

**Wellington
IELTS Introduction
Study Skills**

ANSWER SHEETS

Key for Listening module

Quiz p. 7

- 1 A The listening test lasts for about 40 minutes.
- 2 B There are 40 questions and 40 points.
- 3 B You will hear each part of the listening once.
- 4 True. You also have time after the listening to check your answers.
- 5 True. You will have ten minutes at the end of the listening to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.
- 6 A Two people talking. Their topic of conversation could be about an aspect of student life.
- 7 B One person talking. In the second section, this could be a presentation on something related to study, though it won't be about an academic subject. In the fourth section, the presentation will relate to an academic subject, but you won't need specialist knowledge to understand it.
- 8 C Up to four people talking. This could be a seminar discussion or a discussion between students and a tutor. The topic of discussion is academic but you won't need specialist subject knowledge to understand it.
- 9 A and C The listening module gets progressively more difficult so Sections 3 and 4 are more difficult than Sections 1 and 2.
- 10 False. You don't need to have specialist subject knowledge to do well in the exam.

Completing a form: predicting topic vocabulary p. 7

- 1 3 Accommodation form. Possible key words: bedrooms, location
- 2 1 Minguéz. 'Yes, it's Minguéz.' 'OK, is that M-I-N-G-E-Z?' 'No, it's M-I-N-G-U-E-Z.'
- 2 C.J. 'OK, thank you. And your first name?' 'It's Carlos-Jerez.' 'Hmm, so that's initials C.J.' 'Yes.'
- 3 single. 'And are you married Carlos?' 'No, I'm not.'
- 4 student. 'OK What do you do for a living Carlos?' 'Sorry, I don't understand.' 'What's your job?' 'Oh, I don't have a job. I'm studying at university at the moment.'
- 5 3/three singles. 'and I'm looking for a house with three bedrooms for me and my two friends.' 'OK, so that's three singles.'
- 6 city centre. 'Do you want to live on the outskirts of town?' 'No, we'd like to live in the centre. We haven't got cars and we need to get to the shops and the university.'

Understanding letters and numbers p. 8

- 1 1 /ei/, as in pay: J, K, A, H,
- 2 /i:/, as in bee: C, D, E, T, B, G, P, V
- 3 /e/, as in egg: M, N, X, F, L, S, Z
- 4 /ai/, as in fly: I, Y
- 5 /eu/, as in no: O
- 6 /u:/, as in too: U, W, Q
- 7 /a:/, as in car: R

- 2 1 1 B 2 C 3 A
- 2 1 A 2 C 3 B
- 3 1 C 2 A 3 B
- 4 1 A 2 C 3 B
- 3 7 max. £300 per month 'OK, well our maximum is £300 per month, but that must include bills.'
- 8 15 October/October 15th 'Well, we're in September now, so if you want the house for nine months, your rent will be starting in October.' 'Yes, my friends arrive in England from Spain on October 15th.'
- 9 07788 976364 'No problem, I'll be in touch ... Oh, nearly forgot. Do you have a phone number?' 'Yes, but only a mobile, it's 07788 976364.'
- 10 c.minguez@granadino.es '... And your email?' 'Um, it's c.minguez@granadino.es.'

Avoiding mistakes p. 8

- 1 Robert Flack ✓
- 2 ~~he's~~ male: too many words. Contractions count as two words.
- 3 twenty-one ✓
- 4 first year: spelling mistake
- 5 John's College ✓
- 6 ~~Engineering~~: spelling mistake
- 7 BA ✓ abbreviations are acceptable if they are widely recognized.

Sentence completion: dealing with extra information p. 9

- 1 1 B 2 A 3 C
- 2 1 term 2 Basketball 3 75 / seventy-five
- 3 4 20/twenty. 'I was actually thinking about joining a couple – you get a 20% discount if you join more than one.'
- 5 dangerous. 'I don't know. It sounds like it could be dangerous and it must be difficult to make friends if you're hitting them.'
- 6 lectures. 'Mmm. I'm not sure about the rowing club. I mean, I like exercise but I've heard that the rowers get up at six every day. I sometimes can't get motivated to get out of bed for lectures that start at 9!'
- 7 choir. 'Yeah, me too. I think choir sounds like it could be exciting. I'm definitely thinking about joining that.'
- 8 dancing. 'Ballroom dancing?! You MUST be joking!' 'Oh, come on Linda, it would be fun and anyway, it would make you light on your feet – a great skill for a basketball player to have.' OK, you've convinced me!

Skills practice p. 9

- 1 1 B '... I think there will be about 15, not including me and another tutor.'
- 2 B '... they're second year undergraduates, so between nineteen and twenty years old.'
- 2 3 3rd September/ 3 September/ September 3rd / September 3. We'll try to book plane tickets on Saturday 3rd and travel back on the following Saturday.'

- 4 10th September/ 10 September/ September 10th / September 10 'The tenth of September?' 'That's right.'
- 5 7 / seven '... So we'll need accommodation for seven nights.'
- 6 690/six hundred and ninety 'Right, well, you could try Charles Bridge Hostel; it's right near the centre and it's quite reasonable, about 690 koruna or 30 euros per person per night.'
- 7 25/ twenty-five 'It's actually a bit cheaper, 25 euros a night, so that's about the same in pounds sterling.'
- 8 486 899 666 'Charles Bridge Hostel is on 486 899 666.'
- 9 castlehostel@prahaworld.ch 'It's probably better to send the Castle Hostel an email. It's castlehostel@prahaworld.ch.'
- 10 12 p.m. / midnight 'They're open from 9 until late. You can ring up to midnight.'

Completing a flow chart: listening for key words p. 10

- 1 b The key word here is 'phase' which indicates a period of time.
- 2 1 Honeymoon phase, period, two weeks
2 Culture shock, frustrated, foreign country
3 Coping; teach, culture
4 ingredients, local, favourite meal
5 things, like, England
6 Acceptance, knowing, life, UK
- 3 1 Student's own answers. 2 yes 3 no
- 4 1 positive. The first phase is the most positive. That's why a lot of people call it the 'honeymoon phase'.
2 angry. This is the second phase of the process, 'culture shock'. ... When this happens, a lot of foreign students feel angry or frustrated and they stay with other people from their country because it seems safer.
3 language. One student I know offered to teach an English person about her language and culture.
4 cook. Another thing you can do is to cook your favourite dishes using ingredients you buy locally, and then invite all your new friends round.
5 Find. Get out there and find all the things you do like about living here.
6 Happy. This doesn't mean that you understand everything about England but that you know what makes you happy.

Labelling a map: using visual clues p. 11

- 1 1 B The cathedral
2 C The town hall
- 2 1 Millenium Square / New Way
2 New Street Station
3 The car park
4 St Mary's Hospital
- 3 1 in front of reception
2 doors: to the right of reception, east side of the building
corridor: leading east from the reception doors
3 Students should tick: staff, Audiology, North, Clinical, Reception
- 4 At the moment, you are situated here, just in front of the reception in the main entrance. To the north of here are the staff apartments, where you'll be staying while you work here. If you go through the double doors to the right of reception and head east along the corridor, you come to the Accident and Emergency ward or A&E for short.

- 5 1 main entrance. 'At the moment, you are situated here, just in front of the reception in the main entrance.'
- 2 apartments. 'To the north of here are the staff apartments, where you'll be staying while you work here.'
- 3 emergency. 'If you turn right and go through the doors, you come to the Accident and Emergency ward or A&E for short.'
- 4 bus stops. 'To the south of the Audiology Clinic, across the road, you'll find eight bus stops.'
- 5 school. 'So, to continue, behind the bus stops, on the right of the map is the Clinical School.'
- 6 hospital. 'Between this and the Rosie Hospital at the other end of the site are the wards, where most of the patients sleep.'
- 7 lifts. 'Between Wards D and E is a set of lifts – these small squares here – which will take you up to the second floor and wards M–Z.'
- 8 car park. 'If so, you can leave your car in the staff car park, to the west of reception. I hope that's all clear. Has anyone got any questions?'

Skills practice p. 12

- 1 Welcome. 'Our first task is to be at Halls of Residence to welcome them and show them to their rooms.'
- 2 Central Hall. 'Your second task is to show small groups of students the main facilities like the library, doctors and the Central Hall.'
- 3 student card. 'When the tour is finished, please bring your students to the main hall. Here, they'll sign some important forms and pick up their student card.'
- 4 college canteens. 'After that, you need to take them to the college canteens for an evening meal.'
- 5 Central Hall. 'Here's a map showing the tour route we'd like you to take around the university campus. I'd like everyone to meet here at midday, at the Central Hall.'
- 6 bridge. 'When you leave the hall, please go through the main entrance and cross the bridge across the lake.'
- 7 Central Library. 'Have a quick look around the Central Library and then go north-east, towards the Science Block.'
- 8 Science Block. 'Have a quick look around the Central Library and then go north-east, towards the Science Block.'
- 9 Students' Centre. 'If you have any science students, show them the laboratories and then turn right and go south towards the Students' Centre.'
- 10 bus stops. 'While you're there, it's probably a good idea to show them where the bus stops are across the road so that they can catch the bus into town.'
- 11 Halls. 'Then, to end the tour, head behind the Central Hall towards the Halls of Residence.'
- 12 leisure centre. 'It's a good idea to show them the computer rooms and leisure centre to the north of there.'

Multiple choice: listening for detail and synonyms p. 13

- 1 1 essay A fascinating B topic C marks
2 B presentation C modern
- 2 1 B 'It's this end of year essay. You said that we can write about one of the nine topics we've studied this term, but I don't know which one to choose.'
- 2 C 'But there are hundreds of books on modern art and lots you could write about.'

Short answers: listening for detail p. 13

- 1 1 D You said that we can write about one of the nine topics we've studied this term ...
2 B ... the seminar on 19th-century art really made me think about what the word 'modern' means...
3 C 'Well, I didn't do very well on the photography course; I only got 60% for my essay'
4 A 'But there are hundreds of books on modern art and lots you could write about.'
- 2 1 industry
2 two

Matching: identifying opinions p. 13

- 1 Interested in the subject: 5
Has doubts about the subject: 2, 3, 4
Not interested in the subject: 1
- 2 1 B 2 A 3 B
- 3 1 C '...impressionist painters, like Claude Monet. I'd prefer not to write about the same paintings again.'
2 B 'I'm sure you're right, but I'm having trouble thinking of ideas.'
3 A 'Well, there's lots of 21st-century artists who use unusual materials to make art...' '... I'll definitely research that further.'

Skills practice p. 14

- 1 B 'The thing I did have problems with was my work-life balance, I found that I had no time at all after preparing lessons and marking homework to relax.'
2 C 'Have you tried to get students to find things out for themselves? Perhaps you could get them to do some project work, so that they take responsibility for their own learning?'
3 C 'I can lend you a couple of books if you like.' (Josh)
'I'd suggest then, you read some books that give advice about managing time...' (Claire)
D 'Like Claire, I really like the students and I think they feel the same.' (Josh)
'Well, at first I thought that I'd have trouble with the students, but actually, they were all really easy to deal with.' (Claire)
F 'Yeah, they were great; such an intelligent group of students. I hardly had to encourage them at all.' (Claire)
'I really like the students and I think they feel the same.' (Josh)
Incorrect options: A = just Josh so far E = just Josh B = just Josh
- 4 C 'Oh, that's a shame. ... But I'm making some progress with the kids at this school.' (Josh)
5 E 'OK, well, it'll certainly be a challenge. I'm a bit worried about one of the students though ...' (Claire)
6 A 'I really think that next term will give you some valuable experience. I'm sure you'll do very well.' (tutor)

Recognizing paraphrasing p. 15

- 1 1 overate
2 put on
3 work out
4 disorders
5 unhealthy

- 2 1 problems, disorders, girls, magazines
2 women, children, gained
3 over, 70/seventy, sugary, problems
4 sitting, computer, exercise
5 overate, women, 20s/twenties
- 3 1 G 'You've already heard talks from my classmates on diabetes and eating problems or 'eating disorders' among teenage girls who are influenced by images in magazines.'
2 F 'They thought that they put on weight because of a bad diet; they spent all their time looking after their children and not enough time thinking about their choice of food.'
3 A 'Interestingly, these people were aware that sugary, fatty food could lead to weight problems but chose an unhealthy diet because it gave them, they thought, a better quality of life.'
4 B 'After a long day in the office, they felt too tired to work out at the gym.'
5 D 'They said that their weight went up and down, depending on whether they were going through a good or difficult period of their lives.'
4 A because it gave them, they thought, a better quality of life.
B worked ten to twelve hours a day / a long day in the office
D depending on whether they were going through a good or difficult period of their lives
E didn't exercise enough
F they spent all their time looking after their children and not enough time thinking about their choice of food.
G teenage girls who are influenced by images in magazines.

Completing a summary: recognizing differences in sentence structure p. 16

- 1 In summary completion tasks, the order of words in sentences on the question paper is usually different to the order of words in the listening.
1 C 2 D 3 A 4 B
- 2 1 world
2 height
3 low
4 children
5 age
6 location
7 city

Completing notes: predicting word class p. 17

- 1 1 C Key words: *bones, bird, dinosaurs* (and the notes are written in the past tense)
2 a bird; the text also mentions *ostrich, elephant bird, giant moa*
- 2 a 5 b 10 c 4 d 2
- 3 Gap 1 needs a noun (after a preposition).
Gap 3 needs a number (after a number but before a noun).
Gap 6 needs a noun (before a verb and a compliment).
Gap 7 needs a number (before a unit of measurement).
Gap 8 needs a comparative adjective (before *than*).
Gap 9 needs an adjective (after verb *to be*) As heading is *comparisons*, could be a comparative adjective.

- 4 1 desert
- 2 belong
- 3 million
- 4 birds
- 5 chicken
- 6 head
- 7 three/3
- 8 bigger
- 9 heavier
- 10 fly

Recognizing topic sentences p. 18

- 1 1 E 2 D 3 A 4 C 5 B

Skills practice p. 18

- 1 1 customer. 'Marketing involves thinking about what the customer wants and needs...'
- 2 long. 'they might think about how long the product will last. This is called its durability.'
- 3 fashionable. 'Or the customer might think about the style of the shoes, whether they are fashionable.'
- 4 key. 'Marketers need to consider who the typical consumer is for a product and whether this consumer belongs to a bigger group of people who would buy the product. This group is the product's key market.'
- 5 advertising. 'As you are all consumers, you'll all be aware of advertising.'
- 6 selling. 'But this is just one of the areas that fashion marketers work in. They also work in product development, branding, pricing, publicity, sales promotion, selling and forecasting.'
- 2 7 public. 'The area of fashion marketing you choose to work in will depend on your interests and skills. If you enjoy meeting members of the public, market research may be for you.'
- 8 managers. 'Another exciting role is marketing manager. Imagine you want to sell a shirt to a particular chain of stores.'
- 9 sells. 'You have to make sure that the shirt goes with other items of clothing that the store sells.'
- 10 boring. 'I've been working in this industry for twenty years and it's definitely not boring.'
- 11 hard. 'If you decide to train as a fashion marketer though, you will need to prepare yourself for hard work.'
- 12 experience. 'My advice to you is to get some unpaid work experience while you are training.'

Key for Reading module

Quiz p. 19

- 1 1 three
- 2 forty
- 3 one
- 4 sixty
- 2 False. You don't have extra time to write your answers on the answer sheet at the end of the exam.
- 3 True. Questions ask you to label a diagram or a map or complete a table/flow chart.

- 4 1 A Each reading passage in the exam is between 700 and 800 words long. The texts in this book are generally shorter than this. After you have practised the reading task with shorter texts, you can try to read longer and longer texts.
- 2 C Reading passages are from books, magazines, journals and newspapers. Letters are only in the General Training IELTS test.
- 5 A 4 B 6 C 5 D 2 E 3 F 1

Getting a general understanding of the passage p. 19

- 1 1 currency
- 2 words that relate to money: poorest, virtual money, economic, bank notes, value, \$10 to \$100
- 3 words that relate to technology: online computer game, social impact game, virtual, social networking sites

Matching headings to paragraphs p. 20

- 1 The passage has five paragraphs and it needs five headings. The question will have more headings than you need.
- 2 i A game that makes money
ii Investigation of financial benefits
iii The creation of unusual friendships
iv New game with a social purpose
v Success at an early stage of the project
vi The way the game works
vii Strategies for using social networking sites
viii Charities that benefit from the project
ix Success at a late stage of the project
- 3 The third piece of underlined information explains why Macon Money was invented: 'to bring people from different economic backgrounds closer together by encouraging them to meet.' If you are looking for a reason or purpose, it's a good idea to look for the words 'in order to' or 'to'.
- 4 Paragraph B matches heading vi, because the whole paragraph explains how the game works. The paragraph mentions social networking sites, but only to say that they are used in the game. It doesn't explain how they work.
- 5 C iii D v E ii

True, False or Not Given: understanding the difference p. 21

- 1 1 A virtual
- 2 B local
- 3 C college students/elderly people
- 4 D no, the passage doesn't specify how many old and young people play Macon Money. It just talks about these age groups in general.
- 2 1 TRUE. The information in the passage agrees with this statement.
- 2 FALSE. The information in this passage means the opposite of this statement: (local means the shops in and around the town, not across the whole country).
- 3 NOT GIVEN. The passage does not have information about who has won the most money.
- 3 1 TRUE. A 'The 92,000 people who live in Macon, Georgia, USA know each other a little better than they did, thanks to an online computer game.'
- 2 FALSE. B 'In the game, winning players receive "bonds", which they can then exchange for bank notes of Macon Money. ... The bonds range in value from \$10 to \$100.'

- 3 NOT GIVEN. C 'Pairs might spend their money separately, or do something together like share a meal or give the money to someone who needs it more, ...'
- 4 FALSE. C 'The game's designers are hoping Macon Money will bring members of the community together...'
- 5 FALSE. C 'says Beverly Blake of the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, the non-profit group based in Miami, Florida, that funded the game.'
- 6 FALSE. D 'Although Macon Money is quite a new innovation, early signs are positive. The first round of the game has seen \$65,000-worth of bonds given out and 2,688 participants so far spending \$48,000 in Macon Money.'
- 7 TRUE. E 'An independent research firm will now evaluate how much economic activity the game has caused, with results due later this year.'

Yes, No or Not Given questions: recognizing the claims of the writer p. 22

- 1 A opinion: written in the first person eg 'I feel very positive ...'
 B claim: backed up by Darwin's scientific theories
 C opinion: adverb such as 'unfortunately' shows what writer feels
 D claim: supported by research: 'According to researchers...'
 'Dr Donald Broom, a professor at Cambridge University, says ...'
- 2 3 Similarities between elephants and humans revealed.
- 3 *argues that:* 'the study argues that we definitely share similar emotional reactions and thought processes with elephants.'
claims that: 'that claims that human beings have certain characteristics in common with elephants.'
conclude that: 'Her findings, published by University of Chicago Press conclude that there is "no doubt" that elephants display empathy for one another.'
demonstrates: 'For instance, the study demonstrates that elephants feel upset when another elephant is in pain, feel angry over disagreements and can recognize members of their family.'
describes: 'The study describes elephants touching trunks or bumping shoulders in greeting, while "playful" elephants moved their heads from side to side to start a game.'
details evidence of: 'The project also details evidence of elephants' higher thinking skills.'
reveals: 'However, the study - the Amboseli elephant research project - reveals for the first time the range of emotions that elephants can show.'
proved that: 'Scientists have even proved that their short-term memories are better than humans' in some respects.'
found to be: 'They have been found to be more intelligent than apes in some areas, such as route planning.'
- 4 1 a appearance
 b think (thought processes)
 c yes: 'we share similar emotional reactions and thought processes with elephants'
- 2 a angry, upset, sadness
 b observe
 c the different types of elephant emotions: 'reveals for the first time the range of emotions that elephants can show'
- 3 a emotions
 b their bodies/body language
 c no
- Answers are: 1 YES 2 NO 3 NOT GIVEN

- 5 1 NO. The body language that elephants use is familiar to humans, not the other way round.
 'The body language used by elephants is also recognizable to humans.'
- 2 YES. 'In addition, the researchers thought they saw evidence of "conversation" between the elephants; when the signal to move was given, elephants stood side by side and "discussed" which route to take. When this long exchange ended, the elephants moved all together in one direction.'
- 3 NOT GIVEN. The passage says that they have a good memory but doesn't say anything about their sense of direction: 'Elephants also have ... the knowledge to remember routes through the landscape many years after they last travelled them. They have been found to be more intelligent than apes in some areas, such as route planning.'
- 4 YES. 'They have been found to be more intelligent than apes in some areas, such as route planning, while other experiments have shown them as capable as monkeys in co-operating on tasks. Scientists have even proved that their short-term memories are better than humans' in some respects.'
- 5 NO. 'There is considerable support for her findings.'

Skills practice p. 24

- 1 A ix Paragraph A includes several dates from different times in history.
- 2 B iv 'That's what historians have always believed. However ...'
- 3 C iii '... when the object was found, it was stored in a box marked "wooden bird model" ... As a result of their findings, the object was displayed in the museum of Cairo as a "model aeroplane".'
- 4 D ii '... this object seems to suggest otherwise, despite the refusal of unimaginative science to accept the evidence.'
- 5 E v 'Gold trinkets discovered in Central America and coastal areas of South America are further evidence of early flight.'
- 6 F vi 'flying vehicles are written about in early texts... There is no shortage of descriptions of flying machines in ancient sources.'
- 7 FALSE. 'It wasn't until the Wright brothers made their first successful flights of *Kitty Hawk* in 1903 that powered flight became a reality.'
- 8 FALSE. 'However, a small minority of researchers and scientists have re-examined historical objects and have found evidence to suggest that humans achieved flight earlier than 20th century.'
- 9 FALSE. 'A strange flying object was found in 1898 in a tomb at Saqqara, Egypt and was later dated around 200 BCE ... The object was later re-discovered by Dr Khalil Messiha...'
- 10 NOT GIVEN. Concorde is referred to but there is no mention of scientists comparing it to the Egyptian model aeroplane; the comparison is made by the author: 'The curved shape and size of the glider's wings are behind its ability to fly; a similar type of curving wings can be seen on Concorde and gave the plane maximum "lift" without a reduction in speed.'
- 11 FALSE. 'But this object seems to suggest otherwise, despite the refusal of unimaginative science to accept the evidence.'
- 12 TRUE. 'The archaeologists who discovered them labelled these objects as *zoomorphic*, meaning animal shaped, but it is unclear which animal they represent.'
- 13 NOT GIVEN. Arthur Young was a 'designer of Bell helicopters and other aircraft'; he may have built a plane but the text does not say so.
- 14 TRUE. '... flying vehicles are written about in early texts ...'

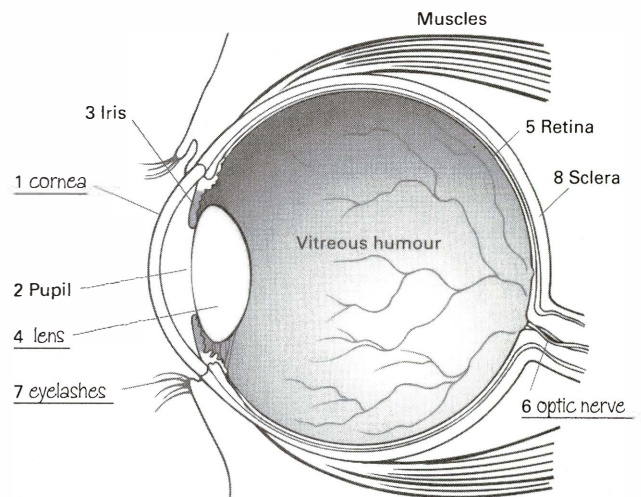
Using information in a table p. 25

- 1 a** The word 'analysis' is the heading of the first column of the table.
 b The word 'analysis' occurs in each paragraph of the passage.
 c Words next to analysis: infrared, canvas, brush-stroke, computer
 d Types of analysis should all go in the first column of the table in the same order that they occur in the passage.
- 2 a** First word in bold in column 2 of the table is 'famous', in 'Expert' analysis row of the table. This type of analysis is described in paragraph B of the passage. A synonym of 'famous' is 'well-known', in paragraph B.
 b The word 'well-known' appears in the following sentence: 'who used their experience to analyze the look of a painting and decide whether it matched the style of a **well-known** artist.'
 c The gap in the sentence in the table needs a noun: the sentence already has a subject and a verb (matches) so it needs an object. The word 'style' is already in the sentence in the table, so this can't be the answer. 'the look' of the painting is matched to the 'style' of the artist in the passage, so the answer must be 'look'.
 d Limited: Experts can't **date** (2) or see through paint. Refers to 'Expert analysis': paragraph B
 Synonym of 'date' (verb) in passage: 'identify the age'
 Word needed in gap: noun (follows verb)
 words around synonym in passage: 'The human eye cannot identify the age of the materials used, or see underneath the paint to the canvas that the artist painted on.'
 answer: materials
 Looked at (3) **below** Italian painting
 Refers to 'Infrared analysis': paragraph C
 Synonym of 'below' (preposition) in passage: 'underneath'
 Word needed in gap: noun (following a preposition – at – needs an object)
 words around synonym in passage: 'By analyzing the painting with infrared, scientists discovered that the drawing **underneath** the painting was done in pencil, a material which wasn't available in the 15th century.'
 answer: drawing
Quantity and (9) of strokes counted by a program. Refers to 'Brush stroke analysis': paragraph E
 Synonym of 'quantity' (noun) in passage: 'number'
 Word needed in gap: noun, probably abstract (same class of word as 'quantity')
 words around synonym in passage: 'A computer program studies the colours used by a particular artist and counts the number and combination of brush strokes used across a paintings.'
 answer: combination
- 3 a** The first word in italics is 'discovery'. It relates to 'Expert analysis', dealt with in paragraph B of the table.
 b different forms of 'discovery' could be 'discover', 'discovered' (verbs)
 c 'Of course, it's possible for forgers to avoid being discovered by infrared analysis...'
 d Word needed in gap: verb (follows the subject of the sentence 'forgers'). Verb in sentence in passage, before 'being discovered': 'avoid'

- 4** 1 look
 2 materials
 3 Infrared
 4 drawing
 5 avoid
 6 X-ray
 7 number / quantity
 8 accurate
 9 Brush stroke
 10 combination

Using information in a diagram p. 27

- 1** There are four labels that you have to complete. Four parts of the eye are already labelled.
- 2** 1 the verb 'to see' relates to 'vision'.
 2 receiving light and sending electrical messages: 'some parts receive light into the eye and some send electrical impulses, or messages, which communicate an image of what we are looking at to our brains.'
- 3 a** The pupil is in the middle of the iris. 'The pupil ... is in the middle of a coloured circle, called the iris.'
 b The retina is at the back of the eye. '... controlling the direction of the light so that it reaches the right place at the back of the eye. This area is called the retina.'
 c Muscles go behind the eye. 'Six muscles attached to the sides of the eye and going behind it allow it to move at an angle of 180 degrees but prevent the eye rolling backwards.'
 d The sclera is on the outside of the eye. 'The white layer around the outside of the eye, called the sclera, protects the delicate insides of the eye from danger by preventing small objects from getting into the eye.'
- 4 A** iris. 'The iris makes the pupil reduce in size ... The amount of light that goes into the eye is controlled by the changing size of the pupil ...'
 B sclera. 'The white layer around the outside of the eye, called the sclera, protects the delicate insides of the eye from danger by preventing small objects from getting into the eye.'
 C pupil. 'The pupil is a black hole which allows light into the eye.'
 D muscles. 'Six muscles attached to the sides of the eye and going behind it allow it to move at an angle of 180 degrees but prevent the eye rolling backwards.'
 E retina. 'The retina converts light into electrical messages.'
- 5** 1 & 2 Students' answers will vary.
- 6**



Sentence completion: recognizing word class and synonyms p. 28

- 1 a, noun (could be plural or abstract, not requiring an article)
2 b, verb, present
3 a, plural noun (to match rods)
4 a, plural noun (to correspond with verb 'stop')
5 a, plural noun (to follow adjectives 'tiny, airborne')
- 2 1 daylight. 'They recognize colour and detail and need daylight to **work well**.'
2 transmit. 'Rods ... do not recognize colours. They transmit information in **black and white** to the brain.'
3 cones. 'Rods **outnumber** cones; there are approximately 120 million of them in the eye. It is the rods which help us to "see in the dark".'
4 Muscles. 'Six muscles ... allow it to move at an angle of 180 degrees but **prevent** the eye rolling backwards.'
5 objects. 'Because the eye is open to the outside world, **small** objects can **fly** into it. Eyelashes stop this from happening.'
- 3 Both answers are incorrect because they don't use the words in the passage. Sentence 2 should use the word 'transmit' rather than 'send' and sentence 5 should use the word 'objects' rather than 'things'. Sentence 5 also uses two words where one is required, and 'small' is a repetition of 'tiny'.

Summary completion: passive sentences p. 29

- 1 1 No, the subject of the summary sentence is 'The changing size of the pupil'; the subject of sentence A is 'The amount of light that goes into the eye'.
2 The summary uses present simple, sentence A uses *be* + past participle.
3 The summary sentence is an active sentence; sentence A is a passive sentence.
- 2 C 'which are then sent to the brain along the optic nerve.'
Summary: 'Black and white information is transmitted to the brain by ...'
'The eye is protected both by our eyelashes and ...'
- 3 Gap 2: verb in *-ing* form as it follows a preposition
Gap 3: noun, following definite article *the*
Gap 4: noun, object, following the verb *transmitted*. As sentence is in the passive, the object will be the 'doer' of the action i.e. what transmits the information to the brain?
Gap 5: adjective, before another adjective (*protective*) and before a noun (*layer*)
- 4 2 contracting
3 optic nerve
4 rods
5 white

Skills practice p. 30

- 1 1 pod(s)
2 The Olmecs
3 savoury
4 currency
5 sweet
6 wedding
7 chocolate houses
- 2 1 apricots
2 accident
3 (small) rabbit
4 (wedding) guests
5 expensive
- 3 6 D 7 G 8 A 9 H 10 C

Multiple choice questions: reading the question p. 32

- 1 Paragraphs A, B and E. The writer's thoughts and opinions are important in questions 2 and 3.
- 2 i The second question 'Why is there damage to the environment?'
 - ii No, the text says Rizhao is 'preparing to get much bigger'; this is talking about the future. The paragraph says more about China's development than Rizhao's.
 - iii Roads are referred to in paragraph A: 'The road into town is eight lanes wide, even though at the moment there's not much traffic.' There isn't a clear link between roads specifically and greenhouse gases in the paragraph.
 - iv Iron is referred to in paragraph A: '... large quantities of iron arrive every day by ship.' The effect that iron has on the environment isn't specified.
 - v Yes: 'The growth of cities increases the amount of harmful greenhouse gas released into the atmosphere. It's this kind of expansion that has increased the production of global warming gases in China.' The writer describes greenhouse gases as 'harmful' which is a synonym for 'damaging'. Option D is therefore the correct answer.
- 3 i 'a reason' has a similar meaning to 'purpose'.
 - ii Paragraph B doesn't give examples of problems so option A probably isn't correct.
 - iii 'Environmentally friendly' has a positive meaning. Solar energy is mentioned. The paragraph talks about the 'whole of China', as well as Rizhao: 'And it's not just Rizhao which is spending money on renewable, environmentally friendly energy, the whole of China is number 1 in the world for using renewable energy technology.' Option B, therefore, is probably not correct.
 - iv There is only one phrase connected with the economy in paragraph B: 'spending money'. This phrase doesn't talk about the economy in itself but specifies that the money is being invested in being environmentally friendly. Option C therefore is not correct.
 - v 'The whole of China is number 1 in the world for using renewable energy technology.' This emphasizes China's achievements in protecting the environment. This is the correct option.
- 4 i 'the future'. The date in the paragraph is 2030.
 - ii 'excited' is similar to 'optimistic'. The writer doesn't seem excited about the future. He describes the picture of the future as 'dark'. Option A isn't correct.
 - iii The writer does offer solutions to the environmental problems, eg international collaboration. So the situation isn't hopeless. Option B therefore isn't correct.
 - iv The sentence 'It's a dark picture' indicates that the writer is concerned, or 'pessimistic' about the scientists' predictions. This option is therefore correct.
 - v The final line of paragraph E suggests that the writer feels personally involved in the problem of global warming: 'In the end, no one country can take full responsibility for saving the environment; we are all responsible.' Option D therefore is not correct.

Recognizing synonyms p. 33

- 1 There are three correct answers.
- 2 Number of people ... increasing = growing population; fossil fuels = oil, coal and gas; new jobs = fresh employment opportunities; more money = greater wealth; energy-hungry = demand for power; rapidly = quickly
- 3 energy = power; needs to grow = need to develop; spending their money = buy
- 4 B not correct. The paragraph mentions fossil fuels but doesn't say that there is a shortage.
C correct. China's economy needs to grow by 8% a year and the government needs to produce fresh job opportunities for the growing population.
D correct. People with 'greater wealth' are 'spending their money on technology', the 'demand for power is increasing'.
E correct. Refers to the 'growing populations of the new cities'.

Matching features: recognizing paraphrasing p. 35

- 1 In matching tasks, the categories are in the same order as the order they appear in the passage.
- 2 1 'One fifth' is similar to '20 percent'; 'without work' is another way of saying 'unemployed'. Sentence A refers to 'the unemployment rate'.
2 The same words are used in both sentences but the sentences are constructed differently.
3 'improved' is similar to 'recover'; 'the economic situation' is similar to 'the economy'.
- 3 Sentence 1 uses technique ii.
Sentence 2 uses technique i.
Sentence 3 uses technique iii.
- 4 1 C 2 D 3 E 4 B 5 C 6 A 7 B

Skills practice p. 37

- 1 1 C 2 D 3 B
- 2 A, B, C, F, G
- 3 A 4, 7 B 2, 6 C 5 D 1, 3

Key for Writing module

Quiz p. 38

- 1 1 The writing module lasts for **60** minutes.
2 You should spend **20** minutes on Task 1.
3 You should spend **40** minutes on Task 2.
4 You should write at least **150** words for Task 1.
5 You should write at least **250** words for Task 2.
- 2 Task 1: D a description of a process,
F a description of data in a graph, chart or table
Task 2: A an essay giving opinions or responding to a problem
- 3 B, D, E, G
You don't get more marks if you:
A have neat handwriting. However, if the examiner cannot read your writing, you will lose marks.
C write a lot more than the number of words suggested. The examiner will stop marking your writing after they have read up to the recommended number of words.
F include as much detail as possible in your answers. The detail you include needs to be relevant and help you to explain the main point.

Understanding graphs: choosing the most important information p. 38

- 1 a FALSE. The numbers on the vertical axis represent money in pounds sterling.
b TRUE
c TRUE
d TRUE
e FALSE. People in Wales earned about 50 pounds more in 2010 than in 2007.
f TRUE
g FALSE. In the year 2001, in England the average amount earned per week was about 60 pounds more than the amount earned in Wales in the same year.
- 2 Important, general information: statements c, d and f. More detailed information: statements e and g

Describing data p. 39

- 1 1 D 2 B 3 D 4 E 5 D 6 E 7 E 8 D
9 E 10 E 11 A 12 E 13 B 14 C 15 E 16 E
- 2 A lowest
B much
C higher
D overall
E just, a little, quite
- 3 1 The example answer includes *some* of the numbers in the graph.
2 Numbers are included *after* a statement is made about the graph.
3 Numbers support *important* points, for example the biggest, or smallest piece of information.

Structuring a chart description p. 40

- 1 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B
- 2 A ranging between six and nine percent
C Together, these constitute 73 percent
D at just over 40 percent; at just over 30%.
- 3 1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C

Writing an introduction to a graph description p. 41

- 1 amount of money earned = wages; jobs = occupations; every year = annual
- 2 1 C 2 D 3 A 4 B
- 3 1 graduated = completed their studies; discipline = subject; higher education = university
2 participated = took part
3 global = around the world; literacy rate = percentage of men and women who could read and write
4 typical = average; quarterly = every three months

Skills practice p. 42




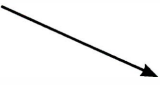




Model answer

The bar graph shows the number of people who used the Internet in different areas of the world in 2011. By far the greatest number of Internet users were in Asia, at 922.3 million. Just over half of this number of people used the Internet in Europe, at 476.2 million. Oceania / Australia had the lowest number of Internet users at just over 20 million.

Describing changes over time p. 42

1 A Figure 3 B Figure 1 C Figure 2

2 and 3

	(Adjective +) noun	Verb (+ adverb/ adjective)
	a rise / an increase	to rise
	a fall / a decline	to fall
	a sharp rise (<i>a dramatic rise</i> also possible)	to rise dramatically
	a steady decline (<i>a steady fall</i> also possible)	to decline steadily
	n.a.	to remain stable
	a slight increase	to increase slightly
	a steady rise (<i>a gradual increase</i> also possible)	to rise steadily
	a fluctuation	to fluctuate

- 3 Note the tense use: past simple to describe a change over time which finished in the past:
Between 1990 and 1995 the percentage **fell** by 3% and the same fall **occurred** between 1995 and 2000.
Use the present perfect to describe a change over time which continues until now:
The number of people in the world who do not have clean water to drink **has declined steadily** since 1990.

Comparing data to show change p. 44

- 1 1D 2B 3C 4A
2 Sentence A is supported by information in sentence 2. Sentence C is supported by information in sentences 1, 3 and 4.

Comparing two sets of data p. 45

- 1 The best opening statement is C because it mentions both sets of data in the graphs (UK and London) and paraphrases the title of the graph.

- 2 The best answer is B. To describe every piece of information in each graph will take too much time. You need to choose the most important information to compare in both graphs.
3 *however, in contrast, whereas. However and in contrast* often go at the beginning of a sentence.

Skills practice p. 46

Model answer

These two sets of data compare the time taken for commuters in the UK and in London to travel to work with the average amount of money earned by the same commuters per hour.
A large proportion of London commuters (40 per cent) travel for between half an hour and an hour to get to work, compared to just 17 per cent of commuters in the rest of the UK. In contrast, 46 per cent of workers outside London travel for less than 15 minutes whereas only 18 percent of London commuters have such a short journey time.
The second graph shows that there is also a difference between the amount of money earned by London employees and those working in the rest of the UK, with those working in London earning between approximately £2 and £5 more.
Overall, the graph shows that the longer the journey time, the more an employee earns; employees in London who travelled for more than an hour earned around £18 whereas those who travelled for a quarter of an hour earned approximately half of this sum. The same applies to commuters living in the rest of the UK.

Organizing your writing p. 46

- 1 The description starts at the 'Evaporation' point of the diagram – when water evaporates from the sea. This is a good place to start as the reader will understand where the water comes from originally.
2 1 TRUE.
2 FALSE. You should separate stages of the diagram into different paragraphs
3 TRUE. As this is a diagram of a cycle, there isn't really a general pattern to describe.
3 A When, as
B After that
C Once
D Eventually

Choosing between the active and passive p. 47

- 1 A *When water is heated* by the sun, it *evaporates* from the ocean into the atmosphere. It also *risers* into the atmosphere from plants and trees.
B *Eventually*, the water in the clouds *falls* back down to earth.
C The water *is used* by trees and plants.
1 is heated; is used
2 The water is the subject of all the sentences.
3 The water is the most important thing in each of the sentences and in the description.
2 1 b 2 b 3 b

Describing a map p. 48

- 1 1 Type 1: a map that shows two or more possible locations for something
2 A new airport
3 The town of Stanford
4 In the nature reserve

- 2 Yes.
- 3 ... This may disturb residents of the town, **which is a shame.**
 ... some trees would need to be cut down, **causing terrible environmental damage,** ...
 ... For safety reasons, the site in the nature reserve would probably be better for the people of Stanford. **And after all, people are more important than animals.**

Skills practice p. 49

Model answer

This diagram illustrates the process of making and packaging liquorice. Liquorice is a sweet made from wheat flour, black juice, aniseed oil, sugar and salt. Other ingredients are also used. First of all, the ingredients to make liquorice are put into a high pressure cooker. They are then mixed together and cooked in order to make them into a paste. The heated paste is taken out of the cooker and before it has cooled, it is pushed through an extruder so that it's made into a long, thin piece of liquorice. This long piece of liquorice is then put onto a conveyor belt to cool. Once the liquorice strand has cooled, it passes along the conveyor belt and is cut up into pieces by a cutter. After that, the liquorice pieces are painted with a liquid, called a glaze. Finally, the liquorice pieces are packaged in plastic in order to be sold to consumers.

Skills development: analyzing the question and identifying the essay type p. 50

- 1 A 9 B 5 C 4 D 1, 2
- 2 Example notes
- B In some countries – *which?*
alternative routes to employment – *some alternatives: apprenticeships, start at the bottom of a company and work up*
To what extent do you think this is a positive or negative development? – *how far do I agree or disagree that this is positive?*
- C 'age that people can retire is increasing' – *finish work later*
'advantages' – *keep active, more experience, stay independent.*
'disadvantages' – *tired/stressed, difficult to learn new skills, expensive for employers*
- D 'behavioural problems' – *e.g. becoming withdrawn, believing reality and virtual world the same.*
'solutions' – *limit to computer time? censor unsuitable material? discussions in lessons at school?*
- 3 1 A 2 C 3 D 4 B

Planning an essay p. 51

- 1 1 Plan A only discusses the disadvantages of later retirement.
 2 In Plan C, the conclusion repeats the introduction.
 3 In Plan A, the essay gives information that the essay question doesn't require: the conclusion offers solutions.
- 2 Plan B is the most appropriate.

Structuring the essay p. 52

- 1 1 D Main points: 'age of retirement in a number of countries around the world has been increased by the government. This is partly because people are living longer and so need to work for longer to have enough money when they retire. This has caused unrest in some countries.'

Examples: 'For example, in France and England there have been strikes.'

Link to next paragraph: 'There are further disadvantages to an increased retirement age, as well as a number of advantages.'

- 2 C Main point: 'One disadvantage is that people will have less time to enjoy life. Consequently, workers could suffer from health issues such as stress. A further disadvantage of an older workforce is that they may find it difficult to learn new skills, ...'

Example: 'such as how to use new technology.'

Main point: 'Also, the more senior workers there are in a company, the fewer jobs there will be for young people. Older workers, in addition, cost companies more because they earn more.'

Link to next paragraph: 'However, there are advantages to having more experienced workers in a company.'

- 3 A All key points.

- 4 B All key points.

- 2 1 An additional advantage; in addition; Also; A further disadvantage; as well as

- 2 Consequently; therefore

- 3 However; Although

- 4 For example; such as

- 3 1 Consequently / therefore

- 2 A further disadvantage

- 3 also

- 4 However

- 5 For example

- 6 as well as

- 7 such as

Skills practice p. 52

- 1 Example plan:

Introduction: costs more to go to university

– school leavers try to find another way to get a job

– positive and negative aspects

Positive things:

– Good for more practical people – train to learn how to become a plumber / mechanic

– Earn money straight away: independence

– Avoids huge student loans and debt

Negative aspects:

– Not suitable for those who want a more 'academic' job

– Can't compete with graduates

– short-sighted: doctors / scientists / teachers of the future?

Conclusion:

– Negative aspects outweigh positive

2 Model answer

One advantage of not going to university is that young people can start earning money immediately. This helps them to become financially independent quickly and to start saving for important things, like a house. This is impossible for graduates because many of them have to take out a loan to pay their way through university. A further advantage of going straight into work is that it provides practical people with good on-the-job training. This approach is perfect for those who need to learn skilled manual work such as plumbing. However, for other people, there are many disadvantages to missing out on university.

A disadvantage for some students is that it limits their job prospects. Without a degree, it's very difficult to enter into an academic field such as research or medicine, particularly if there's competition from graduates. This has consequences for the future; with fewer graduates, there's likely to be fewer doctors, scientists and teachers in the future.

Writing a good introduction p. 53

- 1 Introduction B follows the guidelines. Introduction A repeats the exam question, and introduces arguments that belong in the body of the essay (e.g. possible causes and effects).

Using a range of language p. 53

- 1 effects = consequences, causes = reasons
- 2 1 convenient
2 explanations
3 quiet
4 comfortable

Being accurate p. 54

- 1 1 fewer people use buses and trains
2 transport
3 to make a profit
4 reducing
5 worse
6 has
7 Cars
8 which

Writing an effective conclusion p. 54

- 1 Conclusion 1 follows the guidelines. Conclusion 2 doesn't sum up the effects of using the car and it introduces a new idea, not discussed in the main body of the essay.

Skills practice p. 54

1 Model answer

Introduction:

In countries such as the UK and the USA, it's becoming increasingly expensive for school leavers to study at university. This has led many young people to decide not to attend university and to find a job in a different way. In my opinion this situation has a few advantages but it also has a number of drawbacks.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, on balance I think that the disadvantages of not attending university outweigh the advantages. Although students can avoid getting into debt, they may have a disappointing career because they do not have good qualifications, and in society as a whole the result might be a shortage of qualified people in highly-skilled academic fields.

Key for Speaking module

Quiz p. 55

- 1 B
- 2 A
- 3 1 Part 3
2 Part 1
3 Part 2
4 Part 2
5 Part 2
6 Part 3
- 4 Higher score: 2, 4 and 5
Lower score: 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8

Getting started p. 55

- 1 The best answer is B because she gives her first name and surname. The other answers don't give the candidate's full name.
- 2 The best answer is B: it uses correct grammatical structures and gives more detail. Answer A has some grammatical mistakes and answer C is too short. One or two word answers will lose marks.
- 3 The best answer is A: it shows that the candidate has good conversational English. C is grammatically correct but if the candidate does not bring identification with them, they can't do the speaking exam.

Learning key vocabulary p. 56

- 1 **Home Town:** busy, facilities, historic, modern, population, suburbs/outskirts,
Education: degree, graduation/graduate from, qualification/qualify for, secondary school, study, subjects
Food: delicious, eat out, main course, fast food, healthy food, typical dishes
- 2 Student's own answers

Answering the question p. 56

- 1 Favourite places 1; Work 2 and 5; Leisure 3 and 6; Friends 4; Clothes 7; Food / Your country 8; Home town 9; Holidays 10; Education 11
- 1 When
2 What
3 What
4 How
5 Why
6 When, what
7 Is
8 How
9 Which/what
10 When
11 What

- 2 A: 2, 5, 7, 10 and 11
 B: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9
 C: 2. The question asks about your job now not your job in the future.
 D: 4, 6

Using the correct tense p. 57

- 1 Has your country changed much since you were a child?
 C Yes. It's grown from a small town to a much bigger place. All options answer the question but Option C uses the same verb form.
- 2 Was it easy for you to get this qualification?
 B Actually, it was quite difficult. I had to work full time and study at night.
 Answer B is best as it uses the same verb form. Answers A and C are grammatically correct but don't directly answer the question.
- 3 What would you like to do in the future?
 C I'd like to study to become a teacher and perhaps have children one day.
 Answer C is best as it uses the same verb form. Answers A and B are grammatically correct but don't answer the question.
- 2 Candidate: I live (present simple) on the outskirts of a small, historic town in south-east Germany. Um, I've lived (present perfect) there for twenty-three years. The town has changed (present perfect) quite a lot in this time. It used to be (used to) much smaller but a few years ago, a car manufacturer opened (past simple) on the outskirts and this encouraged (past simple) a lot of people to move to the town to look for jobs.
- 3 Candidate: Her name is Frida. I've known her since we were both at school. The funny thing is that at first we didn't like each other, but one day I shouted at a girl who was horrible to Frida and we became friends. We see each other about once a month and we always have a great time. I'm going to see / I'm seeing her next week for a very special occasion – she's getting married.

Speaking fluently p. 57

- 1 A What's your favourite hobby?
 2 usually, sometimes, at other times, now
 3 A3 B1 C2
 1 but
 2 anyway
 3 because
- 4 1 usually
 2 because
 3 but
 4 because
 5 anyway
 6 sometimes

Skills practice p. 58

- 1 Candidate B gives a better answer. Candidate A hesitates more than B. Answer A also has vocabulary and grammatical mistakes (*It's an interested job; we are getting very tired at the end of term*). Their pronunciation is very difficult to understand because of their accent. They don't use connecting words.

- 2 Possible questions for some every day topics:
 Family: Do you have a big or a small family? Is family important to you? Why/why not? Which is more important, family or friends?
 Clothes: Do you ever buy clothes online? Do you spend more money on clothes or on other things? Do you follow fashion?
 Your country: Tell me a bit about your country. What would you suggest a tourist visits in your country?
- 3 Model answers:
 Is family important to you? Why/why not?
 Yes, definitely. I'm very close to my family and they have supported me when things in my life were difficult. My family also helps me to remember who I am. We share important memories together and we all come from the same place and have similar beliefs.
 Do you ever buy clothes online?
 Yes, sometimes. Internet shopping is very useful when I don't have time to go shopping or if a particular shop is online but not in my town. I think I probably shop online about once a month.
 What would you suggest a tourist visits in your country?
 There are so many things to see! First of all, I suggest that they go to the capital city, Rome. They can see the Roman ruins there and perhaps visit the Vatican City. They should also go to the coast while they are there; the Amalfi coastline is very beautiful and very famous. Of course, they shouldn't go home without visiting lots of good Italian restaurants!

Planning your answer: writing notes p. 59

- 1 The notes in B would be more useful. Notes in A are written in full sentences. There won't be time to do this in the exam. Also, it's tempting to read full sentences out loud, which isn't a good idea.

Introducing ideas and opinions p. 59

- 1 1a 2b 3b
 2 Students' own answers
 3 Model answer

A restaurant I've really enjoyed eating at is 'Effi's'. The restaurant is in Istanbul, which is the place I visited last year, on holiday with my friends. We decided to go out for a meal because it was my birthday and we wanted to celebrate it. The reason why we chose Effi's was because the hotel staff recommended it to us. They said that the food was good, but not too expensive and a lot of the locals ate there. We didn't want to eat in a restaurant full of tourists. We ate lots of different foods that night, but I remember delicious kebabs, meze and pilav, particularly. One of the things I liked about the restaurant was the atmosphere. It was very friendly and the staff wanted you to have a good time. Another thing was the food – it was the best meal out I've ever had.

Organizing your answer p. 60

- 1 1C 2B 3A 4D
 2 A One
 B place
 C artist
 D reason
 3 B

- 4 Extra detail:** It's made from Italian marble, taken from the mountains near Carrara, in Tuscany. It's a very big sculpture; about five metres tall.
I learnt later that this is only a copy of the original statue. The original is in the 'Accademia' gallery in Florence. He lived and worked in the 15th century. He's a very famous artist. He made lots of amazing sculptures and he painted the Sistine Chapel in Rome, too.

5 Model answer

One of my favourite art works is called 'Composition VIII'. It's a painting and it was created by a Russian artist called Wassily Kandinsky. It was painted in 1923. It's difficult to describe the painting because it's abstract. It's full of shapes, such as circles, semi-circles and triangles. The shapes don't look like a photograph, they aren't three-dimensional. It all looks very flat and very colourful. The place where I first saw 'Composition VIII' was in the Guggenheim Gallery in New York when I was a music student. The reason I like the painting is that Kandinsky was trying to do something different to other artists. He was trying to paint abstract ideas on canvas, not just to copy objects from real life. Kandinsky tried to represent the sounds of music in a painting. I find that really interesting.

Using stress and intonation p. 61

- 1** Example B sounds more interesting because the speaker uses a variety of intonation and stresses particular words.
2 The person I admire the most is my mother. The reason I think she's wonderful is because she has always put her children first.

Skills practice p. 61

Model answer

Well, a place in my country which I find fascinating is Stonehenge. Um, it's a circle of huge stones which have been standing for centuries in the south-west of England. Nowadays, you can still see the stones but you can only walk near them on particular days, for example, a day called the 'summer solstice'. The reason why I find Stonehenge interesting is because it's mysterious. Nobody really knows how or why it was built all those years ago. Lots of people have different beliefs though ...

Discussing topics p. 62

- 1** 1 A, B, F 2 D 3 C, E
2 Candidate A answers question A.
Candidate B answers question F.
Candidate C answers question C.
3 1 B 2 A 3 D 4 C
4 A 4 B 5 C 1 D 2 E 3
5 A positive
B positive
C negative
D neutral

Skills practice p. 62

Model answers

- B** What are the advantages and disadvantages of learning a foreign language?
Well, I think the advantages actually outweigh the disadvantages, particularly nowadays. In many countries, it's necessary to know how to communicate in a foreign language in order to do business and of course, a foreign language is really useful if you want to travel on business and on holiday.
Um, I suppose one disadvantage might be that you don't feel yourself, I mean, if you speak a language which isn't yours a lot, you sometimes lose a bit of who you are.
- D** What kinds of things do you think students should learn in history lessons?
This is a difficult question to answer because it depends very much on your country. Um, when I was at school, we learnt a lot about history which happened in the last century, for example, the World Wars. I found it interesting but I think history should actually tell you about your country, so you get a good idea of where you live and why you should be proud of your country. Also, I'd like to learn about history which goes back further, you know, who was the first king or queen of my country. I sometimes feel embarrassed because I don't know anything like this.

Key for Practice test

Listening

- 1 nine / 9
2 one / 1
3 job / work
4 £500 / five hundred pounds
5 11.30 half past eleven
6 Al-Shariff
7 October 1994
8 205 Diesel
9 YL34 GGB
10 £1,250 / one thousand, two hundred and fifty pounds
11 B
12 B
13 assignment / reading list or reading list / assignment
14 (the) Internet / internet
15 email
16 student forum
17 grade

Questions 18–20: C, E and F

- 21 prepared
22 listening
23 questions
24 evidence
25 concerned
26 data
27 C
28 F
29 D
30 B
31 weight
32 mass
33 146 / one hundred and forty six
34 2.3 million / 2,300,000
35 80 years / eighty years

- 36 straight
- 37 stone
- 38 buildings
- 39 60 / sixty
- 40 internal

Reading

- 1 B viii
 - 2 C iv
 - 3 D ii
 - 4 E vii
 - 5 dish / reflector
 - 6 antenna
 - 7 (radio) receiver
 - 8 computer
 - 9 TRUE
 - 10 TRUE
 - 11 NOT GIVEN
 - 12 FALSE
 - 13 FALSE
 - 14 C
 - 15 C
 - 16 B
 - 17 C
 - 18 NO
 - 19 YES
 - 20 YES
 - 21 NOT GIVEN
 - 22 C
 - 23 D
 - 24 A
 - 25 H
 - 26 I
 - 27 F
 - 28 B
 - 29 E
 - 30 A
 - 31 C
- Questions 32–35: B, C, E, F
- 36 eggs
 - 37 leaves
 - 38 heads
 - 39 cocoons
 - 40 yarn

Writing

Model Answer for Task 1

The two graphs detail how many million tourists arrived in particular countries around the world. The first chart shows tourist arrivals by month, over a period of one year. In 2010, numbers of tourists started at just under 60 million and rose steadily until they reached a peak of just over 110 million in July. After that numbers fell sharply until they reached around 68 million in November. The second graph shows that in 2010 the total number of tourist arrivals reached its peak at 940 million. Overall, the greatest number of tourists flew into Europe, increasing to just under 500 million in 2010. The number of tourists visiting Asia shows a dramatic growth, from around 20 million in 1980 to 200 million in 2010, whereas the increase in tourists visiting the Americas was steadier, increasing from around 50 million in 1980 to approximately 100 million in 2010. The number of tourists in the Middle East and Africa has also grown over the period, peaking at around 30 million in 2010. Overall, despite slight fluctuations in numbers, the number of tourists travelling around the world is increasing.

Model Answer for Task 2

Aeroplanes cause up to 5 per cent of the global amount of carbon dioxide, which damages the ozone layer. This has led the government to try to decrease the amount of air travel by increasing its cost. I think there are both disadvantages and advantages to the government's plans.

I will begin with the disadvantages. Because of the popularity of flying, airports are getting bigger. My local airport, for example, has doubled in size over five years. The expansion of airports creates jobs. If the number of passengers decreases, jobs may be lost. Another disadvantage is the negative impact that decreased travel will have on business. Business nowadays is global and people fly in order to make deals. If this isn't possible because flying gets too expensive, it may have a negative impact on the economy, although with the Internet, it's sometimes possible to do business online.

There is one major advantage to fewer people flying; it will help to save the environment. If we can reduce the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere, global warming will slow down. There are also more local advantages. Fewer planes means less noise pollution. There will also be less danger of our natural environment being damaged by the building of new roads and runways. If fewer people fly, it also may mean that the national tourist trade benefits.

Overall, I think that the advantages of raising the cost of air travel outweigh the disadvantages. We need to find a way of saving the environment and reducing air travel would do this both globally and locally. It may also benefit our national economy. Although sectors of business may suffer, business can be done over the Internet.