

Unit 1.2

Part 1: Photographs

A Strategy

1 Language building

A

Possible answers

Picture 1 They are all reading.
The students are sitting down in the library.
Nobody is standing up.
They are revising before an exam.

Picture 2 The overpass runs over the highway.
There's a sign above the highway.
There are lots of cars on the highway.

A guardrail divides the two sides (carriageways) of the highway.

B

The students are sitting around the table. (Picture 1)
A guardrail divides the highway. (Picture 2)
They are preparing for an examination. (Picture 1)
The overpass casts a shadow on the road. (Picture 2)

Follow up

Possible answers

Picture 1 The students aren't chatting.

Picture 2 There are no traffic jams today.

2 Test tactic

A

- (B) Correct. *The cups rest on the table.*
(A) The men are *sitting*, not *standing*.
(C) The woman is *looking at the newspaper*, she's not *collecting the cups*.
- (A) Correct. *The woman is talking on the phone.*
(B) The baby is *touching* the keyboard, but is not *typing* anything.
(C) The woman is *holding* the baby, but she's not *feeding* the baby.

B

Possible answers

Picture 1 The woman is talking on the phone.
The woman is reading the newspaper.

Picture 2 The woman is looking at her schedule book.
The woman is checking something on her computer.

C

Picture 1 (A) is walking: Wrong
(B) is folding: Wrong
(C) is standing: Correct
(D) is making: Wrong

Picture 2 (A) is picking up: Wrong
(B) is sitting on: Correct
(C) is working on the computer: Wrong
(D) is sitting at: Wrong

3 Tactic practice

a)

Possible answers

Picture 1 The woman is *paying* for something.
The woman is *buying* some candy.
The woman is *giving* the shop assistant some money.

Picture 2 The workers are *sitting* at their computers.
They are *looking* at a lot of monitors on the wall above them.

Picture 3 They are *having* a picnic.
They are *sitting* on the grass, next to a tent.

b)

Picture 1 (C) Correct. *The candy sits on the counter.*

Picture 2 (B) Correct. *The monitors cover the wall.*

Picture 3 (A) Correct. *They are lying on the rug.*

Understanding natural English

The *family is* sleeping outdoors.
The worker is operating the equipment.

B Mini-test

- (A) Correct. *They're walking along the beach.*
(B) The man is leading the horse, not *riding* it.
(C) There is only one horse in the picture, and it does not look like a racehorse.
(D) The pony is being led, it is not *running free*.

2. (B) Correct. *They're standing on the slopes.*
 (A) They are wearing skis, so they are not *snowboarders*.
 (C) They are standing on a flat piece of ground, they are not *skiing downhill*.
 (D) There is no *snowman* in the picture.
3. (C) Correct. *The skyscrapers stand near the docks.*
 (A) The ferry is moving through the water, and therefore is not *under repair*.
 (B) There is a clear sky, and it is not *raining*.
 (D) There aren't any *sailors* visible in the picture.
4. (D) Correct. *The glasses sit on the counter.*
 (A) The man is standing behind the counter, not *sitting*.
 (B) He's not *pouring* any drinks.
 (C) There are glasses of beer on the counter, but he isn't *drinking* anything.
5. (A) Correct. *They're talking by the vehicle.*
 (B) The men are standing outside, they are not in the *office*.
 (C) The men are outside the car, they are not *driving*.
 (D) They are standing in front of the car, not *sitting* inside it.
6. (D) Correct. *She's showing her daughter how to play.*
 (A) They are sitting at the piano, not *standing* by it.
 (B) There is *music* on the piano, but the woman is not *writing* it.
 (C) The girl is playing the piano, there aren't any dolls in the picture.
7. (A) Correct. *The bridge crosses the freeway.*
 (B) All the cars are moving, they are not *parking*.
 (C) The traffic is moving, it's not at a *standstill*.
 (D) This is a city, but there are no *people* in the picture.
8. (B) Correct. *The officers are with the driver.*
 (A) The car is on the road, not *off the road*.
 (C) The man is not *driving* at the moment, and he may have just had an accident.
 (D) There aren't any donuts in the picture.

C Learn by doing

Student's own answers

D Further study

Student's own answers

Unit 2.2

Part 2: Question-response

A Strategy

1 Language building

- a. 3, 8
 b. 1, 6
 c. 4, 7
 d. 2, 5

Follow up

1. I don't think she did. (b)
 2. Of course I can. (c)
 3. He didn't say. (a)
 4. Not at all. (d)

2 Test tactic

2. (B) Correct. (*report – reported, handed – handy*.)
 3. (B) Correct. (*venue – new, rearrange – arrange*.)
 4. (A) Correct. (*back – back, called – called*.)

Follow up

1. (C) Correct. *No, it's the one after this one.*
 (A) Yes, it'll last for two hours.
 Wrong. – same word
 (B) Yes, it's a new top.
 Wrong. – similar sound
2. (A) Correct. *I sent an email instead.*
 (B) Yes, it's an old custom.
 Wrong. – similar sound
 (C) No, it wasn't black.
 Wrong. – similar sound
3. (B) Correct *Only in the afternoon.*
 (A) No, I only walk on Mondays.
 Wrong. – similar sound
 (C) Yes, he's working in the morning.
 Wrong. – same word
4. (C) Correct. *I've written them in my notebook.*
 (A) Yes, it was very detailed.
 Wrong. – similar sound
 (B) No, he's not a member.
 Wrong. – similar sound
5. (A) Correct. *Yes, but I couldn't understand them.*
 (B) Yes, I noticed him too
 Wrong. – similar sound
 (C) Yes, I went through there yesterday.
 Wrong. – same word

3 Tactic practice

1. (C) *Yes, but I'm not very good.*
2. (A) *Not really, I prefer music.*
3. (B) *I saw it yesterday.*
4. (A) *That's right. This is my first day.*
5. (C) *Sure. What is it?*
6. (B) *Sorry, I forgot.*

Understanding natural English

I'm going to go after work.

Are you going to wait for Mark?

B Mini-test

1. (B) *Correct. Sorry, I'm waiting for a friend.*
(A) Uses the same word *here* in the question and response.
(C) Uses the same word *sitting* in the question and response.
2. (B) *Correct. I think he's upstairs.*
(A) Confuses similar sounding words *wearing* and *where*.
(C) Uses the same word *know* in the question and response.
3. (A) *Correct. Sure. Go ahead.*
(B) Confuses similar sounding words *leaving* and *leave*.
(C) Uses the same word *leave* in the question and response.
4. (C) *Correct. Angie did it earlier.*
(A) Confuses similar sounding words *dress* and *address*.
(B) Uses the same word *checked* in the question and response.
5. (B) *Correct. Mine is under the table.*
(A) Confuses similar sounding words *brief* and *briefcase*.
(C) Confuses similar sounding words *case* and *briefcase*.
6. (A) *Correct. He said to meet him there.*
(B) Confuses the word *mark* with the name *Mark*.
(C) Confuses the similar sounding words *weigh* it and *wait*.
7. (C) *Correct. I'm waiting to speak to the manager.*
(A) Uses the same word *help* in the question and response.
(B) Confuses similar sounding words *certain* and *sir*.

8. (A) *Correct. No, I'm going after work.*
(B) Uses the same word *bank* in the question and response.
(C) Confuses the similar sounding words *late* and *yet*.
9. (B) *Correct. We haven't discussed it yet.*
(A) Confuses similar sounding words *pull* and *Paul*.
(C) Uses the same words *Paul* and *going* in the question and response.
10. (A) *Correct. No, go ahead.*
(B) Uses the same word *smoke* in the question and response.
(C) Uses the same word *mind* in the question and response.
11. (B) *Correct. Actually, it's next week.*
(A) The response is in the past tense, but the question is about future plans.
(C) Uses the same words *holiday next month* in the question and response.
12. (C) *Correct. He said he missed the bus.*
(A) Uses the same word *late* in the question and response.
(B) Uses the same word *ask* in the question and response.

C Learn by doing

1. A Is
B No, it's
2. A isn't it
B was
3. A doesn't he
B He does
4. A Could you
B Of course
5. A doesn't it
B Actually
6. A Was
B I think so

D Further study

Student's own answers

Unit 3.2

Part 3: Short conversations

A Strategy

1 Test tactic

A

- (B) He doesn't get along with Mr Stubbs.
- (C) He had to go to Anaheim.
- (D) He was in New York.

B

- 1. (C) Correct. *He had to go to Anaheim.*

C

- 2. What was the meeting about?
 - (A) To discuss a recent argument with employees
 - (B) The purchase of a Major league team in New York
 - (C) It was a seminar on natural resources
 - (D) Changes in the number of workers
- 2. (D) Correct. *Changes in the number of workers.*
- 3. What happened during the meeting?
 - (A) They discussed an increase in the number of bargain sales.
 - (B) There was a disagreement between staff members.
 - (C) They talked about the increase in sales figures.
 - (D) Taylor was lucky to draw the winning number.
- 3. (B) Correct. *There was a disagreement between staff members.*

D

- 1. What is the man looking for?
 - (A) The stove
 - (B) The coffee maker [Distractor: *next to the coffee maker*]
 - (C) The CD player
 - (D) The kitchen [Distractor: *I saw it in the kitchen.*]
- 2. What happened to Dave?
 - (A) He was injured. [Distractor: *he wasn't injured*]
 - (B) He was given a lot of money. [Distractor: *it will cost him a lot of money*]
 - (C) He had a traffic accident.
 - (D) He won the lottery.

- 3. What is the man complaining about?
 - (A) He hates filing documents. [Distractor: *Who filed these documents?*]
 - (B) He was given directions to the wrong place. [Distractor: *They are in the wrong place*]
 - (C) His work is always the same. [Distractor: *He has made the same mistake*]
 - (D) A worker's carelessness

Follow up

- 1. (C) Correct. *The CD player*
- 2. (C) Correct. *He had a traffic accident.*
- 3. (D) Correct. *A worker's carelessness*

2 Test tactic

A

- 1. What is the man planning to do?
 - (A) To work in Chicago [Woman]
 - (B) To get a new job [Man]
 - (C) To move away from his family [Man]
 - (D) To move closer to his dad [Woman]

B

- 1. (B) Correct. *To get a new job*

C

- 2. What does the woman want?
 - (A) A red sweater [Woman]
 - (B) A discount [Man]
 - (C) Free shipping [Man]
 - (D) A green sweater [Woman]
- 2. (A) Correct. *A red sweater*

3 Tactic practice

Questions 1-3

A man and a woman, probably friends are talking about the woman's job, which she is unhappy about. It may be a new job and she explains why she thinks she got it.

Listening answers:

- 1. (C) *She doesn't like her new boss.*
- 2. (D) *Talking with her co-workers*
- 3. (C) *Her company has high employee turnover.*

Questions 4-6

A woman is complaining about a coffee machine. A shop assistant offers a solution to her problem.

Listening answers

4. (A) *Her money back*
5. (D) *The unit doesn't make enough coffee.*
6. (B) *She can change to a different one.*

Understanding natural English

It'll be some time before he can run again.
That'll get us there in five minutes.

B Mini-Test

1. (C) Correct. *Since he graduated* – The man answers *since he finished college*.
(A) *One year* explains how long the man wants to take off to study.
(B) Nothing in the conversations relates to *two years*.
(D) Uses the word *summer*, but in a different context.
2. (A) Correct. *To continue his education* – He explains that he *plans to complete a masters course*.
(B) Uses the same word *business*, but in a different context.
(C) Nothing in the conversation relates to *city*.
(D) The man explains that he *definitely plans to stay with the same company*, and therefore won't change careers.
3. (B) Correct. *Content* – The man is very positive about the job and implies that he is happy with the company.
(A) The man does not say anything negative about his job.
(C) The man does not say anything negative about his job.
(D) The man does not say anything negative about his job.
4. (B) Correct. *A garage* – The woman has a problem with her car and the man will *look at it*.
(A) Uses the word *bus*, but in a different context.
(C) Uses the word *power*, but in a different context.
(D) Nothing in the conversation relates to a *used car lot*.
5. (D) Correct. *She doesn't want to wait* – She is *in a bit of a hurry*.
(A) The car is making a *strange noise*, but this is not what the woman is unhappy about.
(B) *She can get a ride home on the bus*.
(C) Confuses *electricity* with her car which is *losing power*.
(D) The words *broken* and *not damaged*.
6. (B) Correct. *Going home* – The man suggests *taking the bus home and calling in the morning*.
(A) The man is going to look at it himself.
(C) Nothing in the conversation relates to *a few hours*.
(D) He says that she can *grab* a cup of coffee, but doesn't suggest making it.
7. (D) Correct. *Cab driver* – The man asks her *Where to?* which implies that he is a cab driver.
(A) Uses the word *baseball*, but in a different context.
(B) Confuses with the words *insurance building*.
(C) Confuses with the words *farmers' market*.
8. (A) Correct. *She doesn't want to be late*. – The woman has a meeting in *15 minutes*.
(B) Uses the words *game* and *terrible*, but in a different context.
(C) Uses the word *insurance*, but in a different context.
(D) Uses the words *five minutes*, but in a different context.
9. (D) Correct. *Take a special route* – The man knows a *shortcut*.
(A) Uses the word *game*, but in a different context.
(B) The man is going to drive *past the market*, not *to the market*.
(C) Nothing in the conversation relates to *exceeding the speed limit*.
10. (C) Correct. *Inquiring about the man's relative* – The woman asks *How is your brother doing?*
(A) Uses the word *running* and *marathon*, but in a different context.
(B) They are talking about the *man's brother's* accident, not *her* accident.
(D) Uses the word *motorcycle*, but in a different context.
11. (B) Correct. *The man will miss the race*. – The woman says that it is *too bad he'll miss this year's marathon*.
(A) This is true, but does not answer the question.
(C) The man's brother needed two *operations*, not the woman.
(D) The man's brother will *miss a lot of work*, not the woman.

12. (D) Correct. *The other driver* – The other driver has agreed to *cover all the costs*.
 (A) *Brandon* refers to the injured brother.
 (B) The parents are mentioned, but in a different context.
 (C) The insurance company *won't cover all the costs*.

C Learn by doing

Student's own answers

D Further study

Student's own answers

Unit 4.2

Part 4: Short talks

A Strategy

1 Language building

A

1. topic
2. about
3. addressing
4. being described

B

1. (A) *A financial report*
2. (B) *It is doing badly.*
3. (C) *An earthquake*
4. (B) *A printer*

2 Test tactic

A

1. (B) *Elderly people*
Key words from the passage; *Retired travelers, senior citizens*
2. (A) *A better room*
Key words from the passage; *room upgrades, early bookers*
3. (C) *A range of different holidays*
Key words from the passage; *we have something to cater for every taste*

B

1. (C) Correct. *Shareholders*
2. (A) Correct. *It has become twice as big.*
3. (B) Correct. *There were good and bad results.*

3 Tactic practice

Questions 1–3

- a Key words
house, living room, do next
- b Overview questions
What does the speaker say about the house?

Listening answers

1. (A) *It is old but well maintained.* – The announcement explains that the house is in *remarkably good condition considering the age*.
 (B) It was built *in the 1940s*, not 40 years ago.
 (C) The *kitchen* was *totally renovated* six months ago.
 (D) A *master bedroom* is mentioned, but the number of bedrooms is not specified.
2. (D) *It is has a lot of space.* – The announcement says that the living room has *plenty of room*.
 (A) The living room is *bright and cheerful*, not *dark*.
 (B) There is a *bay window*, but a *lamp* is not mentioned.
 (C) The *kitchen*, not the *living room*, was *renovated six months ago*.
3. (B) *Take the visitors to the second floor* – The announcement explains that they will go *upstairs in a minute*.
 (A) The guide has already taken them to the *kitchen*.
 (C) Nothing is mentioned about *leaving* the house.
 (D) Nothing is mentioned about the *price*.

Questions 4–6

- a Key words
announcement, minimum age, dojo master
- b Overview question
What is the aim of this announcement?

Listening answers

4. (B) Correct. *To advertise a club* – The announcement gives information about what the club offers.
(A) *Daniel Kanemoto* is mentioned, but is not the aim of the announcement.
(C) *Boast about achievements* is mentioned, but does not refer to the aim of the announcement.
(D) *To improve fitness* is one of the aims of the club, but not the main aim of the announcement.
5. (A) Correct. *6* – The announcement explains that they take members *from 6 to 66*.
(B) *66* is the *maximum* age, not the *minimum* age.
(C) *Two regional champions* is mentioned, but does not refer to the minimum age.
(D) *For the last ten years* is mentioned, but does not refer to the minimum age.
6. (C) Correct. *He won a title twice*. – Daniel Kanemoto is a *former two time national champion*.
(A) *66* is mentioned, but does not refer to Daniel Kanemoto's age.
(B) Daniel Kanemoto is a *dojo master*, and therefore unlikely to be a *junior champion*.
(D) *Basic self-defence* refers to classes on offer at the club, not Daniel Kanemoto.

Understanding natural English

As you can see, it is in remarkable condition.
You can keep your entire photo collection safe.

B Mini-test

1. (A) Correct. *The effect of a natural disaster* – the speaker talks about *last week's powerful quake, and aftershocks* referring to an earthquake.
(B) *One piece of good news* is mentioned, but it is not the main topic of the report.
(C) *Problems with trucks* is mentioned, but it is not the main topic of the report.
(D) *Winter* is mentioned, but it is not the main topic of the report.
2. (A) Correct. *The roads are blocked*. – The speaker explains that *with boulders and mudslides, it is impossible for trucks to get through*.
(B) *Winter is around the corner*, but it not the reason why the aid cannot be delivered.
(C) The problem is that the *aid may arrive too late*, not that there is *not enough*.
(D) The trucks are *laden with aid*, not *damaged*.

3. (B) Correct. *Some people were rescued*. – A family *buried* in their house were *pulled to safety*.
(A) *Helicopters* are mentioned, but not as a piece of good news.
(C) The aftershocks are still *bringing down boulders*, and therefore have not stopped.
(D) Nothing is mentioned about the number of deaths.
4. (C) Correct. *New employees* – The speaker is *welcoming* people who will *become customer service representatives*.
(A) The speaker is from the *customer service department*, but the talk is explaining the details of a training course for new employees, not existing ones.
(B) *Customers* are mentioned in the talk, but they are not being addressed.
(D) The person speaking is *the head of department*.
5. (B) Correct. *To introduce himself and the training goals* – The talk explains who George Stevens is and the aims of the course.
(A) *Customer problems* are mentioned, but this is not the main purpose of the talk.
(C) *Customer needs* are mentioned, but this is not the main purpose of the talk.
(D) *To introduce employees* is not mentioned.
6. (C) Correct. *If they are confused about something* – The speaker tells the listeners *not to hesitate to ask if they don't understand*.
(A) The speaker invites questions *at any time*.
(B) *When they get to know him* is not related to the question.
(D) *Three days* is mentioned, but it is not related to the question.
7. (B) Correct. *An all-in-one printer* – It is described as a *printer* with various features, including scanner, copier, fax machine and cordless phone.
(A) *A cordless telephone* is mentioned as a feature of the product.
(C) *A laptop computer* is not mentioned.
(D) *A digital camera* is not mentioned.
8. (D) Correct. *It is an innovative design*. – It *stands out from other printers* and manages to squeeze five functions into a *very compact package*.
(A) It does *not* create desktop clutter.
(B) It is the *latest model*.
(C) It is *compact*.

9. (C) Correct. *The hard disk drive* – The hard disk drive is described as *an industry first*.
 (A) There are other *color printers on the market*.
 (B) A *fax machine* is mentioned, but not as a unique feature.
 (D) A *scanner* is mentioned, but not as a unique feature.
10. (A) Correct. *To ask for donations for a gift* – The speaker asks co-workers to *contribute* to get a *retirement gift*.
 (B) The worker is an old member of staff who has been there for *25 years*.
 (C) The speaker explains that the person leaving *keeps the offices clean*.
 (D) A *new club* is not mentioned.
11. (B) Correct. *At the end of the month* – The announcement explains that Chuck Adams is leaving *at the end of the month*.
 (A) *At the end of the year* is not mentioned.
 (C) *In a couple of months* is not mentioned.
 (D) *The next week* is mentioned, but does not refer to the leaving date.
12. (C) Correct. *It is meant to be a surprise*. – The announcement asks people not to mention the retirement gift to Chuck.
 (A) It is general knowledge that *he is leaving* the company.
 (B) Nothing in the talk refers to the fact that *he doesn't need money*.
 (D) *Decide* is mentioned in the talk, but does not explain the answer.

C Learn by doing

Activity file 4.2a

Business news report

- What did FHL Electronics announce?
Its sales figures for the last financial year.
- What caused the closure of the factories?
The decrease in orders.
- What did the president say about labor costs in Asia?
Labor costs in Asia are increasing.
- What did the president promise?
... that next year would be a much better one.
- What is the best newspaper headline for this report?

FHL Announces Record Losses

Activity file 4.2b

World news report

- What time did the event happen?
At 5 o'clock this morning.
- What were people doing when it happened?
Most people were still sleeping.
- What was totally destroyed?
The main bridge leading to the city.
- How are supplies reaching the area?
They are flown in by helicopter.
- What is the best newspaper headline for this report?

Disaster Hits Togassa

D Further study

Student's own answers

Unit 5.2

Part 5: Incomplete sentences

A Strategy

1 Language building

- admit
- contemplated
- forgive
- can't help
- afraid of

Follow up

Students' own answers

- pretended
- hesitate
- threatened
- prepared
- reserved

Follow up

Students' own answers

2 Test tactic

A

- set up
- fill out
- back up
- get into
- phase out
- fall behind
- look into

8. keep on
9. pull off

B

1. (C) *fell behind*
2. (A) *set up*
3. (C) *pull off*
4. (B) *look into*
5. (C) *fill out*
6. (A) *phased out*

3 Tactic practice

1. (B) *to buy – decide* is followed by *to + infinitive*.
2. (A) *to take – offer* is followed by *to + infinitive*.
3. (C) *accepting – consider* is followed by a gerund
4. (A) *look around – look around* is not followed by an direct object, whereas the other options require one.
5. (B) *counting on – completes* the present continuous verb clause and fits the meaning of the sentence.
6. (D) *to speak – demand* is followed by *to + infinitive*.

B Mini-test

1. (B) Correct. *to arrive*
(A) *arrival* is a noun, a verb is needed here.
(C) *arrive* is an infinitive, but *expect* requires *to + infinitive*.
(D) *arriving* is a gerund, and *to + infinitive* is needed here.
2. (D) Correct. *playing*
(A) (B) and (C) *enjoy* must be followed by a gerund, and these verb forms cannot complete the sentence.
3. (B) Correct. *Consequently*
(A) and (C) *Furthermore* and *Moreover* introduce a sentence giving additional information, and do not introduce a result.
(D) *However* introduces a sentence giving opposing information, and does not introduce a result.
4. (A) Correct. *not waiting*
(B) *waiting* is positive, and does not fit the meaning of the sentence.
(C) and (D) are incorrect verb forms; *regret* is followed by a gerund.

5. (A) Correct. *brought up*
(B) *grow up* is an intransitive verb and cannot be used in a passive construction.
(C) and (D) do not fit the context of the sentence.
6. (C) Correct. *even though*
(A) and (B) are followed by noun phrases, and cannot be used to begin a clause with a finite verb.
(D) *because of* is followed by a noun phrase, and does not make a logical construction here.
7. (C) Correct. *being asked*
(A) and (D) are infinitive forms, and a gerund is required after *resent*.
(B) *asking* is an active verb form, and a passive form is required here.
8. (C) Correct. *would have liked*
(A) *likes to* expresses a habit, and does not make a logical construction here.
(B) *would like* does not match the past tense used in the second clause of the sentence.
(D) *had liked* does not make a logical construction here.
9. (B) Correct. *commitment*
(A) and (D) are adjectives, and a noun is needed here.
(C) *committal* is a noun, but does not make a logical construction here.
10. (A) Correct. *stem from*
(B) (C) and (D) do not make a logical construction here.
11. (D) Correct. *Most*
(A) *Almost* requires a determiner when used with a noun; for example, *Almost all of the...*
(B) and (C) do not make a logical construction here.
12. (D) Correct. *talk over*
(A) (B) and (C) are normally followed by an indirect object denoting a person, and do not make a logical construction here.

C Vocabulary practice

A

1. for
2. care of
3. back on
4. on
5. over
6. into

B

Student's own answers

Unit 6.2

Part 6: Text completion

A Strategy

1 Language Building

1. comfortable (adj)
2. serious (adj)
3. attentively (adv)
4. consistently (adv)
5. beautiful (adj)
6. specifically (adv)

Follow up

Possible answers

- able (-ible): reliable, capable, possible, compatible
- ous: nervous, adventurous, porous
- ive: expansive, expensive, preventative
- ent (-ant): different, efficient, significant, important,
- ful: careful, forgetful, sorrowful
- ic: economic, historic, metric
- ly: hardly, friendly, quickly

2 Test Tactic

A

1. best
2. most advanced
3. big, stronger
4. most important
5. faster
6. more delicious

B

Student's own answers

3 Tactic practice

1. (B) Correct. *amazing* is an adjective, describing *climb*, which is a noun in this context.
(A) *amazement* is a noun, and does not make a logical construction here.
(C) *amazingly* is an adverb, and does not make a logical construction here.
(D) *say* is a verb, and does not make a logical construction here.
2. (D) Correct. *most inspiring* is a superlative adjective, which follows *one of the*.
(A) and (B) are nouns, and do not make a logical construction here.
(C) *more thrillingly* is a comparative adverb, and does not make a logical construction here.

3. (A) Correct. *cautiously* is an adverb and describes the verbs *begins* and *moving up*.
(B) and (C) are adjectives, and do not make a logical construction here.
(D) *difficulty* is a noun, and does not make a logical construction here.
4. (C) Correct. *briefly* – This is an adverb and describes the verb *lingered*.
(A) and (B) are adjectives, and do not make a logical construction here.
(D) *soon* is an adverb, but refers to *when* something happens, not *how* it happens.

B Mini-test

1. (D) Correct. *classic*
(A) *famously* is an adverb, and an adjective is needed here.
(B) *attracted* is an adjective, but does not collocate with the noun *gem*.
(C) *of* does not make a logical construction.
2. (A) Correct. *some*
(B) and (C) do not fit the context of this sentence.
(D) cannot be used to complete a superlative phrase.
3. (C) Correct. *lovingly*
(A) and (D) are adjectives, and an adverb is needed here.
(B) *repaired* is a verb, and an adverb is needed here.
4. (D) Correct. *catalog*
(A) *costs* does not fit the context of the sentence.
(B) and (C) do not collocate with *full* and *films*.
5. (B) Correct. *working*
(A) *doing* does not collocate with *out*.
(C) *going out* means *leaving* and does not fit the context of the sentence.
(D) *trying out* means *experiment* and does not fit the context of the sentence.
6. (D) Correct. *occasions*
(A) and (B) do not fit the context of the sentence.
(C) *times* does not follow the preposition *on*.
7. (A) Correct. *strictly*
(B) (D) are adjectives and an adverb is required here.
(C) *always* describes *how often* something is done, and cannot be used with non-finite verb form.
8. (A) Correct. *dangerous*
(B) (C) and (D) are not adjectives.

9. (D) Correct. *had*
 (A) (B) and (C) are incorrect tense forms.
 A simple past tense is required here, as indicated by the simple past verbs used in the second clause, *was* and *gave*.
10. (A) Correct. *expensive*
 (B) and (C) are inappropriate adjectives to describe a watch.
 (D) *present* is a noun, and an adjective is required here.
11. (B) Correct. *meticulously*
 (A) *preparation* is a noun, and an adverb is required here.
 (C) and (D) are adjectives, and an adverb is required here.
12. (C) Correct. *during*
 (A) *at* cannot be used when referring to the seasons; summer, spring, fall or winter.
 (B) *for* can be used when referring to a whole period of time, but cannot be used when referring to a particular point in the summer, *some time*.
 (D) *middle* cannot be used without *the* and *of*; *in the middle of ...*

C Grammar practice

Adjectives and Adverbs

A

- c *consistently* (adverb)
- f *amazing* (adjective)
- b *precise* (adjective)
- d *proudly* (adverb)
- e *grueling* (adjective)
- a *specifically* (adverb)

B

Student's own answers

Comparative and Superlative

A

- more expensive
- tallest
- big
- highest
- more famous
- heavier

B

Student's own answers

Unit 7.2

Part 7: Reading Comprehension

A Strategy

1 Test tactic

A

Student's own answer

B

(B) *indicate*

C

(C) *payments*

2 Test tactic

A

(B) The way to obtain refunds for unattended courses

(C) Details of payments for summer courses

(D) Common reasons for withdrawal from college courses

B

Answer choice (B) is correct.

C

B	C	D	A
Things that are insured and things that aren't covered ...	Profile of a famous doctor ...	Upcoming courses, services or events ...	Profiles of famous ex-students ...

3 Tactic practice

- (A) Correct. *To set up a meeting*
 Paragraph 3 and 4 explain the purpose of the letter. The question *I was wondering if we could meet to discuss* explains what the writer wants to do. The final paragraph confirms the request; *I look forward to meeting you and discussing...*
- (D) Correct. *It is a cosmetic.*
 The information in Paragraph 2 relating to the product does not mention answer choices (A) (B) and (C). Answer choice (D) can be selected by elimination, and is confirmed in Paragraph 3 which mentions, *New Health line and other skincare products ...*

3. (A) Correct. *expected*

B Mini-test

1. (C) Correct. *On Tuesdays and Fridays* – The third bullet point says that *all garbage*, must be taken out on Tuesdays and Fridays. This refers to both *burnable* and *unburnable* garbage.
(A) *Every Monday* refers to the collection of glass and metal waste.
(B) *Before noon* refers to the collection of glass and metal waste.
(D) *After 6 p.m.* is not referred to in the memo.
2. (A) Correct. *Always use the new garbage bags* – The memo complains that garbage was found in *black plastic bags* and reminds them to use *new transparent garbage bags*.
(B) (C) and (D) are not referred to as something staff have failed to do.
3. (A) Correct. *To announce the opening of a new gym* – The second sentence explains that *we are pleased to announce that a new gym is set to open...*
(B) (C) and (D) are mentioned, but the information given is not the main purpose of the advertisement.
4. (D) Correct. *A 20% discount and a bonus discount* – The advertisement specifies a *20% discount* for group membership, and a *bonus discount* for new member signing by *December 31*.
(A) (B) and (C) are mentioned in the text, but do not answer the question.
5. (B) Correct. *Joining will be more expensive after the new year.* – members can get a bonus discount if they sign before *December 31*.
(A) *9–6* refers only to Saturday and Sunday, not *all week*.
(C) *Family packages* are mentioned, and so it can be inferred that children *are* able to use the gym.
(D) *the pool* is available at other *branches* and therefore is *not* convenient for swimmers.
6. (C) Correct. *The impact of a hurricane on southern England* – The news story refers to a *storm* in the *south of England*. The second and third paragraph give details of the extent of the damage caused by the storm.
(A) (B) and (D) are all mentioned in the text, but are not the main topics of the story.
7. (B) Correct. *path* – meaning a route across a piece of land.
(A) *current* refers to movement through air or water, not across land.
(C) *command* does not make logical sense in this context.
(D) *collision* collocates with *course*, and does not make logical sense in this context.
8. (A) Correct. *It wasn't expected to hit land.* – The story states that forecasters expected the bad weather to *track along the English Channel*, in other words, the area of sea between southern England and northern France.
(B) This statement may be true, but does not explain why people were *not warned*.
(C) This statement is not true as *stormy weather was predicted at the beginning of the week*.
(D) This statement is mentioned in the text, but does not explain why people were *not warned*.
9. (B) *Damage caused by strong winds* – The story explains that *most insurance policies cover storm damage* and strong winds are part of a storm.
(A) The hurricane was a *freak natural occurrence*, but this is not specified in the information relating to household insurance policies.
(C) and (D) are not specified in the information relating to household insurance policies.

C Reading in action

Role play

1. One year
2. Repair the watch or replace it with the same or a similar model.
3. If the watch is not from an authorized shop; if repairs are not done by Seimex; if the watch is broken by an accident or used for purposes not specified in the manual.
4. Report to a local Seimex dealer.

Task

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to complain about a Seimex *Accuron* watch I purchased *a month ago* in your shop. I was quite happy with it until last night, after coming out of the Jacuzzi, *I realized the watch wasn't working* and *I noticed there was some water* inside the face.

During the time I have owned it, it hasn't been *bumped or dropped* and since it is clearly labeled as water-resistant there is obviously a *problem with the watch*.

Since it is still under warranty I would like to *know how soon it can be repaired or replaced*.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

D Further study

Student's own answers

4 Strategy

1. The woman is looking at the watch.
2. The woman is looking at the watch.
3. The woman is looking at the watch.
4. The woman is looking at the watch.

5. The woman is looking at the watch.
6. The woman is looking at the watch.
7. The woman is looking at the watch.
8. The woman is looking at the watch.

9. The woman is looking at the watch.
10. The woman is looking at the watch.
11. The woman is looking at the watch.
12. The woman is looking at the watch.

13. The woman is looking at the watch.
14. The woman is looking at the watch.
15. The woman is looking at the watch.
16. The woman is looking at the watch.

17. The woman is looking at the watch.
18. The woman is looking at the watch.
19. The woman is looking at the watch.
20. The woman is looking at the watch.