1
a although, nevertheless
b *although* is a conjunction, *nevertheless* is an adverb. *Nevertheless* normally starts a sentence.
c but, however, despite
But is a conjunction, *however* is an adverb and normally comes near the beginning of a sentence. *Despite* can only be used before a noun or an -ing form.

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

- 3
a Although the vast majority of visitors to Britain come from Europe, they stay for fewer than ten days on average.
b Although 45 per cent of people speak a foreign language, the vast majority are at a low level.
c Despite its/the good weather, southern France is visited by only two per cent of Asian tourists.
d The number of student exchanges rose, but/although the cost of them went up.
e Although the event was promoted to teenagers, they accounted for only 32 per cent of the audience.

- 4
Students' own answers.

Task 2

Expressing advantages and disadvantages

- 1
Students' own answers.
2
a the first sentence
b the second sentence (advantages and disadvantages)

3

Some other entertainment devices may be possible.

- a Advantage: MP3, DVD player
- b Advantage: Mobile phone
- c Disadvantage: MP3, handheld game
- d Advantage: MP3, handheld game
- e Advantage: MP3, mobile phone handheld game, DVD player
- f Disadvantage: MP3
- g Disadvantage: Mobile phone
- h Disadvantage: MP3, handheld game

4

- a benefits
- b help
- c difficult
- d enable/help
- e interfere
- f ideal

5

Advantage: help, benefits, ideal, enable

Disadvantage: difficult, interfere, enable

6

- a e
- b for example, so, however, hence, nevertheless, because
- c They help people to relax; they allow people greater freedom; they are a nuisance for other travellers.

7

- 1 for example
- 2 Even if
- 3 Likewise
- 4 though
- 5 Although
- 6 and
- 7 Consequently

8

a disadvantages

b b, c, d, e, f, h

c Main advantage: *this allows people greater freedom and flexibility and takes away the boredom of the journeys.*

Main disadvantage: *people are becoming more and more isolated in their own worlds. Consequently the art of communication is being lost.*

Using advantage and disadvantage vocabulary

1

- a drawbacks
- b chance
- c gain
- d problems
- e handicap
- f opportunities
- g benefit

2

Serious emphasizes disadvantage.

3

Advantage: beneficial, useful, invaluable, helpful, convenient
Disadvantage: worthless, difficult

4

advantageous – disadvantageous
beneficial – detrimental
useful – useless
worthless – valuable/invaluable
invaluable – worthless
difficult – easy
helpful – unhelpful
convenient – inconvenient

5

Possible answers

- a International arts festivals encourage interest in other people's cultures.
- b Lending artworks to other countries improves their knowledge of other cultures.
- c Films and concerts enhance the quality of people's lives.
- d To enable children to value their heritage, we need to show them how strongly it still influences society today.
- e Personal links can benefit travellers when they are out of their own country.
- f Ignorance of other people's traditions can hinder business partnerships.
- g To prevent countries falling out with each other, we need to promote interest in particular cultures.

Using complex sentences: Concession (2)

1

- a 1 Although 2 Despite
- b 2 emphasizes the advantage 1 emphasizes the disadvantage

2

- a Although
- b However/Nevertheless
- c Despite
- d However/Nevertheless
- e but

Unit 7

Task 1

Using adverbs

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

a There was little change over the period, only a slight increase from each source.

b The highest proportions were allocated by non-European countries (Japan and the USA).

c business

d the EU average

e The highest proportion was allocated by Japan, the lowest by Italy.

4

2 is shown

3 rose

4 came

5 contributed

6 overtook

7 was spent

8 contributed

9 was

5

slightly, approximately, consistently, closely, significantly, considerably

6

a significantly

b consistently

c highly

d slightly

e marginally

f considerably

g Approximately

h substantially

7

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

Using adverbs to evaluate data

1

It is also noticeable that

It is worth noting that

2

a Significantly, the number of scientists per head of population has declined in recent years.

b It is obvious that the sales failed to recover.

c Numbers will probably continue to fall over the period.

d It is clear that there were skill shortages in the chemical industry.

e It is evident that investment needs to be increased.

f It is noticeable that the pattern for investment in the arts is the reverse.

g It is important to note that the cost of plasma screens is set to fall.

- 3 Sentences b, c and d are possible.
- 4
- a The number of science graduates fell significantly.
 - b Evidently, the number of technical staff in hospitals is falling.
 - c The cost of training scientists is increasing noticeably year by year.
 - d Investment in capital equipment like specialist machinery is down considerably on last year.
 - e Clearly, sales of new televisions soared before the World Cup.
 - f The trend is now obviously upward.

5 Possible answers

- a Funding for R&D increased only marginally over the period. Business provided approximately half of the investment in 2010. The amount of funding increased very slowly over the period.
- b Japan allocated considerably more of its national income to R&D than Italy. Evidently, the four EU countries invested less than the USA or Japan. The proportion of national income given to R&D was noticeably higher in Germany and France than in Italy. The proportion allocated by the UK was only slightly above the EU average. Interestingly, the average proportion among EU countries was below that for Japan and the USA.

Avoiding irrelevance

- 1
- a students on all courses at an Australian university
 - b seven
 - c maths
 - d physics, oriental languages
 - e chemistry
 - f Apparently not. For example, chemistry and physics are both science subjects but chemistry was seen as easy by 70 per cent of students and physics by only 25 per cent. Likewise, among language subjects, African languages were seen as easy by 60 per cent but oriental languages by only 20 per cent.

- 2
- a irrelevant as it contains an unnecessary speculation
 - b relevant
 - c relevant
 - d irrelevant because it contains an unnecessary opinion
 - e relevant
 - f irrelevant as it gives too much data, or rather unnecessary information about how the bar chart is drawn

3 Possible answer

The bar chart shows whether students at an Australian university rated different subjects as easy, moderately difficult, or difficult. The subject which was most commonly rated as difficult was maths, by 70 per cent of students. Only 20 per cent saw it as easy. Physics was also largely judged to be a difficult or moderately difficult subject. Only 25 per cent of students viewed it as easy. By contrast, chemistry was regarded as easy by a massive 70 per cent of students. As far as language subjects are concerned, languages in general were seen as easy by 40 per cent of students. This percentage dropped to 20 per cent for oriental languages. African languages, however, were viewed as easy by 60 per cent of students. Art was judged to be an easy subject by only 30 per cent of students and, like physics, 50 per cent rated it as difficult.

In conclusion, there seems to be no clear correspondence between the type of subject and whether it was generally rated as easy or difficult.

Task 2

Discussing other people's opinions

- 1
- a Frida Kahlo
 - b Stephen Hawking

2 Students' own answers.

Background information: Leonardo da Vinci was a famous Italian artist and inventor who painted the Mona Lisa. Albert Einstein was a famous

theoretical physicist who came up with the theory of relativity. Sir Isaac Newton was an English scientist and mathematician who described the properties of gravity. Nicolaus Copernicus was a Polish scientist who recognized that the Earth orbited the Sun.

- 3
- a first sentence
 - b second sentence
 - c third sentence

- 4
- 1 c 2 b 3 a

- 5
- Many people feel strongly; They argue; supporters of arts groups feel

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

7 Possible answers

- b Some people feel that the wealth of a nation is connected with scientific development. They claim that modern economies cannot advance without a strong scientific base.
- c A commonly held belief is that science is now playing a more important role in our lives than in the past. People feel that it has an effect on everything we do from eating to travelling.
- d It is argued by some people that the work of artists should be censored. They maintain that certain works of art that are produced are offensive and should be banned.
- e Some people think that scientists should have some involvement with artists, and vice versa. They believe that bringing these two groups together would be better for society as a whole.
- f Some people feel that science is dull and boring. They maintain that spending time alone in laboratories without much human contact is not very interesting.
- g It is argued by some people that many scientific experiments are dangerous to society. They claim that there are many examples where serious mistakes have been made.
- h Yet others believe that the work of scientists should not be tightly

regulated by society. They argue that by limiting scientific work, we might stop certain beneficial developments.

8

Possible answers

- b A very good example here is Germany, which produces a large number of science graduates and has a thriving economy.
- c For example, when we buy food from the supermarket the flavourings and additives have all been measured and tested scientifically.
- d A case in point are certain works which depict religious figures.
- e For instance, more regular contact between the two would help scientists to appreciate the way in which scientific advances are perceived in society as a whole.
- f Take the job of lab technician, for example. It involves dealing with tests and test results, and there is very little human contact involved.
- g A good example is certain tests in which possible new medical drugs were tried out on humans only to find that they had unforeseen and very serious effects on the subjects' health.
- h For instance, how could we continue to research cures for diseases such as cancer or AIDS if the non-scientific community were allowed to interfere with scientists' work?

Hypothesizing

1

a 2 b 5 c 4 d 1 e 3

2

would, could and might talk about possibility.
Sentence d asks the reader to imagine a situation and its consequence.

3

- a Unless they are encouraged by parents and teachers, aspiring musicians will not develop.
- b If science stops the ageing process in humans one day, will this benefit mankind?
- c Unless an effort is made to keep traditional farming methods alive, they will disappear.

d As long as innovation is encouraged, many new jobs will be created.

4

Possible answers

- a Provided parents have an interest in music, they will encourage musical talent in their children.
- b If government support for arts projects is not available, they will be forced to seek funding elsewhere.
- c Unless entrance to museums and art galleries is free, many people will never experience them at all.
- d Providing young scientists are given the right opportunities, the work they do has the potential to be of enormous benefit to society.

Unit 8

Making predictions

Task 1

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

- a It shows predictions for the number of buildings that will be powered by solar and wind energy.
- b They relate to the number of buildings.
- c 0–600 million

4

- a will
- b predicted, will
- c prediction, will
- d predicted

5

- a projection, forecast, anticipation
- b projected, anticipated, forecast(ed)
- c prediction: expectation, estimation
predicted: expected, estimated, set

6

- a is predicted, will provide
- b are expected
- c will come
- d is forecast
- e is not expected
- f is projected, will be
- g is set
- h is anticipated, will provide

7

Sentence a describes something which will happen before a future time. Sentence b describes something in progress at a time in the future.

8

- a will be using
- b will have become
- c will have been sold
- d will be living
- e will have been destroyed

9

Students' own answers.

Ensuring factual accuracy

1

- a It is projected to increase.
- b Ireland
- c Hungary
- d Yes, 64 per cent.

2

- 1 The charts show forecasts for the annual reforestation (*not deforestation*) rate in selected countries.
- 2 It is projected that Ireland will have the highest rate in 2030 at 1.7 per cent (*not 1.5 per cent*).
- 3 It is anticipated that the figure will rise more sharply to 1.1 per cent (*not 1.2 per cent*).
- 4 'very concerned' 25 per cent (*instead of 'not very concerned'*).

3

- a It is predicted that the use of solar energy will become more important.
- b We see from the chart that *the* largest amount of money was spent on the water conservation project.
- c The chart shows the different types of trees *that/which* are found in different regions.
- d From the pie chart, *it* can be seen that hydroelectric power constitutes seven per cent of the world energy demand.
- e It is clear that *the* majority of people are very concerned about climate change.
- f Recently a number of campaigns have encouraged people to plant trees.

- 4
a It is projected that Ireland will have the highest rate ...
b ... while at the same time there is a sizeable proportion of people who are not concerned.

Making predictions in the past

- 1
a It gives in thousands the estimated and actual numbers of houses built in the UK in 2010.
b seven
c below
d Southern England (77,500), London (47,800) and in Central England (16,200). These figures far exceeded the estimates.
e North of England. The estimate was 9,300 houses while the actual figure was 13,500.
f Northern Ireland and Wales. In Wales, it was estimated that 2,900 houses would be built, but the real figure was 6,300.
Likewise, in Northern Ireland the estimate was for 2,500 houses, but the real number was 5,000.
g Scotland.
h Scotland. It was estimated that 3,200 houses would be built but in the event the figure was only 3,000.

2 Possible answer

The diagram gives figures for the actual and estimated numbers of houses built in the UK by region in 2010.
In most cases, the estimated number was below the number of houses which were actually built. The highest numbers of houses were constructed in Southern England (77,500), London (47,800), and in Central England (16,200), far exceeding the estimates (51,100, 24,800 and 8,100 respectively). Similarly in the North of England, there was a disparity of just over 4,000 between the two figures, 9,300 houses for the estimated figure against 13,500 for the actual figure. Northern Ireland and Wales followed the same trend, 2,500 houses as opposed to 5,000, and 2,900 compared to 6,300. Scotland was the region where the lowest number of houses were built. It was

estimated that 3,200 houses would be constructed but in the event the figure was only 3,000.
In conclusion, it is clear that many more houses were built in the UK in 2010 than had been anticipated.

Task 2

Using articles

1
Students' own answers.

2 Possible answers

- a The most serious threats are water shortages, drought and other natural disasters, as well as other effects of global warming.
b-d Students' own answers.
3
2 factories 3 pollutants
4 fish/wildlife 5 wildlife/fish
6 leisure 7 pressure
8 action 9 incentives

4
Countable: animal, tree, idea, situation, fact
Uncountable: information, nature, climate*, accommodation, knowledge, research, weather
*climate can also be countable.

5
Countable: problem, factories, pollutants, incentives
Uncountable: wildlife, leisure, pressure, action
*fish can be countable and uncountable.

- 6
a no article, no article
b no article
c the
d a, no article
e no article
f the
g The, no article
h The

- 7
a Wave power technology is the best answer to the problem of pollution. However, the introduction of such technology also creates a different problem.
b Governments worldwide should tax the cars more. A measure like this would make people think more about nature.

- c In the near future, houses will be more energy-efficient than they are now.
d The food industry could pay for recycled bottles as was done in the past. The bottles would then not be thrown away.
e Insects like the bees, for example, play a vital role in most ecosystems. The bee pollinates plants and flowers.
f The Facilities like dams and forests are also used for leisure.

Writing conclusions

1
a 1 b 2 c 2 d 1 e 2 f 1 g 2

- 2
Question 1
Statement of most important measure: d
Another possible measure and why it is less effective: f
Restatement of most important measure and its consequences: a
Question 2
Statement of opinion: b
Reference to the opposite view: e
Reason against the opposite view: g
Restatement of opinion: c

3
In conclusion: to sum up, to conclude
I do not agree: I do not accept, I disagree with the idea that
All in all: in general, all things considered
I feel that: I believe, I would argue that
certainly: of course, no doubt

- 4
a There is no reason why local eco-friendly businesses cannot be successful.
b There is no reason why people could not take more holidays at home instead of always flying abroad.
c There is no reason why people could not travel by fast train instead of taking short flights.
d There is no reason why governments should not give special financial support to eco-friendly business people.

Unit 9

Task 1

Paraphrasing and using synonyms

- 1 Students' own answers.
- 2 Students' own answers.
- 3
 - a The graph gives information about the average use of beds in three typical hospitals around the world before and after day-surgery is introduced.
 - b While the trend was upward for the French hospital, the average bed occupancy dropped noticeably after the introduction of day-surgery.
 - c The trend for the Ukrainian hospital was similar to that of the French hospital, but the fall in bed use after 2009 was not as marked.
 - d You can make a connection between the coincidental fall in the budget for in-patient care and the fall in bed occupancy.
 - e You can use *trend* to summarize information.
You can use *upward* to show the direction of the trend.
You can use the phrase *similar pattern* to compare similarities.
You can use *reach a peak* to describe a high point.
You can use *except that* to introduce detail which is different from the general trend/pattern.
You can use *saw a continuous rise* as an alternative to *rose*.
You can use *change* to describe a difference that occurs.
You can use *coincide* to show when things happen at the same time, whether they are related or not.

- 4

2 impact	3 trend
4 occupancy	5 peak
6 falling	7 marked
8 experienced	9 rise
10 significantly	11 clear
12 reduction	

- 5
 - 1 details – information
 - 2 impact – effect
 - 3 trend – tendency
 - 4 occupancy – use
 - 5 peak – high point
 - 6 falling – dropping
 - 7 marked – sharp
 - 8 experienced – saw
 - 9 rise – increase
 - 10 significantly – considerably
 - 11 clear – evident
 - 12 reduction – cut/decrease
- 6

c 3 d 5 e 7 f 2 g 6 h 4
- 7

Incorrect answers to be deleted:
a says
b had an affect on
c reached a height
d design
e alternatively
f towards
g in contrast with
h can be viewed in

Checking spelling

- 1

a before	b receive
c studying	d useful
e personally	f sufficient
g definitely	h different
i choice	j referred

Spelling rules

Noun + *full*: remove the second *l* = *useful*.
Adverbs from adjectives ending in *-al*: add *-ly* and remove nothing, e.g. *personally*.
Adverbs from adjectives ending in *-e*: add *-ly* and keep the *e*, e.g. *definitely*.
Verbs ending with *y* + *-ing*: no change, e.g. *studying*.
Words of more than one syllable: the consonant doubles if the final syllable is stressed: *referred*.

- 3
 - a gradually
 - b which
 - c occurred
 - d peak
 - e figures, approximately
 - f fluctuated
 - g exceeded
 - h survey

- 4

average, accidents, dramatically, improvement, steadily, regards, motorcycle, occurring

Task 2

Using general nouns to link and summarize ideas

- 1 Students' own answers.
- 2

1 strangely	2 well
3 surprisingly	4 widely
5 accurately	6 often
7 seriously	8 well
9 frequently	10 Clearly
- 3

The paragraph follows sentence pattern a.
- 4

a information	b idea
c scheme	d measure
e issue	f solution
g knowledge	h opinion
i problem	

Possible answers

- a This issue needs to be considered when planning the health care budget for any country.
- b This idea could have benefits both for people's health and the education of doctors and nurses.
- c This prediction may seem surprising, but I believe costs will be reduced as technology becomes more widely available.
- d Initially, this may be a problem, but the changes will result in a more efficient health service.
- e The situation, however, is one that can be prepared for by setting money aside for the future.
- f Measures like this could lead to a significant improvement in the nation's health.
- g Not surprisingly, it is a trend which is not looked on favourably by some western doctors.
- h This is a matter that needs to be considered when planning for future spending.

Using cause and effect relationships

1

Possible answers

- a music and health
Effect: helps people relax, takes up attention
Measure: music therapy, used sometimes to treat patients with communication problems
- b alternative therapies and health
Example: homeopathy, herbalism
Information: contested by different people
Opinions: health practitioners versus people who have experienced these therapies
Effects: may be due to influence on the mind as well as body
- c exercise and health
Effects: strengthens muscles, helps coordination, helps people to relax
Problem: high cost of gyms/health centres
Scheme: companies offer gym membership as part of package to staff

2

Students' own answers.

3

Students' own answers.

Ensuring verb-subject agreement

1

- a is b has c are d is
e has f are g is h have

2

- a This information is published all around us, even on cigarette packets.
- b Unfortunately, this advice is not often followed.
- c Instead, this work is carried out by health care assistants.
- d Enormous progress has been made in understanding how disease spreads, ...
- e However, this equipment can be dangerous if it is not used properly.
- f However, there is certainly some evidence that it can be beneficial.
- g Some research has been carried out which shows that elderly people live longer if they live with a partner.

Unit 10

Task 1

Using the correct word order

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

- a The chart refers to the main reasons for choosing a career according to age group.
- b They refer to the reasons under consideration.
- c The most noticeable features are the importance of money and the position of friends.
- d The most noticeable features are the importance of money and parents.
- e The younger age group put money first; the older age group put parents first.

4

- 1 the main reasons for choosing a career
- 2 were influenced by the various factors
- 3 were the reverse for the 40-50 age group
- 4 As regards teachers and role models
- 5 nine and fifteen per cent respectively for the younger group
- 6 The only similarity between the two age groups
- 7 than any other factors

5

- a The sales of *specialist* tours have fallen recently.
- d It is clear that the number of flats *occupied* by single people in major cities in the West is putting pressure on housing.
- e From the graphs, it can be concluded that young people *are* much more mobile than previous generations.
- f The pursuit of a professional career among both men and women has led to a *noticeable* reduction in the birth rate.
- g There are *several* similarities in the presentation of the data.
- h Overall, the chart shows that the media are responsible for turning *people* into celebrities.

Linking information and data using with

1

- a an explanation
- b *with* is normally followed by a noun then a verb in the *-ing* form.

2

- a Sales were upward for most of the year, with profit reaching a peak in December.
- b The main reason for career choice was ambition, with 50 per cent choosing it.
- c It is expected that the price of one-bedroom flats will rise, with accommodation for individuals being in short supply.
- d The pattern was different, with passenger numbers dropping in summer and rising in winter.
- e The trend was clearly upward, with manufacturing costs decreasing at the same time.
- f Consumption of energy rose, with the highest point being in January.

Task 1 revision

1

- a True b False c False d False
e True f False g False h True

Task 2

Using the appropriate paragraph structure

1

- Question 1: b, a, c
Question 2: b, d, a, c
Question 3: c, d, b, a

2

- Question 1: a
Question 2: c
Question 3: b

3

Possible answers

Money does not make happiness. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

It is impossible to deny that money helps people to achieve happiness because it is extremely hard to do anything in life without it. For example, if you want to see a film or a play at the theatre, you need money for the ticket and for transport. Also, if you want to have a relaxing time at home you still need money, even to buy a TV or a computer. (structure b)

It is better to reform criminals instead of just punishing them. What measures could be taken to attempt to integrate law-breakers back into society?

Personally, I think that criminals of all levels should be given a chance to be a part of society rather than just being put into prison. If this is done, then the offender will have a better chance of not reoffending. Society will also not have to pay for the cost of keeping criminals in prisons, which are very expensive places to run. Of course, then society as a whole will benefit. (structure c)

Distinguishing between relevant and irrelevant information

1

Text 1

1 b 2 a 3 a

Text 2

4 a 5 b 6 b

Text 3

7 a 8 b

2

Students' own answers.

Task 2 revision

1

If you want to achieve a good score band, you need to be able to tick all of the items in the list.

2

Possible answers

- a for example, for instance, a case in point is, like
- b because, as, one reason for this is, since
- c as a result, therefore, so, this means that, this leads to
- d moreover, furthermore, in addition, and, also
- e if, unless, provided
- f but, however, while, whereas, despite
- g although, despite
- h and so, and therefore, to sum up, all in all, in general

3

Possible answers

- a Problem and solution
- b Measures and results
- c Cause and effect
- d Reason and example
- e Example and specific example
- f Effect and example
- g Additional information and example
- h Condition/Hypothesis and result
- i Concession and contrast

4

Possible answers

- a Money is not as important as friends, because it cannot provide emotional support.
- b For many people, keeping fit and healthy is the main factor which is necessary for a good quality of life. However, developing a healthy mind is just as important.
- c If one is content with life, then there is no longer any need to pursue unrealistic ambitions.
- d What is involved in achieving a good quality of life depends on many factors rather than just one. For example, money is important to gain a certain financial security, but it is not enough on its own.
- e Happiness and contentment are more important than the pursuit of freedom. The latter aim is an illusion as nobody is ever completely free.
- f Many people living in poor housing conditions are still happy. So the idea that you have to have a high standard of living to be happy is false.

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Possible answers

Other people believe that the family plays an important role in maintaining a good quality of life. You just have to look at societies where there are extended families to see how much more content people are because they are surrounded by relatives who love them and can look after them if they fall ill or have problems. This support is not just financial but also emotional.