

Answer Key

Unit 1

Task 1

- 1
1g 2d 3b 4e 5a 6c 7f
- 2
Students' own answers.
- 3
a 15-year-old children with poor/low/bad levels of literacy/reading and writing
b 4
c 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009
- 4
a Y = vertical axis, X = horizontal axis
b 1b 2a
- 5
a 3 b 1
c consistently higher = Austria, consistently lower = Denmark
d All the countries finished at a higher level by the end except one. Ireland generally has the lowest level throughout except right at the end. Austria generally has the highest level throughout except at the beginning.
e It shows the trends very clearly over time.
- 6
a 20 minutes
b Minimum 150 words
- 7
1d 2c 3b 4a
- 8
a the number of people taking different courses in China
b numbers in millions/years
- 9
a three upward, one with a downward dip in 2010
b the line for undergraduate courses is consistently higher throughout, the line for literacy courses is consistently lower throughout

- c Undergraduate courses have the highest uptake and online courses the second highest uptake at both the beginning and the end of the period. However, both finish at higher levels by the end. At the beginning, postgraduate and literacy courses have roughly similar numbers but by the end postgraduate courses have slightly more people enrolled.

10

Possible answers

1 Introduction	<i>Data identified – 4 types of course in China</i> <i>Dates specified – 2008–2012</i>
2 Downward trends	Literacy course fell from 1.5 million (08) to nearly 0 (2010). Lowest overall. Rose slightly at end to about 1 million.
3 Upward trends	Undergraduate courses – rose from 19 to 23 million (2008/2012). Postgraduate numbers rose slightly from 1.5 million to just above 2 million. Online training rose from around 3.5 million (2008) to 5 million (2010).
4 Overview	Final summary: All courses showed an upward trend except literacy – slight dip. Undergraduate courses higher throughout.

11

- c, a, d, b

12

- a downward trend, dipping to, rose
b gradually
c demonstrates
d increased steadily, upward trend

13

- a pie chart b table c bar chart
d process diagram

14

- a b and c
b a shows percentages/proportions;
d shows a process or procedure
c a
d c

Task 2

1

- a students using technology to learn
b women learning traditionally 'male' subjects

2

- Students' own answers.

3

- 1d 2a 3c 4b

4

Measures	Opinion	Benefit	Causes
channels	attitude	advantage	effect
methods	disagreement	difficulty	reasons
procedures	opposition	drawback	roots
steps	point of view	hindrance	sources

5

- Contrasting viewpoints essay = opinion/benefit columns
Evaluation and opinion essay = opinion/benefit columns
Problem-solving essay = causes/measures columns

6

- a benefits/advantages, difficulties/drawbacks/hindrances
b reasons/causes, steps/measures
c points of view/attitudes/opinions
d reasons, effect

7

- a a minimum of 250 words
- b 40 minutes
- c This will not leave enough time for the other task, you will be marked down if you write too much.
- d evaluation and opinion, *To what extent do you agree?*
- e Education for those who pay, government should not fund people

8

- a introducing topic b stating opinion c/d justifying opinion e summarizing point of view

9

- 1 Firstly 2 Furthermore 3 also 4 In conclusion

Unit 2

Task 1

1

- 2 hacker 3/4 domain/traffic 5/6 app/device 7/8 state-of-the-art/obsolete

2

Students' own answers.

3

Possible answers:

- b Mobile apps are downloadable tools and/which are often free.
- c The cloud, a storage environment not reliant on a PC, is a virtual internet space/space on the internet.
- d The first French-based technical website/web page went online in 1991.
- e Instant messaging, an enhanced real-time mode of communication, allows quick transmission of text.
- f Smart phones, one of the biggest selling technological devices available, have a wide variety of applications.

4

Possible answers:

Poland has highest levels most of the time, Mexico the next highest (overtaking Poland in one month only).
Togo has lowest numbers throughout.
Turkey's numbers consistently rise; Poland's numbers go down. The numbers of the other three countries fluctuate.

5

- 1 draws 2 style, each 3 in summary 4 slipped 5 peaked

6/7

Verbs showing downward movement	Verbs showing upward movement	Verbs showing little or no movement
slipped fall fell dipped decline decrease drop go down plunge slump	climbed increased peaked go up grow (to) rise soar	hold (steady at) level (off) range reach remain (stable at) span stay (constant at)

8

- 1b, dramatically 2c, steeply 3a, slightly

9

- 1c 2d 3b

10

- graph 1: a and b (any order) gradually, marginally, moderately, modestly, progressively, slightly, steadily
- graph 2: c and d (any order) dramatically, markedly, noticeably, sharply, significantly

11



12

- a verb + adverb b *there is/was* + adjective + noun

13

- a In Turkey there was a steady increase in numbers from 47 in 2003 to over double that in 2007.
- b Poland's numbers fell slightly to 226 in 2007.
- c From 2005 to 2006 Mexican numbers dropped steeply to 179.
- d Finally there was a slight rise, ending at a total of 183.

14

Possible answer:

Numbers fell slightly from 103 in 2003 to 92 in 2004. There was another slight fall to 89 in 2005. There was a modest rise to 97 in 2006.

Task 2

1

- a children spending too much time online b antisocial behaviour due to the internet c fraud through online crime

2

Possible answers:

- a speed and ease of access/addiction to net
- b improves research skills/overreliance on the internet
- c helps people who are shy or who live in remote places/not 'real' face-to-face life
- d can work anywhere/can't escape work

3

Students' own answers.

4

- Yes, Undoubtedly/Obviously/Inevitably/Naturally/Shockingly/Sadly/Interestingly/Realistically

5

Group 1: Implies the writer thinks everyone agrees/it is general knowledge.

Group 2: Implies the writer thinks this is a bad thing.

Group 3: Shows the writer considers the idea important.

Group 4: Shows the writer is making an assumption.

6

- 1B 2C 3A 4D

7

Possible answers:

- 1a Generally speaking
- 1b Inevitably/Obviously
- 1c Unfortunately 2a Clearly/Obviously 2b Worryingly
- 2c Importantly/Significantly
- 3a Shockingly 3b Without doubt/Undoubtedly 3c By and large

8

theory-based essay

9

Students' own answers.

10

Students' own answers.

11

I therefore agree that, actually, obviously, ironically, Unfortunately, clearly, I would argue that

12

- d, e, c, b, a

13
1b 2d 3a 4b 5c 6b 7e
8c 9d 10c 11e 12a

14
b1 a2 c3 d4

15
1b 2c 3a

Unit 3

Task 1

1
Places: attraction, baggage reclaim, harbour, heritage site, resort, untouched destinations

People and characteristics:
domestic visitor, guide, have itchy feet, have the travel bug, passenger, tourist

Types of journey: backpacking trip, cruise, package tour, trip, voyage, weekend break

2
Students' own answers.

3
Students' own answers.

4
a a potentially popular resort
b contemporary city c visit it/
Cancun each year

5
a The sentences in the text use the passive voice.
b Because it is not clear/it is not important who is doing the action. The emphasis is on the action, not the subject.

6
a was identified as a potentially popular resort
b became a success/a successful resort
c it was/became successful

7
1 As a result of 2 Due to
3 Because of 4 as a consequence
5 meant that 6 for this reason

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

9
b gets c goes e is inspected, is made

10
a for this reason, due to e as a consequence of f because, therefore g because of this

11
a In this final phase b First of all c then d (no signposting language) e The next stage f/g (no signposting language)

12
Opening stages: first of all, in the first stage
Middle stages: then, the next stage, after this, next, subsequently
Final stages: in this final stage, at the end, in the last stage

13
Possible answer:
The diagram illustrates the way that a small holiday resort can change to a larger one. At the first stage, new hotels are set up in the resort to meet the needs of tourists and as a result more jobs are created in the hotels themselves. Local businesses can then supply services to the new hotels, and other companies are also attracted to the area, which in turn creates more jobs. Subsequently, local workers can spend more freely as a reliable job ensures they have a stable source of income, which they spend in the area. This prosperous environment also increases the popularity of the resort, bringing in even more business. More jobs also mean more tax and income for the area in general. This additional revenue allows the local government to arrange for improvements in infrastructure and local facilities, meaning that the resort is even more attractive to tourists. As the resort becomes more popular, companies earn higher profits, which can be used for reinvestment. In the final stage, the added appeal leads to the need for further hotels and more of them are built.

Task 2

1
Europe, Because tourism affects the economic position of a country.

2
a8 b7 c1 d2 e3 f4 g5 h6

3
a noun 'of' noun: (a), d, e
b noun in object position: a, b
c compound noun: c, f, g
d noun phrase with preposition: a, d, e, h

4
the replacement

5
1 (Levels) of tourism coming to a host country are a key factor in the improvement of/in improving the (economy) of (the host country).
2 (The tour guide was particularly bad because she had) no capacity to organize/for organizing (the group).
3 Beach resorts (are popular for relaxing holidays).
4 (Some) local communities become reliant upon tourism (income).

6
benefits of tourism, problems it creates, Discuss both views, give your own opinion. Yes.

7
Students' own answers.

8
Students' own answers.

9
At first glance, tourism seems to be a huge advantage for the local area. Nevertheless, the assumption that tourism is always a benefit is increasingly under fire.

10
1a 2b 3a 4a 5b 6a 7a 8b

11
1b 2e 3d 4c 5f 6a

12
A commonly held view is that tourism is a huge advantage for the local area./Although there is some truth to these ideas it is also true to say that there are some disadvantages, too.

13
Possible answer:

Idea two
It seems a fair suggestion that tourism can also improve infrastructure. Obviously, the need to provide good facilities and transportation for visitors to encourage them to spend money in the area means some priority is given to this. The benefits are also felt by the local population. However, this makes the assumption that development is always positive whereas sometimes it results in damage to the environment and is not sustainable in the long term. For example, beautiful areas could get overdeveloped.

Idea three

An argument that is often made is that tourism brings many benefits such as a new population looking for work and an increase in attractions and facilities. Clearly if there are many tourists in the area, it is likely that there will be a growth in cafes, restaurants and so on. Although sympathetic to the advantages that tourism brings, I also believe that such developments can create problems. The history and character of an area can change or get lost as the environment becomes increasingly commercialized.

Unit 4

Task 1

1

Possible answer:

opera/ballet/art/classical music concert are likely to be high culture breakdancing and graffiti are likely to be low culture

2

Students' own answers.

3

Possible answers:

streaming opera to cinemas, access to free online concerts

4

Students' own answers.

5

1 A male B female

2 i) pop Table 2 ii) opera Table 3
iii) classical music Table 1

6

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

7

1 countable nouns, noun

2 uncountable nouns, noun

3 adjectives, adjective 4 adjectives,

adjective 5 similarity 6 slightly

7 considerably, far, significantly, substantially

8

Rule 1: a, b, c, 2, 4, 5

Rule 2: d

Rule 3: f, 6

Rule 4: e, 3

Rule 5: 1

Rule 6: d

Rule 7: b, c, 7

9

Possible answers:

1 The percentage of those aged 18 to 24 using their smartphones to watch television was much higher than for any other group.

2 The 35-to-44 age group used their phones substantially more than those in the 55-to-64 age group.

3 The group with the fewest number of people using their phones for this purpose was the 65+ category.

4 Slightly more people in the 18-to-24 age group use their phones to watch TV compared to the 25-to-34 age group.

5 Those in the 55-to-64-year-old age group use their phones to stream television much less than those in the 25-to-34-year-old group.

10

1 18, 24 2 65+ 3 45, 54 4 55, 64 5 25, 34

11

Possible answers:

1 vast majority 2 roughly 3 with the lowest number of 4 Just below/ Slightly below 5 double 6 much higher 7 just over

12

1 in contrast 2 compared to 3 whereas

13

a whilst/while 3 b conversely/on the other hand 1 c in comparison with 2

14

Contrast: 1 whereas 2 while

3 whilst 4 in contrast

Concession: 5 although 6 though 7 despite 8 in spite of 9 However 10 Nevertheless

15

1 while/whereas/whilst 2 although/ though 3 In contrast 4 Despite/In spite of 5 However/Nevertheless

Task 2

1

art gallery or museum: abstract, curator, exhibit, painting, portrait, sculpture

cinema: aisle, box office, film script, projector, screen, usher

music concert: gig, microphones,

speakers, stage, support act, vocalist

theatre: aisle, box office, curtain, play, stage, usher

2

Students' own answers.

3

Possible answers

1 problematic/disadvantageous

2 beneficial 3 advantageous

4 useful 5 difficult/problematic/ disadvantageous

4

2 If programmes are of good quality, TV can be beneficial (to children).

3 If extra income from entrance fees is possible, museums that charge will be in an advantageous position.

4 If we censor films and TV programmes, it will ensure they are useful (and do not harm the development of children).

5 If the general public continue to download films and music illegally, without paying, financing future productions will be difficult.

5

1 Unless, Providing that, On condition that, We should, Should 2 unless

6

Suggest solutions.

7

Suggestion 1 Museums provide free entry	Advantage: could encourage more people to visit and get them interested at a younger age Disadvantage: loss of income
Suggestion 2 More interactive exhibitions	Advantage: more accessible to younger people Disadvantage: expensive to manage
Suggestion 3 Good advertising	Advantage: reminds people of what is there, increases numbers Disadvantage: could attract inappropriate people/crowds

8

Firstly, In addition, Lastly

9

- 1 Furthermore a 2 To conclude c
3 In summary c 4 Moreover a
5 As well as this/that a

10

Unless there are sufficient visitors at museums, maintaining them will be problematic...; it would be useful if museums could provide free entry; if we take the view that culture should be available to everyone, it is logical to suggest that the government should fund each museum. If entry was free, this would immediately encourage more people to go...; if funds could be provided centrally, this wouldn't be a problem. ... provided that it doesn't harm any of the exhibits, more interactive exhibitions would encourage younger people to go to museums. If some interactive activities such as screen-based games were available, it would make the museum accessible to younger visitors. Unless museums advertise, people won't be aware of what they can offer.

There are three patterns (*unless, if, provided that*).

11

It would make the statements stronger (*will*) or less likely (*could*).

Unit 5

Task 1

1

Students' own answers.

2

Students' own answers.

3

1d 2e 3b 4a 5c

4

- 1 construction of houses 2 elderly generation 3 urban growth
4 conservation areas
5 overpopulation

5

Students' own answers.

6

Possible answer:

- 2 likely to be: past/present/future forms

7

- 1 The first sentence is present perfect as it describes a trend that covers the past up to the present time.
2 At that time it was at a level of just under 1 billion people and rose gradually until the year 2000 when the number of people living in cities was roughly double its previous level.
3 It is still increasing now and has been growing more rapidly since 2005 when it overtook rural population levels. (Present continuous – talking about what is happening currently; present perfect continuous – talking about what has happened between the past and now.)
4 The numbers of city dwellers are predicted to rise further and it is projected that they will reach just under 5 billion by 2030. (Present simple passive for prediction; *will* for the future – again a prediction.)

8

Time expression	Tense	Example
since 1950	present perfect	<i>The urban population of the world has risen steadily</i>
at that time	past simple	<i>it was at a level of just under 1 billion people, and rose</i>
the year 2000	past simple	<i>the number of people living in cities was roughly double its previous level</i>
now	present continuous	<i>It is still increasing</i>
since 2005	present perfect continuous	<i>has been growing more rapidly since 2005</i>
by 2030	will for future	<i>they will reach just under 5 billion by 2030</i>

9

- a The numbers of city dwellers are likely to rise further and it is expected that they will reach just under 5 billion by 2030.
b The numbers of city dwellers are set to rise further and it is forecast that they will reach just under 5 billion by 2030.

10

- 1 has followed 2 began
3 increased 4 reached 5 was maintained 6 has fallen 7 is predicted 8 is projected 9 will drop

11

- 1b 2c 3a 4c 5c 6d 7a 8d
9d 10d 11a 12c

12

Possible answers:

- 1 The populations of all four countries rose strongly between 1950 and 1960.
2 The populations of India and China increased steeply between 1950 and 2010, with India reaching 1.2 billion and China achieving numbers slightly higher at 1.3 billion.
3 The population of the USA showed a slight rise to around 300 million.
4 Europe's figures went up marginally from 500 million to roughly 650 million between 1950 and 1990 then levelled off, showing little further increase.
5 The USA and Europe's figures are currently levelling off or dropping in comparison to China and India, where figures are still climbing.
6 China and India are expected to achieve populations of 1.35 billion 1.5 billion respectively.
7 Europe and the USA are projected to increase their populations gradually with the USA increasing its population by roughly three quarters to just over 400 million, and Europe's population dipping very slightly to reach 650 million.

Task 2

1

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

2

Students' own answers.

3

Problem-solving

4
2c 5a 7e 9b 11d

5
Opinion held by writer
I partly agree that space needs to be used well.
Agree space is important but not the only factor to consider.

Generally accepted opinion
Cities: have high density of buildings. Important to use space effectively – population of world increasing/ more people need to live in cities
Design of high-rise architecture suitable for buildings in city – buildings in cities generally contemporary and high rise – economic use of space.
Attractive surroundings improve quality of life/attract tourists and income
Nowadays good design includes green space but still economic – also better for environment

6
It is generally accepted that, it is therefore commonly acknowledged that, I would therefore maintain that, Experts claim that, For this reason, I believe, It seems to me that

Personal opinion	Impersonal idea
I would therefore maintain that For this reason, I believe It seems to me that	It is generally accepted that It is therefore commonly acknowledged that Experts claim that

Personal opinion	Impersonal idea
I think In my opinion To my mind As far as I'm concerned Personally, I am certain I feel (that)	It should be noted that It is claimed that Many might claim Reports show/state/ demonstrate/ reveal that A general assertion is Predictions suggest that

9
1c 2a 3d 4e 5b 6f

10
Students' own answers.

11
1d, e 2f 3c 4a, b

12
1 such as 2 A case in point is 3 In other words/That is to say 4 that is to say/in other words/for example/for instance 5 for example/instance

Unit 6

Task 1

1
Students' own answers.

2
Students' own answers.

3
Students' own answers.

4
a fast/junk food, comfort, confectionery, convenience, delicious, savoury (also possible: macrobiotic, (un)healthy)
b balanced, crash, obesity, macrobiotic, sensible, starvation, (un)healthy
c factory farming, free-range, intensive farming, organic farming, pesticides, sustainable agriculture

5
1 greenhouse 2 sorting
3 peeling/polishing 4 cutting
5 chilling 6 spinning/drying
7 packaging

6
1
a iv b i c ii d iii

2
Having been collected, ...
3
The first stage, subsequently, then, Next, After this, Finally

7
1 in order to 2 so as to 3 for
4 to 5 so that 6 in order that

8
expressing purpose

9
1 in order to 2 so as to 3 to
4 for 5 so that 6 in order that

10
1b 2c 3d 4e 5a

11

Possible answers:

1
The flow chart demonstrates the production of bread dough.

2
a The process involves mixing a number of ingredients including yeast, flour and water and some additives for fermentation.
b There are three key stages, beginning with a mixing stage, followed by a fermentation stage and finishing with the dough being divided.

3
a The ingredients are put into the mixer in order to combine them.
b Additives are put in the mix so as to ferment it.
c The dough is put into a divider to divide it into smaller pieces of equal size.

4
The process involves mixing a number of ingredients including yeast, flour and water and some additives for fermentation. There are three key stages, beginning with a mixing stage, followed by a fermentation stage and finishing with the dough being divided. In the first stage the ingredients are put into the mixer in order to combine them. Once this is done, additives are added to the mixture so as to ferment it. Finally, the fermented dough is put into a divider to create small pieces of equal size. These can then be baked to create loaves of bread.

Task 2

1
Students' own answers.

2
Possible answers:
1 Deforestation causes soil erosion because there is less vegetation to protect the soil. This results in poor quality soil and food production is therefore damaged.

2 Global warming creates higher temperatures and this impacts on the climate. Rainfall becomes unreliable and farmers find there are periods where there is not enough rain, followed by periods when there is so much it causes floods. Either of these means that the crops are damaged or cannot grow properly.

3 During war, farmers can't work on their land because it is too dangerous or what crops they have are damaged by fighting or taken by the army. This means food production drops. But also the war disrupts transport of imports or exports so food can't be brought in and exports don't raise money.

4 High prices reduce demand for food and make what is there difficult for poor people to buy. Consequently, there is less available food for people and they starve.

3
1 *wholefoods*: food that does not contain artificial substances

2 *chemical fertilizers*: a chemical substance added to soil to help make plants grow

3 *Genetically modified*: Genetically modified crops have their genetic structure changed to make them more suitable for a specific purpose.

4 *Overgrazing and deforestation*: Overgrazing is where animals are allowed to eat too much grass from fields so that the land is damaged; deforestation is the process of removing trees from an area.

5 *climate change*: The changes thought to be affecting the world's weather, making it warmer/colder/less predictable.

4
Students' own answers.

5
a As wholefoods are healthier than other foods, eating natural produce is important for me.
b Eating natural produce is important for me because wholefoods are healthier than others.

c Since wholefoods and natural produce are healthier than other types, eating them is important for me.

6

Possible answers:

2 Since intensive farming increases the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, I prefer to shop at a farmers' market where the food is usually locally produced and organic.

3 As genetically modified crops help to prevent starvation, producing much greater quantities of crops, they are crucial.

4 Overgrazing and deforestation mean there is less food production so farmers and landowners should be banned from allowing this.

5 Developed countries should focus on solutions for climate change as this issue impacts heavily on food production in developing countries.

7
evaluate a solution

8
Introduction: b, c, a, d
Conclusion: d, c, b, a

9
Suggested solution, advantages, disadvantages

10
repetitiveness

11
1b 2e 3g 4c 5d 6f 7a

12
1d 2a 3d 4f 5c 6e 7e

13
alternative solution

14
it = famine it = famine Such = resources are spent on weapons or armies their = farmers these = having control over unstable political systems and influence over the processes of war this = having control over unstable political systems and influence over the processes of war

15
1 It/This 2 it 3 these/such 4 their 5 Such an/This 6 the

16

Possible answer:

The difficulty with technology as a solution is that it requires economic investment. Of course this is possible in a limited way. Such money for water pumps and similar can be raised through charity but this will not be sufficient on its own. However, of all the solutions this one is the most viable immediately.

Unit 7

Task 1

1
Students' own answers.

2
a *workshy* b work mates
c working week d shift work
e workload f workplace g working age h Hard work/Working hard

3
Students' own answers.

4
Job: apply for, high-powered, hold down, manual, permanent, safeguard, satisfaction, skilled
Salary: annual, competitive, full, final, high, increase, safeguard, starting

5
Students' own answers.

6
1 permanent job/high or annual salary 2 applied for 3 manual jobs 4 high-powered job 5 job satisfaction 6 permanent job/competitive salary

7
1 Not having income 2 Arriving at the office, 3 leaving many of those doing manual jobs 4 Given enough time, 5 enjoying the job satisfaction, 6 Before getting a more permanent job/competitive salary

8
a1 b4 c3 d2 e5 f6

9
1 Sentence b is in the past. The main verb tells us this.
2 Sentence b emphasises the order of the actions.
3 a is active, b is passive

10

- a Getting/Having got such excellent qualifications, she didn't have problems getting her first job.
- b After graduating, he spent some time on a gap year.
- c My manager, having just given in his notice, wants me to leave too and work with him.
- d Providing the job is completed step by step, it won't be difficult.
- e Having offered a lot of help, the teacher encouraged her student to work autonomously.

11

Possible answers:

There is a predicted overall reduction in the number of people in work per pensioner.

The lowest number of people in work per pensioner is predicted to be in 2033 where it drops to just over 2.7. The highest number is likely to be in 2019 where it is approximately 3.26. The steepest fall is from around 2026 to 2034.

There is a slight increase which began in 2010 and is likely to continue until approximately 2019.

12

Students' own answers.

13

Possible answers:

1 making 2 hitting 3 rising
4 (After) having reached/After reaching/Having reached

14

bar

15

unless, without

16

- 1 All the quantities are fractions except for d, which is a percentage.
- 2 None of the examples are whole numbers other than c (which is a whole/single number).
- 3 The quantities are all much lower than 20 with the exception of a (which is only slightly less/only a little less).
- 4 The quantities are all related in amount bar c (which is more general).

17

Students' own answers.

Task 2

1

Students' own answers.

2

- 1 No, because this is 'claimed' and the statistics are 'not exact' and can be 'refuted'.
- 2 Not good – they often experience hazardous conditions or suffer cruelty.
- 3 22 000 children die in work-related accidents each year.
- 4 There is no legal protection for many children.

3

Students' own answers.

4

Inversion of adjective, verb and subject.

5

1b 2d 3c 4a

6

- 1 So high is the amount of time spent by people at work that they often suffer from stress-related illnesses.
- 2 Standing at the front of the meeting, the manager announced some redundancies.
- 3 So satisfied are employees with the opportunities to progress in the company that they don't leave.
- 4 Much more exciting than his previous role in banking was (his job in) social work.
- 5 Badly paid it might be, but the job provides a high level of job satisfaction.

7

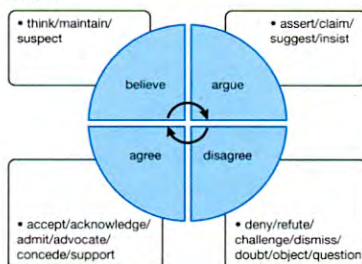
- a claim, slave-like conditions
- b suggests c can be refuted
- d seems, convincing evidence

8

Verbs: claim, suggests, can be refuted, seems

Adjective + noun forms: slave-like conditions, convincing evidence
All verbs are used actively except *refuted*, which is used passively

9/10



11

- a conceded b refused c proof
- d debatable e reasoned evidence
- f unclear g source h item
- i ailment j heavy

12

assert, object, maintaining

13

Students' own answers.

14

Students' own answers.

15

Students' own answers.

Unit 8

Task 1

1

Students' own answers.

2

- a beneficial, suffering b committed, supporters c useful, advice
- d gradually, sufficient e Excelling receive

3

Students' own answers.

4

- a swimming b football c tennis
- d golf

5

- a goggles, pool b goal, pitch
- c court, racquet d clubs, course

6

- a rise in the summer months
- b Higher temperatures coincide with more heat-related illness.
- c There is a rise in temperature in July but illnesses do not peak until August. The increase in temperature is steady but the increase in illness is a sudden peak not a moderately gradual rise. There is a rise in heat-related illness in January but temperatures are very low.

7

Introduction: clarifies the type of information given in the two different data sets.

Paragraph 1: gives key information from data set one and identifies correlations between this and data from set 2.

Paragraph 2: looks at further key information from data set one and identifies where this doesn't correlate with the data in set 2.

Conclusion: provides a brief summary of the overall information and how closely it appears to be linked in each set of information.

8

a4 b1 c5 d2 e3

9

correlates with, proportional trends, the correlation is not consistent

10

1 both 2 strong 3 limited

11

a no relationship at all b One trend negatively affects the other, i.e. when one goes up the other goes down.

Task 2

1

Students' own answers.

2

a tai chi b cycling/mountain biking
c skateboarding d yoga
Students' own answers for associations.

3

The debate is about age limit in sports, particularly the Olympics.
For: people are too old and will have more injuries.

Against: everyone has a right to compete.

4

Students' own answers.

5

Students' own answers.

6

Adjective	Verb	Noun
competitive	compete	competition
athletic	x	athlete
knowledgeable	know	knowledge
believable	believe	belief
maintained	maintain	maintenance
accomplished	accomplish	accomplishment
distinct/ distinctive	distinguish	distinction
dominant/ dominating	dominate	domination
significant	signify	significance
important	x	importance

7

1 competitive/dominant
2 accomplished/knowledgeable
3 important, knowledgeable
4 athletic/competitive 5 Belief

8

Students' own answers.

9

3

10

	Benefit	Drawback
Idea one	Learn how to work with others to succeed. d	For some people the only motivation is winning. a
Idea two	Encourages people to be resilient and support each other even when hard. b	Teaches people to be aggressive in order to achieve what they want. f
Idea three	People learn about losing as well as winning. c	Don't learn that some aspects of life are not competitive e

11

b It is important to learn how to work with other people, who may have ideas to help with success.
c A dominant idea is that being competitive encourages people to be resilient, which is important as sports are often challenging and require people to support each other.
d Significantly, sport teaches people to gain what they want by being aggressive, which is not a healthy approach in general.

12

a significant b important
c dominant d Significantly

13

1 Jogging is a sport **who which/ that** you can do with no special equipment.
2 Having a trainer who understands about exercise can help you get fit more quickly.
3 The athlete, **who/having** won the world championship, has made a great deal of money.
4 His football career ended when he broke his leg, **that which** was crucial to his sporting ability.
5 The referee, who we depend **on** to keep the score, is not well today.
6 The games, none of **who which** they won, were well attended.

14

a True b False (non-defining relative clauses give additional information)
c False ('that' can only be used for people in defining relative clauses)
d True e False (dependent prepositions should be included)
f True

15

The second is more formal – the preposition is brought before the relative pronoun and *who* becomes *whom*.

16

a The sport, in which many people are interested, could not be accommodated in a centre big enough to run the competition.
b The final result, which everyone had agreed with, was nevertheless overruled by the referee.
c The game was watched by 25 000 people, a third of whom watched on digital TV.
d Teenagers, none of whom do much themselves, generally agree sport is healthy.
e Many participants in the survey, 23 per cent of whom went to the gym, did some kind of physical activity.

17

a a relative clause: those who see more extreme behaviour at football matches/any activity where participants sometimes behave badly
b a signposting noun: significance

- 18
a restate opinion 4
b summarize opposite viewpoint 2
c state opinion 1
d refute opposite viewpoint 3

19
To sum up, in general

20
Possible answer:

Ultimately, the Olympics are about sporting achievement and therefore I believe people should be allowed to compete whatever their age. It is vital that people are given the opportunity to show what they can do; the Olympics is a place where ability should surpass age, gender or other aspects of life that can hold people back.

Unit 9

Task 1

- 1
a social b behaviour c criminal
d hardened e conviction
f previous g rate
- 2
1a 2b 3b 4a 5a 6a 7b 8a
- 3
Students' own answers.
- 4
Students' own answers.
- 5
Students' own answers.

6/7
The pie chart illustrates the proportion of different crimes committed in 2011 (2010 to 2011), and includes **four** (five) different crime categories. In other words it looks at the rates of theft, burglary, vehicle-related crime, violent crime and vandalism. Theft made up the largest proportion at 35 per cent. This was three times as high as the rate for **burglary** (vehicle-related theft), which was a mere 12 per cent. The lowest proportion of offences related to **vehicle theft** (burglary) and this made up only 8 per cent of the total. Combined with vehicle theft, violent crime made up an equivalent proportion to theft in general, standing at 23 per cent on its own. That is to say, when added together they made up a total of 35 per cent.

Finally the **second** (third) highest proportion of crime was vandalism at 22 per cent.

- 8
In other words, That is to say
- 9
a spoken or written b written
c spoken d spoken e written

10
Possible answers:
1 that is to say 2 in other words
3 To be more precise

11
The pie chart illustrates the proportion of different crimes committed in 2011, and includes five different crime categories. In other words it looks at the rates of theft, burglary, vehicle-related crime, violent crime and vandalism. Theft made up the largest proportion at 35 per cent. This was three times as high as the rate for burglary, which was a mere 12 per cent. The lowest proportion of offences related to vehicle theft and this made up only 8 per cent of the total. Combined with vehicle theft, violent crime made up an equivalent proportion to theft in general, standing at 23 per cent on its own. That is to say, when added together they made up a total of 35 per cent. Finally, the second highest proportion of crime was vandalism at 22 per cent.

- 12
a none b none c none d the
e an f the

- 13
1b 2e 3d 4c 5a

- 14
a -, the
b -, a or -, a, -, the, the
c The, -, -,
d -, -, an, -, the
e -, the

Task 2

1

money	rich	poor
cash	affluent	broke
coins	prosperous	destitute
dough	wealthy	impoverished
funding	well off	making ends meet

- 2
Formal: coins, funding, affluent, prosperous, wealthy, destitute, impoverished
Informal: cash, dough, well off, broke, making ends meet

3
Students' own answers.

4
Students' own answers.

- 5
1 China
2 through weight
3 The ease with which they could be transported.

- 6
1 fact 2 fact 3 opinion 4 opinion
5 fact

7
a3 b4 They are softened by additional phrases: *It seems that/It is probable that*

- 8
1 It appears that money brings out the worst in people.
2 Money possibly encourages people to work harder than they otherwise would.
3 There is a tendency for people to weaken their moral position if they think they can make a profit.
4 Occasionally we realize the extent to which materialism controls our life nowadays.

- 9
1 a appears 2 d Occasionally
3 c There is a tendency for
4 b possibly

- 10
a2 b4 c3 d1

11
Possible answers:

- 1 It seems that the banks have too much power.
2 It is probable that people need to get support ...
3 Materialistic attitudes tend to be unhealthy.
4 It seems likely that there would be less crime ...
5 If you are only motivated by money, you won't always be happy.

12
Problem-solving essay. Could be introduction, three ideas with the benefits and drawbacks of each highlighted, conclusion.

13
Students' own answers.

14
a1 b3 c2

15
Possible answer:

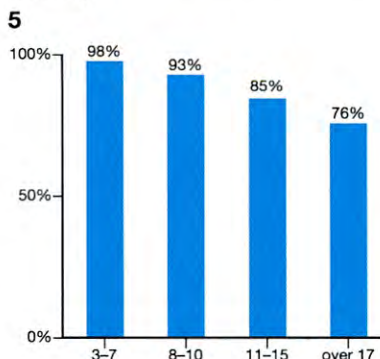
a The most important idea is to educate people in order that they can understand how to manage money. This would allow people to manage their finances much better. For this reason the government should provide lessons in school to help educate people so they can do this. One benefit of such a move would be that people will be more competent financially. However, this type of education would obviously take up time that some would claim could be better spent on other things, e.g. in schools time is often limited and is needed for other types of study.

b A further solution could be advisory centres which are able to offer free advice to people. The advantage is that this would help people before their problems became serious, in other words prevention rather than cure. On the other hand this might be quite expensive to run so would not be viable.

c Finally, banks and shops shouldn't lend to people who don't have enough money to meet their debts. This would immediately prevent people getting into trouble such as not having sufficient funds to manage a debt. The drawback to this is that it could cause hardship if people desperately need credit.

3
Students' own answers.

4
It suggests that the best age is as young as possible and there is some correlation between age and learning.



6
Aged 17 and over – the lowest scores on tests; aged 3-7 is the highest level.

7

Ordering ideas	Additions	Contrast	Concession
finally firstly next	also furthermore in addition to moreover subsequently	but on the other hand whereas while	however although despite nevertheless so long as unless
Showing reasons	Showing result	Showing purpose	Exemplification
as due to since	hence so therefore	in order to so as to to	for example for instance such as

8
Possible answers:
a Nevertheless, b although/but
c As/Since d Firstly e hence/
therefore f Despite g In addition
to h so as to/to/in order to
i such as j but

Task 2

1
Students' own answers.

2
a4 b3 c1 d5 e2

3
1c 2a 3b

4
Possible answers:

- 1 Endangered languages in the world number 2 500 though some have less than 1 000 speakers.
- 2 Understanding your learning style is a good way to learn. You can identify the way that works best for you.
- 3 It is Mandarin Chinese and English which are the most spoken languages with Spanish being the third most common.
- 4 Learning a language is easier if it is similar to your own. Therefore a Polish speaker will find Slavic languages easier to learn than others.
- 5 Newly created artificial languages invented since the 17th century number 200. The best known is Esperanto with 2 million speakers.

5
a2 b3 c4 d1

6
1c 2a 3b 4d

7
a answers question 3, b answers question 1

8
a: no cohesion, basic sentences and vocabulary, lack of referencing
b: overuse of cohesion devices

	a	b
1 no clear introduction setting up the ideas	✓	
2 unclear planning – no central idea in each paragraph	✓	
3 basic sentences which lack variety	✓	
4 repetition of vocabulary	✓	
5 lack of cohesion or overuse of linkers	✓	✓
6 lack of referencing	✓	
7 poor grammar		
8 poor spelling		
9 unclear viewpoint or overgeneralized statements	✓	
10 no clear conclusion		

Unit 10

Task 1

1
1 ensure 2 predictable 3 address
4 generalize 5 miss out
6 paraphrase 7 analysing 8 key
9 state 10 range

2
1 check 2 foreseeable 3 tackle
4 make sweeping statements
5 omit 6 rephrase 7 evaluating
8 significant 9 express
10 selection

9

Possible answer:

Travel can be very beneficial to young people in many ways and therefore gap years, where students travel abroad for a time before embarking upon a career, can be very useful for people as they grow up. I would therefore maintain that travelling is a positive experience for young people.

Firstly, travelling allows people to broaden their minds by learning about an unknown culture. By spending time abroad the person will experience new and unique events and learn a great deal about the world around them. In general, this type of experience also helps people to develop their own personality as they begin to carve out their own opinions from a wider perspective.

10

Possible answer:

It is true to say that, even though the world is becoming increasingly globalized and international communication is important, people are still not learning a second language or learning enough about other cultures. Moreover, they don't think it is a disadvantage. There are a variety of solutions that might help with this problem.

11

- a The number of people learning Chinese ~~are~~ **is** increasing.
- b Many people ~~had~~ started to learn this to increase their employment prospects.
- c ~~A~~ Culture is constantly changing as people travel the globe.
- d Communications is important in maintaining good relations between countries.
- e Due to this it is easier to learn a language.
- f There is an increase in intercultural relationships and marriage ~~of~~ **with/to** a foreigner.
- g The people ~~which~~ **who/that** have travelled are more open-minded.
- h Being ~~well-travelling~~ **well-travelled** is a positive characteristic.

12

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

13

Travel can be very ~~benefit~~ **beneficial** to ~~the~~ young people in many ways and therefore gap years, ~~which~~ **where/when** ~~is~~ students travel abroad for a time before embarking upon a career, can be very useful for people as they grow up. I would therefore maintain that travelling ~~was~~ **is** a positive experience for young people.

First, travelling allows people to broaden their minds to ~~learning~~ **learn** about an unknown culture. And by spending time abroad the person will ~~experienced~~ new and unique events. They can learn a great deal about the world around them. In general this type of experience also helps people to develop their own personality- ~~B~~ because they begin to carve out their own opinions from a wider perspective.

~~Also-second~~ **Also/Secondly**, they can find ~~out~~ a lot about the rest of the world such as learning another language and meeting new people. This will make them ~~more~~ richer as a person when they eventually settle down and start to working. This must be a big advantage and **will** give them a good start to working life. Finally they will have been learning responsibility and ~~autonomousness~~ **autonomy** because of their experience.

Therefore/For these reasons/All in all, I agree that people should try to travel after their studies finish.