

ANSWER KEY

Test 1, Read aloud (page 13)

See text on page 13.

Test 1, Repeat sentence (page 15)

See audio script on page 157.

Test 1, Describe image (pages 17–19)

1 (Model answer)

The graph shows population trends in Europe and Asia as a percentage of world population between 1750 and 2000 (*overview*). Asia had a much bigger percentage of the world population during this period than Europe (*point 1*). Asia's proportion dropped from 65 to 55 percent between 1750 and 1950 but reached 60 percent in 2000 (*point 2*). Europe's population was fairly stable from 1750 to 1850 at just over 20 percent of world population (*point 3*). Then it rose slightly in 1900 before falling by more than half to just over ten percent in 2000.

2 (Model answer)

The charts show why males and females stopped going to school (*overview*). In both cases the main reason was that they had completed their studies (*point 1*). This applied to 65 percent of females and 60 percent of males (*point 1a*). The second reason was that they had got a job, but 25 percent of males had work compared with 12 percent of females (*point 2*). Almost the same percentage of females also left school for personal or family reasons, while only four percent of males did (*point 3*). A very small percentage of students left due to illness – three percent of males and five percent of females (*point 4*), and a slightly bigger percentage left for other, non-specified reasons (*point 5*).

3 (Model answer)

The chart shows the future trends in the percentage of American citizens over 65 years old (*overview*). In 2010, about 13 percent of US citizens were over 65 (*point 1*). This figure is predicted to rise steadily so that by 2035, it will be 20 percent (*point 2*). Between 2010 and 2030, the rise will be quite steady, whereas between 2030 and 2035, the rise is less significant (*point 3*) – suggesting that the increase in the ageing population may peak shortly after 2035 (*point 4*). However, the rise will have serious implications in areas such as the provision of government services (*implication*).

4 (Model answer)

The graph shows revenue growth in millions of dollars for two companies between 2006 and 2024 (*overview*). The revenue of Company X is forecast to rise steadily from \$300 m to \$1,800 m in 2024 (*point 1*). Company Y's revenue started at zero in 2006 and is likely to increase slowly to about \$400 m in 2019 (*point 2*). After that, however, predictions are that the company's growth will surge between 2019 and 2024 to just overtake Company X at \$1,900 m (*point 3*).

5 (Model answer)

The graph shows reading achievement over three years for two groups of students: successful and struggling readers, measured in words per minute (*overview*). Successful readers make faster overall progress than struggling readers (*point 1: overall trend*). Over three years, they go quite steadily from 20 words per minute to 120 words per minute (*point 1a: support*). Struggling readers make smaller gains and seem to regress a little in the fall (*point 2*), perhaps because they don't read much during the summer break (*point 2a: possible reason*). Overall, they go from about eight words per minute to about 50 in the same period of time (*point 2b: support*).

6 (Model answer)

The diagram shows a Shadouf which is a method of collecting water (*overview*). It consists of a raised walkway, that is attached to a post by a pivot, to form a lever (*object description part 1*). On the end of the lever is a rope and a bucket (*object description part 2*). The operator climbs up to the walkway and uses his weight to balance the lever (*process description part 1*). He moves forward so that the lever falls and the bucket tips into the water and then he moves backward again so that his weight raises the lever and the bucket of water rises for collection (*process description part 2*).

Test 1, Re-tell lecture (page 21)

1 (Model answer)

The lecture was about air pollution and the changes since the middle of the last century (*main topic*). Air pollution in the 1950s was very visible with thick black smogs causing severe health issues (*point 1*). This air pollution came from factories (*point 2*). A smog in London in 1952 caused a large number of deaths and resulted in a Clean Air Act being introduced (*point 3*). These days, air pollution is invisible but is still a major health risk (*point 4*). It is now largely caused by cars and lorries and is due to the significant increase in vehicles since the 1950s (*point 5*).

2 (Model answer)

The lecture provided some tips on using Focus Groups to provide help with research (*main topic*). Focus Groups are groups of people who can provide input for your work (*definition of main topic*). She said that ideally there should be six or seven people in a focus group (*point 1*). If it was bigger than that, then it could lose focus and if it was smaller than that, there wouldn't be a big enough range of views (*explanation of point 1*). She recommended having a moderator to guide the discussion and to make sure everyone takes part and keeps focused (*point 2*). And she also recommended having some basic materials to get the discussion going such as pictures and graphs to help understand what the context was (*point 3*).

3 (Model answer)

The lecturer gave some practical tips on setting up a website. You need to ensure that the website adds value to the users and there are three things to consider (*main topic*). Firstly, who is the target audience and what information are they looking for? (*point 1*) And what you can do is to group users according to their needs and then design the site based on this (*explanation of point 1*). Secondly, it's important that the website can be reached by your target audience (*point 2*) – so you may need to use social media or provide links on other sites (*examples for point 2*). And thirdly, you need to make sure your users have a reason to return to the site (*point 3*) so you need to ensure the information is interesting and up-to-date (*explanation of point 3*).

Test 1, Answer short question (page 23)

- 1 departures
- 2 instructions
- 3 interview
- 4 reception/check-in
- 5 architect
- 6 rent
- 7 breakfast
- 8 spectator
- 9 ladder
- 10 appetite

Test 1, Summarize written text (pages 25–26)

1 (Model answer)

Tea, the second most popular drink in the world (*point 1*), is grown in over 50 countries now (*point 2*), but these countries have to have the right climate and geographical features if they are going to produce sufficient high-quality plants (*point 3*) to manufacture into the wide range of teas that are exported around the world for general consumption (*point 4*).

2 (Model answer)

The increasing demand for fish, particularly in developed countries (*point 1*), and the rapidly declining fish stocks in the world's oceans because of overfishing to meet demand (*point 2*), should be of concern to governments (*point 3*), who need to do more to protect the earth and its ecosystems, and avoid unnecessary species extinction (*point 4*).

Test 1, Write essay (page 28)

1 (Model answer)

As medical care improves and the life expectancy of men and women increases, there are a number of consequences that will arise for future generations. Some of these will be beneficial, but some could cause issues (*introduction to topic*).

Most people would like to live longer, provided they can maintain a good quality of life (*positive development – main idea*). This requires good health, money and the desire to participate in an active lifestyle (*explanation of main idea*). Some elderly people have had the opportunity through their working life to save for their retirement, while others may be fit, healthy and enthusiastic about working well into their sixties or seventies (*support for main idea*). For all these people, living longer is likely to be a positive experience (*summing up of positive development*).

However, there are other elderly people who have not been able to provide for their old age or who, despite improved medical care, struggle to lead a healthy life (*disadvantage for individual – main idea*). My grandfather, for example, was a builder all his life. He never managed to save for his retirement and, despite medication to stabilize his health problems, he is unable to continue working (*example – main idea*). For him, old age is a constant worry.

As far as society is concerned, another negative consequence of people living longer is the effect this could have on the workplace (*disadvantage for society – main idea*). Currently, most people retire in their sixties and this allows the younger generation to move into the jobs they have left. As people stay on at work, the turnover of jobs declines making it more difficult for younger people to get work (*explanation of disadvantage for society*).

On balance, I believe that improving medical care in order to extend life expectancy is a good thing (*point of view*). However, governments must ensure that young people are not deprived of jobs and that old people who cannot support themselves are well looked after (*summary of main ideas*).

1 (Model essay outline)

Will people see this as positive?

- Most people want to live longer, as long as they are healthy. If healthy and no money worries: more time to be active, or work.

Disadvantages:

- Individuals: People are living longer but they are not always healthy or wealthy/need medical care and this costs money.
- Society: People retire later and fewer jobs are available for young people.

Conclusion:

- Longer life expectancy good but governments must support aged and also ensure employment for all.

2 (Model answer)

Over the last few decades, there has been a drive to encourage students to continue their studies at university. Efforts have been made to increase the capacity of universities and schools often believe that the more students they prepare for university, the better (*introduction to topic*).

I don't believe this is necessarily a good thing (*point of view*). For some students, university is a stepping stone to the ultimate goal of a career. For others, the choice will be work that requires practical expertise rather than academic abilities and they will not need to go to university to achieve this (*reasons for point of view*). The challenge for schools is to strike the right balance between academic study and preparing young people for employment (*main idea – role of schools*).

The ultimate aim of education is to ensure the population has an adequate level of skill sets and that individuals are capable of being effective in the workplace (*main idea – aim of education*). Schools should be focusing on making sure students are able to communicate well, are numerate, have a foundation of general knowledge and an ability to find things out for themselves (*examples to support main idea*).

In my view, communication is the most important of these skills (*main idea – communication*). Being able to write an essay, report or email, and being able to speak clearly and coherently are essential both for employment and for university study (*examples to support main idea*). At my university, students who cannot express themselves well in writing find it hard to do their assignments and this causes them a lot of anxiety (*personal experience*).

To conclude, I believe schools should keep to their primary function of teaching the core skills I have outlined above (*point of view*). If they do this, they should succeed in preparing their students for life after school – whether it be at university or in the world of work (*summing up of point of view*).

2 (Model essay outline)

Arguments against:

- Only some students want to go to university. Many students prefer practical work – university not needed.

Schools should provide balance:

- Aim of education: prepare people for workplace – directly or after study.
- Should focus on: communication, numeracy, basic general knowledge and how to find things out.

Communication most important: needed for both university and work.

Conclusion:

- Schools should prepare students for both outcomes by teaching core skills.

Test 1, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 31)

- 1 C (to highlight the potential benefits of geothermal power for Britain): focus is on future possibilities (*could, would be, would keep*), and problems are not the main point.
- 2 B (New products are not always based on new ideas.): *innovations were often already 'out there' in the public domain* (the remainder develops this idea).

Test 1, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (pages 33–34)

- 1 B (It is a drifting piece of wood.): *bobbing vertically, the floating tree, buoyant, travels quite extensively.*
E (It can quickly move about the lake.): *travels ... with surprising rapidity.*
F (It can be a danger to boat users.): *boat pilots commonly communicate its position to each other as a general matter of safety.*
- 2 C (It has resulted from agricultural activity.): *people living in rainforests farmed in a way that enhanced rather than destroyed soils; rainforest is ... farmland, enriched by the waste created by ancient humans.*
E (It is being found near where humans have lived.): *I go looking for dark earth round the edge of villages and ancient towns, and in traditionally farmed areas. It's usually there.*

Test 1, Re-order paragraphs (page 36)

- 1 D Anyone who has ever visited the Grand Canyon will agree that it is one of the most incredible sights in the world (introduces central idea and stands alone).
 A Clearly, a number of factors have contributed to its remarkable appearance (*its* = the Grand Canyon, *remarkable appearance* links to *incredible sights*).
 C Experts who have analysed the rock formations say that, historically, it goes back nearly two billion years (*it* = the Grand Canyon; *rock formations* links to *remarkable appearance*).
 E The geological processes that have taken place since then are exposed for everyone to see, not hidden beneath vegetation or a fast-flowing water course (*since then* = *two billion years*).
 B The result is a unique story of land collisions and erosions, and of rising and falling water levels (*the result* – of the *geological processes*).
- 2 E Over the last half-century, organic farming has become a driving force in the world's food market (introduces topic of organic farming; broadest time scale).
 C In the late 1900s, food manufacturers were challenged by the organic community to ensure they were using ingredients that had been produced in natural, healthy ways (narrows time reference; develops idea of how organic farming became a *driving force*).
 A It was a time when managers had to take a critical look at every aspect of their production process and make improvements where necessary (*It was a time* = *late 1900s*; *critical look* continues idea of *challenged*).
 D Whether these systems have been maintained seems questionable, particularly as contracts depend so heavily on efficiency and quick sales (*these systems* = *improvements*).
 B As a result, some people believe it is now time to re-assess many companies in terms of the standards they agreed to some years ago (*as a result* links to the query raised in D).

Test 1, Reading: Fill in the blanks (pages 38–39)

- 1 1 practices: collocation with *work*; agrees with grammar of verb phrase
 2 focus: collocation with *shifted*
 3 output: the other words don't create meaning in context
 4 extent: collocation in phrase *to some extent*; forms phrase meaning *partly*

- 2 1 complex: adjective required; the other words don't create meaning in context
 2 family: collocation with *close* and *bonds*; the other words don't create meaning in context
 3 variety: singular noun required; collocation with *wide*
 4 apart: adverb required; collocation with *move further*
 5 sounds: plural noun required; matches meaning of *rumbling* and *heard*
- 3 1 effects: the other nouns don't create meaning in context (the plural *sources* suggests a plural)
 2 answer: the other nouns don't create meaning in context
 3 machines: plural noun required that substitutes for *wind farms*; the other nouns don't create meaning in context
 4 regions: the other nouns don't create meaning in context
 5 feature: collocation with *landscape* (*sight* would require *in the landscape*)
- 4 1 unlike: contrastive word needed meaning *different from*
 2 matters: the other verbs don't create meaning in context (cannot be *concerns* because of *to*)
 3 make: collocation with *contribution*
 4 collection: collocation with *data*; the other nouns don't create meaning in context
 5 use: verb required; present tense for general statement

Test 1, Reading & writing: Fill in the blanks (pages 41–43)

- 1 1 B (helps to improve): singular with uncountable *equipment* and followed by infinitive
 2 A (levels): collocation with *global poverty*
 3 C (since): time word used with Present Perfect tense in this context
 4 A (means): followed by *of + -ing* and collocates with *producing*
 5 D (figure): referring to 40 percent, which is a proportion (so not *sum*, *total*, *volume*)
- 2 1 B (precise): refers ahead to *there are now more age groups to target ... a sales pitch can be re-worked a number of times to more exactly fit each one*.
 2 D (involved): in this context none of the others are used with *in*
 3 A (rather than): a contrast is being presented
 4 B (Similarly): introduces another example of the same thing
 5 C (bonus): the others don't create meaning in context

- 3 I D (material): the others don't create meaning in context
 2 B (assist): the others require to or don't create meaning in context
 3 C (you can sense): *it* and *he* have no reference; *one* sense is ungrammatical
 4 A (highlighting): the others don't create meaning in context or require a preposition
 5 C (Every): determiner used with singular noun (*all* used with plural; *the other* contrasts; *any one of* comes before an article or pronoun)
- 4 I C (of becoming): the others are grammatically incorrect
 2 A (prefer): used with *to* (infinitive form)
 3 D (has had): *anyone* is singular; need Present Perfect in clause that refers to past and present time
 4 B (deal): collocation *a great deal of* + noun
 5 C (argue): the others don't create meaning in context
- 5 I D (refers): the only one followed by *to*
 2 B (qualities): reference indicates this as the only group noun
 3 D (height): the others are not appropriate in the context
 4 A (has cultivated): Present Perfect to refer to a period of time that is still continuing
 5 C (who): relative pronoun is needed to complete relative clause; for people it must be *who* or *that*

Test 1, Summarize spoken text (page 46)

- 1 (Model answer)
 Technological nature refers to a computerized picture of a natural scene (*point 1: topic*). To find out if this has the same beneficial effect as a real scene, put a group of people in a room with a real view and another group in a room with a virtual view (*point 2: research*). The group in the room with the real view will recover more quickly from stress than the other group (*point 3: results*).
- 2 (Model answer)
 Lawyers rely on what their witnesses can remember of an event in a criminal trial (*point 1*). If new information is introduced to a witness, it may make their memory unreliable (*point 2*). This has been illustrated in research. If subjects watch a video of a crime and then hear an account that includes new information not shown on the video, their memory of the video can also include new and unreliable information (*point 3*).

Test 1, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (page 48)

- 1 C (geological conditions): *you need to be absolutely sure that the ground, and more to the point, what lies beneath the ground can support underground transport*
 D (employing professionals): *engineers have to be really experienced, really knowledgeable ... And those key issues are what I want to focus on today.*

- 2 B (interviewing residents about the problems): *they went round to people's houses and met them ... and talked to everyone and got a general idea of what the local concerns were.*
 F (removing litter from the streets): *this was followed up with other quite practical solutions like cleaning up the area, getting rid of debris in alleyways*

Test 1, Fill in the blanks (page 50)

- 1 I frankly 2 options 3 basic 4 employees
 5 significant
- 2 I practical 2 element 3 collect 4 review
 5 description

Test 1, Highlight correct summary (pages 52–53)

- 1 B *they decided to award their graduates higher grades so they would be more attractive in the highly competitive job market ... lifting the grades may even be damaging to the students because employers may believe that the graduates were given the high grades when they didn't deserve them.*
- 2 C *Urban development is ... going on at a great pace and the standard approach here in Western Australia is for suburban development to happen at the outer edges of the city ... Suburban expansion on the edges of the city is cheaper and easier to do than building more homes within the city ... urban sprawl is destroying bush and consequently the natural wildlife that exists there*

Test 1, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (pages 55)

- 1 D (trends in where Americans live): *the pull to the suburbs has continued ... Rural areas ... have not seen the same pattern at all.*
- 2 A (They were understandable at the time.): *who can blame them really? ... Mmm. Yes.*

Test 1, Select missing word (page 57)

- 1 C (has changed over time): *originally, in the nineteenth century, it tended to simply mean ... In later works of literature, this 'unreliability' was used by authors more deliberately ... Nowadays, there's a lot more humour in unreliable narration*
- 2 A (complex): *you're amazed at how much detail there is ... it's also amazingly intricate.*

Test 1, Highlight incorrect words (page 59)

- 1 It seems we now know more about outer space than we do about the Earth's core. This is because temperatures are so **great** (high) at the centre of the Earth that human beings have not been able to take a close look at it. However, new **techniques** (methods) of analysis may soon change all that. The seismic waves **formed** (created) by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions penetrate the Earth's layers at different speeds. It is now hoped that by studying these waves, scientists will be able to make new **findings** (discoveries) and solve some of the mysteries of the **inside** (internal) structure of the Earth.
- 2 Many species of birds cover long **miles** (distances) during their seasonal migration to warmer climates. But how successful are they, and do birds that get lost on their route ever **survive** (manage) to find their way back? Much research has been **done** (conducted) into how birds navigate and the results show that age is a significant **reason** (factor). Young birds usually just carry on, if they lose their migratory path, and thus fail to **achieve** (reach) their destination, whereas older, more experienced birds will generally be able to find their **first** (original) route and continue successfully on their journey.

Test 1, Write from dictation (page 61)

See audio script on page 160.

Test 2, Read aloud (page 62)

See text on page 62.

Test 2, Repeat sentence (page 63)

See audio script on page 161.

Test 2, Describe image (pages 64–66)

- 1 (Model answer)
The plan shows the layout of a student apartment (overview). There is one large living area with a table and chairs, and an armchair (point 1) with a small kitchen and small bathroom to one side (point 2). There is a separate bedroom with a bed and wardrobe and two windows (point 3). The study area is on the right of the entrance and is part of the living area. It has a desk near the window and would probably also have bookshelves (point 4). The apartment seems quite convenient for a student living on their own (drawing a conclusion).

2 (Model answer)

The graph shows the rainfall and temperature over the period of a year in the Great Lakes area of the USA (overview). We can see that the two seem to broadly correspond, in that the rainfall gets heavier as the temperature increases (point 1). Both the temperature and the rainfall are at their height in July – the rainfall is heaviest at over 90 mm and the temperature at about eighteen degrees (point 2). Both decrease towards the end of the year, although rainfall rises slightly in December and January (point 3). The temperature drops below zero around October and the rainfall is at its lowest in October and November with under 20 mm (point 4).

3 (Model answer)

The bar graph compares energy consumption in North and South America in 2007 (overview) and shows that in both regions, oil was the main source of energy at 45 percent of the total for South America and 41 percent for North America (point 1). Both areas used a lot of natural gas, nearly a quarter of their total consumption (point 2). Of the other sources of energy, the main differences were that South America used a lot more hydroelectric energy than North America, 28 percent compared to five percent (point 3), but in North America 20 percent of its energy came from coal compared to only five percent in South America (point 4). Neither region depended much on nuclear energy, less than ten percent (point 5).

4 (Model answer)

This is a language college timetable for a week, and it shows a balance of classes and social activities (overview). After a tour of the college and a welcome morning tea on Day 1, there are English language classes on Days 1 to 4, and the classes are from 9–12, except on Monday, when they have a lesson after lunch (point 1). In the afternoons usually they have social activities on site or visits to a local attraction or a Junior School classroom (point 2). On Day 5, there are activities for the whole day. Some things they might do include tennis, films, games and surfing lessons (point 3). At the weekend, the students spend time with their homestay families (point 4, 5).

5 (Model answer)

The graph shows how the proportions of overseas-born people in Australia have changed from 2000 to 2010 (overview). The largest proportion of immigrants is from the UK at between five and six percent followed by New Zealand with between two and three percent (point 1), but UK numbers have decreased whereas New Zealand numbers have increased (point 2). The proportions of people born in China and India have both noticeably increased over the period to almost two percent (point 3). There has been little change in the proportions of people born in Vietnam, the Philippines, South Africa, Malaysia and Germany, which all stayed around or below one percent (point 4).

6 (Model answer)

This is a diagram of the life cycle of a Painted Lady Butterfly as it transforms from an egg to an adult butterfly (overview). It starts off as an egg, the same size as a pin head (point 1). After that it turns into larva and becomes a black to purple caterpillar with yellow-green stripes (point 2). This caterpillar eats and grows until it enters the pupa or chrysalis stage. At this point it is reddish brown in colour (point 3). In the last stage of the process it emerges from the chrysalis as an adult butterfly, which lays an egg, beginning the cycle again (point 4).

Test 2, Re-tell lecture (page 67)

1 (Model answer)

The speaker is asking what the purpose of a museum is and whether we really need museums today when there is so much information available online (point 1). He suggests that museums are not just places to store things but they have to develop an educational purpose (point 2). This means they have to engage people and do things like get involved with community organisations (point 3) and in this way they may become relevant and involved in social change (point 4).

2 (Model answer)

The lecture is about graffiti (topic) and how some people don't see it as art and some people hate it (point 1) but it has been around for a very long time (point 2). There are examples of graffiti from ancient Egypt and Rome (support for point 2). Modern graffiti really began in New York after the invention of the paint spraycan (point 3) and a lot of young people see it as an expression of how they feel (point 4). These days, graffiti is accepted as an important art form (point 5).

3 (Model answer)

Nature can teach us a lot and technology especially has taken a lot of ideas from nature (point 1). This kind of research is called biomimicry, and it means copying or imitating something in nature but using it in a modern piece of technology (details for point 1). For example, the bright screens on mobile phones are copied from butterfly wings and moths' eyes (example of point 1). There is also research looking at what makes spider webs so strong (point 2).

Test 2, Answer short question (page 68)

1 lungs

2 a city/a town

3 a crown

4 a dictionary

5 the sun

6 anonymous

7 a sponsor

8 biology/ecology

9 seasons

10 cattle

Test 2, Summarize written text (pages 69–70)

1 (Model answer)

Many ocean creatures are dependent on underwater sound to live and breed (point 1), but in the last 50 years noises made by humans from ship engines, seismic research and military activity have increased background ocean noise levels by about 15 decibels (point 2), which may have a very negative and disruptive effect on sealife when its impact is considered altogether (point 3).

2 (Model answer)

Scientists are beginning to understand why chillies evolved to be so hot when eaten (point 1), and although many scientists still believe the hotness is to deter mammals from eating the plant (point 2), recent research suggests it also developed as a defence against harmful microbes (point 3).

Test 2, Write essay (page 71)

1 (Model answer)

Raising the school leaving age to 18 would mean that high school graduates would be more well-rounded as individuals and more employable (opening statement agreeing). While it may be true that some people are destined to do jobs that do not require a high level of education, the fact is that in today's competitive world, it is becoming more and more difficult to get opportunities without a solid education. As a lot of unskilled work can be done by machines, it is not easy for young, unqualified people to gain employment. As far as skilled work is concerned, employers are less likely than in the past to give young people a chance (first argument agreeing).

Although young people are maturing earlier than before and are therefore better equipped to make their own decisions, the world has also become more complicated. People change jobs more often than they did in the past so a good general education is needed. One role of school is to provide a social and moral foundation and this is certainly important in the crucial teenage years as young people face situations that their parents never had to deal with (second argument agreeing).

There will always be examples of high school dropouts who have become very successful in their chosen fields but it is important to remember that these individuals are a very small minority. They are generally talented, entrepreneurial and know what they want to do from a very young age. The majority of students would benefit from a longer time at school and society as a whole would benefit if the general level of education were raised (conclusion agreeing).

1 (Model essay outline)

Agree:

- employers won't give chances to unqualified people = competitive world
- social and moral education in crucial teenage years
- raises general level of education in society

Disagree:

- some people not academic = don't need more education
- young people maturing early = can make own decisions
- some successful people = high school dropouts

2 (Model answer)

Pollution, global warming and the resulting threats to plant and animal species are a modern reality and are occurring on a world scale. While it is true that the environment is a matter of concern for governments all over the world, that does not absolve individual citizens from taking responsibility for finding solutions to the problems (*introduction*).

Local, national and international authorities and governments certainly need to play a part in dealing with problems relating to the environment. This can be done in many ways, whether it is regulating waste management, providing incentives to environmentally friendly companies or funding research into possible solutions. To a great extent, it is up to governments to set the scene for citizens to do the right thing as far as the environment is concerned (*argument for government responsibility*).

However, individuals also have an influence and can do their bit to bring about change, not least by voting for a government that will safeguard the environment. There are many things that people can do, for instance saving electricity in the home, reusing and recycling whatever we can and cutting down on carbon dioxide emissions by limiting the use of private vehicles. Those actions are the very least that individuals should do. To take it a step further, individuals can create innovations that will help manage our resources and minimize our waste. They can lobby politicians to take a strict stand against companies that pollute the environment (*argument for individual responsibility*).

Besides having a moral obligation to fellow human beings and other species to look after our habitat, on a practical level individuals are the ones who will make government policies a reality (*conclusion*).

2 (Model essay outline)

Responsibility: both government and individual

Government:

- waste management
- encouraging companies to change
- funding solutions

Individual:

- vote for government that cares
- cut energy use
- re-use, re-cycle
- don't drive cars
- be active politically

Conclusion: joint responsibility – individuals make government policies work

Test 2, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 72)

- 1 B (Sea snails are being carried by submarines to places where they harm other species.): *latch on to the submarines ... potentially spreading disease in pristine ecosystems.*
- 2 C (teachers who have practical experience in a creative field): *The academic staff are former working artists, theorists and designers*

Test 2, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (pages 73–74)

- 1 A (special clothing): *ceremonial cloaks*
C (equipment for boats): *canoes ... rigging, sails and lengthy anchor warps for them*
- 2 C (artwork on top of the building): *the podium roof plaza is an open air gallery for public sculpture.*
E (helpful guides to give information about the art): *specially trained, very personable staff who field questions, explain the exhibits*

Test 2, Re-order paragraphs (page 75)

- 1 D The University will host its second annual Arts and Commerce Career Readiness Conference on campus next month (*conference introduced*).
B The conference is part of the career counselling centre's campaign, which has been designed to assist final year students transitioning out of university and getting their careers off to a good start (*the conference*).
C Students will be able to speak with industry professionals and graduates who had the benefit of this assistance last year (*to assist – this assistance*).
A It is important to register for sessions with the industry professionals as numbers are limited (*the industry professionals*).
- 2 B Historically, in Europe and many other parts of the world, settlements were built on higher ground for the purposes of defence and to be close to fresh water sources (*building cities on higher ground introduced*).
D Cities have often spread down from these locations onto coastal plains, putting them at risk of floods and storm surges (*these locations = higher ground*).
A Urban planners must consider these threats and work to allay them (*these threats = floods and storm surges*).
C If the dangers are only in specific areas then they can make the affected regions into parkland or a green belt, often providing the added advantage of open space (*they = urban planners*).

Test 2, Reading: Fill in the blanks (pages 76–77)

- 1 I hard: *despite* suggests a contrast (so not *favourable*)
2 creative: relates to families having less money (final sentence shows not *generous*)
3 sums: collocation with *lump* (you cannot say *lump money*)
- 2 I care: the others don't create meaning in context
2 potential: collocation with *to* + infinitive, future indicated by *will allow*
3 combination: examples given of many techniques
4 information: collocation with *reveal* (research will answer *fundamental questions*)
- 3 I known: adjective needed (*academic* does not collocate, *unique* is the same as *only*)
2 contains: sentence describes contents
3 academic: collocation with *consensus* (scholars agree)
4 led: verb showing causal relationship and must be used with *to*
- 4 I researcher: *working as a ...* requires a job (*leader* not possible)
2 division: *chief* suggests a section of the Department of Agriculture
3 inspection: suggested by *toxins* and *diseases*
4 serum: *it = hog cholera*, which the serum will prevent

Test 2, Reading & writing: Fill in the blanks (pages 78–80)

- 1 I D (received): needs Past Simple (finished event in the past)
2 A (played): collocation with *role*
3 B (which): relative pronoun refers to *galaxy clusters* and begins the relative clause
4 A (In addition to): Couch's own research added to work he has done for others
- 2 I B (drawn): an example of ellipsis (*graffiti that was drawn*)
2 D (prolific): a lot of work (*up to 40 drawings a day*)
3 B (at least): restricts *art* to mean *his art*
4 C (whom): part of a relative clause referring to *street artists*
- 3 I D (While): indicates contrast
2 C (are falling): Present Continuous for current situation (indicated by *have grown*)
3 A (must have decreased): a stipulation or condition for the 'vulnerable' classification
4 B (For this reason): preceded by a reason and followed by a consequence

- 4 I B (collaborative): the faculty is working with museums, galleries and art organisations
2 D (active): adjective is needed to describe *mentors*
3 B (growth): noun is needed, collocation with *personal*
4 C (facilitate): verb needed, to agree with plural noun *studios*
5 B (opportunities): collocation with *travel*; the others don't create meaning in context
- 5 I A (have been known): Present Perfect, Passive (others require *how* or are ungrammatical)
2 C (mates): the 'partners' of animals
3 D (take part): *simply* indicates the females do not do something themselves
4 B (still): to indicate a surprising fact – that something has continued long after it should have stopped

Test 2, Summarize spoken text (page 81)

- 1 (Model answer)
It is difficult to proofread your own work (*topic*), but it helps if you think about the problems you have had before (*point 1*). You have to remember to look for how the ideas flow (*point 2*) and to check the paragraphing and also the references (*point 3*). It might help if you read your essay aloud, and you should do this after a break so you will see the errors more easily (*point 4*).
- 2 (Model answer)
The lecture is reporting on research into local government that found there were three main issues (*overview*). Firstly, people need to be more involved as citizens and find out what they can do (*point 1*). Secondly, public servants need to be more customer-focused (*point 2*). Finally, the way the different levels of government interact with each other and with citizens needs to be looked at, because there are problems of over-centralization there (*point 3*).

Test 2, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (page 82)

- 1 B (Past students offer them help.): *the level of support that's available ... from ... alumni.*
E (A high percentage complete the degree and get jobs in their field.): *the college enjoys an excellent reputation for ... student employment after graduation.*
- 2 C (Rock art in both places depicted animals of interest to humans.): *Both feature outline images of human predators and prey, from bears and lions to stags, horses and bulls.*
E (It shows that people in widely separated places thought the same way.): *human beings are essentially the same in their thinking. So, whether it's the ancient people of Europe, or in Asia, ...*

Test 2, Fill in the blanks (page 83)

- ① 1 mammals 2 adaptable 3 urban 4 native
② 1 searched 2 hostile 3 object 4 farms 5 tourist

Test 2, Highlight correct summary (pages 84–85)

- ① B *makes good business sense ... Management needs to look at training, security and communication issues ... equal access to resources and, of course, promotions ... It's vital to screen employees carefully* (other options focus on just one part or have ideas not in the recording)
② D *you would think, that with all these consumer choices that people would be spending more money ... when there were more varieties, more customers stopped to try ... only about three percent of them actually ... selected a product to buy ... when there were just six varieties, fewer people stopped to try ... but ... 30 percent of them bought a jar of jam* (other options have ideas not mentioned)

Test 2, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 86)

- ① D (It has come back into favour in recent years.): *... seen as an unfortunate hangover from the 1960s, but ... people's feelings about it have gone ... to real appreciation now.*
② C (The main task should be divided into parts.): *To help overcome potential conflicts, the group can ... break the larger group objective into smaller tasks.*

Test 2, Select missing word (page 87)

- ① A (from a number of angles): *People who study a breadth of topics, and who have a diverse range of interests, are actually better problem solvers* (ending suggests a reference to different ways of looking at a problem).
② C (were at stake): the text mentions the different ways people proved or achieved something by surfing, and collocation of *competition* and *at stake*

Test 2, Highlight incorrect words (page 88)

- ① Well, there are many factors that can cause one species to **diverge** (divide) into two. One of these is when populations get isolated from each other by something like a **lagoon** (lake) forming or forest being cleared. And there's another idea that as individuals adapt to their environment, this might have a knock-on **impact** (effect) on mate choice, a process called **sensitive** (sensory) drive speciation. Now this seems to occur in cichlid fish. They have shown that a female preference for either red or blue striped males only exists in **clean** (clear) water, where they are actually able to see.
② Social capital is a concept that was introduced by sociologists, many years ago. It's actually the networks and **reserves** (resources) that people use to deliver social outcomes. For instance, it might be holding a sporting event, running a community **fair** (fête), being part of a club.
It is difficult to measure social capital and one way of looking at it is the **amount** (extent) that people volunteer in their local community. So you can consider the volunteering rate as an **index** (indicator) for how healthy a community is. You can also look at something called a well-being index – the way people think about their lives and how **accepting** (trusting) they are of others, their general perception of the value of their life.

Test 2, Write from dictation (page 89)

See audio script on page 165.

Test 3, Read aloud (page 90)

See text on page 90.

Test 3, Repeat sentence (page 91)

See audio script on page 165.

Test 3, Describe image (pages 92–94)

- ① (Model answer)
The chart shows the population by age group for Australia (overview). The highest number of people are in the age groups 0–19, 20–39 and 40–59 (point 1) with slightly more males than females for each group (point 2). The two older age groups 60–79 and 80 plus are much smaller than the former three age groups (point 3), but the number of women in these age groups is higher than the number of men (point 4).

2 (Model answer)

The diagram shows the process of recycling cans (overview). First of all empty cans are put in a recycling bin (stage 1). A lorry then picks up the cans and takes them for recycling (stage 2). Next, the cans are broken down into small pieces (stage 3). Then, they are heated (stage 4) and made into new cans (stage 5). Finally, they are taken to the supermarket where the whole process starts again (stage 6).

3 (Model answer)

The bar chart shows the comparison of energy consumption by fuel type in the USA and China in 2010 (overview). With regard to the USA the majority of energy consumed came from three sources: oil, natural gas and coal (point 1) and less than 15 percent was from nuclear, hydro and non-hydro renewable energy (point 2). In the case of China the situation was different in that 70 percent of its energy came from only one source, coal (point 3). Oil was China's second main source of energy at about 35 percent, followed by hydro, then gas (point 4). Very little nuclear power was consumed and like the USA, China used very little non-hydro renewable energy (point 5).

4 (Model answer)

The diagram shows the features that whales and fish have in common and the features where they are different (overview). Both of them live in water and can swim (point 1). However, whales and fish are quite different in some things. Unlike fish, whales give birth to live young, they have horizontal tail fins and they are able to breathe air (point 2). Fish don't do any of these things. Instead of giving birth to live young they lay eggs, their tail fins are vertical, and they get oxygen from water not air (point 3).

5 (Model answer)

The pie chart shows the distribution of internet users around the world (overview). The highest number can be found in Asia where 38.7 percent of the world's internet users are located (point 1). Both Europe and North America have high numbers of internet users at 26.4 and 18 percent respectively (point 2), but in several areas the numbers of internet users are below 10 percent of the population, namely Latin America at 9.6 percent, Africa at 3.4 percent and the Middle East at 2.5 percent (point 3). The lowest number of users is in Oceania and Australia with only 1.5 percent (point 4).

6 (Model answer)

The diagram shows how solar panels work to make electricity in the home from the light of the sun (overview). First of all sunlight is caught by the solar panels which are situated on the roof of the house (point 1). When the sun shines, the solar panels create electricity as direct current which travels to the inverter which is inside the house, where the direct current is changed to alternating current (point 2). The electricity then travels to the fuse box (point 3). From the fuse box the electricity can power appliances in the home such as TVs and lights (point 4).

Test 3, Re-tell lecture (page 95)

1 (Model answer)

There is a new way of thinking about homework among educators (overview). Recent thinking and research suggests that homework is of little value especially to younger children (point 1). It also puts a lot of pressure on the parents because they are not able to help their children (point 2). Because of this, education officials are going to promote reading which they consider to be far more valuable than doing homework (point 3).

2 (Model answer)

The lecture is about the development of conflict theory as a subject (overview). It began as a means to better understand conflict in society (point 1). It was started by a group of academics who believed that studying conflict as a phenomenon using approaches from different disciplines would be useful (point 2). It was initially rejected by some academics (point 3) but it continued to thrive as a discipline and is now as important as other academic fields (point 4).

3 (Model answer)

The lecturer points out that the space within homes has become smaller (point 1) so we need to ask if there is any evidence that this is having effects on people's well-being (point 2). Research has shown that having smaller homes is having a negative effect on all the inhabitants of the home in terms of behaviour and even health (point 3). Therefore, it is vital for residents to have adequate private space within their home for their psychological health (point 4).

Test 3, Answer short question (page 96)

- 1** cheap
- 2** glasses/contact lenses
- 3** synthetic
- 4** fruit
- 5** twelve
- 6** west
- 7** water/liquid
- 8** honey
- 9** library
- 10** waiter/waitress

Test 3, Summarize written text (pages 97–98)

1 (Model answer)

New research reveals that location, rather than class, is now the main factor in determining global inequality (*point 1*) and economic migration is the only solution for individuals from developing countries to improve their standard of living (*point 2*) until policy makers prioritize support for developing countries (*point 3*).

2 (Model answer)

Due to the widespread use of English in many fields, it is one of the most spoken languages (*point 1*) and this probably accounts for the fact that very few native speakers of English can speak another language (*point 2*), whereas in non-English-speaking countries in Europe over 50 percent of people are bilingual (*point 3*).

Test 3, Write essay (page 99)

1 (Model answer)

In the past it was more common for men to work than women but this situation has changed and nowadays both sexes work. However, it would seem that there are still some differences between the sexes as some professions seem to attract more men than women and vice versa (*introduction*).

It is quite common for men, rather than women, to be employed in jobs such as building and construction. This is probably due to the effort and strength needed for such kind of labour and many women may not have sufficient physical power for this (*point 1 regarding male suitability*). However, there are many other careers in which far more men work than women such as engineering. Additionally, there are far more senior male managers than female. This may have less to do with suitability and more to do with other factors such as education, expectations of family or social beliefs (*point 2 regarding male suitability*).

On the other hand there are other professions where mainly female employees can be found such as child care. This may be attributed to the fact that women are generally the child rearers at home and feel familiar and comfortable doing this type of work (*point 1 regarding female suitability*). Other jobs which have fewer males than females are caring professions such as teaching and nursing. It is believed that this could be due to the fact that women are seen to be good communicators with the ability to empathize (*point 2 regarding female suitability*).

In my opinion I believe that it is not a question of suitability based on sex but suitability based on personality. Each person should do the type of job they personally feel most suited to, regardless of their sex (*conclusion*).

1 (Model essay outline)

Some differences in jobs done by men and by women:

- Jobs suitable for men: strength
- Some jobs could be either but still more men
- Jobs dominated by women
- Women's characters determine jobs?

Opinion: Choice should be dependent on suitability not gender.

2 (Model answer)

It has become quite common for young people to leave home either for study or work purposes. This affords numerous advantages for those who do this but it is not without its difficulties either (*introduction*).

Living independently at a young age gives young people many opportunities to learn. For example learning how to budget money, manage time, complete paperwork or forms, work or live with new people and in some cases learn how to cook and look after a home (*point 1 advantage*). Without having parental guidance on every single issue or problem encountered young people can also learn about how to solve problems and make decisions independently (*point 2 advantage*).

However, living away from home is not without its drawbacks. For one thing youngsters may feel isolated, lonely and homesick living in a new place without their family for the first time (*point 1 disadvantage*). They may not be sufficiently mature to adapt and could fall into debt through not managing their money, or fail to keep up with their studies, or be late or absent from work due to lack of time management skills (*point 2 disadvantage*). In the worst scenario, without parental guidance, they may become friendly with, or influenced by, unsuitable people and get involved in criminal activities (*point 3 disadvantage*).

On the whole, however, I still believe it is a positive development for most young people to have independence at an early age, as long as they are made aware of the possible problems of living away from home. They should also be given advice prior to leaving home and continuing support, albeit from a distance, once they have left home (*conclusion*).

2 (Model essay outline)

Leaving home: advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

- learn to manage money, cook, live independently
- solve problems, make decisions

Disadvantages:

- loneliness
- immaturity leading to problems
- get involved in crime

Opinion: positive outweighs negative but they need good advice

Test 3, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 100)

- 1 D (They assist in driving public issues.): *it is the figures that inform these issues.*
- 2 B (The number of species is constantly changing.): *new species are continually appearing, while at the same time existing species evolve and some become extinct.*

Test 3, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (pages 101–102)

- 1 A (Snow is formed from ice.): *tiny ice crystals collide ... become snowflakes*
 E (Dry snow falls in colder temperatures than wet snow.): *dry, cool air ... This 'dry' snow ... warmer than 0°C ... This creates 'wet' snow ...*
- 2 B (Industrial pollution can affect both underground and river water.): *industrial wastes ... down old coal mine shafts. River water ... industrial effluents*
 C (There are numerous means by which water can become impure.): *... polluted surface water can enter the saturation zone of an aquifer ... waste ... River water can be affected by ...*

Test 3, Re-order paragraphs (page 103)

- 1 D A result of not being connected to the electricity grid in rural areas of some countries means people light their homes using kerosene lamps (*a result* = first mention of topic).
 B In addition to being fairly costly, these create smoke pollution and carbon emissions (*these* = kerosene lamps)
 C Therefore, alternatives are being investigated (*alternatives to kerosene lamps*)
 A One such example is a solar panel which could charge an LED lamp to create hours of light each day (*such example* = example of an *alternative to kerosene lamps*)
- 2 D Despite the financial stability a high salary brings, research has shown that the majority of top earners are not happy in their jobs (*earners and not happy* = first mention of topic)
 C It seems that the lack of psychological reward is the reason for their dissatisfaction (*their* = top earners)
 B However, most of these workers would not consider career alternatives (*these workers* = top earners, *However* indicates contrasting idea to *dissatisfaction*)
 E Interestingly, it is not the risk of a decrease in salary which prevents this move (*this move* = career alternatives)
 A The fear of criticism from colleagues, friends and family is the main factor that obstructs a change in their employment situation (*the fear of criticism* completes the idea in *it is not the risk of a decrease in salary*)

Test 3, Reading: Fill in the blanks (page 104)

- 1 1 option: collocation with *easy*
 2 factors: the other words don't create meaning in context
 3 requires: the other words don't create meaning in context
 4 rate: collocation with *response*
- 2 1 interested: the other words don't create meaning in context
 2 defined: definition follows
 3 applied: must be used with *to*, and the other words don't create meaning in context
- 3 1 destination: collocation with *journey*, and the other words don't create meaning in context
 2 purpose: collocation with *common*, and the other words don't create meaning in context
 3 avoid: verb needed, and *experience* doesn't create meaning in context
- 4 1 positive: adjective needed, and *negative* doesn't create meaning in context
 2 availability: noun needed, and the other words don't create meaning in context
 3 gain: collocation with *experience and knowledge*, and *purchase* doesn't create meaning in context

Test 3, Reading & writing: Fill in the blanks (pages 105–107)

- 1 1 B (were): Past Simple Passive (finished time, *thousands of years ago*) third person plural (*some types*)
 2 A (purpose): the other words don't create meaning in context, and *plan* would be followed by *for*
 3 C (However): the other words don't create meaning in context
 4 C (way): the other words don't create meaning in context
- 2 1 D (participants): the other words don't create meaning in context
 2 D (basis): collocation with *regular*, and the other words don't create meaning in context
 3 C (because): giving justification/reason for the link
 4 A (which): relative pronoun introducing a defining relative clause
- 3 1 A (influenced): the other words don't create meaning in context
 2 C (deliberate): the other words don't create meaning in context
 3 C (are selected): Present Simple Passive
 4 A (placement): the other words don't create meaning in context

- 4 I C (other): the other words don't create meaning in context
- 2 A (will have improved): the only one that is grammatically correct
- 3 D (so): giving the result/effect of action (the others would indicate a contrasting action)
- 4 B (familiar): the other words don't create meaning in context
- 5 I D (despite): fits grammatically (gerund *being*) and contextually
- 2 A (handled): the other words don't create meaning in context
- 3 D (factor): collocation with *distinguishes*, and the other words don't create meaning in context
- 4 D (If): conditional construction continued in *then*
- 5 A (become): refers to future possibility (so not *stay* or *remain*), and *involve* doesn't create meaning in context

Test 3, Summarize spoken text (page 108)

- 1 (Model answer)
Travel companies now market holidays as environmentally friendly under a variety of names such as eco-tourism (*point 1*). However, many of these increasingly popular holidays are actually often damaging to the environment and may also harm local cultures and economies (*point 2*). This presents an issue to those who are concerned about protecting and improving the environment and want a genuinely environmentally friendly holiday (*point 3*).
- 2 (Model answer)
In the last two hundred years the industrial revolution has led to the growth of industry worldwide (*point 1*). The result of this growth means that more and more harmful gases are released into the atmosphere (*point 2*). In the same period, sea and land temperatures have risen noticeably (*point 3*). Therefore, according to the speaker climate change is the result of human activity (*point 4*).

Test 3, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (page 109)

- 1 B (present different methods for grading writing):
talk to you about some of the ways written assignments or essays are marked.
- D (describe the findings of a research project):
The study showed that ... a controversial result

- 2 C (They reproduce more slowly than other fish do.):
sharks are not able to repopulate or reproduce themselves quickly and sharks are slow breeders.
- E (They are more likely to become extinct than other fish.):
This makes them much more vulnerable and in danger of dying out than many other fish species.

Test 3, Fill in the blanks (page 110)

- 1 I structured 2 valid 3 material 4 appreciate
5 assignments 6 excellent
- 2 I genetic 2 intelligence 3 process 4 assessed

Test 3, Highlight correct summary (pages 111–112)

- 1 C *it was the domain of the wealthy and few people outside those circles were even aware that family ancestry could be recorded ... But it was not until the mid twentieth century ... became a more common activity among the general population.*
- 2 B *evidence that early humans used fire much longer ago than previously envisaged ... One question ... unanswered is why they were using fire.*

Test 3, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 113)

- 1 B (The subject area selected may not have sufficient focus.): *Another problem ... topic ... too broad and needs to be refined.*
- 2 D (It is suitable for less orally communicative patients.):
... this therapy is particularly successful with those who have difficulty expressing themselves verbally.

Test 3, Select missing word (page 114)

- 1 B (could very possibly be fake): indicated by *sceptical about the authenticity, suspect*
- 2 D (current days): indicated by *it's been used ... from ... to* (must be a point in time)

Test 3, Highlight incorrect words (page 115)

- 1 One of the most encouraging phenomena in recent years has been the **development** (growth) of lifelong learning in the education sector. Nowadays, students are embarking on courses at all ages. Higher education is no longer **viewed** (seen) as a place for the young. Mature students are appreciated and **respected** (valued). Recent research has also indicated that older students are **dedicated** (enthusiastic) learners, able to contribute a number of skills and **talents** (attributes) gained from work, family and other life experiences.
- 2 Conducting a video conference is now a popular **method** (means) of communication in the business world. This telecommunications technology allows two or more locations to communicate by simultaneous video and audio transmissions. It's designed to serve conferences or meetings in **many** (multiple) locations. The advantages are obvious: no more lengthy phone calls or **complicated** (complex) correspondence with business contacts, partners or offices **abroad** (overseas). This relatively low cost, fast, effective communication method has made significant inroads in not just a business **environment** (context), but also education, medicine and media.

Test 3, Write from dictation (page 116)

See audio script on page 169.

Test 4, Read aloud (page 117)

See text on page 117.

Test 4, Repeat sentence (page 118)

See audio script on page 169.

Test 4, Describe image (pages 119–121)

- 1 (Model answer)
The map shows the continent of Antarctica (overview). It is roughly circular in shape with a diameter of approximately four thousand kilometres or two and a half thousand miles (point 1). Three different oceans touch its shores – the Atlantic, the Indian and the Pacific (point 2). The South Pole is more or less in the centre of Antarctica although the magnetic South Pole is several thousand kilometres away from that (point 3). There is a station there called the McMurdo Station and this is on the shores of the Ross Sea, near one of the two marked ice shelves, the Ross Ice Shelf (point 4).

- 2 (Model answer)
The graph shows the monthly temperatures in the southwest part of Tasmania and gives the average maximum and minimum daily temperatures for each month as well as showing what the recorded highest and lowest temperatures have been (overview). June and July are the coldest months and January and February the hottest (point 1). Temperatures in February can rise to as high as thirty degrees Celsius whereas those of July can fall to lower than minus ten (point 2). But overall, on average the temperatures are between two and 12 degrees Celsius in summer and minus five to two degrees in winter, so usually it is a cold area (point 3).
- 3 (Model answer)
The diagram shows the lifecycle of a plant, specifically a sunflower (overview). It shows someone digging the soil in order to sow the seed (stage 1). Then it shows how the roots grow under the ground and the stem begins to poke out of the earth (stage 2). Helped by rain and sunshine the stem grows taller and taller (stage 3). Eventually leaves sprout and then, when the plant is tall and strong enough, a flower comes out (stage 4). In the centre of the sunflower there are lots of small seeds and these then provide the potential for new plants (stage 5). And so the cycle begins again (stage 6).
- 4 (Model answer)
The table shows last year's export sales from Japan of motorcycles in terms of the region which imported the bikes (overview). North America was the largest customer and both it and Europe each accounted for slightly over one-third of sales (point 1). Asia, South America and Oceania were a long way behind, each taking approximately eight percent of the exported bikes (point 2). Africa, Central America, and the Middle East took fewest bikes at under five percent of sales (point 3). The table also shows that sales to North, South and Central America all increased while all other regions have declined, especially Europe (point 4), but overall there was a 2.3 percent increase in exports of motorcycles from Japan last year (point 5).
- 5 (Model answer)
The pie chart shows the employment situation of Physics graduates one year after they graduate from university (overview). Many graduates continue to study, with the largest single group, 35 percent, in full-time education, and 15 percent combine part-time study with work (point 1). 30 percent of graduates are in full-time paid work and five percent are in part-time work, with another five percent doing unpaid work (point 2). The percentage of unemployed graduates was quite low at seven percent but another three percent said they were not available for work (point 3). So overall 90 percent of physics graduates were either working or still studying or both (point 4).

6 (Model answer)

The bar chart shows how three different economic sectors contributed to the UK economy over the course of the twentieth century (*overview*). In 1900 agriculture was the largest sector contributing almost half, with manufacturing just behind at about 45 percent but the business and financial sector was far behind, contributing less than five percent (*point 1*). Agriculture continued to grow, reaching a peak of around 53 percent in 1950, but in the second half of the century, its importance fell very rapidly contributing only about two percent by the year 2000 (*point 2*). Manufacturing also declined but at a more regular pace (*point 3*). Business and finance, on the other hand, grew rapidly and steadily to the point where it was responsible for over one-third of the economy by 2000 (*point 4*).

Test 4, Re-tell lecture (page 122)

1 (Model answer)

The lecturer is talking about the history of salt and its value (*overview*). In the ancient world salt was valuable because it was used to preserve food (*point 1*) and it also meant food could be carried over long distances without going bad (*point 2*). In fact the need to transport salt is possibly one reason why the Romans built roads (*addition to point 2*). Salt was so expensive because it was hard to produce (*point 3*) and it could be used to raise money by raising its price (*point 4*). In the ancient world salt was also important in other places such as Africa (*point 5*).

2 (Model answer)

The speaker makes the point that children's literature has an important social role in that it helps to teach children the moral values of their society (*overview*). One of the ways it does this is through heroes, the characters who the young readers will want to be like (*point 1*). So these heroes have the qualities that society values – typically courage, honesty, consideration, a love of hard work and so on (*point 2*). All societies use children's literature in this way (*point 3*) but it can still be entertaining and enjoyable even though it also aims to be instructive (*point 4*).

3 (Model answer)

Electric vehicles have been around since the beginning of the twentieth century (*point 1*), but petrol-driven cars became more important so electric power was only used in certain kinds of vehicle such as delivery vehicles and fork-lifts (*point 2*). However, in one area of transport electric power came to dominate, namely trains, especially in countries that had no oil or coal resources such as Switzerland (*point 3*). Today there is a lot of interest in electric cars for road travel because of the pollution caused by petrol-driven cars (*point 4*).

Test 4, Answer short question (page 123)

- 1 triangle
- 2 index
- 3 source
- 4 editor
- 5 profit/profits
- 6 agricultural (sector)/agriculture
- 7 thesis/dissertation
- 8 century
- 9 graduation
- 10 deadline/due date

Test 4, Summarize written text (pages 124–126)

1 (Model answer)

A number of major internationally-recognized companies are encouraging staff to use meditation to become more 'mindful' (*point 1*) as they believe that this may have a very positive impact on performance and relationships at the workplace (*point 2*).

2 (Model answer)

Academics have some standard answers to criticisms from politicians and business people that their research is frequently pointless and a waste of money (*point 1*) and the writer adds to these answers as a justification for this kind of academic research some evidence that it is impossible to know exactly how valuable a piece of research may ultimately turn out to be (*point 2*).

3 (Model answer)

Although there is some research that suggests a correlation between physical activity and educational success (*point 1*), studies in this area are inconsistent (*point 2*) and have been criticized for various reasons including their research methodology (*point 3*) and a failure to establish whether sport leads to better academic performance or vice versa, or whether it depends on personality (*point 4*).

Test 4, Write essay (page 127)

1 (Model answer)

It is undoubtedly the case that computer technology has had a major impact on society. But the statement that this impact been mainly negative seems to me a gross exaggeration (*introduction*).

Of course, the widespread use of computers has had negative consequences. Children, for example, are more likely to sit indoors playing computer games than be outside running around in the open air. It has yet to be seen what the long-term impact on their health may be but it is clearly unlikely to be positive. Reliance on computers also opens us up to risks. If all our precious personal data is stored on computers – our diaries, photos, music – then we stand to lose a great deal that matters to us if our computer crashes or is stolen (*argument for negative impact*).

However, despite these serious issues, I maintain that computer technology has had more positive than negative effects. Computers have opened up access to knowledge to anyone regardless of where they are in the world, as long as they can get on the internet. Increasingly, for example, library and other resources are available on the web and you can do an online course in any subject whatever your geographical location or personal circumstances may be (*first counter argument*).

Computer technology has also made communication between people easier. I have kept in touch with friends much more than I would have done had I had to write letters, find stamps and wait days, even weeks, for responses. I'm in regular email contact with friends and relatives worldwide; indeed, we can even see each other when we talk on Skype. In this way relationships are not only maintained but also strengthened (*second counter argument*).

In conclusion, although the potentially negative impact that computers occasionally have must be taken seriously, I believe that computer technology has in many ways enormously enriched people's lives (*conclusion*).

1 (Model essay outline)

Impact of computer technology not entirely negative
Risks and dangers of computer technology:

- health
- losing data and records

Positive impact:

- access to knowledge
- distance education
- easy communication

Conclusion: computer technology has enriched our lives despite risks

Test 4, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 128)

- 1 C (Cathedral staff were reluctant to act too quickly.): *conservative nature ... an idea that would need to prove its worth*

- 2 B (People have little motivation to develop a zebra that could be ridden.): *It would undoubtedly be possible to breed a zebra that would ride well but ... there has not been much incentive to do so.*

Test 4, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (pages 129–130)

- 1 A (the nature of the climate there): *wood is not a very durable material in tropical conditions*
E (problems caused by insects): *may also have been destroyed by termites*
- 2 A (observing what happens during lessons): *we can study the curriculum in action ... into the classroom itself*
D (considering what is taken into account when preparing the curriculum): *first paragraph*
F (reviewing actual learning compared to curriculum goals): *final paragraph*

Test 4, Re-order paragraphs (page 131)

- 1 E In the 1960s, the greatest obstacle for those who wanted to organize women was said to be women's conviction that they were actually inferior to men (*introduction of topic women's conviction that ... in standalone sentence*).
- B This acceptance that men were the superior gender had not developed by chance (*This acceptance that ... = women's conviction that ...*).
- C It had been the view that had been socialized into them from the moment of their birth (*It = This acceptance = women's conviction; them, their = women in Sentence 1*).
- D This will become clear if you look at any girls' magazine or popular film of the period (*This = that the view of women's inferiority had been socialized into women from birth*).
- A There you will see how women are consistently portrayed as weak and in need of male protection (*There = any girls' magazine or popular film of the period*).
- 2 C Fishermen's knitted jerseys have always been recognizable in Britain by their colour and their shape (*introduces topic in a standalone sentence; concepts of colour and shape are mentioned*).
- B Traditionally they are navy blue and they are basically square in shape, without a curved armhole or inset sleeve (*they = Fishermen's knitted jerseys; colour and shape are both described*).
- E These navy jerseys are still a familiar sight on any quay or harbour in the land (*These navy jerseys = those whose colour is described in sentence B*).
- D This continuing popularity cannot just be put down to a fondness for tradition (*This continuing popularity = whole of sentence E*).
- A It is mainly due to the quality of the fabric which effectively resists salt water, direct sunshine and cold winds (*It = This continuing popularity*).

Test 4, Reading: Fill in the blanks (page 132)

- 1 I skies: noun required (the other words don't create meaning in context)
- 2 principles: noun required (the other words don't create meaning in context)
- 3 describe: verb required (*models can describe* but not *confirm*)
- 4 fields: plural required (*fields* suggested by text describing two kinds of astronomy)
- 5 confirm: verb required (the other words don't create meaning in context)
- 2 I kingdom: collocation with *ruled*
- 2 powerful: adjective required (suggested by *extremely*)
- 3 aid: collocation in the phrase *with the aid of*
- 4 strength: noun required (*strength* is a quality of a shark)
- 5 poet: suggested by *wrote songs*
- 3 I team: collocation with *researchers*
- 2 participating: participle required (*involving* would require a direct object)
- 3 same: adjective required (suggested by *in all the universities*)
- 4 widely: adverb required; collocation with *read* (we don't say *read heavily*)
- 5 core: adjective required (suggested by *concentrate on a few*)
- 4 I different: collocation with *many*
- 2 communicate: must match *with one another* (the other words don't create meaning in context)
- 3 sociable: suggested by *they live in groups*
- 4 range: suggested by comparison of numbers
- 5 capture: the other words don't create meaning in context

Test 4, Reading & writing: Fill in the blanks (pages 133–135)

- 1 I A (from): collocation with *dates*
- 2 C (What): noun phrase as subject (not starting a relative clause)
- 3 A (showing): participle required
- 4 D (than): comparative with *earlier*
- 5 C (each): suggested by *take his turn (all of which would be followed by their turn)*

- 2 I D (how): suggested by rest of passage and grammar
- 2 B (posted): past participle required
- 3 D (no): the other words don't make meaning in context
- 4 C (concerned): collocation with *as far as*
- 5 A (about): *knowledge* is usually followed by *of* or *about* + a topic
- 3 I A (make): collocation with *music*
- 2 D (long): the other words don't make meaning in context
- 3 A (However): introduces an opposing idea (to the scientists' inability to explain the sound)
- 4 C (at): used with *a speed of*
- 5 C (as): collocation with *the same way*
- 4 I B (has): Present Perfect Passive (for an event that began in the past and is still continuing)
- 2 B (more): modifier for *easily* (*too* does not make meaning in context)
- 3 D (can): Present Passive (for a present event)
- 4 C (so): to indicate effect
- 5 B (from): to indicate an effect while wearing the suit (not after)
- 5 I B (which): relative clause introduced by *in which*
- 2 A (widely): adverb to modify the adjective *differing*
- 3 D (set): the other words don't create meaning in context
- 4 A (those): meaning *the ones*
- 5 A (in): collocation with *mind*

Test 4, Summarize spoken text (page 136)

1 (Model answer)

Allergies seem to be increasing these days (*point 1*) especially in more hygienic societies where children are less exposed to harmful situations at an early age (*point 2*). They are a result of the body's immune system reacting to something it believes is harmful and producing histamines to rid the body of this (*point 3*). Sufferers are advised to avoid the trigger for their allergy (*point 4*) and, when this is impossible, are prescribed anti-histamines (*point 5*).

2 (Model answer)

Europeans have always enjoyed reading about other countries (*point 1*), and particularly about travellers' experiences of America, (*point 2*) possibly due to the number of Europeans who emigrated to America (*point 3*). Two differing views about American society have emerged (*point 4*). One is that America is unique, different from anywhere else in the world, and cannot be imitated (*point 4a*). The other says simply that what America does today, the rest of the world does tomorrow (*point 4b*).

Test 4, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (page 137)

- 1 B (Ask a native speaker if you are not sure of the meaning of something): *consult ... someone whose mother tongue is the language you're translating from.*
D (Don't translate technical texts unless you are familiar with the subject): *You should refuse to do something if you don't know anything about the topic*
- 2 A (how attractive the building is to look at): *it's essential to consider the appearance of the building ... should delight people and should raise their spirits.*
D (how long the building is likely to last): *the durability of the building ... how well the building will stand up to the ravages of climate and time. Will it remain robust and in good condition?*

Test 4, Fill in the blanks (page 138)

- 1 1 overview 2 primary 3 developed 4 invaluable 5 details
- 2 1 issues 2 roles 3 events 4 Europe 5 decade

Test 4, Highlight correct summary (pages 139–140)

- 1 D *They can be careful and precise ... they can also generate huge forces ... How is it possible for our hands to be so incredibly flexible? ... the extraordinary complexity of the bones, ligaments, nerves and muscles that lie beneath the skin* (the others include ideas not mentioned)
- 2 B *there are two distinct species ... while sharks from the east side certainly travelled to the west side of the continent and vice versa, they always returned to their home areas to breed ... sharks may be more susceptible to changes in local marine environments than had been previously thought* (the other summaries contain inaccurate information)

Test 4, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 141)

- 1 C (Whales may not survive in some situations where there is sound pollution.): *some whales, for example, died when they beached themselves after being exposed to excessive sonar*
- 2 B (make enough copies of their handouts): *don't forget to bring handouts for everyone. There won't be time to do photocopying that morning.*

Test 4, Select missing word (page 142)

- 1 A (they made an inappropriate choice of topic): *must be a negative action to lose marks, and indicated by be more prescriptive about what you focus on in your presentation.*
- 2 B (bringing the situation to the attention of the public): *indicated by Novelists have a major role to play in reflecting their time to their readers who may otherwise ignore social problems* (Dickens and Orwell are given as examples to show this)

Test 4, Highlight incorrect words (page 143)

- 1 English had barely established itself as a language in England when it began **spreading** (moving) to other countries to be used there as well. First it **passed** (headed) north to Scotland and then west to Wales. It then made its **path** (way) across the sea to Ireland. That was in the Middle Ages. Over the course of the following centuries it has put down roots all over the **earth** (world), from the USA to South Africa, from India to New Zealand. Of course, in all these **places** (countries) it has developed in special ways to suit the new **concepts** (contexts) in which it found itself.
- 2 Researchers at the University of California claim to have discovered that people who eat chocolate regularly tend to be lighter than those who **hardly** (rarely) eat it. The findings may seem **suspicious** (surprising) in that chocolate has a great many calories and, in general, the more calories people **contain** (consume), the more likely they are to put on weight. The recent studies **establish** (emphasize) that it is more the regularity with which people eat chocolate that is **important** (significant) rather than the amount they consume. Whether they eat a little or a lot seems to make no difference, whereas eating it **freely** (frequently) appears to reduce weight more than only having it occasionally.

Test 4, Write from dictation (page 144)

See audio script on page 172.