

van Dale



OEFENBOEK

WOORDENSCHAT

ENGELS

ANTWOORDEN

Woorden leren en oefenen zodat
je ze wel echt onthoudt

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Part I – Essential vocabulary

1. The people around you

Exercise 1 p. 13

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1.1) p. 14

Reading exercise

Exercise 3 (A1.2) p. 15

1-h Hiya.

2-g Nice to have met you.

3-e Speak soon.

4-b Night night.

5-d Good morning.

6-f Nice to meet you.

7-c See you soon.

8-a Good evening.

Exercise 4 (A2.1) p. 15

Hello:

- How are you?
- It's so good to see you!
- Everything OK?
- It's been so long.
- How have you been?
- Hello there!

Goodbye:

- See you next time.
- We should catch up again soon.
- I had a great time.
- Let's do this again sometime!

Exercise 5. (A1.1) p. 16

Reading exercise

Exercise 6. (A1.1) p. 16

1. We are Lucy and Stephen.
2. Their names are Amber and Olivia.
3. Good morning, I am Mr Hood.
4. My name's Finn.
5. Let me introduce myself. I am Laura Stevenson.
6. Hello, I'm Alisha.

Exercise 7 (A1.2) p. 17

1-a I'm Wendy.

2-c Sure, could I have your name, please?

3-b No I'm Ben Bardwell.

4-c I am Imogen Jones. Nice to meet you.

5-b No, my name is Matilda.

6-a I am called Sandra.

7-b Good to meet you. I am Mrs Brown.

8-c Nice to meet you. I am Helen Pullin.

Exercise 8. (A1.2) p. 17

Model answer:

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Exercise 9. (A1.2) p. 18

1-d-x

2-c-w

3-e-y

4-b-z

5-a-v

Exercise 10 (A1.2) p. 18

Writing exercise

Exercise 11 (A1.1) p. 19

Reading exercise

Exercise 12 (A1.2) p. 19

Writing exercise

Exercise 13 (A2.1) p. 20

1. friend
2. hospital
3. favourite
4. married
5. works
6. near
7. along

Exercise 14 (A2.1) p. 20

Writing exercise

Exercise 15 (B1.1) p. 20

Reading exercise

Exercise 16 (B1.1) p. 20

3. Ellie, allow me to introduce you to Chris Bell. He is the general manager at our company.
7. Very nice to meet you, Mr Bell.
6. Likewise. I have heard a lot of good things about you. Do you mind if I call you Ellie?
1. Not at all.
5. You can call me Chris. Indie has told me a lot about your project. I am very interested in something like it for our company.
4. Thank you. It was a very successful project at another company similar to yours. I am very happy to tell you more about it.
2. Well, why don't we sit down and discuss it?

Exercise 17. (A1.2) p. 21

Reading exercise

Exercise 18. (A1.2) p. 21

Reading exercise

Exercise 19 (B1.1) p. 22

- 1-d **bald**: no head hair
- 2-e **curly**: when your hair isn't straight
- 3-a **elderly**: a polite term to describe someone who is old
- 4-c **handsome**: means good-looking but is usually only used to describe men
- 5-g **full lips**: lips that are the opposite of thin
- 6-f **moustache**: facial hair under the nose
- 7-g **muscular**: someone who is visually strong
- 8-h **oval face**: a face that is not quite round
- 9-b **overweight**: a polite term to say someone is fat or obese

Exercise 20 (A2.1) p. 23

1. happy
2. sad
3. angry
4. kind
5. interested
6. tired
7. excited
8. surprised
9. worried
10. afraid

Exercise 21 (B1.2) p. 23

Reading exercise

Exercise 22 (B1.2) p. 24

1. childlike
2. confident
3. shocked
4. calm
5. loving
6. bad
7. annoyed
8. stressed
9. bad-tempered
10. sweet

Exercise 23 (A2.2) p. 24

word	opposite	same meaning
1. kind	bad-tempered	friendly
2. excited	calm	enthusiastic
3. happy	sad	optimistic
4. young	elderly, old	youthful
5. curly	straight	wavy
6. warm	cold	friendly, loving
7. calm	bad-tempered, excited	still, quiet
8. long	short	lengthy, tall
9. angry	happy	bad-tempered, cross
10. confident	insecure	assured, optimistic
11. childlike	grown-up	girlish, boyish, youthful

Exercise 24 (B1.1) p. 25

- 1-h dominant:** strong and attempting to take control
2-d extrovert: confident and enjoying other people's company
3-g introvert: quiet and preferring to be by themselves
4-c moody: changeable in feelings and behaviour
5-f outgoing: friendly and happy to be with others
6-b precise: being exact and accurate
7-a self-control: ability to not show your feelings or not do what you feel like doing
8-e sensitive: easily upset by what others do

Exercise 25 (C1) p. 26**A.**

1. nature: genetics
2. nurture: environment

B.

1. predisposed
2. blank slate
3. composition
4. reinforce
5. personality trait
6. variation
7. genetic makeup
8. disposition

Exercise 26 (A1.2) p. 27

Reading exercise

Exercise 27 (A2.1) p. 28

Reading exercise

Exercise 28 (A2.1) p. 28

Writing exercise

Exercise 29 (A2.1) p. 29

1. Sibling means brother or sister.
2. 'moved away' means that you no longer live in the place where you lived before
3. 'furthest away' means the longest distance away from somewhere else
4. 'stay in touch' means that you keep in contact with someone else
5. 'stay with' means? that you sleep over at someone's house
6. You 'get on with someone' when your personalities match, you have lots in common and like being with each other.

Exercise 30 (A2.1) p. 30

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

Exercise 31 (C1) p. 31

The Brits and humour

I was just walking the dog on a quiet country lane when a man walked past us in the opposite direction. We greeted each other politely and went our separate ways. The man and I were clearly walking the same circular route because we bumped into him again just before we got home. He said: "I just saw your twin sister." I looked a bit surprised – I don't have a twin sister – but quickly realised what he meant and answered: "Yes, with the twin dog." We both 1. **had a giggle** and carried on walking again.

Humour is everywhere in British society, not just on television or in books or on certain occasions but everywhere and all the time. In fact, humour is the 2. **default setting** in English conversation. The British ability to laugh at themselves is what makes their humour unique. Even very serious conversations are often relaxed by a 3. **self-deprecating** joke. British conversations are allowed to be serious but never very formal or 4. **overly sincere**. You can be serious but you must never 5. **take yourself seriously**.

Many English people pride themselves on their 6. **sense of humour**, and especially their use of irony. Kate Fox, writing in *Watching the English*, claims that irony is not unique to British culture, but it is certainly used a lot more than in some others. Using 7. **understatements** is one type of irony that the English seem to specialise in. One day on another dog walk in the driving rain, I came across a neighbour who grumped from under his umbrella that the weather "had turned out nice again" and another cheerfully called it "a bit damp". "Not bad" usually means that something was "absolutely brilliant" and "a bit unhelpful" often refers to someone or something that completely messed up someone's day.

For people from other cultures this permanent possible state of jokiness can be very confusing, especially because 8. **facial expressions** don't tend to give away whether someone meant what they said or not. Is the speaker being droll or are they being serious? Does "not bad" just mean "OK", or was whatever was described actually "absolutely brilliant"? In most day-to-day interactions, the British 9. **penchant** for being witty is not a big issue, but because they also use it in serious conversations, and especially when the conversation seems to become overly so, such as in business or when speaking about someone's health, foreign speakers of English often feel 10. **thrown off balance**. Why can't they just say what they mean? The answer to that question is: because they can't help themselves. Being self-deprecating, understated and 11. **ironic** is engrained in British culture, whether foreigners like it or not.

2. The human body

Exercise 1 p. 34

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1.2) p. 36

1. My brother went for a bike ride and fell off at high speed. He broke his **leg** and couldn't walk for weeks.
2. My aunt's right **eye** is blue and her left one is brown. It's quite pretty, but unusual.
3. I have trouble getting my left **foot** into this boot. It's bigger than my right one.
4. My niece, who has nice curly **hair**, wishes it was straight instead.
5. A dog's **nose** is much better at sniffing than a human's. It can pick up scents we can't smell at all.
6. Here, hold my **hand**, then I'll help you up off the sofa.
7. His son always used to walk on his **toes** when he was a toddler.
8. My **brain** is hurting from thinking so much. I really need to have a break.
9. Professional tennis players usually have strong **arms**.
10. A dentist is good at looking at your **teeth**, but is also able to discover any other illnesses in your mouth.
11. When you have pain in your **stomach** a hot-water bottle may help.

Exercise 3 (B1) p. 37

1. chin, ear, eyebrow, mouth, eye, forehead, hair, nose, cheek, eyelashes
2. chest, stomach, intestines
3. arm, heel, knee, leg, nail, pinkie, shoulder, fingers, thumb, hand, foot, ankle, bum

Exercise 4 (B1.2) p. 37

1. muscles
2. bones
3. chin
4. eyebrows
5. wrist
6. elbows
7. chest
8. shoulders
9. ankle
10. forehead
11. thumb
12. cheeks

Exercise 5 (B1.1) p. 38

1. bones
2. nerves
3. muscles
4. brain
5. arteries
6. intestines
7. veins
8. stomach

Exercise 6 (A2) p. 39

1. having a temperature
2. having chest pain
3. coughing
4. having a sore throat
5. having a stomach ache
6. having a headache
7. having a cold
8. having flu
9. feeling sick

Exercise 7 (B1) p. 40

Receptionist: Hello, 1. **how can I help you?**

Mrs Wong: I was wondering if I could make an appointment to 2. **see a doctor**. 3. **I'm not feeling well**.

Receptionist: 4. **What seems to be the problem?**

Mrs Wong: I've 5. **had a temperature** for three days. It's been over 39 degrees Celsius and I have 6. **a very sore throat** I find it difficult to swallow.

Receptionist: I am sorry to hear that. 7. **Any other complaints?**

Mrs Wong: Yes, this morning 8. **I woke up with a headache** too. My head is pounding. And I have a terrible cold. I can't stop sneezing!

Receptionist: That doesn't sound great. There are a lot of people with coughs and colds. Maybe it isn't a good idea for you to come and sit in our waiting room. I'll 9. **make a telephone appointment** for you so the doctor can speak with you. If she feels she needs to see you, she will make an appointment for you to come in.

10. **How does that sound?**

Mrs Wong: That sounds great. I don't really feel like getting out of bed, to be honest.

Receptionist: What's your name and address?

Mrs Wong: It's Mary Wong and my address is 24 Enstone Road.

Receptionist: Yes, I've found 11. **11. your records**. I've booked you a telephone appointment with doctor McIntyre. She will ring you this afternoon between two and four p.m.

12. **Please take a paracetamol** when you need it. That should help to keep your temperature down and it will help against your headache too.

Mrs Wong: That's great, thank you very much. Bye.

Receptionist: Bye.

Exercise 8 (B1.2) p. 41

1-c-y **plaster**: protective material when someone has broken a bone

2-g-u **thermometer**: instrument to measure someone's temperature

3-e-w **gloves**: medical staff wear these on their hands for protection when they treat patients

4-b-q **syringe**: device to inject medicine into someone's body or take blood

5-h-s **blood pressure monitor**: instrument to check your blood pressure

6-a-r **stethoscope**: instrument medical staff use to listen to someone's heart or lungs

7-d-z **mask**: protective mouth cover

8-f-t **weighing scales**: instrument to determine someone's weight

9-j-x **x-ray**: photo of the inside of your body

10-i-v **sticking plaster**: material to put on your skin to stem the bleeding when you have cut yourself

Exercise 9 (B1.2) p. 42

1. The dentist wears a clean pair of **gloves** for every patient.

2. The doctor listened to my lungs through a **stethoscope**

3. The nurse used a **syringe** to draw blood.

4. My mother used a **thermometer** to check my temperature.

5. Before the operation, the nurse asked me what my weight was and made me step onto the **weighing scales**.

6. When I broke my arm, the doctor set the bone in my arm and protected my arm with a **plaster cast**.

7. The doctor asked her to check her blood pressure every day using a **blood pressure monitor**.

8. Surgeons and nurses have to wear a **mask** when they operate on someone.

9. After the nurse finished drawing blood, she covered up my arm with a **sticking plaster**.

10. The doctor took an **x-ray** to check why my back was hurting so much.

Exercise 10 (C1) p. 43

1-d **allergy**: A reaction of the body to a certain food or substance which isn't normally harmful.

2-e **asthma**: A common long-term condition which affects the lungs. People with this condition experience coughing and chest pain. They also have difficulty breathing.

3-i **dementia**: A condition which affects the brain and can cause issues with thinking, problem-solving, language and memory loss.

4-a **diabetes**: A long-lasting condition which happens when your body no longer adequately produces insulin to turn food into energy.

5-b **diarrhoea**: Passing stools more frequently and looser than you are used to.

6-h **eczema**: A condition which affects the skin and makes it itchy, dry and sore.

7-c **hypertension**: Blood pressure over 140/90 mmHg or higher. The first figure is the pressure when the heart beats and the second figure indicates the pressure when the heart is at rest.

8-f **migraine**: A severe headache which feels like a throbbing pain on one side of the head. Many people experience nausea with it.

9-j **obesity**: This term refers to someone who is very overweight with a lot of body fat.

10-k **pneumonia**: An infection which affects the air sacs in one or both lungs. Patients with this illness cough and have difficulty breathing.

11-g **stroke**: A serious condition which happens when blood cannot reach a certain part of the brain. This can be caused by a blood clot or a burst artery or vein.

Exercise 11 (B2) p. 44**Model answers (Dutch):**

1. waterpokken
2. hersenvliesontsteking
3. mazelen
4. de bof
5. rode hond
6. kinkhoest
7. tetanus
8. difterie
9. hepatitis B
10. roodvonk

Exercise 12 (C1) p. 44

Childhood diseases can be extremely 1. **debilitating** or even fatal, which is why many Western countries run 2. **vaccination programmes** to make sure children don't get ill. Although not all diseases have died out, it has become 3. **increasingly** rare to see some of them. Polio, a disease which leaves 4. **sufferers** with disabilities in 1% of cases, is one of them. Only three countries in the world still see cases on a regular basis, but the UK, Australia, Canada, Ireland and New Zealand have been polio-free for decades. Other diseases, such as measles, mumps and rubella, have become less frequent, also due to good vaccination programmes.

The measles, mumps and rubella vaccine has almost 5. **eradicated** these diseases in some countries although you see occasional 6. **flare-ups**. Rubella is very rare in the UK, for instance, but measles and mumps are more common when the 7. **uptake** of the vaccination against these diseases is not great. Children with rubella suffer, amongst other things, from a high temperature, cough, headache, sore eyes and a rash. It can be a serious disease for women who are pregnant. Mumps is a viral disease which 8. **causes** children to have a temperature and a headache. The most noticeable 9. **symptom** of mumps is swelling of the 10. **salivary glands** which makes the cheeks look swollen. Children with measles also present with a non-itchy rash, and symptoms like the common cold such as a snotty nose, a sore throat, a cough and a temperature.

One childhood disease which is still quite common and not vaccinated for in the UK and Ireland is chickenpox. The World Health Organisation, however, recommends the chickenpox vaccination and countries like the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada routinely vaccinate children. Children suffering from chickenpox, caused by the varicella zoster virus, present with a rash. The spots turn into 11. **blisters** which are extremely itchy and scab over eventually. Children suffering from chickenpox also tend to have a high temperature and loss of 12. **appetite**.

Exercise 13 (C1) p. 45

- 1-**b appetite**: feeling like you need to eat
- 2-**h blister**: a raised area on the skin with fluid underneath
- 3-**j causes**: the reasons why you get ill
- 4-**c debilitating**: making you weak
- 5-**e eradicated**: no longer in existence
- 6-**l flare-ups**: sudden return of cases of a disease
- 7-**d increasingly**: more and more
- 8-**a saliva gland**: an organ in the mouth which releases a watery liquid to start the digestive process
- 9-**f sufferers**: people who have a particular disease
- 10-**k symptom**: sign of an illness
- 11-**i uptake**: the rate or act of accepting something
- 12-**g vaccination programmes**: projects set up to systematically protect people from certain diseases by giving them vaccines

Exercise 14 (C1) p. 45

1. He has a rash with blisters. Some have scabbed over.
2. It is probably chickenpox because of the blisters and scabs on the rash.
3. He could have a fever/temperature and be very itchy. He could also be off his food/have no appetite.
4. This disease is caused by the varicella zoster virus.

Exercise 15 (B1) p. 46

1. dietitian
2. midwife
3. paediatrician
4. nurse
5. paramedic
6. surgeon
7. general practitioner (GP)
8. porter
9. physiotherapist
10. pharmacist

Exercise 16 (B1) p. 48

1. pharmacists
2. porters
3. physiotherapists
4. midwife
5. dietitians
6. GPs
7. nurses
8. surgeons
9. paramedic
10. paediatrician

Exercise 17 (B2.2) p. 49

1. accident and emergency (A&E)
2. diagnostic imaging
3. maternity department
4. ear nose and throat (ENT)
5. surgery
6. gynaecology
7. cardiology
8. orthopaedics

Exercise 18 (B1.2) p. 50

- 1-i medicine:** something to make you better when you are ill. It can come in various forms, such as pills or a liquid.
2-d chemist's: a shop where you can buy health and beauty products and where you can also get prescription medicines
3-f dispensary: a place in a doctor's office where they give out medicine
4-g patient leaflet: instructions for use which come with your medicine
5-e pharmacy: a shop where you can get your doctor's prescription filled
6-c prescription: a note from a doctor to a pharmacist to say what medicine you need and how much of it
7-a repeat prescription: a medicine which you need to keep taking once your first prescription runs out. You need to ask for it again from your doctor.
8-b pharmacist: a person who is qualified to hand out prescription medications. In the UK they are also called chemists
9-h over-the-counter medicine: medicine for which you do not need a prescription

Exercise 19 (B1) p. 51

1. capsule
2. drops
3. inhaler
4. patch
5. tablet
6. injection
7. cream
8. liquid

Exercise 20 (B1) p. 51

1. drops
2. inhaler
3. liquid
4. patch
5. cream
6. injection
7. capsule
8. tablet

Exercise 21 (B1.1) p. 52

- 1-c anaesthetic:** a medicine to make sure you don't feel any pain during an operation or small medical procedure
2-i cavity: a hole in a tooth
3-a dental: anything to do with teeth
4-f drill: make a hole into something
5-h gums: the tissue that surrounds the teeth
6-b numb: make sure you don't feel any pain
7-d sore: painful
8-g toothache: pain in a tooth
9-e wear off: stop working (medicine)

Exercise 22 (B1.1) p. 53

patient: Good morning. Thank you for seeing me so quickly. I've got an issue with one of my teeth.

dentist: Hello, good to see you, but sorry you've got some 1. **dental problems**. What is the problem exactly?

patient: One of my teeth on the left side really hurts. I've never had such 2. **toothache** in all my life!

dentist: That doesn't sound good. Have a seat. I'll have a look for you. Open 3. **wide** for me, please.

dentist: Ah, yes. I can see what it is. It is a small 4. **cavity** in one of your 5. **molars** I can sort it out for you today if you like.

patient: Yes, please. It's really 6. **sore**.

dentist: Now, the drilling and filling may be a little uncomfortable. So, I'll give you an injection to 7. **numb** the area.

Is that OK?

patient: Yes, please. I don't want any more pain.

dentist: Very well. Here it comes, just a small scratch.

dentist: Let me just check if the 8. **anaesthetic** is working. Can you feel anything if I press on your 9. **gums** here?

patient: No, I can't feel a thing.

dentist: Great. This is what I'm going to do: first I'll 10. **drill out** your tooth. Then I'll 11. **fill** the hole. It won't take long, it's only a small hole.

dentist: There, all done!

patient: That's great, thank you very much.

dentist: It may still give you a bit of discomfort when the anaesthetic 12. **wears off**. Just take some paracetamol for the pain if that's the case.

patient: OK, I will do. Thanks again.

Exercise 23 (B2) p. 54

1. access to
2. dispensed
3. health services
4. free at the point of use
5. staff
6. treatment
7. pandemic
8. workforce
9. patient safety
10. waiting lists
11. wards

Exercise 24 (C1) p. 55

1-e resolve an issue: find a solution to a problem

2-d orthopaedic consultant: an experienced medical specialist with a high position who treats patients that have damaged their bones or have congenital bone problems

3-j partial knee replacement: an operation where a surgeon takes out part of a damaged knee and puts in a new part. They can replace the medial (inside) or lateral (outside) of the knee or the knee cap

4-l hamper someone's independence: prevent someone from living their life the way they want to without other people's help or support

5-h private healthcare: medical care which the patient or their insurance pays for

6-f on the NHS: getting medical care which is paid for by the state, funded out of people's taxes

7-a pre-pandemic: anything that happened before the Covid-19 pandemic

8-g rise exponentially: increase very rapidly

9-n two-tier: a system which consists of two tracks or two levels of structure

10-k statutory body: an organisation set up by the government to consider evidence and make judgements in some field of activity

11-m out of your own pocket: purchasing something with your own money

12-i free care at the point of use: not having to pay for medical treatment when you need it

13-c opt out: choose not to use or be involved in something

14-b deteriorate: become worse

3. I am looking for a job

Exercise 1 p. 59

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1) p. 60

Reading exercise

Exercise 3 (A1.2) p. 60

1. teacher at school
2. mechanic at a garage
3. postman around town
4. assembly line worker in a factory
5. waiter in a restaurant
6. farmer on a farm
7. shop assistant in a shop
8. actor in the theatre
9. butcher in a butcher's shop
10. architect in an office
11. builder on a building site
12. estate agent at an estate agent's

Exercise 4 (A1) p. 61

1. teacher
2. shop assistant
3. waiter
4. postman
5. estate agent
6. farmer

Exercise 5 (B2) p. 62

1. **creative:** actor, author, architect, illustrator, journalist
2. **demanding:** doctor, lawyer, teacher, police officer
3. **manual:** farmer, builder, plumber, painter and decorator
4. **challenging:** paramedic, doctor, lawyer, teacher, firefighter, police officer
5. **rewarding:** teacher, nurse, surgeon, firefighter, police officer
6. **varied:** lawyer, doctor, teacher, nurse, farmer, gardener, actor
7. **repetitive:** assembly line worker
8. **active:** PE (physical education) teacher, builder, farmer, postman, mechanic, waiter
9. **sedentary:** office worker, administrator, author, illustrator, journalist
10. **lonely:** author, researcher, librarian, gardener
11. **stressful:** doctor, waiter, estate agent, farmer, lawyer, soldier, journalist
12. **skilled:** factory worker, builder, farmer, mechanic
13. **intensive:** farmer, doctor, teacher, firefighter, police officer, nurse
14. **responsible:** pharmacist, surgeon, teacher, nurse, carer
15. **physical:** farmer, tree surgeon, physiotherapist, soldier
16. **sociable:** teacher, filmmaker, journalist, nurse

Exercise 6 (B2) p. 62

1. **sports reporter:** stressful, creative, demanding, varied, skilled, intensive
2. **fundraiser:** varied, challenging, rewarding, responsible, sociable
3. **human resource manager:** sedentary, challenging, responsible
4. **flight attendant:** responsible, sociable, intensive, varied

Exercise 7 (B2) p. 63

model answer: I am a consultant surgeon at a major hospital. I find my job challenging but rewarding at the same time. Some people who come to see me are very ill and worried when I tell them they need surgery and I feel responsible for making them better. So it can be a stressful job, especially when the surgery is complicated. The best thing about my job is telling people that I don't need to see them anymore because our treatment has cured them. I also enjoy that it is varied and active. My days are rarely the same.

Exercise 8 (B1) p. 63

- 1-c **be responsible for:** in charge of
- 2-i **career:** job or profession that you do for a long time in your life
- 3-d **CV:** a written description of your work experience
- 4-a **interview:** a conversation about a job
- 5-g **permanent contract:** a work contract for an unlimited time
- 6-j **probation:** a period at the start of a contract before you are hired permanently
- 7-b **recommend:** say you think something or someone is useful or good
- 8-f **role:** a certain job within a company
- 9-e **skill:** something you can do because you have had training or experience
- 10-h **temporary contract:** a work contract for a limited time

Exercise 9 (B1) p. 64

Brian: Good morning. I've come in for an 1. **interview**. I 2. **applied for** the job of editor at a local publisher.

Agent: Good morning, can you give me your name again, please?

Brian: My name is Brian Williams.

Agent: Oh, yes. Have a seat please. Thank you for sending in your 3. **CV**.

Brian: Could you tell me what the job 4. **involves**?

Agent: Absolutely. Your 5. **role** will be editor which means that you will be working in the English Language Teaching department and you will 6. **be responsible** for a secondary course. It's a course with student books, workbooks, teacher's books and tests. You will be working with various authors to make sure their manuscripts are 7. **up to the right standard**. You will edit the materials and then send them on to the designer to get proofs made which you will need to check. How does that sound?

Brian: That sounds good. As you can see from my CV, I have a lot of 8. **experience** with teaching English to secondary school students. I have also 9. **been employed** as an editor for another publisher and I am familiar with the work you have just described.

Agent: How are your 10. **communication skills**? Do you work well with authors?

Brian: Yes, I enjoy working with authors. I know some good ones and I am certain they will want to work with me again.

Agent: And how are you with working with other 11. **departments**? Like people who work in design?

Brian: I have never had any trouble working with 12. **colleagues** from other departments. I like being the centre of the whole process.

Agent: That sounds good. I'll recommend you to the 13. **employer** and let you know as soon as I hear from them, OK?

Brian: Brilliant, thank you. I'll wait to hear from you. It sounds like an amazing 14. **opportunity**. Can I just ask you one more question? What type of 15. **contract** is it?

Agent: It is a 16. **permanent** contract. You will have a 17. **probation** period of three months.

Brian: OK, thank you. That's helpful to know.

Exercise 10 (B1.2) p. 65**Model answers (Dutch):**

1. **career move**: carrièrestap
2. **get a promotion**: promotie maken
3. **remotely**: op afstand
4. **apply for**: solliciteren
5. **working day**: werkdag
6. **notice period**: opzegtermijn
7. **canteen**: kantine
8. **benefits**: secundaire arbeidsvoorwaarden
9. **pension**: pensioen
10. **paid leave**: betaald verlof
11. **working week**: werkweek

Exercise 11 (B1.2) p. 66

Brian: Hey, Maya, I've just heard I've got a new job!

Maya: That's fantastic. Congratulations! I didn't even know you were looking for a new job. What is it?

Brian: I am going to be an editor at a local publisher.

Maya: Don't you have the same 1. **role** now?

Brian: Yes, I do, but this is a much bigger publisher so hopefully it will be a good 2. **career move**. I will have a much bigger chance of getting a 3. **promotion** soon.

Maya: When do you start?

Brian: My 4. **notice period** at my current job is three months so I can't start until April.

Maya: I suppose your new 5. **employer** doesn't mind?

Brian: No, they're happy with it. The project I'll be working on won't start until then anyway.

Maya: So when is your last 6. **working day**?

Brian: I have some 7. **paid leave** left. Ten days, so I will leave mid-March.

Maya: Does the new company have good 8. **benefits**?

Brian: Pretty good. I'll be working five days a week but they have a 35-hour 9. **working week**. And I'll get 25 days holiday a year. I'll be saving up for my 10. **pension** from the moment my 11. **probation** period ends as well.

Maya: Sounds good. Any chance of working 12. **remotely**?

Brian: I can if I want to, but they have a great 13. **canteen** with lovely food so I think I'll be going into the office a lot to do my work.

Maya: Sounds like an amazing new 14. **opportunity** for you. I may try and 15. **apply for** a job there myself!

Exercise 12 (B2) p. 67

- 1-**k ambitious**: having a strong desire to be rich, powerful or successful
- 2-**o communicative**: talkative
- 3-**g confident**: being sure that things will happen the way you want them to
- 4-**e creative**: being able to come up with new ideas
- 5-**n dependable**: people can trust you to do your job well
- 6-**l determined**: having decided that you will do something and that nothing will stop you
- 7-**h efficient**: doing something successfully and in a timely manner
- 8-**j flexible**: happy to make changes or do something differently if needed
- 9-**c honest**: always telling the truth
- 10-**a independent**: able to do things on your own without help from others
- 11-**i level-headed**: calm and good at dealing with difficult situations
- 12-**m patient**: keeping calm and not getting annoyed when things are more difficult or take longer than expected
- 13-**f precise**: being careful and with great attention to detail
- 14-**d responsible**: behaving properly and sensibly.
- 15-**b team-oriented**: able to work well with others

Exercise 13 (B2) p. 68

personality trait

- 1. ambitious
- 2. communicative
- 3. confident
- 4. creative
- 5. dependable
- 6. determined
- 7. efficient
- 8. flexible
- 9. honest
- 10. independent
- 11. level-headed
- 12. patient
- 13. precise
- 14. responsible
- 15. team-oriented

opposites

- unambitious, lazy
- quiet
- insecure
- unoriginal
- unreliable
- hesitant
- inefficient
- stubborn, fixed
- corrupt
- incompetent
- excitable, hot-headed
- frustrated, intolerant
- careless
- untrustworthy
- self-oriented

profession

- CEO, manager
- film director, fundraiser
- teacher, doctor
- painter, author, journalist
- teacher, nursery nurse, journalist
- CEO, manager
- editor, chef
- farmer
- bank employee, journalist, politician
- farmer, author, painter
- surgeon, project manager
- nursery nurse, teacher
- editor, accountant, lawyer
- accountant, lawyer, teacher, doctor
- manager, editor

Exercise 14 (B2) p. 68

Writing exercise

Exercise 15 (B2) p. 69

- 1. creative: full of ideas
- 2. control the state of mind: influence the mood
- 3. frenzied and chaotic: hectic
- 4. involved and practical: hands-on
- 5. things that you have to achieve: targets
- 6. manner or quality of functioning: performance
- 7. having the ability to be in control of a group of people: leadership skills
- 8. time off after you have had a child: maternity/paternity leave
- 9. a company that offers everyone the same chances: an equal opportunities employer
- 10. two or more people working together: collaboration

Exercise 16 (C1) p. 70

- 1-**d adhered to**: followed in the way prescribed
- 2-**c committed to**: determined to do something
- 3-**j contribute**: say or do things to make something successful
- 4-**l duties**: tasks you have to do as part of your job
- 5-**f employment history**: a list of previous positions or jobs you have held
- 6-**m energetic**: with enthusiasm and determination
- 7-**g ensuring**: making certain that something happens
- 8-**h guidelines**: official advice on how something should be done within an organisation
- 9-**a implementation**: the act of starting to use a plan
- 10-**i maintain**: regularly check something is still the way it should be and improving it if necessary
- 11-**b modification**: a change to something, usually to improve it
- 12-**k protocols**: a system of rules on how to act in a formal situation
- 13-**e consistently**: in a way that does not change

Exercise 17 (C1) p. 71

1. energetic
2. committed to
3. ensuring
4. adhered to
5. employment history
6. protocols
7. consistently
8. maintain
9. contributed
10. implementation
11. modifications
12. guidelines
13. duties

Exercise 18 (B1.2) p. 72**Charities in the UK**

Charities play a big part in British society. A 1. **charity** is an organisation that gives help and raises money for those in need. They can 2. **support** a certain group of people or animals, but also do work in nature. Charities, especially smaller ones, rely heavily on 3. **volunteers**. They do not get paid for their work and do it in their 4. **spare time**.

Charities are not allowed to make a 5. **profit**. They are dependent on 6. **fundraising** to be able to do their work. They often encourage people to 7. **raise money** for them by running marathons, climbing mountains or doing other 8. **challenges**. In 2020, people 9. **donated** £11.3 billion to charity in the UK. Animal welfare, support for children and young people, and medical research are the three most popular 10. **causes**.

Some bigger charities run shops, aptly named charity shops, where they sell 11. **second-hand** goods, such as clothes or books that people donate. The money these shops make goes to their 12. **charitable** work. Charity shop 13. **sales people** are usually volunteers.

Exercise 19 (C1) p. 73

- 1-f **empower**: give someone the means to achieve something
 2-c **engage in**: be actively involved with
 3-g **envisage**: imagine something that is true, real or likely to happen
 4-d **holistic**: dealing with the whole of something instead of just a part
 5-j **inaccessible**: very difficult or impossible to reach
 6-b **inquisitive**: curious
 7-h **poverty**: a situation where there is not enough of something
 8-a **provision**: the act of making something available for someone
 9-e **surplus**: an excess of something
 10-i **vulnerability**: the state of being weak and without protection

Exercise 20 (C1) p. 74

In 2020, Chippy Larder started out as a place where Chipping Norton residents living in 1. **poverty** could get food for free. Run largely by volunteers, the Larder still provides locals with this service, but it has developed into an organisation which does so much more.

Town councillor Rizvana Poole sprang into action when her 2. **inquisitive** teenage children came home from school one day and asked her what she was doing to help the planet. She started handing out food packages filled with local produce which was often 3. **inaccessible** to some people in the Chipping Norton community who really needed it. In the early days, it was mainly provided by another charity called SOFEA which redistributes 4. **surplus** food from local supermarkets and farms which would otherwise go to waste. These days the food also comes directly from local farms, businesses and even allotments.

Although free food was the way to get people through the door, she says she always 5. **envisaged** a place providing support that was more 6. **holistic**. In short, the aim of the Larder is to nourish, 7. **empower**, and connect the community through projects in food, finance and business. Some of the local businesses that provide food have, for instance, offered paid and volunteer jobs to users of the Larder. The Larder has also become a social event: there's a queue for about an hour before it opens every week, just because people enjoy the social aspect of meeting there and chatting to their friends. People who wouldn't normally talk to each other, connect in the queue and as volunteers. Rizvana is convinced this is because there are currently a lot more people in a state of 8. **vulnerability** who need to seek support outside of their usual environment. She sees it as her duty to make sure the 9. **provision** is out there and accessible for everyone. Rizvana: "And we can only do that by truly 10. **engaging** with the community."

Exercise 21 (C1) p. 74**Model answers:**

1. A larder is a place where you store food. Chippy Larder is a place where they provide food for people, amongst other things.
2. An allotment is a piece of land that someone rents to grow vegetables and plants.
3. To nourish someone means to provide them with the food that is necessary for life, growth and good health.

4. The house, inside and out

Exercise 1 p. 77

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (B1) p. 78

- 1: semi-detached house
- 2: flat/apartment
- 3: terraced houses
- 4: mansion
- 5: bungalow
- 6: cottage

Exercise 3 (A1.2) p. 79

1. **kitchen:** fridge, cupboard, sink, tap, cooker
2. **dining room:** dining table, dining chairs
3. **bathroom:** shower, bath, sink, mirror, tap, loo, toilet, cupboard
4. **bedroom:** bed, bedside table, nightlight, mirror, pillow
5. **living room:** sofa, armchair, lamp, bookcase, coffee table, television, speakers, piano, sidetable, shelving
6. **hall:** coatrack, mirror, shoe rack
7. **utility room:** dryer, washing machine, sink, tap
8. **office:** desk, desk chair, computer, lamp, shelving, book case

Exercise 4 (A2) p. 80

1. It's a cooker. You use it to cook food.
2. It's a washing machine. You use it to do laundry / wash clothes.
3. It's a bookcase. You use it to store books.
4. It's an armchair. You use it to relax in when watching television or reading.
5. It's a pillow. You use it to rest your head on in bed.
6. They are speakers. You use them to listen to music / listen to the radio / listen to a podcast.
7. It's a fridge. You use it to keep food cool or fresh in.
8. It's a sink. You use it to wash your hands. / do the dishes. / brush your teeth.
9. It's a mirror. You use it to look at your reflection.

Exercise 5 (B1.2) p. 81

1. bin
2. work surface
3. stool
4. rug
5. sideboard
6. cushion
7. toaster
8. wardrobe
9. extractor fan
10. TV stand
11. chest of drawers
12. kettle
13. freezer
14. tiles
15. oven
16. medicine cabinet
17. microwave
18. dishwasher
19. dressing table
20. towel rail

Exercise 6 (B1.2) p. 82

- **kitchen:** potato peeler; dishwasher/dishcloth; rubbish bin/recycling bin; paper towel; oven glove/oven mitt; coffee machine; corkscrew
- **bedroom:** bedside table; pillow case; bed sheet/bedspread; dressing table; duvet cover; fitted sheet; hot-water bottle
- **bathroom:** toilet seat/toilet brush/toilet roll/toilet paper; bath oil/bath soap/bath towel; soap dish / soap dispenser; towel rack / towel rail; toothbrush/hairbrush; shower cap; medicine cabinet
- **living room:** coffee table; piano stool; wood burner; television stand; armchair; table lamp; bookcase

Exercise 7 (B1) p. 83

- 1-f **tap**: faucet
- 2-d **curtains**: drapes
- 3-b **wardrobe**: closet
- 4-g **ground floor**: first floor
- 5-j **first floor**: second floor
- 6-c **sofa**: couch
- 7-k **bin**: trash can
- 8-i **loo**: restroom
- 9-a **garden**: backyard
- 10-h **larder**: pantry
- 11-e **lift**: elevator

Exercise 8 (B1.2) p. 84

- 1-b **rental**: something that you pay for but don't own.
- 2-a **for sale**: when something is for sale you can buy it
- 3-b **listing**: a list of houses and flats to rent or buy
- 4-a **search criteria**: items that you want a database to look for
- 5-b **estate agent**: someone who sells or lets houses
- 6-b **one-bed flat**: an apartment with one bedroom
- 7-a **property**: a place to live in
- 8-a **viewing**: having a look around a house
- 9-b **invest**: use your money so it goes up in value
- 10-a **do it up**: improve something
- 11-a **make a profit**: make money on something
- 12-b **let**: rent out
- 13-b **improve**: make better
- 14-b **go up in value**: become worth more
- 15-a **homeowner**: someone who has a house

Exercise 9 (B2) p. 86

- 1. en suite
- 2. breakfast bar
- 3. modern appliances
- 4. solar panels
- 5. features
- 6. equip with
- 7. separate laundry room
- 8. drive
- 9. local amenities
- 10. auction

Exercise 10 (A2) p. 87

estate agent: Hi, come in! Let me show you around this three-bedroom house. Here's the 1. **hall** with the 2. **stairs** leading up to the first floor. On your left is a cloakroom with a toilet, 3. **washbasin** to wash your hands, and a 4. **coatrack**. There's not enough space in the hall to hang coats so it's quite handy to have them in here. To your right is a small playroom with a 5. **piano** and a bookcase. You could also have a desk in here of course. It would be a perfect 6. **office**.

buyer: It would, that's a real plus to this house. You don't often see a room like this in British houses.

estate agent: Let's have a look at the kitchen. As you can see, it has lovely wooden 7. **kitchen cabinets** for all your pots and pans. The cooker with 8. **oven** is quite new and there is a good quality 9. **extractor fan** too. Keeps all the cooking smells out! It has really nice 10. **worktops** as well with lots of space for cooking. As you can see the floor is 11. **tiled**.

buyer: Very nice kitchen. We wouldn't have to do anything to it.

estate agent: I'll show you the living-dining room next. It's quite spacious and light with 12. **windows** at the front and the back of the room. There's plenty of room for a big sofa, a nice 13. **armchair** and the television. It also has a 14. **wood burner** which makes the room warm and cosy.

buyer: Lovely, can we have a look 15. **upstairs**?

estate agent: Sure, let's go up and look at the bedrooms and the bathrooms. The master bedroom has an ensuite bathroom with a shower, a washbasin and a toilet. It's a good size room as you can see. Plenty of space for a king size bed and bedside tables to put your books on at night. And a big 16. **wardrobe**.

buyer: I'll need it. I have lots of clothes! What are the other two bedrooms like?

estate agent: Not as big as the master bedroom, but still a decent size each. Space enough for a 17. **single** bed in each and wardrobes too.

buyer: Let's have a look at the bathroom next.

estate agent: Yes, the bathroom has a bath with a 18. **shower** over it. There are also a washbasin and a 19. **loo**.

buyer: Looks good. Is there an 20. **attic**?

estate agent: Yes, there is, but only for storage. There is enough space under the roof to make a loft extension if you wanted to. That would give you an extra bedroom.

buyer: Great, thank you very much for showing me around. Much appreciated!

Exercise 11 (B2) p. 88

1. summarises all names of buildings where people live or stay: accommodation
2. not at all alike: quite dissimilar
3. more or less: roughly
4. space to spread out: room for manoeuvre
5. something that you must do or need: requirement
6. a building in which people live: dwelling
7. show a difference: reveal a contrast
8. easy to get hold of: readily available
9. what something seems to be like when you do not know much about it: on the surface

Exercise 12 (B2) p. 89

1. Falling Water, Mill Run, Pennsylvania, US.

Three interesting facts:

- was designed by famous American architect Frank Lloyd Wright in 1935
- it is built over a waterfall
- the house was used as a weekend home by the Kaufmanns who had it built.

2. Sydney Opera House, Sydney, Australia.

Three interesting facts:

- one of the world's most distinctive buildings
- it is Australia's busiest performing arts centre
- plans for the building began in the 1940s and it was finally completed in 1973 after a design by Danish architect Jørn Utzon; in June 2007 it became a UNESCO World Heritage Site

3. Cardboard Cathedral, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Three interesting facts:

- This temporary church, officially named the Transitional Cathedral, was designed by Japanese 'disaster architect' Shigeru Ban, after the original church was destroyed in the 2011 earthquake
- Among materials used in the building are cardboard tubes which are 60-centimetre in diameter and eight shipping containers for the walls.
- The building is a church as well as a conference centre and can house about 700 people.

Exercise 13 (C1) p. 90

1-b selecting a house: finding a house you like with the help of an estate agent

2-c completing a full mortgage application: formally asking for the money from your lender when you have made an offer on a house

3-h completion: the buyer's lender pays all of the money to the seller and the buyer gets the keys to the new house

4-f exchange and deposit: signing contracts between buyer and seller. The buyer puts down part of the money they are meant to pay for the house

5-d getting a mortgage decision in principle: getting a statement from your bank with an estimate of how much money you can probably borrow

6-e getting a survey done: having the construction of the house checked in detail by a surveyor

7-a instructing a legal representative: finding someone who can help you with the legal work and do legal checks on the property

8-g making an offer: telling the estate agent or seller of the house how much you are willing to pay for the house

Order of stages of home buying: 5 – 1 – 8 – 7 – 2 – 6 – 4 – 3

Exercise 14 (A2) p. 91

Reading exercise

Exercise 15 (B1.2) p. 92

1. bucket
2. wheelbarrow
3. garden hose
4. saw
5. gardening gloves
6. hedge trimmer
7. watering can
8. soil
9. rake
10. wellies
11. lawnmower
12. garden shears
13. garden fork
14. spade
15. plant pot
16. trowel

Exercise 16 (B2.2) p. 93

1. My fifteen-year-old is constantly hungry. One of these days, he is going to **eat us out of house and home**.
2. My friend and my neighbour had an argument this morning. Very strange because they usually **get on like a house on fire**.
3. There are so many details, I just **can't see the wood for the trees**.
4. I don't need to know all the details. Can you stop **going round the houses** and tell me what you really want?
5. I don't want to gossip, but **between you, me and the gatepost** I think Oliver and Sue are going to break up soon. They haven't been getting on at all.
6. – I can't open up the door, it's stuck!
– Come on, try harder, **give it some wellie!**
7. When I told him where I'd been and what I'd done, he absolutely **hit the roof**. He was not happy!
8. In other countries around the world, the Dutch are known for telling it like it is. They like to **call a spade a spade**. But is this idea really true?
9. Thank you for your custom today. Here is your coffee. And some cupcakes, **on the house** free of charge.
10. My uncle makes loads of money doing up old cars. He's almost literally **raking it in**.
11. Can you just tell me what you mean? Stop **beating around the bush**.

Exercise 17 (B1.2) p. 93

- A flower can ...: bloom, die, flourish, grow, produce a scent, produce buds
- We can ... flowers: arrange, buy, cut, grow, pick, smell

Exercise 18 (C1) p. 93

1. tulip
2. wisteria
3. hyacinth
4. crocus
5. hollyhock
6. lavender
7. rose
8. daffodil
9. peony
10. sweet pea
11. allium
12. sunflower

Exercise 19 (C1) p. 94

Reading exercise

Exercise 20 (C1) p. 95**Our love of gardens and gardening**

People have loved gardens and gardening for 1. **centuries**. The Greeks and Romans wrote about the Hanging Gardens of Babylon as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. No one knows if they really existed, but the texts are examples of the fact that gardens have had an impact on people for a long time.

Modern research indicates that not much has changed since ancient times. According to a 2018 survey, 77% of American 2. **households** were gardening. About 87% of their British counterparts have a garden. So what is the 3. **attraction**?

People like gardening for a variety of reasons. When asked, 4. **keen** gardeners say that they not only like getting their hands dirty but also feel 5. **healthier** because they garden. Overall, gardeners are stronger and fitter, sleep better, and are less stressed than people who don't.

But even if you don't put a 6. **spade** into the ground, there appear to be 7. **benefits from** being around nature. In a Korean experiment, post-surgical patients were divided into two groups. One group recovered in rooms with flowers and plants in them, the other in rooms without. It may not come as a surprise that the group in the rooms with flowers and plants recovered more quickly and 8. **consequently** spent less time in hospital than the other group. This finding is confirmed by some research in the UK which suggests that almost half of people (43%) said that having houseplants or 9. **growing** food in windows has helped their wellbeing.

The recent pandemic has highlighted the need for access to 10. **green space**. 11. **Botanic gardens**, which were originally created to teach medical students about the medicinal properties of plants, were open during lockdown and offered people direct contact with something living. Many flocked there instead of to leisure and shopping centres. Similarly, people overwhelmed garden centres with requests for 12. **bulbs and seeds** to insert nature into their own gardens.

Before the pandemic, the Oxford Botanic Garden and Arboretum had already started a programme to support people's mental wellbeing. Offering a variety of natural 13. **habitats**, such as woodland and meadows just outside Oxford city centre, the OBGA offers events such as 14. **forest** bathing, where participants connect their senses to nature through yoga and mindful walking, and aromatherapy sessions. During the latter, the scent of citrus is used to give people energy, 15. **rose** for self-love and lavender for relaxation.

5. Are we eating in or out?

Exercise 1 p. 98

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A2) p. 99

- **cold drinks:** apple juice, cola, lemonade, milk, milkshake, orange juice, smoothie, squash, water
- **hot drinks:** cappuccino, coffee, decaf, hot chocolate, latte, tea
- **alcoholic drinks:** ale, beer, cocktail, gin, lager, wine
- **breakfast:** bacon, cereal, croissant, eggs, fruit, granola, muesli, pancakes, porridge, sausages, toast, yoghurt
- **lunch:** cheese, chips, French fries, hamburger, pasta, pizza, rice, salad, sandwich, sausages, soup, toastie
- **snacks:** biscuit, cake, crisps, nibbles, ice cream, olives, peanuts

Exercise 3 (A2) p. 100

1. United Kingdom
2. France
3. United States
4. Germany
5. the Netherlands
6. own answer

Exercise 4 (A2) p. 101

What do you say when you want to order something:

- Excuse me!
- I'd like a coffee, please.
- I'd like a dry white wine, please.
- What beers have you got on tap?
- I'll have a vanilla ice cream, please.

What do you say when you answer a customer:

- I'll be with you in a moment.
- No worries.
- Just a minute.
- Of course.
- You're welcome.

What do you say when you want to ask for the bill:

- Can I have the bill, please?
- Can we pay, please?
- I'd like the bill, please.

Exercise 5 (A2) p. 101

1. Have you made a choice?
2. Any side orders for you?
3. Any starters?
4. What would you like for your main course?
5. I'll show you to your table
6. Your waiter will be with you shortly.
7. Can I get you anything else?
8. Could I have some mustard?
9. Can I take your drinks orders?
10. What beers have you got on tap?
11. We have got a pale ale and a lager.
12. Excuse me!
13. I'll get you some menus.
14. Have you got any specials?
15. What can I get you?
16. Your food will be with you soon.
17. Just the bill, please.

Exercise 6 (A2.2) p. 103

1. If you order more than what is usually part of a restaurant dish, you order **extras**.
2. Bottled water comes in two varieties: still and **sparkling** water.
3. Restaurants never charge for water from the **tap** in the UK.
4. Various vegetables, or even eggs, can be made into **pickles** but usually they are made of small cucumbers or onions.
5. **IPA** is a pale ale which is a fermented beer. It's popular in the UK and made by lots of small, independent brewers.
6. Eggs usually end up being **hard-boiled** when they have been in boiling water for at least 7 minutes.
7. English **chutney** is a cold sweet and sour condiment made from fruit. You eat it with meat or cheese.
8. When you pay in **cash** you use bank notes and coins to pay.

Exercise 7 (A2.2) p. 103

Order: 1-E, 2-B, 3-F, 4-D, 5-A, 6-C

Exercise 8 (B1) p. 104**asking for preference:**

- What would you like to eat?
- What would you prefer?
- Do you prefer pizza or lasagne?
- What do you like better: pasta or rice?

answers:

- I'd love a roast dinner.
- I don't like that.
- Roasted vegetables sound great.
- I fancy something with fish.
- I would like steak, please.
- I don't really like lamb.
- I really don't like mushrooms.

asking for advice:

- What can you recommend?
- Can you recommend something?
- Is there anything in a particular that you can recommend?
- What's your most popular dish?

giving advice:

- You could have it with ...
- You can combine it with chips or mashed potatoes.
- The calamari is exceptional.
- I can recommend the sweet potato fries.
- The steamed vegetables are great as a side dish.
- You can have it with some spinach or broccoli.

Exercise 9 (A1/B1) p. 105**Answer model:**

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. chopping board | 13. wooden spoon | 24. citrus press | 35. potato peeler |
| 2. knife | 14. colander | 25. mixer | 36. pizza cutter |
| 3. kettle | 15. sieve | 26. masher | 37. timer |
| 4. cheese grater | 16. slotted spoon | 27. whisk | 38. cookie cutters |
| 5. weighing scales | 17. mixing bowl | 28. scissors | 39. pestle and mortar |
| 6. salt and pepper shakers | 18. steamer | 29. can opener | 40. funnel |
| 8. frying pan | 19. slow cooker | 30. corkscrew | 41. spatula |
| 9. saucepan | 20. baking sheet | 31. garlic press | 42. rice cooker |
| 10. ladle | 21. measuring cup | 32. measuring spoons | 43. oven gloves |
| 11. fork | 22. plate | 33. tongs | 44. potholders |
| 12. spoon | 23. jar | 34. ice cream scoop | |

Exercise 10 (A2) p. 106

Reading exercise

Exercise 11 (A1.2) p. 107

- oven
- chopping board
- wooden spoon
- ovenproof casserole
- potato masher
- colander
- knife
- peeler

Exercise 12 (B1.2) p. 108

Text 1: 1. **Dice** the onion and 2. **slice** the carrots and celery on a 3. **chopping board**. Put the oil in an 4. **ovenproof casserole** on a medium heat. When the oil is hot, turn the heat down to low and add the onion. 5. **fry** it for about five minutes without colouring it. Then add the carrots and celery. Keep on a low heat for another ten minutes until soft, stirring occasionally with a 6. **wooden spoon**. Add the mince and fry on a medium heat until browned. Then add the tinned tomatoes, tomato puree, and French herbs and mix carefully. 7. **Crumble** the stock cube into the mince and mix well. Bring to a simmer and cook on a low heat for about 45 minutes. Add a little water if the 8. **mixture** seems too dry.

Text 2: In the meantime, peel the potatoes with a 9. **peeler** and 10. **chop** them with a knife. Put them in a separate pan in slightly salted water, bring to the 11. **boil** and simmer until tender. Drain the potatoes in a 12. **colander** and return them back to the pan. Add the milk, butter and nutmeg and mash them well with a 13. **potato masher**. Season to taste.

Text 3: 14. **Taste** the meat filling and add salt and pepper if needed. Then spoon the mash over the filling and put in a 15. **preheated** oven (220°C/200°C fan) for 20-25 mins or until the topping is golden.

Exercise 13 (B2) p. 109

1. have your **cake** and eat it too
2. not my cup of **tea**
3. full of **beans**
4. There's no crying over spilt **milk**.
5. Take it with a grain of **salt**.
6. a storm in a **teacup**
7. a greasy **spoon**
8. to **grill** someone about something
9. a smart **cookie**
10. **cook** the books

Exercise 14 (B2) p. 109

1. to commit fraud: to cook the books
2. not believe someone too readily: take something with a grain of salt
3. energetic: full of beans
4. no point in getting upset over something that can't be changed: There's no crying over spilt milk.
5. interrogate: to grill someone about something
6. small, cheap restaurant serving fried foods: a greasy spoon
7. something you don't enjoy: not my cup of tea
8. very intelligent: a smart cookie
9. wasn't really a big issue after all: a storm in a teacup
10. wanting more than you need or are entitled to: have your cake and eat it too

Exercise 15 (B1.1) p. 110

Corina: We're having dinner 1. **guests** next week. I'm so nervous, I've never had a 2. **dinner party** before. I am a complete novice when it comes to 3. **table etiquette**.

James: Don't worry, I'll help you, I've worked in a restaurant so I know a thing or two about 4. **laying the table**. First of all: are you having a two- or a 5. **three-course meal**?

Corina: I'm planning to cook a 6. **starter**, 7. **main** and dessert so we'll be having three courses.

James: Will you be having different wines with each course? In that case, you need various 8. **wine glasses**?

Corina: No, I'm not going that posh! We'll have the same wine for starter and main. But what else do we need for the table?

James: Because you have more than one course you will need to put out various 9. **forks**, knives and spoons. Have you got lots of 10. **cutlery**?

Corina: I've got quite a lot, I should be fine. We're only six, thankfully. Our table is a bit old. What should I put on it?

James: A nice white 11. **tablecloth** with matching 12. **napkins** will do fine, I think. And don't forget some candles and flowers. That always makes it look very nice.

Corina: Good idea, that sounds great. Now, how do I serve the food? Do I put the pans on the table or do I plate it up?

James: Absolutely no pans on the table! Maybe some 13. **servicing dishes** or bowls, but I think it's better to put the food on 14. **plates** in the kitchen. Don't forget to heat them up a little otherwise the food gets cold too quickly. If you let people serve up some of the food at the table, don't forget the 15. **servicing spoons**.

Corina: Oh, thanks, very good tips. I hadn't thought of that.

James: Don't forget that people sometimes like some water with their meal, so you can put a 16. **carafe** of water on the table and some glasses for water. They usually appreciate that.

Corina: Thanks so much for all of this. You've been very helpful. All I need to do now is cook dinner and not forget my 17. **table manners**.

Exercise 16 (B2) p. 111

Reading exercise

Exercise 17 (B2) p. 112

1. available to be used or bought: on offer
2. arrive somewhere, usually by accident so: end up on
3. carry something with you from one place to another: bring across
4. closely related in people's minds so that people think one cannot exist without the other: synonymous with
5. enjoyed or liked by many: popular with
6. having an great effect on someone's behaviour or a situation heavily: influenced by
7. to need something or cannot live or work without something: be reliant on
8. a part of something that is less positive, pleasant or useful: the downside of

Exercise 18 (B2) p. 112

1. a cereal crop grown for food: wheat
2. concerned with cooking: culinary
3. cooking based around ingredients from the Australian wilderness: bush tucker
4. foods that people eat most often: staple diet
5. gather a crop: harvest
6. people who did not farm for their food: hunter-gatherers

Exercise 19 (B2) p. 113

- 1-e all the contents in food which keep you healthy: nutritional
- 2-c anything to do with cooking: culinary
- 3-a change: alter
- 4-g chemical that prevents things from going off: preservative
- 5-h deliberately avoid something: steer clear of
- 6-d an ingredient which improves a product's quality or attractiveness: enhancer
- 7-f prepare food in factories before it is used or sold: process
- 8-b unidentifiable: beyond recognition

Exercise 20 (C1) p. 114

- 1. chronic
- 2. nutritionally
- 3. quantities
- 4. cause for concern
- 5. Demand for
- 6. burden
- 7. profitability
- 8. food diversity
- 9. packaging
- 10. manufacturing
- 11. organic

Exercise 21 (C1) p. 115

- 1. the amount that someone eats: consumption
- 2. to act upon or influence, especially in an adverse way: affect
- 3. extremely big: vast
- 4. extremely tasty: hyper-palatable
- 5. the growing of one particular plant in large quantities: monocrop production
- 6. having all that you need or want from it: satiating
- 7. involving a lot of activity or energy in a very short period of time: intensive
- 8. making pure by removing all other substances from it: refining
- 9. one of the things from which a product is formed: constituent
- 10. to provide someone with the food that is necessary for life, growth and good health: nourish
- 11. rapid growth: proliferation
- 12. things that are likely to happen as a result: implications

6. Grocery shopping

Exercise 1 p. 118

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1.2) p. 119

Reading exercise

Exercise 3 (A2) p. 119

1. supermarket
2. butcher's (shop)
3. deli
4. fishmonger's (shop)
5. market
6. cheese shop
7. bakery
8. off-licence

Exercise 4 (A2) p. 120

ordering:

- A 100 grams of thinly sliced ham, please.
- Can I have a small piece of Cheddar, please?
- Could I have a punnet of strawberries?
- Could I have two seabass, please?
- Have you got any mushrooms?
- I'd like a pound of tomatoes.
- Two chicken breasts, please.

asking for someone's preference:

- What type of steak would you like?
- Would you like medium or mature Cheddar?
- Would you like this bigger fish or is that too big?

asking how much something is:

- How much are six rolls?
- How much does that come to?
- How much do I owe you?
- How much is a quarter pork pie?
- How much is it?
- How much is that?

saying the price:

- One roll is 75p.
- That comes to £3.40.
- That's £8.50, please.
- They are 3 for 2.

paying:

- Can I pay by card?
- I'd like to pay by card.
- I'd like to pay in cash.
- No, sorry, I haven't got any change.

Exercise 5 (A2) p. 121

1. potatoes
2. carrot
3. green beans
4. aubergine
5. peppers
6. lemons
7. parsley
8. chilli peppers
9. broccoli
10. cauliflower
11. onions
12. mushrooms
13. tomatoes
14. lettuce
15. garlic
16. cherry tomatoes
17. ginger

Exercise 6 (A2) p. 122

A.: Good morning. 1. **How can I help you?**

B.: I'm having a dinner party tomorrow evening and I'd like some cheeses for after dinner, please. And a large 2. **pot** of olives.

A.: Sure, what type of cheese would you like, soft, hard, blue, English, French?

B.: A selection of everything really. How's your Wensleydale?

A.: We've just got a nice one in. Would you like to 3. **taste** some?

B.: Yes, please. Oh yes, this one is amazing! Can I have a piece of it, please? About 200 4. **grams** would be good.

A.: Here you are. We have a lovely Stilton too and we have a good Somerset brie as well.

B.: Sounds great. Can I have piece of each of those? A nice 5. **slice** of the Stilton and about 250 grams of the brie.

A.: Is about this much of the Stilton OK?

B.: Yes, that's fine. And I'd like some crackers to go with the cheeses as well. A couple of 6. **boxes** will do. And you don't happen to have some grapes, do you?

A.: I can help you with the crackers, but I'm afraid we don't have any grapes. Did you say you wanted some olives too?

B.: Oh, yes. I almost forgot. A large pot of mixed olives, please. Thanks for reminding me.

A.: There you are: the cheeses, crackers and olives. Can I get you anything else?

B.: No, thanks, that's it. How much do I 7. **owe** you?

A.: That's 21 8. **pounds** altogether, please.

Exercise 7 (A2) p. 122

Reading exercise

Exercise 8 (B1) p. 123

1. shopping
2. independent
3. closed down
4. located
5. counters
6. chains
7. quality
8. slot
9. delivered
10. collect
11. groceries

Exercise 9 (B1) p. 124

1-**b aubergine**: eggplant

2-**o bap**: hamburger bun

3-**e biscuit**: cookie

4-**i chips**: fries

5-**a coriander**: cilantro

6-**c courgette**: zucchini

7-**h crisps**: chips

8-**l ice lolly**: popsicle

9-**k jam**: jelly

10-**j rocket**: arugula

11-**g pepper**: bell pepper

12-**m porridge**: oatmeal

13-**f mince**: ground meat

14-**n spring onion**: scallion

15-**d sweets**: candy

Exercise 10 (B1) p. 125

Reading and writing exercise

Exercise 11 (B2) p. 126

Vegetarianism

Vegetarians **1. exclude** meat and fish from their diets. They won't have steak or salmon, for instance, but they also don't eat any other products that are made from animals such as gelatine or fish oil. Products that are made by animals are **2. allowed**, however, so vegetarians can have dairy, such as milk and yoghurt. A vegetarian diet consists mostly of vegetables, fruits, grains and nuts, and because they are **3. missing** animal protein in their diet, they need to make sure they have a high enough intake of calcium, or vitamins D and B12. There are health **4. benefits** to being vegetarian, though, as vegetarians have a lower chance of heart disease and certain cancers compared to people who eat meat.

Veganism

The vegan diet is very **5. similar** to the vegetarian diet but vegans are not allowed to eat anything that comes from animals, including **6. dairy products**. They don't use any cheese, yoghurt and eggs in their recipes. Some vegans don't use products such as leather for their shoes or bags either. Like vegetarians, vegans also have to make sure their diet is **7. well-balanced**. It is recommended that they eat soy, quinoa and nuts, for example, to **8. supplement** the protein they are missing because they don't eat meat. Eating tofu or lentils will add iron to their diet. The vegan diet has similar advantages for someone's health as the vegetarian diet.

Pescatarian diet

Pescatarians eat everything vegetarians eat, but they also add fish and seafood to their diet. Most pescatarians do this because they feel that that way their diet is **9. healthier** than just eating fruits and vegetables. They are not wrong, because, apart from protein, fish contains omega-3 fatty acids as well as less saturated fat than meat. These acids are good for your heart and blood pressure. Pescatarians have to **10. be careful with** certain types of fish, though. Tuna, for example, has quite high levels of mercury, which isn't healthy for humans. But there are lots of other fish to choose from which don't contain much mercury, such as salmon or mackerel.

Exercise 12 (B2) p. 127

A.

- 1-a for instance
- 2-b a clear substance made from animal bones used to set liquids
- 3-c the amount you eat of something at a particular time
- 4-a to add something to make it better
- 5-b an animal fat that has a high proportion of fatty acids
- 6-b a poisonous, silver-coloured metal often used in batteries

B.

- 1. vegans
- 2. pescatarians
- 3. pescatarians
- 4. vegetarians, vegans, pescatarians
- 5. vegetarians, pescatarians

Exercise 13 (B1) p. 128

- 1. dish
- 2. used up
- 3. spicier
- 4. cloves
- 5. chopped
- 6. method
- 7. gentle
- 8. turn up
- 9. mix together
- 10. stir
- 11. simmer
- 12. season
- 13. sprinkle
- 14. serve

Exercise 14 (B1) p. 128

The chickpea curry recipe is vegan: there are no animal products in it (including dairy).

Exercise 15 (B1) p. 129

1. Store potatoes in a cool, dark and dry place. Too much 1. **light** will make them go green and will spoil them more quickly. Did you know that potatoes can last up to six months if you store them 2. **correctly**?
2. Store-bought fresh herbs are best kept in the fridge. If you cut a little off the 3. **stems** and put them in a glass with fresh water, they will keep for longer.
3. read doesn't like being put in 4. **damp** places, like a fridge. It will get mouldy and dry more quickly. So put it in a bread box where it'll stay fresher for longer. Another good option is to 5. **freeze** part of the loaf if you can't eat a whole one quickly enough. Then defrost it when you need it.
4. Even though the space seems perfect for it, don't 6. **store** milk bottles in the fridge door. Instead put them in the fridge itself so that it stays nice and cold and where the 7. **temperature** doesn't change quite so often.
5. When you get home from the shop, don't 8. **wash** your fresh fruit and vegetables before you store them. That way, they won't end up damp in the fridge. That will make them 9. **go off** more quickly.
6. Keep cheese in the 10. **original** packaging in the back of the fridge where it's nice and cold. If you don't have the packaging anymore, wrap it in baking paper, not in foil or clingfilm because it won't be able to 'breathe' and will 11. **spoil** more quickly.
7. Mushrooms are a fungi that contain lots of water. They are best kept in the fridge in a paper bag. That way, if they start to release their water content, the bag will 12. **absorb** it and the mushrooms won't go slimy quite so quickly.

Exercise 16 (B2) p. 130

- 1-c **throw out**: discard
 2-d **consume**: eat and drink
 3-i **excess**: too much.
 4-e **whopping**: enormous
 5-j **food supply chain**: the whole process of making and selling commercial food
 6-f **storage**: keeping something in a special place until it is needed
 7-a **portion**: the amount of food that is given to one person at a meal
 8-g **landfill**: rubbish dump
 9-b **harmful**: damaging
 10-f **impulse buy**: purchasing something because you have a sudden desire for it
 11-g **leftovers**: parts of meals that were not eaten
 12-h **expiration date**: the date by which food should have been used

Exercise 17 (C1) p. 131

- 1-h **biodegradable**: breaking down naturally without special treatment
 2-g **cost-effective**: saving money in comparison with the costs involved
 3-j **decompose**: change chemically and start to decay
 4-e **degrade**: to change chemically and decay or separate into different substances
 5-i **to be disposed of**: to be thrown away
 6-a **packaging**: container or covering that something is sold in
 7-f **plant**: a factory
 8-c **purpose**: the reason why something is made or done
 9-d **release**: to let a substance flow out from something
 10-b **single-use**: made to be used only once

Exercise 18 (C1) p. 132

1. packaging
2. single-use
3. purpose
4. release
5. degrade
6. plant
7. cost-effective
8. biodegradable
9. be disposed of
10. decompose

7. Shopping for clothes and shoes

Exercise 1 p. 135

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A2) p. 136

1. hat
2. shirt
3. blazer
4. tie
5. handbag
6. sunglasses
7. jumper
8. watch
9. dress
10. T-shirt
11. bra
12. swimming costume
13. knickers
14. hanger
15. belt
16. skirt
17. boots
18. shorts
19. jacket
20. stilettos
21. socks
22. walking boots
23. trainers
24. polo shirt
25. gilet
26. cardigan
27. trousers
28. hoodie
29. swimming trunks
30. underpants
31. winter coat
32. jeans

Exercise 3 (B1) p. 137

- 1-e boiler suit:** coveralls
2-j dressing gown: bathrobe
3-i dungarees: overalls
4-f gilet: puffer vest
5-d jogging bottoms: sweat pants
6-h jumper: sweater
7-b knickers: panties
8-n swimming costume: swimsuit
9-m shoelace: shoestring
10-k trainers: sneakers
11-a trousers: pants
12-c underpants: underwear
13-l vest: undershirt
14-f waistcoat: vest

Exercise 4 (A2) p. 138

Shop assistant: Hello. 1. **Who's next?**

Customer: We are. I'm looking for 2. **a pair of** school shoes for my son.

Shop assistant: Certainly. Do you know his 3. **size?**

Customer: Could you 4. **measure** him, please? He's 5. **grown out of** his previous pair and I'm not sure how big his feet are now.

Shop assistant: No problem. He's a size 2. Have you seen any shoes you like?

Customer: Yes, he would like these with the Velcro 6. **straps**. They're easier to get on than shoes with 7. **laces** at breaktime. More time to play outside!

Shop assistant: Let me have a look if we have them in his size. 8. **I won't be a moment**. Here they are. I've also brought another pair that he might like. Just in case. They are quite similar to the shoes he likes, but I think they may be a 9. **better fit** His feet aren't very 10. **wide** and the shoes he likes may be too big.

Customer: Thank you. Let's 11. **try** them on.

Shop assistant: 12. **How do they feel?** Why don't you have a walk around the shop?

Son: I'm not sure about these. I seem to 13. **slip out of** them. Can I try the other pair too?

Customer: Of course. ... Are those better?

Son: Yes, I like these better. Can I 14. **have** these, please?

Customer: Sure. Let's go and 15. **pay**.

Shop assistant: Is there anything else I can get you?

Customer: No, thank you.

Shop assistant: That'll be £32.50 then, please.

Exercise 5 (A2.2) p. 139

Amanda: Where do you want to go first?

Elsa: I don't really mind as long as we go to a shop where I can try on some 1. **jeans**. I am desperate for a new pair. My current ones are falling apart.

Amanda: OK, let's go and 2. **buy** those first then. I'd like to have a look at some nice tops, maybe we can find both in the same shop.

Elsa: How about this place? They've got some nice 3. **clothes** in the window.

Amanda: Sure, let's go in.

Shop assistant: Good afternoon, can I help you or would you like to have a look around first?

Elsa: Maybe you can help me. I'm 4. **looking for** a new pair of jeans.

Amanda: You go and have a look at the jeans. I'll 5. **browse** for some tops.

Shop assistant: What type of jeans would you like? Have you got a specific 6. **colour** in mind? We have quite a good selection.

Elsa: I think I want blue jeans. I don't like them 7. **high-waisted**. I don't find those 8. **comfortable**. But I don't mind them being skinny.

Shop assistant: How about these? They don't sit too high on the waist and they are quite 9. **stretchy**. What size are you?

Elsa: They look good, actually. I'm a size 10 usually but the sizes for jeans are 10. **different**, aren't they?

Shop assistant: Yes, I think you'll need a size 28 or 29. I'll get you one pair of each so you can see which ones 11. **fit** you best.

Elsa: Thank you. Where are the 12. **changing rooms?**

Shop assistant: They're just at the back.

Elsa: Thanks, I'll try them on and see what they're like.

Shop assistant: How do they feel? Are they any good?

Elsa: They are okay, but I'm not completely sure about them. I don't think they 13. **suit** me. They are a bit big in the waist and they make my legs look really short.

Shop assistant: Yes, I see. Would you like me to help you find another pair?

Elsa: Would you mind if I had a 14. **look around** myself? But thank you for your help.

Shop assistant: Of course. If you have any questions, please don't 15. **hesitate** to ask.

Exercise 6 (B2) p. 140

1. Be quiet!: Put a sock in it!

2. Being very open about your feelings: wearing your heart on your sleeve

3. Being very restless: having ants in your pants

4. fitting perfectly: fitting perfectly

5. I'd better hurry up: I'd better get my skates on.

6. Paying for a business expense out of your own money: paying for something out-of-pocket

7. Talking about confidential subjects in public: airing your dirty laundry in public

8. very secretive: cloak-and-dagger

Exercise 7 (B2.2) p. 141

1. to complain a lot about something: rail against

2. develop into something that people come to expect: become the norm

3. extreme anger: outrage

4. issues to do with the environment: environmental problems

5. an item of clothing that is a basic part of people's outfits: a fashion staple

6. lots of heated and angry discussion and argument about something: controversy

7. made people excited, shocked or angry: caused a stir

8. an opportunity to say what you think or feel: platform

9. a person who comes up with new ideas for clothes: fashion designer

10. something that someone says or shows publicly: statement

11. was strongly disliked: met with disdain

12. when you don't agree with someone about something: disagreement

Exercise 8 (C1) p. 142

- 1-**k sustainability**: the ability to keep a process going or keep materials available over a long period of time
- 2-**e high-end**: most expensive, top quality
- 3-**j affordable**: something you have enough money for
- 4-**a adapt**: change something
- 5-**l garment industry**: the industry that makes clothing, accessories and shoes
- 6-**m working conditions**: the state of the places where people work and their payment
- 7-**f stamped out**: put an end to something
- 8-**n supply chain**: the whole process of making and selling goods
- 9-**c fast fashion**: fashion that is made, sold and discarded quickly
- 10-**g waste**: rubbish
- 11-**i durable**: something that lasts long
- 12-**b ethically**: doing something the right way
- 13-**d adhere to**: follow, do something according to what has been set out
- 14-**h second-hand**: something that is not new and has been used before

Exercise 9 (C1) p. 143

- 1. showcase
- 2. whetting
- 3. cycle
- 4. common
- 5. in conjunction with
- 6. ensure
- 7. changeover
- 8. Avoid

Exercise 10 (C1) p. 144

- 1. false: the author mainly states that they make people interested in high-end fashion, but they are just one part of the issue as becomes clear from the rest of the text
- 2. true
- 3. false: the text also mentions terrible working conditions as part of their bad reputation
- 4. false: they make them say every year that there is no human trafficking in their supply chain, not that have to be fairer to their staff in general
- 5. true

Exercise 11 (B2) p. 144

- 1-**e-t eco-friendly**: less harmful to the environment
- 2-**c-z fair trade**: buying directly from producers for a fair price
- 3-**g-v handmade**: made slowly and by hand rather than by machines
- 4-**d-r recycle**: process old clothes into new products for further use
- 5-**e-y responsible materials**: materials which are ethically produced and better for the environment
- 6-**a-u reuse**: use materials again
- 7-**b-s slow fashion**: clothing which lasts a long time and is often made from eco-friendly material
- 8-**f-x upcycling**: making used clothes into new clothes or accessories

Exercise 12 (B2) p. 145

- 1. eco-friendly
- 2. upcycling
- 3. reuse
- 4. responsible materials
- 5. recycles
- 6. handmade
- 7. slow fashion
- 8. fair trade

8. The city: a place to live

Exercise 1 p. 147

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1.2) p. 148

billboard, bridge, car park, cinema, crossroads, hospital, library, post office, roundabout, shopping centre, traffic lights

Exercise 3 (A2) p. 148

1. vehicle
2. traffic sign
3. zebra crossing
4. flat
5. church
6. lamp post
7. street
8. office
9. dual carriageway
10. accident
11. fountain
12. shop

Exercise 4 (A2) p. 149

1. passer-by
2. billboard
3. parking warden
4. leisure centre
5. traffic lights
6. bridge
7. centre
8. suburb
9. ring road
10. exit

Exercise 5 (B1) p. 150

- 1-c car park:** parking lot
2-f cinema: movie theater
3-i city centre: downtown
4-m crossroads: intersection
5-g diversion: detour
6-b motorway: highway
7-r multi-storey car park: parking garage
8-a pavement: sidewalk
9-d petrol station: gas station
10-l platform: track
11-n public transport: public transit
12-o railway: railroad
13-h road surface: pavement
14-k roundabout: traffic circle
15-p subway: (pedestrian) underpass
16-j toll road: turnpike
17-q town hall: city hall
18-e the underground: subway

Exercise 6 (A2.1) p. 151

Reading exercise

Exercise 7 (A2) p. 151

1. Excuse me
2. tell
3. Sure
4. directions
5. see
6. get to it
7. take
8. across
9. left
10. right
11. That's it!
12. car park
13. back
14. many thanks for your help
15. you're very welcome

Exercise 8 (B1) p. 152

Parmjit: Hey Kat, it's me. I'm 1. **on my way** to you but I can't quite remember how to drive through north Oxford to get to your house. I've run out of data on my phone! Can you give me some 2. **directions**, please?

Kat: Hiya, can't wait to see you. Where are you now?

Parmjit: I'm on the M40. I've just stopped at a 3. **service station** near Bicester.

Kat: Okay, so come off the M40 at 4. **junction** 9. Take the third exit on the roundabout. That'll get you onto the A34.

Parmjit: Okay, junction 9, third exit, A34. Got it. And then?

Kat: Keep going until you get to the Peartree 5. **interchange** near Oxford. Come off there. Then take the second exit on the 6. **roundabout** when you get to the bottom of the 7. **slip road**. Have you got that?

Parmjit: Yes, I think I can 8. **remember** that from the last time I came to see you.

Kat: Make sure you are in the right-hand 9. **lane** when you get to the next traffic lights because you have to 10. **go round** the Wolvercote roundabout in north Oxford. It's very busy there. Take the fourth exit into Wolvercote.

Parmjit: How many 11. **exits** does this roundabout have?!

Kat: Six actually but you need the fourth one!

Parmjit: The fourth one, I've got it.

Kat: Then just 12. **follow** the road through Wolvercote, drive 13. **past** the Trout pub, 14. **continue on** into Wytham and we're the first house on the right as you 15. **enter** the village.

Parmjit: That's a lot to remember but I've done it before. I'll give you another call if I 16. **get lost**.

Kat: No worries, I'll 17. **keep an eye** on my phone.

Exercise 9 (A2) p. 153

1. bike
2. train
3. van
4. bus
5. ferry
6. underground
7. lorry
8. scooter
9. plane
10. coach
11. kick scooter
12. car
13. pick-up truck
14. motorbike
15. tram

Exercise 10 (A2) p. 154

Reading exercise

Exercise 11 (B2) p. 154

Is it a town or a 1. **city**? Who knows? In the UK, it is not always clear if an 2. **urban** area is called a city or a town. Size does not seem to have anything to do with it. For instance, the town of Reading, with a 3. **population** of 348,000, is considered a town, whereas the nearby city of Oxford (162,100 people) is much smaller but is called a city. Cities are given their 4. **status** by the monarch, but there does not seem to be any 5. **criterion** by which the king or queen chooses to give a town city status. Not that it matters: city status does not come with any special 6. **privileges**.

In fact, **urban** areas in the UK, whether they are a city or a town, are quite similar with comparable problems. They consist of city or town centres with, mostly, 7. **retail franchises**, some office buildings, and entertainment options such as museums, theatres and cinemas. Housing 8. **estates** surround the centre, and industrial areas are on the 9. **outskirts**. Some cities and towns have shopping malls in the centre, but you often see them near industrial estates as well. Most urban areas struggle with the volume of traffic on their roads and, consequently, 10. **air pollution** as well as housing issues because of the 11. **influx** of people from the countryside.

Exercise 12 (C1) p. 155

1. an argument or disagreement between people: dispute
2. become involved in a situation in a way which is damaging: interfere with
3. believing that something has a particular quality: regard as
4. the condition of being without other people who can see or disturb you: privacy
5. a court deciding in such a way that it is to your advantage: rule in favour
6. express your dislike or disapproval of something: object to
7. found a solution to: resolved
8. the inside part of something: interior
9. something that is next to something else which is similar: neighbouring
10. an unwelcome visit: intrusion

Exercise 13 (C1) p. 156

1. fact ↔ concept
2. hinder ↔ implement
3. rural ↔ urban
4. attached ↔ self-contained
5. individuals ↔ communities
6. disincentive ↔ impetus
7. extreme remoteness ↔ hyper-proximity
8. nationalisation ↔ globalisation
9. input ↔ outcome

9. Spare time

Exercise 1 p. 159

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A2) p. 160

1. sewing
2. singing
3. playing rugby
4. playing netball
5. doing woodwork
6. reading
7. watching a film
8. playing cricket
9. going to the theatre
10. swimming
11. making music
12. doing Pilates
13. painting
14. playing squash
15. doing athletics
16. acting

Exercise 3. (A2) p. 161

Reading exercise

Exercise 4 (A2) p. 161

Model answer:

1. In my spare time I like going to the cinema.
2. I normally go once a month.
3. To relax, I also go running and walking with my dog.
4. I love going to the theatre with a friend from time to time as well.
5. I sometimes sing in a band for fun too.

Exercise 5 (B1) p. 162

sales person: Good afternoon, you are through to the New Theatre 1. **box office**. My name is Cindy. How can I help you?

customer: Hi Cindy, I would like some tickets to *Blood Brothers*. I looked online and there are still some tickets left for Saturday 2. **matinees** in March but I'm not sure where best to sit. Can you help me choose?

sales person: Absolutely. Do you have a date 3. **in mind**?

customer: Any Saturday in March would work for me.

sales person: Let's have a look at the first Saturday. That's the third of March. We still have seats in 4. **stalls** and circle.

Which do you prefer?

customer: Circle I think. I need three tickets and we need some 5. **legroom** if possible.

sales person: In that case, I think the 6. **seats** on the edge of row C are probably the best ones we have. You can see everything really well from there and there is a bit more space between the 7. **rows**.

customer: How much are the tickets?

sales person: Those seats are £79 each. Shall I 8. **book** them for you?

customer: Have you got any cheaper tickets?

sales person: We have seats that are cheaper but there's no legroom and they are much higher up so you can't see the 9. **performance** so well.

customer: Okay, let's go for the seats in row C then. Thank you for your help, I had no idea which seats to 10. **go for**.

sales person: You're very welcome. You've made a great choice. It's a super 11. **musical**. Can I have your card details, please, so I can put the 12. **payment** through?

Exercise 6 (B2.2) p. 163

See modern adaptations of Shakespeare plays in London

This is a 1. **fascinating** year for Shakespeare productions in London, with 2. **numerous** innovations and reinventions of the Bard's plays on offer for audiences. The recent trend of cross-casting (in particular, casting female performers in male roles) continues – although, of course, that in itself honours the 3. **spirit** of Shakespeare's work, which was originally performed by an all-male company and which 4. **features** plenty of cross-dressing within the actual stories.

These rich, funny, heart-breaking, all-too-human plays continue to 5. **resonate with** audiences, with little 6. **intervention** from directors, but it's also interesting to see theatre-makers experiment by moving the action to modern-day 7. **settings**, or finding more 8. **symbolic** approaches that help us view Shakespeare's dramas in a new way.

And, of course, you can find fantastic musical versions of the plays in the West End – a great way in for audiences who are newer to Shakespeare, or who prefer their Bard with a boyband 9. **flavour**. So, read on for our tips of where to find the most 10. **intriguing** Shakespeare productions in town, and, if all's well that ends well, you'll be heading to plenty of these soon.

Book tickets to Shakespeare shows on London Theatre.

Exercise 7 (A1.2) p. 164

1. knitting needles
2. canvas
3. hammer
4. pencils
5. fabric
6. rubber
7. turntable
8. clay
9. yarn
10. paint brushes
11. scissors
12. pencil sharpener
13. sewing machine
14. ruler
15. chisel
16. paint

Exercise 8 (B2) p. 165**A.**

1. true
2. true
3. false
4. false
5. false
6. true

B. Rewrite the false statements so that they become true

3. *Soothing* is the opposite of *stimulating*.
4. Repetitive motions are considered relaxing movements.
5. *Stabilise* is the same as *keep steady*.

Exercise 9 (A2) p. 166

1. cricket ball
2. puck
3. football
4. rugby ball
5. baseball bat
6. hockey stick
7. tennis racquet
8. cricket bat
9. swimming goggles
10. table tennis bat
11. cycle helmet
12. football boots
13. golf club
14. shin pads
15. yoga mat
16. leotard

Exercise 10 (B1) p. 167

1-g at home: playing a game at the premises of your own team

2-f away: playing a game at the opponent's premises

3-j coach: someone who trains a team

4-c course: a place where you play golf

5-d court: a place where you play racket games such as tennis or badminton

6-l equipment: things you need to play or do your sport

7-n match: you play this when you play your sport against an opponent to win

8-i opponent: someone or a team you play against

9-e pitch: a place where you play football or hockey

10-m stadium: where spectators go to watch teams play each other

11-k spectator: someone who watches someone or a team play sport

12-a tournament: an event where many teams or people play against each other for a number of rounds with one winner at the end

13-b track: athletic events or horse races are done on this

14-h training: practising your sport to get better

Exercise 11 (B2) p. 168

1. dropped the ball
2. out of his league
3. sticky wicket
4. The ball is in their court.
5. keep their heads above water
6. head start
7. time out
8. takes sides
9. blew the competition out of the water
10. Don't sweat it.
11. sink or swim
12. threw us a curveball

Exercise 12 (B2) p. 169

1. spectator
2. grassroots
3. exclusively
4. registered
5. Reminiscent of
6. target
7. without a doubt
8. goalposts
9. participants
10. closely
11. pass
12. designated
13. increasingly

Exercise 13 (C1) p. 170

1. considered
2. judged
3. disconnect
4. measure
5. insecurity
6. objectified
7. engaged
8. drop out of
9. stereotypes
10. femininity
11. minimise
12. invoking
13. strengthen

Exercise 14 (A2) p. 171

1. guitar
2. keyboard
3. violin
4. case
5. bassist
6. drum kit
7. rock band
8. bass guitar
9. drummer
10. lead singer
11. crowd
12. bagpipes

Exercise 15 (A2) p. 172

Stephen: We got tickets to The Big Festival this year. Really looking forward to it, they have an amazing 1. **line-up**.

Rasheem: Cool, who's playing?

Stephen: There are some great headline acts on Friday and Saturday, but on Sunday it's the Stereophonics. I can't wait to see them, it's going to be an amazing weekend.

Rasheem: Wow, the Stereophonics! I'd love to see them. I think their 2. **lead singer**. Kelly Jones has an amazing voice and they are supposed to give amazing live performances. Didn't they play at Glastonbury years ago?

Stephen: Yes, that's right. They're a classic UK 3. **rock band**. They've been going a long time. The lead singer's brother plays the bass, he's a fantastic 4. **bassist**. They've both been in the band from the start. Their current drummer has only been with them since 2012, but he's great too.

Rasheem: Have they got a folk tent too?

Stephen: Yes, there are usually some great bands in there too. The music is very different, more classical string instruments such as the 5. **violin** and guitar. And, occasionally, they have some really unusual instruments like the 6. **bagpipes** too.

I always enjoy listening to some folk music at festivals, it can be good to be away from the 7. **crowds**.

Rasheem: I think you'll have a great time. All this talk of music has made me think of getting my own guitar out of its 8. **case**.

10. Holiday: and relax!

Exercise 1 p. 175

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1.2) p. 176

1. hotel
2. pod
3. bed & breakfast
4. glamping
5. hostel
6. static caravan

Exercise 3 (A2) p. 176

1. green hills, beautiful stream
2. small city street, old/gothic church
3. gorgeous coastline, white cliffs
4. small boats on a river, relaxed people on the green river bank
5. green hills with an old/a medieval castle on a quiet lake
6. long pier, pebble beach with stripey deck chairs and blue sea

Exercise 4 (A2.2) p. 177

- A.: Let's have a chat about the 1. **half term holiday**. Shall we go away for a few days?
B.: Yes, that would be nice. We could go for a 2. **long weekend** because the children have the Friday before half term off as well.
A.: That's a good idea, we will have more choice in 3. **accommodation** because most families won't be able to go anywhere until the weekend.
B.: Where do you 4. **fancy** going?
A.: I would quite like to go to Yorkshire for a few days. We can take the dog too and go for lovely walks in the 5. **dales**.
B.: Yes, good idea. Or Scotland? But it's much colder there and it's a longer 6 **drive**. Maybe we should save that for the Easter holidays.
A.: Yes, I 7. **prefer** Yorkshire. Where shall we stay? Hotel, bed & breakfast, 8. **campsite**?
B.: I prefer to stay somewhere which is 9. **self-catering** so a hotel and bed & breakfast are no good. I don't really want to go camping at this time of year either. How about a 10. **static caravan** or a cottage?
A.: Okay, let's have a look at those two 11. **options** and see what we can find. I'll have a look online this evening.
B.: Great, just let me know what you've found and then we'll 12. **book** something. I can't wait!

Exercise 5 (B1.2) p. 178

- A.: Hello, I have some questions about the 1. **accommodation** on your website.
B.: Hi, my name is Alice. What can I help you with?
A.: Hello, I'm Frank. We would like to go to Greece this summer and are looking for either a hotel or a villa. We're not sure if we want to go somewhere which is catered or self-catering. Have you got any 2. **recommendations**?
B.: We have some amazing 3. **all-inclusive** hotel deals at the moment. All food and drinks are part of the 4. **package**. When would you like to go and how long for?
A.: We're going in July and would like to go for about two weeks. It'll be for four people, two adults, two children under 15.
B.: Okay, I'm just getting the best 5. **options** up on my screen for you. Would you like the flights as well or are you booking those 6. **separately**?
A.: It would be good if you had anything that 7. **included** flights. And could you give me an idea of luggage 8. **allowance**? That would make my life easier.
B.: Sure. Shall I give you some ideas for villas as well? Have you got any particular 9. **requirements**?
A.: We'd love some villa recommendations too. We would like it to be close to a village, within 10. **easy** walking distance of shops and restaurants. And it has to have a pool.
B.: Alright, could I have your email address please? Then I'll send you links to the options that would be good for you. I'll add my phone number too. If you 11. **opt** for a villa, give me a ring and I can look at 12. **suitable** flights for you too. Does that sound good?
A.: Brilliant, thank you very much for your help. I'll have a good look at all the information when I get your email and 13. **get back** to you.

Exercise 6 (B1) p. 179

- 1-**b passenger**: a person who travels
2-**k arrival time**: the time a plane gets in
3-**e baggage reclaim**: the area where you can collect your luggage
4-**c boarding card**: proof that you are allowed on a certain flight
5-**g check-in desk**: the counter where you need to check in
6-**h customs**: the place where you need to show your passport
7-**j departure lounge**: the place where you wait until you know where your plane leaves from
8-**l departure time**: the time when your plane takes off
9-**d duty-free shopping**: shopping without having to pay sales tax
10-**i gate**: the place where you wait to board the plane
11-**a metal detector**: a device which checks if you have weapons on you
12-**f security**: the area where you and your luggage are checked for illegal items

Exercise 7 (B1) p. 180

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

Exercise 8 (C1) p. 181**British Airways and Virgin Atlantic to start flights to China again**

British Airways and Virgin Atlantic will 1. **resume** daily flights to China again now Covid-19 2. **restrictions** in the country have finally been lifted. Both airlines will restart their flights to Shanghai with BA also 3. **reinstating** their Beijing route.

BA's first flight will take off for Shanghai on 23 April with Virgin Atlantic departing to the Chinese business and financial city for the first time on 1 May. BA's flights to Beijing will be back on their 4. **timetable** from 3 June with the airline resuming service for Heathrow passengers with four flights a week. Both airlines were 5. **forced** to stop their daily flights to China in late December 2020 and January 2021 because of a 6. **sharp** decline in passenger numbers.

Western airlines had not been keen to start flying to China again because of its extremely tough coronavirus rules. However, China finally lifted their 7. **stringent** quarantine requirements for passengers entering the country in January. Although cases throughout China are still 8. **surging**, both BA and Virgin have now decided to resume their services.

BA, having started their regular passenger service to China in 1980, is very excited to be able to welcome passengers on board their 9. **China-bound** planes again. Similarly, Virgin Atlantic is looking forward to returning to their regular passenger and cargo services to the country. Shanghai is Virgin's final route to be reinstated after the 10. **global** pandemic and the airline is now back to full 11. **capacity**.

Exercise 9 (A2) p. 182

1. first-aid kit
2. rucksack
3. torch
4. stove
5. matches
6. sleeping mat
7. guy ropes
8. pegs
9. pan
10. sleeping bag
11. walking boots
12. tent

Exercise 10 (A2) p. 182

1. I love sleeping in a **tent**. Very cosy, especially when it rains.
2. How are we going to cook? It rained and we left the **matches** outside. They're all damp.
3. Look at that sky! Can you check the **guy ropes**? They need to be really secure in a storm.
4. Can you hand me some more **pegs**? I need a few more for this side of the tent.
5. Can I borrow your **torch**? I can't see a thing and I have no idea where mine is!
6. My new **walking boots** are very comfortable. It's so nice not to have wet feet after a walk.
7. Have you got a **sleeping bag** for me when we go camping? I have my own mat, though.
8. Could you put some water on the **stove** for us? We fancy a cup of tea.
9. A **first aid kit** is very important on camping trips. Accidents are likely to happen.
10. My daughters each needed a good **rucksack** when they went on their camping trip with school.

Exercise 11 (B2) p. 183

- 1-b **entirely**: completely
- 2-f **environmentally friendly**: good for the environment
- 3-j **environmental impact**: the effect on the environment
- 4-g **locally sourced**: grown or found very close to where it is used
- 5-k **membership**: the state of being a member of an organisation
- 6-c **offset**: counteract something
- 7-i **pitch**: place on a campsite where you can put your tent
- 8-e **provide**: give, make available
- 9-d **renewable energy**: energy from a natural source
- 10-a **shepherd's huts**: camping accommodation on wheels
- 11-l **sustainably**: use of natural resources so that it doesn't damage the environment
- 12-h **zero-carbon**: no carbon dioxide is given off when a product is used to create heat or electricity

Exercise 12 (B2) p. 183

A.: Listen to this. I've just found some information about places where we can camp 1. **sustainably**. They are called *The Greener Camping Club* and all their campsites are 2. **environmentally friendly**.

B.: That sounds great. What makes them so green?

A.: Well, first of all, they are all in beautiful green settings. But secondly, you have to become a member to camp at one of their sites and for every 3. **membership** sold they plant a new tree. So it all becomes even greener! They have planted 47,000 trees since they started in 2015. This way they hope to 4. **offset** some of the 5. **environmental impact** of their holidays.

Because even if they are green, we still have to travel to get there so it will never be an 6. **entirely** green holiday.

B.: How do these sites 7. **provide** their campers with electricity?

A.: Most of the sites have no electricity on their 8. **pitches**. But they say they only use 9. **renewable energy** when they do. But it will be good to be without wi-fi and put our phones away for a few days. To cook you are allowed to make campfires with 10. **locally sourced** wood which has almost 11. **zero-carbon** impact.

B.: That is very impressive. Do you always have to bring your own tent or do they have some glamping sites as well?

A.: Yes, there are some campsites that have big tents or 12. **shepherd's huts** for glampers.

B.: Now you're talking, I don't fancy pitching a tent. Let's have a look at this website then. Where shall we go?

Exercise 13 (B2.2) p. 184

1. signposted

2. lend themselves to

3. residential

4. treacherous

5. faint-hearted

6. device

7. throw themselves into

8. consistent

9. deter

10. recreational

11. pursuit

12. stroll

11. Days, weeks, months, seasons

Exercise 1 p. 187

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1) p. 188

1. winter, December, January, February
2. spring, March, April, May
3. summer, June, July, August
4. autumn, September, October, November

Exercise 3 (A1) p. 188

1. Monday
2. Saturday
3. Tuesday
4. Friday
5. Thursday
6. Tuesday
7. Saturday
8. Sunday
9. Wednesday
10. May
11. March
12. June
13. July and August
14. February
15. December and January; July and August
16. morning
17. night
18. afternoon
19. own answer, for example May
20. April

Exercise 4 (A1) p. 189

1. summer
2. next week
3. a week on Thursday
4. July
5. autumn

Exercise 5 (A2) p. 189

Model answers:

1. Every morning I get up at 7 o'clock. I have my breakfast and walk the dog. In the afternoon, I pick the children up from school. I cook dinner in the evening and I go to bed at 11 o'clock at night.
2. This week I am working very hard. Last week was my birthday. Next week I hope I have some more time to watch TV. At the weekend we're having dinner with our neighbours.
3. The day before yesterday, I took my daughter to the dentist. Yesterday I took her to gymnastics. Tomorrow I am going out for lunch with my husband, and the day after tomorrow I am going for a long walk with the dog.
4. Last year we went on holiday to France. I'm not sure where we're going next year, but this year we're going somewhere warm again!

Exercise 6 (A2.2) p. 190

A.

1. September
2. April
3. June
4. thirty-one
5. February
6. leap year
7. February

B.

1. winter
2. summer
3. day
4. day

Exercise 7 (C1) p. 190

1. die, wreath(s of snow), decay
2. bliss, smile and sing
3. Because blossom (flowering of trees) is seen in spring, not autumn.
4. buttercups and blackthorn
5. dead
6. Nothing, it is just sun bathing.

Exercise 8 (C1) p. 191

1. as a result: consequently
2. able to calculate how many times a number can go into another number: divisible
3. circle around an object: revolve
4. fitting: operative
5. involving a period of 100 years: centurial
6. method: means
7. put in a particular class without considering all their qualities: pigeonholed
8. a real or imaginary line about which a body can rotate: axis
9. something extra: additionally
10. to continue to know about something: keep track of
11. to guess or think that something is bigger or more than it is: overestimate
12. the time when the sun crosses the equator: equinox
13. to tell people the true facts about a situation: set the record straight

12. The hours and the time

Exercise 1 p. 193

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1) p. 196

1. It's half past eight. / It's eight thirty. / It's half eight.
2. It's twenty-six to two. / It's twenty-six minutes to two.
3. It's a quarter past twelve / It's twelve fifteen.
4. It's four past four. / It's four minutes past four.
5. It's three to ten. / It's three minutes to ten.
6. It's twenty past seven. / It's twenty minutes past seven. / It's seven twenty.

Exercise 3 (A1) p. 196

1. It's six a.m.
2. It's eight twenty-three p.m.
3. It's eleven fifty-nine a.m.

Exercise 4 (A2) p. 197

Reading exercise

Exercise 5 (A2) p. 197

1. We have to be at the rugby club 1. **at** 10 o'clock for a 10.15 start.
2. – When do you want me to pick you up?
– I don't mind. Shall we say 2. **6-ish**?
3. You need to hurry up! It's 3. **been** 8 o'clock and the taxi is due any 4. **minute** now.
4. It's one p.m. I'm 5. **about** to have some lunch. Are you coming too?
5. Sorry, you're 6. **too late**. The train has just left.
6. Wait a 7. **second**. I'll have a look for you.
7. It's 8. **almost** 9.15 and my brother still isn't here. Do you think something's happened?
8. You've 9. **just** missed her. She was here a minute ago, but she's just gone to see a client.
9. Sorry, we're 10. **late**. The car wouldn't start so we had to walk instead.
10. Can you come and collect me 11. **immediately**? I'm going to miss my flight otherwise!
11. – What time shall we come over for dinner?
– Oh, I don't mind. 12. **About** 7 p.m.?
12. – When did you get home last night?
– I'm not sure. The meeting lasted 13. **roughly** 90 minutes and then I had to drive home. About 10 I think.
13. It must have been after 14. **midnight** when Peter got home. I was asleep and didn't hear him come in.

Exercise 6 (B2) p. 198

1. – Sorry I didn't get here earlier.
– Don't worry, **better late than never**.
2. My dress arrived **in the nick of time** on the day before the wedding. I wouldn't have had anything to wear!
3. The concert was cancelled **at the eleventh hour**. We were already on our way to the theatre!
4. I'm exhausted. I'm going to **call it a night**.
5. She was working **against the clock** to finish her work by the deadline.
6. Hey, thanks for the toothpaste. **Good timing!** I was just about to run to the shop to get some more.
7. Please be here at 6 o'clock **on the dot**. We really can't be late for this meeting.
8. I hope you will **have the time of your life** on holiday. You deserve it.
9. I can't believe the weekend's almost over. **Time flies** when you're having fun!
10. I wish she would stop interfering. She's got **too much time on her hands**.

Exercise 7 (B2) p. 198

1. anything related to the Moon: lunar
2. anything related to the Sun: solar
3. to change something into a different form: convert
4. the distance to the west or east of a point to an imaginary line through Greenwich: longitude
5. a device used for telling the time when the sun is shining: sundial
6. related to everyone in the world or in a particular society: universal
7. an imaginary line from the North to the South Pole: meridian
8. measurements that are not correct: inaccuracies
9. an official agreement between countries or groups of people: convention
10. related to power released by splitting atoms: atomic
11. the process of developing industries in a country: industrialisation
12. a strong wish to do or have something: desire

13. What's the weather like?

Exercise 1 p. 201

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A2.2) p. 202

1-**l** cloudy night

2-**g** fog

3-**c** chance of some rain

4-**k** thunderstorm

5-**n** chance of black ice

6-**o** heavy rain

7-**b** clear night

8-**a** mostly sunny with some clouds

9-**j** high temperatures

10-**i** sunny

11-**h** sleet

12-**e** heavy snowfall

13-**m** low temperatures

14-**d** sunny with occasional showers

15-**p** overcast

16-**f** light snow

Exercise 3 (A2.2) p. 203

- **A:** Tonight will be mostly dry and 1. **cloudy** although there will be some 2. **rain** in the far north. 3. **Clear** skies overnight in the south but more cloudy by morning. Tomorrow more rain will sweep across Scotland with also some light 4. **showers** in the south.
- **B:** The 5. **weather forecast** for Friday.
A high 6. **pressure** system will roll in from the west causing the temperatures to drop across the British Isles. It will be 7. **cold** but sunny with light 8. **winds**.
- **C:** The forecast for tomorrow is for 9. **heavy** rain with some chance of 10. **thunder** in Wales, northern England and Scotland. Other parts of the UK will be 11. **overcast** but dry.
- **D:** After the recent wet weather, we will see the return of 12. **sunny** and warm weather from Monday, although there will be a slight chance of some early morning 13. **fog** across the south. With the wind picking up in the course of the afternoon, it will feel quite 14. **breezy**, but with temperatures in the upper teens it will stay comfortable.

Exercise 4 (A2.2) p. 203

1-**c** After the recent cool weather, we will see the return of some hot days with glorious sunshine.

2-**d** A low pressure system will come in from the west and bring some wet weather our way.

3-**f** Temperatures will drop to the low teens in the east and north, but warmer in the south.

4-**b** The forecast for tomorrow is for clear blue skies and sunshine with a slight breeze.

5-**e** There will be some early morning fog close to rivers but it will clear quickly.

6-**a** Tonight will be mostly dry and cloudy although we may see some rain in the far north.

Exercise 5 (B1) p. 204

Model answers:

A: Mostly clear skies with lots of sunshine. Some high clouds and mild temperatures across the whole of the UK.

B: Clear skies overnight. Temperatures will be cooler in the north, but will stay mild in the south.

C: Heavy rain will come in from the west across the whole of the UK with a chance of thunderstorms. There will be a strong westerly wind along the coast. Occasionally, the sun may try to come through, so there is a chance we may see some rainbows too.

Exercise 6 (B2) p. 205**The Shipping Forecast: Why do the Brits like it so much?**

When the steam clipper Royal Charter sank in a heavy storm off the coast of Anglesey in 1859, a telegraph communication system was introduced to warn ships around the UK of 1. **adverse** weather conditions. Today, more than 150 years later and with boats having the most advanced technology on board, the 2. **broadcasts** – named the Shipping Forecast – are still happening. In fact, people were upset when the BBC recently announced that its long wave programming would soon be a thing of the past. People on board ships a long way away from the British coast will not be able to hear the forecast anymore without the long wave connection. So why, then, is the BBC continuing with the Shipping Forecast on Radio 4 instead of via long wave programming?

One of its announcers, Zeb Soanes, 3. **claims** it is because it is part of being British, just like other 4. **stereotypical** British things such as red London buses, bowler hats and afternoon tea. Some people find the Shipping Forecast soothing. The musicians of the band Blur even included a song with lines from the Forecast on one of their albums. It reminded them of home when they were on tour a long way away. Others agree and like falling asleep to the familiar sounds.

The Shipping Forecast is a very 5. **regimented** forecast: always the same length, read in the same order, four times a day. Listeners hear news about the wind, sea state, weather, and visibility. Always in that order, always starting in 'Viking', an area of sea between Shetland and Norway. 6. **Listeners** will hear sentences such as: "Viking: Variable, becoming southeasterly 3 or 4, occasionally 5 later. Moderate. Fair. Good." The forecast will then circle round to the other 30 areas and make similar 7. **announcements**.

Is the Shipping Forecast still useful if people on ships can no longer hear it or, 8. **indeed**, need it? 9. **Amateur** sailors still use it, as do walkers. The information it gives is 93% accurate. But the main reason it is still going, is that it is a piece of history that a large number of the British public still 10. **appreciates**. Whether they are listening from their warm beds or via the Shipping Forecast podcast on tour in faraway lands.

Exercise 7 (C1) p. 206**A.****How does climate change affect the strength and frequency of floods, droughts, hurricanes and tornadoes?**

Earth's lower 1. **atmosphere** is becoming warmer and moister as a result of human-caused greenhouse gas emissions. This gives the potential for more energy for storms and certain extreme weather events. 2. **Consistent with** theoretical expectations, the types of events most closely related to temperature, such as heatwaves and extremely hot days, are becoming more likely. Heavy rainfall and snowfall events (which increase the risk of flooding) are also generally becoming more frequent.

As Earth's climate has warmed, more frequent and more 3. **intense** weather events have been observed around the world. Scientists typically identify these weather events as "extreme" if they are unlike 90% or 95% of similar weather events that happened before in the same region. Many factors contribute to any individual extreme weather event — including patterns of natural climate 4. **variability**, such as El Niño and La Niña — making it challenging to 5. **attribute** any particular extreme event to human-caused climate change. However, studies can demonstrate whether the warming climate made an event more 6. **severe** or more likely to happen.

A warming climate can contribute to the intensity of 7. **heatwaves** by increasing the chances of very hot days and nights. Climate warming also increases 8. **evaporation** on land, which can worsen drought and create conditions more 9. **prone to** wildfire and a longer wildfire season. A warming atmosphere is also associated with heavier 10. **precipitation** events (rain and snowstorms) through increases in the air's capacity to hold 11. **moisture**. El Niño events favour drought in many tropical and subtropical land areas, while La Niña events promote wetter conditions in many places. These short-term and regional variations are expected to become more extreme in a warming climate.

B.

1. **consistent with**: in agreement with
2. **severe**: something terribly bad
3. **evaporation**: the process of liquid changing to a gas, especially by heating
4. **precipitation**: rain, snow or hail
5. **favour**: prefer
6. **variability**: the fact of being likely to change often

Part II – Word formation

1. Compound nouns

Exercise 1 (A2) p. 208

- 1-c bookcase
- 2-h corkscrew
- 3-b cupcake
- 4-i dishwasher
- 5-d firefighter
- 6-e household
- 7-j railway
- 8-g saucepan
- 9-f shoelace
- 10-a toothbrush

Exercise 2 (A2) p. 208

- 1-e apple pie
- 2-c bus stop
- 3-j car wheel
- 4-d coffee table
- 5-g egg timer
- 6-i fig tree
- 7-f head teacher
- 8-h tea towel
- 9-b table leg
- 10-a wood burner

Exercise 3 (B1) p. 209

1. lemon tart
2. paper towel
3. newspaper
4. heartache
5. bookshelf
6. bedsheet
7. shopping trolley
8. train station
9. cupboard
10. vegetable patch
11. shop window
12. lunchtime
13. nutcracker
14. lorry driver
15. milkman
16. basketball

Exercise 4 (B1) p. 209

- noun + verb:** rainfall; plane crash; haircut; skydiving
verb + noun: swimming pool, workshop, washing machine, pickpocket
preposition + noun: upside, onlooker
verb + preposition: check-out, sort-out, make-up, take-off
adjective + noun: blueprint, solar panel, redhead, greenhouse, wildlife
adjective + verb: dry-cleaning, public speaking, high-rise
preposition + verb: downpour, overhang

Exercise 5 (B2) p. 210

1. the amount of rain that falls in a particular area over a particular period: rainfall
2. animals and other living things that live in the wild: wildlife
3. the composition of the air in terms of how much pollution it contains: air quality
4. land with a lot of trees: woodland
5. people in a family or group who live together in one house: household
6. person who has a large amount of land: landowner
7. a place where people can be outside, often in an urban or built-up area: green space
8. bushes, trees and plants growing along a bank bordering a country lane or between fields: hedgerow
9. small brown animal with sharp spikes covering its back: hedgehog
10. the release of ammonia into nature: ammonia emissions
11. type of animal that is in danger of becoming extinct: endangered species

2. Compound adjectives

Exercise 1 (A2) p. 211

- 1-f well-known
- 2-h seasick
- 3-j two-week
- 4-e sugar-free
- 5-b overcooked
- 6-c long-distance
- 7-g time-saving
- 8-i English-speaking
- 9-a record-breaking
- 10-d old-fashioned

Exercise 2 (A2) p. 212

1. People in **English-speaking** countries don't all speak exactly the same language. There is a huge variation in accents and vocabulary.
2. *The Loneliness of the **long-distance** Runner* is a famous book by Alan Sillitoe.
3. Whale-watching is not for me, I'm afraid. I always get terribly **seasick** on boats.
4. One of my colleagues still likes using an **old-fashioned** typewriter instead of a computer. You can't believe how noisy those things are!
5. I'm sorry, but I can't stand **overcooked** vegetables. Have you got a fresh salad, maybe?
6. **Sugar-free** drinks may be better for your teeth, but they have been linked to other health problems such as type-II diabetes.
7. We are going on a **two-week** holiday to France in the summer, I can't wait!
8. Dame Emma Thompson is a **well-known** British actor who has had roles in the *Harry Potter* films as well as various period pieces.
9. James Cameron has directed two *Avatar* films of which the first one was a **record-breaking** box office hit.
10. I am so busy! I could really do with some delicious **time-saving** recipes for during the week when I struggle to cook dinner.

Exercise 3 (B2) p. 213

1. **white-collar**
2. **self-sufficient**
3. long-**winded**
4. **ill-behaved**
5. thought-**provoking**
6. **overpopulated**
7. **moonlit**
8. **level-headed**
9. **absent-minded**
10. forward-**thinking**

Exercise 4 (B2) p. 213

1. ill-behaved ↔ well-behaved
2. white-collar ↔ blue-collar
3. long-winded ↔ concise, succinct
4. overpopulated ↔ underpopulated
5. thought-provoking ↔ boring, unstimulating
6. moonlit ↔ dark, sunlit
7. level-headed ↔ temperamental, emotional
8. absent-minded ↔ focussed
9. forward-thinking ↔ backward-looking
10. self-sufficient ↔ incompetent, needy, dependent

3. Phrasal verbs

Exercise 1 (A2.2) p. 214

1. asking out
2. break down
3. come round
4. back off
5. get back
6. give away
7. lie in
8. stumble across
9. take on
10. pick up
11. go through
12. think about
13. come across

Exercise 2. (A2.2) p. 215

1. It can be nerve-racking to **ask** someone **out**, especially someone you really like.
2. Do you want to **come round** for a drink this evening? It would be good to see you.
3. We have some old furniture in our garage that we would like to **give away** to charity.
4. My daughter likes to **go through** her wardrobe and clear out clothes that don't fit anymore.
5. Teenagers usually **lie in** at the weekend. They need their sleep.
6. Do you want a lift? I can **pick you up** on the way to the airport.
7. I love it when I'm looking through a bookcase and **stumble across** an old book that I've never seen before.
8. We have car insurance in case our car happens to **break down**.
9. My manager asked me if I wanted to **take on** this new role, but I asked for some time to **think about** it.
10. When do you **get back** from your holiday?
11. He may **come across** as a lovely person, but he isn't actually very nice.
12. The players on the opposing team became a bit aggressive, but we told them to **back off**.

4. Prefixes and suffixes

Exercise 1 (B2) p. 216

1. not, without
2. against
3. two
4. together (with)
5. against
6. indicating reversal or take away
7. not, opposite or indicating reversal
8. environment
9. no longer
10. extreme(ly)
11. not, opposite
12. in the middle of
13. wrong(ly)
14. not
15. do or be more than
16. too much
17. after
18. before
19. again
20. not, opposite or indicating reversal
21. too little

Exercise 2 (B2) p. 217

1. disappear; re-appear
2. mid-December
3. re-energise; de-energise
4. overenthusiastic; unenthusiastic
5. underestimate; overestimate
6. unexpected
7. ex-husband
8. misinformed; uninformed
9. non-negotiable; renegotiable; unnegotiable
10. outnumber; renumber
11. cooperate; re-operate
12. postoperative; cooperative; inoperative; nonoperative; preoperative
13. counterproductive; non-productive; unproductive
14. biracial
15. deregulate; reregulate; overregulate
16. insensitive; hypersensitive
17. pre-teach
18. hypertension; distension
19. eco-tourism
20. atypical; nontypical
21. anti-war; postwar; pre-war

Exercise 3 (B2) p. 217

1. doable, colourable, fixable
2. accessible, responsible
3. magical, natural
4. careful, thoughtful, colourful, plentiful, wonderful
5. bookish, childish, ladyish
6. careless, colourless, childless, friendless, lifeless, thoughtless
7. childlike, ladylike, lifelike
8. friendly, heavenly
9. furious, ridiculous
10. buttery, woody

Exercise 4 (B1.2) p. 218

1. I went for a very **tiring** dog walk today. It was a 10k walk and most of it was uphill.
2. The NHS strikes are creating a **worrying** situation for many people who depend on doctors and nurses at the moment.
3. Feeling very **inspired** by the course he had attended, he prepared some new lessons for his students.
4. Teachers have been told that they cannot disclose to students which political party they like, but the new government guidance on this point is **confusing**.
5. Many people were **excited** when Covid restrictions were eased and they were able to visit family again.
6. A submerged volcano near the island of Tonga erupted in January and caused a **terrifying** tsunami.
7. What is the most **annoying** thing people do on public transport?
8. It is an interesting phenomenon that women seem to be more **fascinated** by true crime stories than men.
9. The pandemic was a **challenging** experience for a lot of people, especially for those with small children at home or those living on their own.
10. I am **tempted** to start running again, but I am not quite sure how to start.

Exercise 5 (C1) p. 218

1. If you want to know what year that music album came out, ask my brother. He has an **incredible** memory.
2. The UK almost went into a recession in 2022 but **narrowly** escaped it.
3. Most megacities in the world are very **wasteful** but Tokyo is **impressively** strict with its rubbish. It collects less than Mexico City even though it has 50% more people.
4. People with extreme jobs may be high earners but have to work **ridiculously** long hours as well. The pressure they are under is often **immense**. I read an example of a man who usually works up to 120 hours per week.
5. Some people feel they always need to be **brutally** honest but it is probably better to be more measured in your opinion of others.
6. Can going mountain climbing be as **straightforward** as going to the gym?
7. My to-do list felt totally **overwhelming** for a while, but it looks like things are easing up now.
8. **Allegedly**, most of the storylines of the popular series *The Crown* are not really true to life.

Exercise 6 (C1) p. 219

London mayor announces free school meals for all primary school pupils

London mayor Sadiq Kahn has announced all primary school pupils will be given free school meals from September 2023. The scheme will last for a year in an attempt to support 1. **struggling** families. Many children in London living in poverty are not 2. **eligible** for free school meals because of 3. **restrictive** criteria set by central government. Kahn said that for many families the cost of living crisis has meant that they are in need of 4. **additional** support and that he had urged the government to help 5. **overstretched** families but that they had not done anything to support them. Kahn knows from experience what a difference a 6. **nutritious** meal can make because his family received free school meals when he was at primary school himself.

The announcement about the meals, which are estimated to save each family about £440 per child per school year, will be made official in a few days when the mayor reveals his last budget before the next 7. **mayoral** election in 2024.

Charities and unions are happy with the announcement saying that this action is a huge relief to parents after a decade of economic 8. **mismanagement** by the government. But others are not so 9. **excited** about the plans. They feel that secondary school children should also be given their meals free of charge. Others, on the other hand, think that the free meals should only be going to children who 10. **truly** cannot afford them.

5. Masculine, feminine and neutral forms of

Exercise 1 (A2) p. 220

1. prince ↔ princess
2. duke ↔ duchess
3. father ↔ mother
4. nephew ↔ niece
5. (bride)groom ↔ bride
6. husband ↔ wife
7. uncle ↔ aunt
8. monk ↔ nun
9. widower ↔ widow

Exercise 2 (A2) p. 220

neutral	masculine	feminine
1. horse	stallion	mare
2. dog	dog	bitch
3. lion	lion	lioness
4. fox	fox	vixen
5. chicken	rooster	hen
6. sheep	ram	ewe
7. duck	drake	duck
8. pig	boar	sow
9. deer	buck	doe
10. tiger	tiger	tigress

Exercise 3 (B1) p. 220

masculine	feminine	neutral
1. waiter	waitress	waiter
2. king	queen	monarch
3. actor	actress	actor
4. fireman	firewoman	firefighter
5. –	nurse	nurse
6. steward	stewardess	flight attendant
7. chairman	chairwoman	chair/chairperson
8. headmaster	headmistress	head/headteacher
9. –	secretary	personal assistant
10. salesman	saleswoman	sales representative / salesperson

6. Hypernyms and hyponyms

Exercise 1. (A1) p. 221

1. hyponym
2. hypernym
3. hyponym
4. hypernym
5. hypernym
6. hyponym

Exercise 2. (A2) p. 221

- **animals:** cat, crocodile, dog, deer, elephant, mouse, snake,
- **food:** apple, banana, bread, cracker, rice, steak, yoghurt
- **musical instruments:** drums, flute, guitar, keyboard piano, violin, harp
- **leftover words:** bike (vehicles), bowl (household objects), painting (decorations), table (furniture), tent (camping equipment)

Exercise 3. (A2.2) p. 222

1. tree
2. genre
3. dwelling
4. book
5. cutlery
6. appliance
7. football player
8. media
9. vehicle
10. landscape

Exercise 4 (A2.2) p. 222

1. I've got a small **backpack** and a **suitcase** to take on our holiday. I hope that is not too much **luggage**.
2. Australia is known for its variety of animals in particular **reptiles**, such as **snakes** and **crocodiles**.
3. Cafés where you can play (**board**) **games** like **chess** and **Monopoly** are popping up in various cities in the UK.
4. Which **artists/bands** are playing at Glastonbury this year? – I'm not sure, but I think I heard **Arctic Monkeys** and **Lewis Capaldi** are playing.
5. Thank goodness it's almost **spring**. It's by far my favourite **season**.
6. **Shakespeare** is one of the most famous **playwrights** in the world, but some people doubt if he wrote all his works himself.
7. The coronavirus seemed to affect **children** and **teenagers** less than other **age groups** although they missed their friends in the time they were not allowed to go to school.
8. Typically **British dishes** are less good for your health than **food** from other countries or regions.
9. The world **population** has grown from 2.5 billion **people** in 1950 to 7.9 billion in 2021.
10. The British Museum has an amazing **collection** from **ancient Egyptian art** to **medieval masterpieces**.

7. Words with multiple meanings

Exercise 1 (B1.2) p. 223

- 1-i I was given a **fine** for driving too fast: *punishment in the form of a payment.*
- 2-m My sister has very **fine** hair: *very delicate, narrow or small.*
- 3-e I **second** your proposal: *formally agree with a motion at a meeting.*
- 4-g Give me a **second** and I'll have a look at what you've sent me: *one sixtieth part of a minute.*
- 5-c I am reading a **novel** by John Irving, called *Last Night In Twisted River*: *a book of fiction.*
- 6-f Protesters found a **novel** way of protesting against the war in Ukraine: *new and different.*
- 7-b He gazed at the **object** in the distance but could not make out what it was: *anything you can touch or see and that is not alive.*
- 8-d My friend felt she had to **object** to our plans because she didn't like them: *express your dislike or disapproval.*
- 9-l The problem with **projects** is that they can go wrong: *a task that requires time and effort.*
- 10-h The sales department **projects** the turnover to be higher than last year: *plan or expect.*
- 11-k You have the **right** to vote if you are a British citizen: *something you are morally or legally entitled to.*
- 12-j My **right** hand is my dominant hand: *the side that is not left.*
- 13-n **Seasons** in tropical countries are less well-defined than in Europe: *winter, spring, summer, autumn.*
- 14-a Maybe you should **season** the food it bit more: *add salt and pepper to food.*

8. Abstract words

Exercise 1 (A1/B2) p. 224

Reading exercise

Exercise 2 (A1/B2) p. 224

- **adding:** also, and, both...and, moreover
- **choice:** or, either ... or
- **conclusion:** consequently, so, therefore
- **condition:** if, unless
- **contrasting:** although, but, however, though
- **reason:** as, because
- **time:** as soon as, until, when

Exercise 3 (B1) p. 225

1. I can't come to the meeting tomorrow, **unless** my car is fixed.
2. **As soon as** he finished his lunch, he went back to work.
3. My teacher is very nice **but** a bit strict.
4. I will go to see my mother for her birthday **if** I can get a cheap flight.
5. **Although** he had worked hard all day, he didn't quite finish his work.
6. He is not going to walk the dog **until** he finishes his work.
7. I was going to go to Glasgow. **However**, I am too busy at work so I'd better stay in the office.
8. We heard about the road obstruction on the radio and **therefore** took another route.
9. **When** we go to France, we always take the ferry.
10. I can't go to the meeting tomorrow **because** I have a hospital appointment at the same time.

Exercise 4 (B1.2) p. 225

1. I would like to **apply** for that new role within my company, but I am worried that it will be too demanding.
2. People often **compare** my mum and her twin sister. They do look alike, but they are very different in personality.
3. People often **pretend** to be much cooler or self-confident than they really are.
4. A lot of great musicians are able to **inspire** young people into picking up an instrument and have a go at making music themselves.
5. Why didn't you **warn** me that I had a big stain on the front of my dress before I left the house?
6. Can't you **persuade** your parents to pay for your driving lessons?
7. Posting a photo of someone without asking and gossiping about others: that's no way to **behave** online!
8. It has taken a long time to **develop**, but there now seems to be a medicine that slows down the onset of Alzheimer's.
9. The Labour Party wants to **govern** after the next general elections, but are they able to do it on their own?
10. I haven't heard from her yet. I got an out-of-office email which said that she would **respond** as soon as possible after her holiday.

Exercise 5 (B2) p. 226

1. honour
2. courage
3. ethics
4. patience
5. nation
6. recreation
7. humour
8. industrialism
9. enthusiasm
10. loyalty

Exercise 6 (C1) p. 226

Criticism after Roald Dahl books' updates

People have 1. **accused** publisher Puffin Books of 2. **copyright** after their decision to change certain passages of some of Roald Dahl's 3. **most famous** children's books. Together with The Roald Dahl Story Company, the publisher removed some of the most 4. **colourful language** in an attempt to keep the books 5. **suitable** for twenty-first century readers. Inclusive Minds, a collective which aims to ensure that young readers can enjoy inclusive and 6. **accessible** literature, was also 7. **involved** in making the changes, which were "small and carefully considered" according to The Roald Dahl Story Company.

Augustus Gloop in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* is no longer "enormously fat" **but** just "enormous" **whereas** the tractors in *The Fabulous Mr Fox* have lost their descriptor "black" **and** are now only "murderous, brutal-looking monsters".

The changes have 8. **evoked** some strong criticism, most notably from Salman Rushdie, who wrote that "Roald Dahl was no angel **but** this is absurd censorship. Puffin Books and the Dahl Estate should be 9. **ashamed**."

After not responding to questions for comment initially, the publisher has **now** decided to continue publishing the books in their 10. **original** text **as well as** the revised versions.

Exercise 7 (B1.2) p. 227

- 1-d **broken English**: incorrect English
- 2-g **a heavy drinker**: someone who frequently drinks a lot of alcohol
- 3-j **hot news**: very recent, important and possibly sensational news
- 4-i **strong language**: using a lot of swear words when talking
- 5-c **wishful thinking**: imagining something to be true because you would like it to be
- 6-a **a deep breath**: inhaling as much as you can
- 7-e **heavy traffic**: a lot of vehicles on the road
- 8-b **a broken home**: family of which the parents are separated or divorced
- 9-f **mixed feelings**: not being sure if you are happy about something or not
- 10-h **a weak point**: something that is not strong in something or someone

Exercise 8 (B1.2) p. 228

- 1. The announcement of the engagement of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle was **hot news** in 2017.
- 2. The M25 is a nightmare motorway which is often plagued by **heavy traffic**.
- 3. We would like to go to Indonesia in the summer but given flights are very expensive, it may be **wishful thinking**.
- 4. The swimming instructor told her to take **a deep breath** before trying to swim seven metres under water.
- 5. A lot of people find it offensive when people use **strong language** but it can be a good way of relieving stress.
- 6. The twins, who were from a **broken home**, were temporarily taken in by our friends.
- 7. I have **mixed feelings** about our move. I'm looking forward to being in our new house, but I don't fancy packing.
- 8. I like the idea but I think there are a few **weak points** which we need to iron out.

Exercise 9 (B2) p. 228

- 1. severe punishment
- 2. huge disappointment
- 3. burning desire
- 4. rich culture
- 5. deciding factor
- 6. happy marriage
- 7. grave mistake
- 8. golden opportunity
- 9. blatant lie
- 10. key issue

Exercise 10 (B2) p. 228

- 1. a grave mistake
- 2. a burning desire
- 3. the deciding factor
- 4. a rich culture
- 5. a severe punishment
- 6. a blatant lie
- 7. a key issue
- 8. a golden opportunity

9. Synonyms and antonyms

Exercise 1 (A2) p. 232

- 1-**d** coat = jacket
- 2-**j** counter = worktop
- 3-**c** lawn = grass
- 4-**e** magazine = journal
- 5-**a** mind = brain
- 6-**b** rain = drizzle
- 7-**h** river = stream
- 8-**f** story = report
- 9-**g** shop = store
- 10-**i** T-shirt = top

Exercise 2 (A2) p. 232

1.

It is a 1. **big** bird with a 2. **long** neck and an orange beak. It often has 3. **white** feathers. It is very 4. **heavy** and when it takes off it makes 5. a **lot of** noise. It is a 6. **swan**.

2.

It is a 7. **big** cat which eats meat and is very 8. **dangerous**. Its fur is 9. **dark** yellow. The 10. **male** has 11. **thick** hair around its neck and it makes a 12. **loud** noise when it roars. You can hear it from 13. **miles** away. It is a 14. **lion**.

Exercise 3 (B1.2) p. 232

- 1. boring ↔ interesting
- 2. hungry ↔ satisfied
- 3. particular ↔ general; easy-going
- 4. spacious ↔ cramped
- 5. angry ↔ calm, peaceful
- 6. tired ↔ energetic
- 7. pleasant ↔ unpleasant, horrible
- 8. give up ↔ fight, battle
- 9. accelerate ↔ slow down, decelerate
- 10. ignore ↔ listen, pay attention

Exercise 4 (B2) p. 233

- 1. brutal = violent
- 2. devastation = destruction
- 3. reached = contacted
- 4. serious = severe
- 5. electricity = power
- 6. forced out of their homes = displaced
- 7. considerable = devastating
- 8. heavy rain = downpours
- 9. isolated = remote
- 10. disaster = catastrophe

Part III – Spelling

1. Homophones

Exercise 1 (A2) p. 234

1. We **ate** dinner at our friend's house yesterday.
2. I was **too** tired **to** go out and my sister was very tired **too** so we stayed home.
3. It has been a very **chilly** winter with quite a bit of snow.
4. **There's** a new book shop in town which is larger than the **one** that used to be **there** before.
5. Princess Diana's wedding dress was made **by** a famous British designer.
6. **It's** not very easy to remember the names of all the actors in the play.
7. **There** is an enormous castle in **their** village. **They're** very proud of it.
8. I've just heard from dad, he's an **hour** away from home.
9. The cat was so big it got stuck in **its** flap.
10. Do you know **whose** this is? Someone left it after the party.
11. I don't know **whether** we're going on holiday to France or doing a staycation this year. We haven't decided yet.
12. You need to drive **past** that house and then turn left to get to the leisure centre.
13. I know **you're** my best friend, but I still don't like **your** negative feedback on my artwork.
14. Can we **meet** up tomorrow instead of this afternoon? Something's come up.
15. Do we have enough **flour** for this recipe or shall I get some more?

Exercise 2 (B2) p. 234

A.

1. **When the dogs** weren't allowed to be in the same room, they started to **whine**.
2. I can't go to football **practice** today because I have no way of getting there.
3. Give me a **break!** I can't help everyone at the same time.
4. We don't **accept** 50 pound notes in this shop. I'm sorry.
5. If you say the word **aloud** you can hear the difference in pronunciation.
6. Let's go into that **stationery** shop. I need some pens and a ruler.
7. UK teenagers are not **allowed** to take a driving test until they are 17.
8. I can't **bear** to walk in **bare** feet on the sand. It's too hot.
9. Let's **practise** our routine one more time on Wednesday. I think we'll be ready for our performance then.
10. Next year, we will take part in a walkathon to **raise** money for our favourite charity.
11. **Guerrilla** warfare can be very difficult to get under control and can disrupt the **peace** in a country for years.
12. When you get caught up in a rip **current**, don't panic and try to swim parallel to the shoreline.
13. The middle **aisle** at a famous UK supermarket is very popular with shoppers for its unusual items.
14. The GP said they couldn't look at my broken finger and sent me to the **minor** injuries unit at the local hospital to get it x-rayed.
15. The latest plan to stop the earth heating up too much is deflecting sun **rays**, but scientists are unsure it will work.
16. I couldn't **brake** in time and went straight into the farmer's drystone wall.
17. The restaurant is open every evening **except** on Mondays.
18. The idea that drinking two glasses of red **wine** per day reduces the risk of a heart attack is a myth.
19. Most western countries are run on the **principle** that all citizens have the same human rights.
20. We needed to get to the ferry on time, but traffic on the motorway was **stationary** for quite some time and we missed it.

B.

1. another word for island, usually used in place names: isle
2. a dried grape often used in cakes, especially Christmas cake: currant
3. the head of a school: principal
4. a large ape from western Africa: gorilla
5. a person who works in a mine: miner
6. a part of something: piece
7. very bright flash of light that happens during thunderstorm: lightning

2. Doubling final consonants

Exercise 1 (A2) p. 236

- **-ed**: cancelled, snubbed, mimicked, occurred
- **-ing**: betting, incurring, channelling, panicking
- **-er**: later, chipper, dumber, fitter
- **-est**: reddest, snuggest, meanest, thinnest
- **-able**: comfortable, crammable, avoidable, huggable

Exercise 2 (B1) p. 237

1. During the Covid crisis, the government asked for **retired** doctors to come back and work for the NHS. Many of them felt **compelled** to do so.
2. In 2014, a panda in a San Diego zoo had her **chipped** tooth repaired. Pandas chew on bamboo for up to twelve hours a day as it is difficult to digest.
3. During the 2022 Commonwealth Games, athletes were **permitted** to raise their fists during medal ceremonies in support of the Black Lives Matter movement.
4. no mistakes
5. An Australian study has shown that children as young as 8 are not happy about their weight. Many of them would like to be **thinner** than the average body size. Some of them are even **controlling** their weight.
6. The British government has **planned** to cut energy bill support but most people are hoping that plan will be **cancelled** as energy prices are still sky-high.
7. **Regrettably**, many important projects were delayed during the pandemic. For instance, a Norfolk windfarm was **developed** much later than it should have been because of a delay in the planning process.
8. no mistakes

3. Final -e and final -y

Exercise 1 (A2.2) p. 238

- **-ful**: spiteful, beautiful, joyful, useful
- **-able**: agreeable, arguable, debatable, loveable
- **-ing**: freeing, injuring, damaging, rescuing
- **-y**: wavy, drizzly, pricey, chocolatey
- **-al**: natural, fatal, textural, hormonal
- **-ed**: married, destroyed, fried, keyed
- **-ous**: envious, furious, famous, studious
- **-ish**: boyish, fiftyish, latish, brutish
- **-ly**: coyly, shyly, dizzily, daily

Exercise 2 (C1) p. 239

1. **Artificial** intelligence application ChatGPT has stirred the world of journalism since its release in November 2022. With some people feeling it is the best thing since 2. **sliced** bread and others questioning whether it should have been invented at all, the app is divisive to say the least. So what is ChatGPT exactly, what can it do and why do some many people feel its existence is worrying?

ChatGPT is a chatbot which has been given an 3. **incredible** amount of data so that it can create texts which appear to have been written by humans even though they have been made up 4. **entirely** by an AI chatbot. It can be compared to predictive text on a mobile phone except that it does not just predict one word but a whole text. It can generate human-like texts and users can 5. **easily** understand it.

What it cannot do, is express feelings or determine if it is making 6. **sense**. What some people find most 7. **troubling** is that it cannot distinguish between truth or fiction either. So even if the bot can write 8. **grammatically** accurate sentences, we cannot really trust the materials it produces without proper fact checks by real humans. Many have found factual errors in the texts they have asked the application to create.

The fact that it is impossible for ChatGPT to have feelings also makes it completely unsuitable as a tool for 9. **writing** works of fiction or good song lyrics. When someone sent 10. **famous** singer-songwriter Nick Cave a song created by ChatGPT which was supposed to be in his style, he was outraged commenting that "ChatGPT has no inner 11. **being**" and that "it is 12. **destined** to imitate".

Again, we seem to have invented something which could be disastrous for our belief in the accuracy of the materials we find online, whose 13. **frenzied** reception is not worth the attention it is receiving, and is probably not going to make us 14. **happier**.

4. ei or ie?

Exercise 1 (B1) p. 240

- 1-c **achieve**: bring to a successful conclusion
- 2-m **believe**: think something is true but you are not sure
- 3-n **ceiling**: the top of a room
- 4-h **chief**: the main thing or a person who is in charge
- 5-l **conceive**: think of a plan and work out how it can be done
- 6-a **deceit**: behaviour that is deliberately making people believe something which is not true
- 7-e **grief**: a feeling of deep sadness
- 8-d **niece**: the daughter of a brother or sister
- 9-k **perceive**: see or notice something, especially when it is not obvious
- 10-j **piece**: a part of something
- 11-f **receive**: get something after someone sends it to you
- 12-g **retrieve**: get something back from a place where you left it
- 13-i **series**: a number of events, one after the other
- 14-b **yield**: amount of food produced by an area of land or a number of animals

Exercise 2 (B1) p. 241

1. In most mystery novels, the protagonist has to **conceive** of a plan to rescue themselves out of a sticky situation.
2. Although wheat **yields** have been quite resilient under changeable weather conditions in the past, research has shown that more extreme weather is causing problems for UK farmers.
3. There is an ongoing discussion in the British media about why Members of Parliament are able to **receive** money from lobbyists and why they can still have second jobs.
4. Princes William and Harry were upset about the **deceit** which was used to obtain a high-profile interview with their mother Princess Diana.
5. The glass **ceiling** is a metaphor that refers to the barriers that women and other minorities come across when they try to advance their careers.
6. Many UK public sector workers are on strike at the moment, but do strikes actually **achieve** anything?
7. A secondary-school student has been rescued from the giant panda enclosure in Adelaide's zoo after he jumped in to **retrieve** his mobile phone which he had accidentally dropped into it.
8. Sir David Attenborough will soon appear on our TV screens again, presenting a new **series** about nature in the UK and Ireland.

5. Final **-ck** or **-k** and final **-ch** or **-tch**?

Exercise 1 (A2) p. 242

1. duck
2. switch
3. book
4. beach
5. watch
6. lipstick
7. shark
8. church

Exercise 2 (B1.2) p. 242

1. aftershocks
2. **attack**, **attach**
3. **banks**
4. **branch**
5. **catch**-up
6. **coaches**
7. **facemask**
8. **feedback**
9. **inglenook**
10. **itchy**
11. **ketchup**
12. **outbreak**
13. **punk rock**
14. **scratch**
15. **search**
16. **sidewalk**
17. **spinach**
18. **thatched**

Exercise 3 (B1.2) p. 243

1. Because **branch** use has declined, many **banks** are closing a number of them down.
2. British and American bands like the Clash and the Ramones made **punk rock** popular in the 1970s.
3. Australians were told to bin their **spinach** after it was found to be contaminated with a weed that caused hallucinations.
4. I am looking forward to the **feedback** on my work. I hope it's okay.
5. My inbox is full of spam emails. I must be under **attack** from cyber criminals.
6. Our **coaches** aren't able to come to training so it's been cancelled this evening.
7. Old British cottages are often characterised by **thatched** roofs and **inglenook** fireplaces, which are big open fireplaces surrounded by beams.
8. People in the US call a pavement a **sidewalk**.
9. I think it is time for a **catch-up**. Are you free next week?
10. These days, we usually associate **ketchup** with tomatoes but originally the condiment was made with mushrooms in the UK.
11. The **aftershocks** of an earthquake can be as scary as the earthquake itself.
12. Even though we are no longer required to wear **facemasks** on public transport or in public buildings, a lot of people continue to wear them.
13. When you have an **itchy** skin complaint, you should try not to **scratch** it.
14. When everyone went back to school and work after the Covid pandemic, we saw an **outbreak** of colds and flu.
15. Whilst the **search** for the missing woman was going on, people kept an eye on their social media for news.

6. Capitals or not?

Exercise 1 (B2) p. 244

1. The **Wall Street Journal** reporter who has been arrested by Russia is accused of espionage.
2. Children in **Victorian Britain** often worked long hours from **Monday** to **Saturday**.
3. One of my best friends at **Sussex University** was a **Sikh**.
4. At **Easter**, we are going to visit relatives in the **Netherlands**.
5. **South-east Asia** is the geographical region south of **China**, east of **India** and north-west of **Australia**.
6. The novels *The Catcher in the Rye* and *Lord of the Flies* are two of the most famous novels from the 1950s.
7. **West Highland terriers** are very cute and cheerful white dogs from **Scotland**.
8. **US** president **Roosevelt** played an important role during the **Second World War**.
9. A **Freudian slip** is something that you say unintentionally but reveals what you are thinking or feeling subconsciously.
10. **Mars**, the red planet, is named after the **Roman** god of war.

Exercise 2 (B1) p. 245

1. According to an economist, **March** saw a decline of house prices for the seventh month in a row.
2. The Berkshire town of **Reading** has a beautiful old lido, which is another name for an outdoor pool.
3. Each year at **Thanksgiving**, the president of the **United States** is given two live turkeys.
4. Her grandparents' **Wedgwood china** was quite valuable and she was happy she inherited it.
5. I quite fancy going on holiday to **Turkey** this year. Where would you like to go?
6. **Mobile, Alabama** was named after the indigenous **Mobile** tribe which lived in the area where the city was founded.
7. The month of **May** is named after the **Greek** goddess **Maia**, who was the mother of **Hermes**, the god of travellers and thieves.
8. no mistakes
9. One of the main concerns of mobile phone use – its impact on the environment – was discussed at the **Mobile World Congress** in **Barcelona** recently.
10. no mistakes
11. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is one of his most famous plays of which various film versions exist as well.
12. no mistakes
13. Up the road from where we live is a hamlet called **Taston** which is named after the big standing stone in the centre of the village.
14. We used to start the weekend by reading the **Saturday** paper, but we don't seem to have time for it anymore these days.
15. no mistakes

7. Silent letters

Exercise 1 (B2) p. 247

- **silent b**: bomb, climb, debt, lamb, thumb
- **silent c**: discipline, fascinate, muscle, scenic, scissors
- **silent d**: handkerchief, handsome, sandwich, Wednesday
- **silent g**: benign, campaign, design, foreign, reign
- **silent gh**: caught, height, night, neighbour, thigh
- **silent h**: heir, hour, what, whip, why
- **silent k**: knack, knead, knife, knock, know
- **silent l**: chalk, could, half, salmon, yolk
- **silent p**: coup, cupboard, pneumatic, psychologist, receipt
- **silent t**: ballet, fasten, hustle, listen, often
- **silent u**: biscuit, build, circuit, guess, guilt
- **silent w**: sword, whole, wrapper, wrinkle, wrist

Exercise 2 (B2) p. 247

1. She has a **subtle** way of telling me to stop interfering.
2. **Scientists** have recently chosen their favourite stories in their field from 2022. One of them was about early weather warnings and how we can now see disasters before they happen. Because of this technology, **firefighters** can be put on their posts before forest fires are even lit.
3. Scotland is famous for its **whisky** and recently the country has seen a huge increase in distilleries all over the country, not just the **Highlands**.
4. **Mortgage** rates went up again yesterday.
5. **Folk** music is a very popular part of summer music festivals in the UK.
6. It can be difficult to **assign** roles to people when you are dependent upon volunteers.
7. I think I may **rustle** up a dish with sprouts and **chestnuts** for our **Christmas** dinner.
8. You are barking up the **wrong** tree. You are not under suspicion for that crime at all.
9. Scotland is not just famous for its **whiskies**, they also grow lovely **raspberries**. Longer **daylight hours** and cooler weather create ideal conditions for growing this delicate fruit.
10. Historically, women have had to **disguise** themselves as men to be able to do jobs that were deemed too dangerous for them. One of them was Dorothy Lawrence who became a soldier in the British Army during **World War I**.
11. Have you got any favourite kitchen gadgets that you **could** share with me?
12. The Treasurer **should** have **thought** of a way to **soften** the **blow** for taxpayers, but he didn't and announced his budget without hesitation.

8. Homonyms and word stress

Exercise 1 (B1) p. 248

- 1-e I can't park in this road because I don't have the right parking **permit**. *document giving permission*
- 2-a. The school doesn't **permit** us to leave the building during school hours. *allow*
- 3-n The dentist needs to **extract** a few teeth before her braces can be fitted. *take out*
- 4-k We read an **extract** from the new novel. I think I may buy it. *part of a document*
- 5-g Oxford's Ashmolean Museum has thousands of **objects** from all over the world. *items, things*
- 6-j He **objects** to your plans for expansion of the company. *not agree with*
- 7-l The **project** was not easy, but the end result was fantastic. *piece of work*
- 8-f Can you **project** the costs for the build of the new extension? *estimate*
- 9-m Can you **record** our conversation so I don't have to take any notes? *put on tape or film so you can listen to or view it later*
- 10-h She keeps a **record** of what she spends each month. *a written account*
- 11-d The **protest** against the government plans was held in the centre of London. *demonstration*
- 12-c We can **protest** against the plans but it won't make any difference. *complain*
- 13-b During the Covid pandemic, we saw a huge **increase** in public spending. *becoming greater in number or amount*
- 14-m Shall we **increase** the budget? *make bigger*

9. Paronyms

Exercise 1 (B1) p. 250

1. I was **alone** in the house, when the doorbell rang.
2. I felt very **lonely** after the party was over and everyone had left.
3. I can't believe how hot it is. Shall we sit down in the **shade** under that tree?
4. He is not a very confident person, sometimes I think he's afraid of his own **shadow**.
5. Be careful you don't **lose** your wallet on the Underground.
6. He loves wearing clothes which are quite **loose** and not too tight around the waist.
7. Olivia won first **prize** in the cake baking competition.
8. Can you tell me the total **price** of all these items?
9. As I get more **experience**, I will be more confident on this device.
10. Some people believe that **experiments** on animals should not be banned.
11. Our neighbours **bought** a house in a different village so they are moving.
12. He **brought** his first girlfriend home when he was 15 years old.
13. Can you **remember** where I left the car keys?
14. Can you **remind** her that she has to call the dentist for her appointment?
15. Gauguin and van Gogh moved in the same **social** circles.
16. He was a very friendly and **sociable** person who was active in lots of charities after his retirement.
17. The crowning of King Charles III was an **historic** event after Queen Elizabeth's reign of 70 years.
18. She specialises in researching **historical** artefacts from the Renaissance period.
19. Why don't you **lay** the suitcase on the bed?
20. Why don't you **lie** down on the sofa?
21. I really want to do something to reverse global warming, so I've asked someone to give me **advice** about installing a heat pump.
22. Can you **advise** me on the best washing machine for under £600, please?

Exercise 2 (B2) p. 251

- 1-g **affect**: change someone or something
- 2-f **effect**: bring about
- 3-d **artistic**: being good at drawing or painting
- 4-i **artificial**: created by human beings
- 5-e **childlike**: being like a child in character or behaviour
- 6-a **childish**: a (young) adult behaving in an immature way which is frowned upon
- 7-h **economic**: concerned with the organization of money, industry and trade of a country
- 8-n **economical**: not requiring a lot of money or energy to operate
- 9-j **efficient**: doing tasks successfully without wasting time or energy
- 10-t **effective**: working well and with the results intended
- 11-o **elegant**: pleasing in appearance and style
- 12-c **eloquent**: being able to express something well and persuasively
- 13-l **extend**: to make something bigger or longer
- 14-k **extent**: the length, area or size of something
- 15-p **magic**: power to use supernatural forces to make things happen
- 16-m **magical**: a mysterious quality that makes something seem wonderful and exciting
- 17-b **politics**: activities concerned with achieving and using power in a country
- 18-q **policy**: a set of ideas or plans used as a basis for making decisions
- 19-r **sensitive**: showing understanding and awareness of people's needs
- 20-s **sensible**: using reason rather than emotions to come to a decision

Exercise 3 (B2) p. 252

1. Our journey through the South African vineyards was just **magical**.
2. We have made a **sensible** decision and have postponed our building plans. We don't have the money to get the work done.
3. Health and safety **policies** are important, but sometimes they make life rather dull as well.
4. **Artificial** plants are not very pretty but they are handy when you aren't around to water them.
5. Thankfully, the divorce didn't **affect** the children very much in a practical sense because they were able to stay in the same house and didn't have to move schools.
6. Some people think that recent superhero movies have been **childish** and need some improvement.
7. You need to express your message a bit more **eloquently** but I think your ideas are right.
8. The **economic** situations in a lot of countries has not been great since the war in Ukraine broke out.
9. The medicine the doctor prescribed me wasn't very **effective**, because I had an adverse reaction to it.

Exercise 4 (C1) p. 252

1. alternative
2. astronomy
3. industrious
4. negligent
5. destiny
6. complement
7. feminine
8. trek
9. ensure
10. male

10. American and British English spelling differences

Exercise 1 (B1) p. 254

British English	American English
1. behaviour	behavior
2. calibre	caliber
3. catalogue	catalog
4. dialyse	dialyze
5. expelled	expelled
6. fibre	fiber
7. finalise	finalize
8. flavour	flavor
9. harbour	harbor
10. humour	humor
11. jewellery	jewelry
12. levelled	leveled
13. metre	meter
14. neighbour	neighbor
15. offence	offense
16. pyjamas	pajamas
17. sombre	somber
18. standardise/standardize	standardize
19. theatre	theater
20. whisky	whiskey

Exercise 2 (B2) p. 254

1. **American English:** airplanes, canceling, canceled, travelers
2. **British English:** skilful, behaviour
3. **American English:** behavior, practicing
4. **British English:** aluminium, odours
5. **British English:** paralyse (rebelled is spelled with double l in both American English and British English so is not a good indicator).

11. Plurals

Exercise 1 (B1) p. 255

1. **Banks are** criticized these days for closing too many of their high street **branches**. Elderly **people** often can't use internet banking and they find it increasingly difficult to manage their **accounts**.
2. **Crashes** happen regularly on this **crossroads** because it's tricky to see traffic coming from the right.
3. *Hidden Figures* is a 2016 film about three African-American **women** who became the American **heroes** of the Space Race through their knowledge of **mathematics**.
4. The government received more money in **taxes**, but public sector workers didn't see an increase in their **salaries**.
5. Where **have** the kitchen **scales** gone? I need to weigh these **potatoes**.
6. In 2020, a record-breaking burglary took place in Kensington, London. The **thieves** took jewellery and a selection of expensive **watches** with a total value of just over £20 million.
7. We have to go shopping for **groceries** this afternoon. We're running out of food **supplies**.

Exercise 2 (B2) p. 256

1. elimination
2. wolves
3. inhabitants
4. 1930s
5. species
6. elk
7. numbers
8. grasses
9. leaves
10. trees
11. deer
12. fish
13. berries
14. people
15. erosion
16. Carrion
17. supplies
18. colonies
19. mice
20. birds of prey