

Suitable for:
CEFR: A1+

2nd Edition

CE21

ENGLISH FOR THE 21st CENTURY

Level 2 Workbook



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GARNET
EDUCATION

CE21

ENGLISH FOR THE 21st CENTURY

Level 2 Workbook

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1

Events

1A

1 Complete the word families.

Noun	_____ a	_____ b	noise	_____ c	_____ d
Adjective	angry	_____ e	_____ f	sad	_____ g
Adverb	_____ h	happily	_____ i	_____ j	enthusiastically

2 Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- a The air was filled with *noise* / *noisy*.
- b The crowds chanted *enthusiasm* / *enthusiastically* to the beat of the drums.
- c The beautiful *music* / *musicians* floated through the air.
- d The huge crowds made it *impossible* / *possible* to move.
- e Everyone wore *colourful* / *colouring* costumes and white masks.
- f The children *hungry* / *hungrily* ate bags of popcorn and sweets.
- g We went home, feeling *sad* / *sadness* that the celebration was over.

3 Read the text and complete the graphic with nouns from the article.

UP HELLY AA

Up Helly Aa is Europe's biggest fire festival. Celebrating Scotland's Viking heritage, it is held in Lerwick, on the last Tuesday in January every year.

Preparation starts in October, when several thousand volunteers build a Viking longship and make more than 1,000 torches. The organizers meet with the emergency services, talk to residents and arrange visits from the national press.

The day itself starts at 7.30 p.m. when a rocket is fired over the Town Hall. Hundreds of men, dressed as Vikings and called 'guizers', march through the town holding burning torches. The guizers stand in a circle around the longship, sing the traditional 'Up Helly Aa' song and then throw their torches into the ship. Then they watch it burn.

After that, thousands of fireworks are set off. The night sky lights up in an explosion of colour. In the morning, volunteers clean the streets and people stay in bed and recover from their night of celebration.

Before

a build _____
b make _____
c meet _____

During

d fire _____
e dress as _____
f throw _____

After

g set off _____
h clean _____
i stay in _____

4 Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.

- a Up Helly Aa festival is held every year _____ January.
- b The Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta is held _____ 3rd to 11th October.
- c The Battle of the Oranges in Italy starts _____ 22nd February.
- d The Boryeong Mud Festival in South Korea takes place _____ July.
- e World Egg Day is held _____ the second Friday in October.
- f International Women's Day is _____ the first week of March.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Remember the capital letters and punctuation.

a the / in / January / Festival / is / Sundance

b Teacher's / is / World / October / in / Day

c nights / Navratri / runs / Festival / for / the / nine

d Scots / Burns / the / Night / on / 25th / celebrate / January

e Festival / on / weekend / Glastonbury / is / June / the / of / Music / last

f is / Monkey / of / Buffet / the / Festival / at / November / end / the

g is / August / Ghanaian / in / Panafest / cultural / held / July / a / festival / or

1B

1 Put each word from the box into the correct family.

chanting concert conference exhibition food gallery
 games hall marquee music theatre wedding

Events	Venues	Entertainment
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2 Match each description with an event.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| a | conference | a large, formal meal for a big group of people |
| b | wedding | a formal greeting or welcome |
| c | anniversary | a public display of art, or objects of interest |
| d | concert | a large meeting of people with a shared interest |
| e | banquet | a marriage ceremony |
| f | reception | a musical performance for members of the public |
| g | graduation | the celebration of an event that happens every year |
| h | exhibition | the award of an educational qualification |

3 Circle the correct form of the verbs to complete the advertisement.

Extreme Events

Do / Does^a you want to celebrate in style?

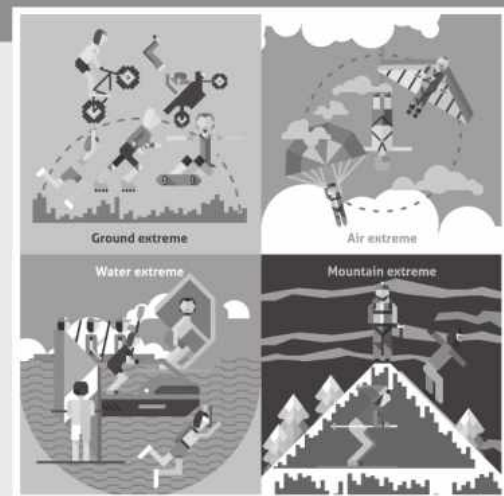
Don't hold / holds^b back! Celebrate with us!

Extreme Events creates / create^c exciting events you will never forget, from small birthday parties to international conferences.

We organize / organizes^d parachute jumps, horse-jumping sessions, sailing parties and whatever else you are brave enough to try!

It doesn't / don't^e have to be difficult! Every customer get / gets^f their own personal organizer. While you relax, she arrange / arranges^g dates, venues, invitations, flowers, music and other entertainment.

We work / works^h for the best companies in the country and we can work for YOU!

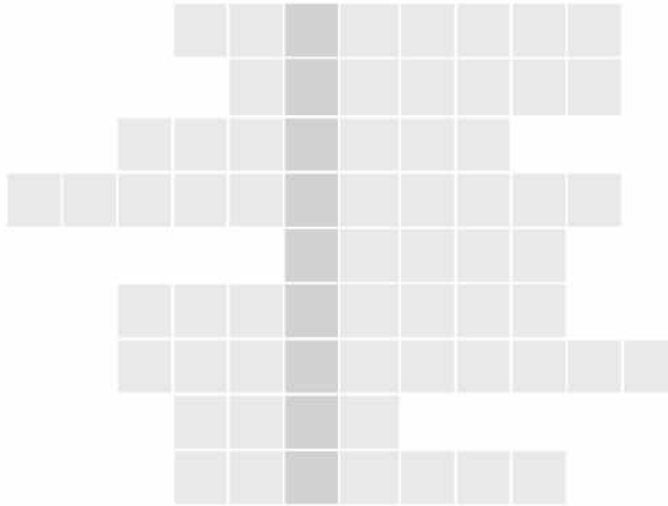


Contact: info@extremeevents.com

Please note: We regret that we do / don'tⁱ organize weddings.

4 Unscramble the event words and write them in the grid. What is the mystery event?

- a myencore
- b dingdew
- c tencroc
- d nervyasrain
- e trypa
- f hardybit
- g ionhitibex
- h wosh
- i auntbeq



The mystery event is _____.

1c

1 Label the photos with the names of international festivals from the box.



Festival of the Kukeri, Bulgaria Pingxi Lantern Festival, Taiwan San Fermin Festival, Spain
 The Carnival of Venice, Italy Up Helly Aa Festival, Scotland

2 Skim the article. Then match the sentence parts below to make complete sentences.

The Palio di Siena takes place on 2nd July and 16th August, in Siena, Italy. The city is divided into 17 wards. Ten of these wards can enter a rider and a horse for the race. In preparation for the race, the course is covered with a thick layer of sand.

Immediately before the race, there is a colourful parade, which includes flag wavers in medieval costumes and military police on horseback. As the daylight starts to fade, a firecracker signals the entrance of the horses.

The jockeys ride bareback around the course, three times. It doesn't take longer than 90 seconds to complete the race, but the track has sharp turns so it is full of drama and danger, and sometimes the jockeys are thrown off their horses. The jockeys can use whips on their own horses and on other jockeys to upset the competition. The winner is awarded a banner of painted silk called a 'palio' in Italian.



- | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a | The article is about | before the race. |
| b | It takes place | when it gets dark. |
| c | There is a parade | the Palio di Siena. |
| d | The race starts | gets a banner called a 'palio'. |
| e | The horses race | can hit other jockeys. |
| f | The jockeys | in an Italian town. |
| g | The winner of the race | three times round the city square. |

3 Scan the webpage in 2. What is the meaning of each noun?

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| a | <i>A ward</i> is | a rider. | an area. | a race. |
| b | <i>Sand</i> is | a type of rock. | pine. | fine rocky material. |
| c | <i>A course</i> is a type of | track. | horse. | rider. |
| d | <i>A parade</i> is a | concert. | procession. | firework display. |
| e | <i>A turn</i> is a | rider. | race. | corner. |
| f | <i>A jockey</i> is a | costume. | horse. | rider. |
| g | <i>A banner</i> is a type of | horse. | flag. | race. |

2

Planning

2A

1 Circle the correct form of the verbs to complete the conversation.

Irene Hi! So, what's your idea?

Shona Well, my idea is *to hold / holding*^a a community street celebration!

Irene What a great idea! We could easily *to close / close*^b the road.

Shona Why don't we *have / having*^c games, too?

Irene That's a great idea. How about *ask / asking*^d Tina to help?

Shona Definitely – she's really good! What about *provide / providing*^e food?

Irene Everyone could *bring / bringing*^f some food to share.

Shona Yes, we could *put / to put*^g tables down the middle of the road. I can get some from school.

Irene Fabulous! How about *to decorate / decorating*^h the street with bunting?

Shona That sounds fun. Why don't we *meet / meeting*ⁱ next week and start making it?



2 Put the conversation in the correct order. Number the sentences.

- a People get sponsored to read books. _____
- b Yes, I have an idea. Why don't we hold a cake sale! _____
- c Have you got any fundraising ideas? ___|___
- d I like that idea and we could get the school library involved! _____
- e Yes, we could hold a read-a-thon. _____
- f Sorry, what's a read-a-thon? _____
- g Yum! Everyone likes cakes! Any other ideas? _____

2B

1 Into which column does each sentence belong? Write the letters.

- a We're going to the mall tomorrow.
- b What train are you catching?
- c He isn't going on holiday this year.
- d I'm having a dinner party next week.
- e Are you getting a professional photographer?
- f They're not going to the festival tomorrow.
- g I'm not celebrating my graduation.
- h Who's coming?
- i This weekend, she's driving to Madrid.

Question	Positive	Negative
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2 Complete the text with the *-ing* form of the verbs from the box.

celebrate	cost	fly
get	stay	visit
		watch



Tomorrow, I'm _____^a my birthday.

I'm _____^b the Bristol International Balloon Fiesta with my husband. We're _____^c

in one of the balloons! It's _____^d us £200 each, but we're _____^e a special picnic and

flight photos, so I think it's worth it! After the flight, we're _____^f on the site to look at all of the

balloons and stalls. Then, in the evening, we're _____^g the fireworks display, which starts at 9.30 p.m.

3 Match each number phrase with a time expression.

- | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| a | minute | 365 days |
| b | fortnight | 2 days |
| c | day | 60 seconds |
| d | year | 30 minutes |
| e | decade | 10 years |
| f | hour | 60 minutes |
| g | weekend | 1,000 years |
| h | half an hour | 100 years |
| i | year | 24 hours |
| j | millennium | 12 months |
| k | century | 14 days |

4 Solve the clues for eight time expressions. Then find them in the wordsearch.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| a | e.g., December | _____ |
| b | e.g., 2016 | _____ |
| c | after 6 p.m. | _____ |
| d | the day before today | _____ |
| e | Saturday and Sunday | _____ |
| f | 11.59 or earlier | _____ |
| g | 12.01 or later | _____ |
| h | the day after today | _____ |

T	O	M	O	R	R	O	W	T	Z
S	P	B	J	C	M	I	P	Y	J
P	L	V	J	N	L	O	A	Z	G
W	E	E	K	E	N	D	N	C	D
D	H	G	D	B	R	D	S	T	N
M	O	M	I	E	O	M	N	P	H
O	A	F	T	E	R	N	O	O	N
F	O	S	E	V	E	N	I	N	G
M	E	Q	Q	Y	E	A	R	U	Q
Y	Y	M	O	R	N	I	N	G	E

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Remember the capital letters and punctuation.

a you / like / come / tomorrow / would / to / to / carnival / the

b to / love / I'd

c you / jogging / to / go / would / afterwards / like

d that / I / can't / sounds / but / great

e like / would / next / you / week / have / coffee / to

f a / idea / that's / great

6 Circle the odd one out.

a festival parade celebration conference

b skimming scanning research close reading

c agree disagree encourage organize

d evening plan weekend year

e reading suggesting accepting declining

f verb sentence noun adjective

2c

- 1 Watch the slideshow *Get into character*. Complete the table with information about the fan convention in the slideshow.

1970	Comic-Con International	over 160,000 a year	San Diego
	San Diego Convention Center	science fiction, horror, fantasy and animation	
	seminars, exhibitions, book signings and live performances		USA

Event	
City	
Country	
Venue	
Started	
Genres	
Attractions	
Number of visitors	

- 2 Listen to the introduction to the podcast again and complete the text.

In the last _____^a years, fan conventions have become very _____^b, all over the world. The first conventions focused on science fiction _____^c, films and TV series. But these days, it's not just sci-fi fans. Fans of horror, fantasy, animation, collectible card games, _____^d and comics love to _____^e at conventions.

Comic-Con is _____^f fan convention anywhere in the world. At the _____^g you can find question-and-answer panels, _____^h, video-gaming areas, _____ⁱ, shops, book signings and live performances. And it's a great place to _____^j like-minded people from around the world.

3 Match the words to make phrases from the slideshow.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| a | fan | comments |
| b | science | character |
| c | card | people |
| d | like-minded | signing |
| e | lightning | games |
| f | favourite | conventions |
| g | book | storm |
| h | nice | fiction |

4 Correct the sentences from the slideshow. Then match each explanation with the correct sentence.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| a | So, do you enjoying the event?
_____ | The past simple form of the verb is wrong. |
| b | I'm huge fan of the video games and the TV series.
_____ | There is a spelling mistake. |
| c | I love the atmospheres here.
_____ | A preposition is missing. |
| d | I know lots Pokémon fans online.
_____ | A preposition is wrong. |
| e | Thank you for talking at us!
_____ | The plural noun is used instead of the singular. |
| f | I bought the red material at my local market.
_____ | The question is formed incorrectly. |
| g | I'm so exited!
_____ | The wrong verb is used to form the present continuous. |
| h | Know you the Mistborn books?
_____ | An article is missing. |

5 Read the sentences about the fans interviewed in the podcast. Which fan does each sentence describe?

- | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| a | This fan is a health and safety officer. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| b | This fan collects cards. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| c | This fan reads fantasy novels. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| d | This fan travelled from Norway. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| e | This fan is a bit disappointed. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| f | This fan has a young family. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| g | This fan comes from London. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| h | This fan is going to speak to the organizers. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| i | This fan is going to see Brandon Sanderson. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |
| j | This fan is called Alice. | Pikachu fan | Flame Atronach fan | Spiderman fan |

3

Products

3A

1 Into which column does each sentence belong? Write the letters.

- a My new phone has a 12 megapixel camera.
- b It's white, but it also comes in silver or gold.
- c I use it mostly for social networking and the internet.
- d It has really fast download speeds.
- e It's really thin and light.
- f It's quite big, but I can still fit it in my pocket.
- g I watch television shows on it.
- h It has an infrared blaster.
- i I use it to control my TV and turn on my car!



Uses	Features	Colours and sizes
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2 Match each product with a description.



- a It's for sharing your music and charging your phone. It has excellent sound quality and it's small and compact.

- b Small and compact, it has a large monochrome display that's easy to read in any lighting situation. The design is robust and built to withstand all weather conditions. It comes in black or yellow.

- c It is a small unit and it comes in three colours: yellow, red and black. This model is perfect as a long-range baby listener or for communicating in schools, restaurants and construction sites.

- d It has a waterproof case and it's perfect for listening to music in the bathroom. It comes in several bright colours, and it's compatible with all phones and tablets. _____
- e Excellent quality for such a low price. Large and easy to hold, they are waterproof and robust. Eyecups can be adjusted for spectacle wearers. This model comes in two colours: black or khaki.

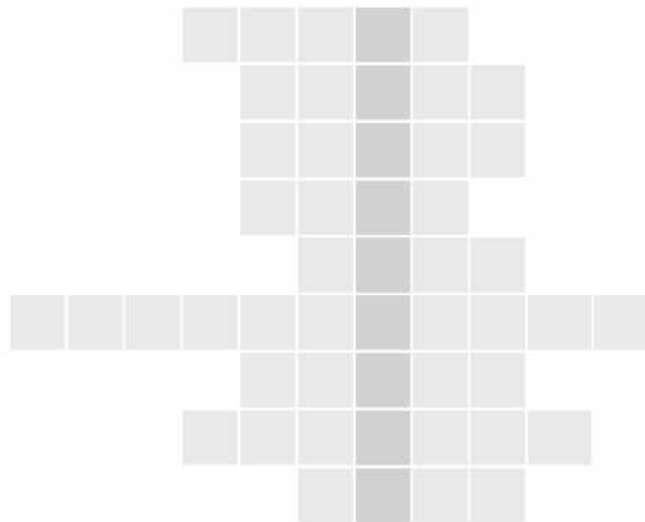
- f They're perfect for watching your favourite shows in a new way. The design is stylish and comfortable and one size fits all. This model comes with auto power-off function and Bluetooth. _____

3 What is missing from each description in 2? Write *uses, features, colours* or *sizes*.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| a | _____ | d | _____ |
| b | _____ | e | _____ |
| c | _____ | f | _____ |

4 Write the opposites in the grid. What is the mystery adjective?

- a light
- b expensive
- c compact
- d slow
- e difficult
- f uncomfortable
- g thin
- h unfashionable
- i strong



The mystery adjective is _____.

5 Complete the sentences about different gadgets with the correct verb in the present tense.

- a I _____ it for surfing the web.
- b It _____ a curved screen.
- c It _____ in different sizes.
- d The images _____ really clear and bright.
- e It _____ easy to set up.
- f It _____ in silver or black.
- g My son _____ it for gaming.



3B

1 Say each word and count the syllables. Then circle the odd one out.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| a | light | strong | compact | bright |
| b | heavy | difficult | versatile | waterproof |
| c | stylish | easy | noisy | sharp |
| d | long | simple | slim | weak |
| e | expensive | powerful | responsive | unattractive |
| f | dirty | thick | lovely | modern |

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences about a smartphone. Remember the capital letters and punctuation.

- a lighter / model / the / old / it / than / is _____
- b display / my / easier / to / is / read / old / the / one / than

- c the / attractive / than / is / old / model / it / more

- d my / longer / battery / a / it / life / than / one / previous / has

- e model / model / expensive / is / the / digital / than / the / analogue / more

3 Read the review about the MC2, an old model of vacuum cleaner. Then complete the review of the MC3 with the opposite comparative forms.



MC2

The MC2 is **easier** to pull around the room than the MC3 model. It is also **lighter than** the MC3 model, so it is **easier** to carry it up stairs. It is certainly **less stylish than** the MC3 model and only comes in white. The MC2 model is **more powerful than** the MC3 with 2000 W of suction. However, this does mean it is **noisier than** the **newer** model. Overall, we think it is **better than** the new model and we give it 4 stars.



MC3

The MC3 is _____^a to pull around the room than the MC2 model. It is also _____^b the MC2 model, so it is _____^c to carry it up stairs. It is certainly _____^d the MC2 model and comes in several colours. The MC3 model is _____^e the MC2 with 1800 W of suction. However, this does mean it is _____^f the _____^g model. Overall, we think it is _____^h the old model and we give it 3 stars.

4 Write sentences to compare the washing machines.

Model	Features				
	Wash load	Price	Spin speed	Eco-wash	Style
 WashIT 305	7–8 kg	£405	1,400 rpm	40 minutes	****
 WashIT 407	9–10 kg	£375	1,200 rpm	25 minutes	***

a (have / fast / spin speed)

WashIT 305 _____.

b (wash / heavy / load)

WashIT 305 _____.

c (be / cheap)

WashIT 305 _____.

d (have / slow / spin speed)

WashIT 305 _____.

e (be / expensive)

WashIT 305 _____.

f (have / long / eco-wash)

WashIT 305 _____.

g (be / style)

WashIT 305 _____.

3C

1 Unscramble the uncountable nouns to complete each sentence. Then find them in the wordsearch.

G	A	Y	L	A	L	I	I	O	N	N
F	D	M	S	L	D	Q	T	D	O	F
U	V	W	Q	C	B	V	K	I	M	L
R	E	D	F	R	U	I	T	J	V	X
N	R	W	M	H	O	A	Q	F	C	L
I	T	L	A	A	M	U	E	G	E	P
T	I	T	Z	R	U	B	B	I	S	H
U	S	M	O	T	A	F	U	E	L	O
R	I	F	Z	B	Y	M	O	N	E	Y
E	N	J	M	U	S	I	C	K	Y	L
I	G	P	E	O	P	L	E	Y	F	L

- a Paying by card is easier than using real (yomen) _____.
- b More (epopel) _____ are shopping online nowadays.
- c My son downloads (usimc) _____ from the internet, but I buy CDs.
- d I like to buy my (iturf) _____ from the local market.
- e I save (lufe) _____ by not driving to the shops.
- f We order flat-pack (fruturine) _____ for the office, online.
- g I don't buy newspapers because I can download the latest (sewn) _____ for free.
- h I think you need to see and feel (tar) _____ before you buy it.
- i There is so much (fainmonitor) _____ online, we can find out anything nowadays!
- j There is a lot of (hubbris) _____ on the internet.
- k Many free sites exist because of (evadistring) _____.

2 Say the words in the box and write them in the table.

bird comparison credit decide first internet item online pencil

Long 'i' sound e.g., <i>price</i>	Short 'i' sound e.g., <i>into</i>	Other sound
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

4

Decision-making

4A

1 Read the sentences. Then look at the furniture adverts below. Match each sentence with the correct advert.

- a We are looking for furniture for our dining room. _____
- b I'm looking for a wooden table for the garden. _____
- c My mother needs a high, robust armchair. _____
- d I want a cheap table, and it needs to fit in a small space. _____
- e We're searching for a simple chair to go with our dining table. _____
- f My son wants a comfortable armchair for his student flat. _____

1



Stylish folding table. **£32**
Collect only.

2



Table and chairs
– as new! **£150**
Free postage.

3



Beautiful chair,
hardly used. **£250**

4



Pre-loved antique chair.
Needs work, suitable
as a project. **£15**

5



White chair with
wooden seat. **£10**
Local pickup only.

6



Never used. **£35**
or nearest offer.

- 4 Change each adjective in the box into a superlative. Then complete the magazine article with the superlatives.

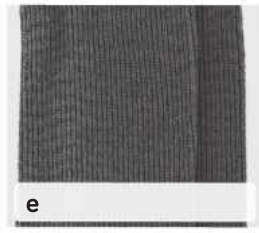
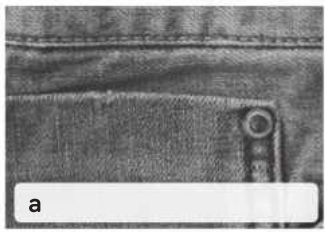
cheap cosy difficult easy simple stylish

Choosing furniture for your home can be one of _____^a things you ever do. However, if you follow these basic rules, it can become one of _____^b things you do. First, don't buy _____^c items you can find. Adding a few, well-made classic items will create _____^d living space. When it comes to fabrics, avoid patterns and bright colours and choose _____^e curtain design, or blinds. Finally, arrange a sofa and some comfortable armchairs around a large fireplace to create _____^f atmosphere for your family and guests.



4B

- 1 These photos are all items of clothing. Can you guess what they are? Label each photo.



2 Unscramble each word to make an adjective. Then choose the best noun to go with each adjective. Circle your answers.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| a | plimes | _____ | jumper | guitar | solution |
| b | scoy | _____ | glasses | living room | teacher |
| c | tailordaint | _____ | stapler | wedding | colour |
| d | llams | _____ | business | sun | information |
| e | sutbro | _____ | internet | design | water |
| f | pache | _____ | flight | pollution | problem |
| g | litabuse | _____ | shoes | park | feet |
| h | rodmen | _____ | tree | pen | apartment |
| i | abroomcleft | _____ | hairstyle | clothing | school |

3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions that you may hear in a shop. Remember the capital letters and punctuation. Then match each answer with the correct question.

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------|---|
| a | you / can / help / I | _____ | We have sizes 16 to 18. |
| b | you / looking / brand / for / a / particular / are | _____ | By card, please. |
| c | I / this / could / on / try | _____ | No thanks, I have my own. |
| d | colour / do / different / have / this / in / you / a | _____ | No, I just want something smart for work. |
| e | you / have / do / size / a / larger | _____ | I'll take this one, please. |
| f | you / did / get / how / on | _____ | Certainly, the changing rooms are just there. |
| g | like / would / how / pay / you / to | _____ | Yes, I'm looking for a jacket. |
| h | a / bag / you / need / do | _____ | We have it in grey and dark green. |

4C

1 Watch the slideshow *How smart is too smart?* Match the words to make phrases from the slideshow.

- | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|
| a | air | company |
| b | garage | connection |
| c | household | doors |
| d | internet | conditioning |
| e | living | appliances |
| f | piano | room |
| g | security | music |
| h | technology | system |

2 Watch the slideshow from 1:55 to 5:00. Find a word matching each definition.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| a | a device that warns of danger | _____ |
| b | a light wind | _____ |
| c | a small amount | _____ |
| d | become less bright | _____ |
| e | changes a little bit | _____ |
| f | cheerful | _____ |
| g | tips back | _____ |
| h | working without human control | _____ |

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences from the slideshow.

a this / imagine / .

b at / you / day / home / after / a long / work / arrive / .

c the / a pleasant / there / in / is / living room / breeze / .

d ' / say / relaxing, / you / something / play / .

e piano music / some / over / comes on / gentle / the stereo / .

f you / the / into / kitchen / walk through / .

g sink / into / favourite armchair / you / your / .

h dim / lights / and / music / the / slightly, / fades / out / the / .

i ' / what / you / for / would / dinner / like / ?'

j ' / and / please / one / pizza, / a lemonade, / cheese and tomato / .'

4 Read the sentences about the slideshow. Are they true or false?

- | | | | |
|----------|--|------|-------|
| a | Everything in your home can be fitted with a sensor to make it 'smart'. | true | false |
| b | People with smart homes can control their heating when they are at work. | true | false |
| c | Technology companies develop new products all the time. | true | false |
| d | Smart technology is cheap. | true | false |
| e | Smart technology works every time. | true | false |
| f | The speaker thinks that smart technology is boring. | true | false |
| g | The speaker thinks that gadgets can make life easier. | true | false |
| h | The speaker thinks that technology can make us happy. | true | false |

5 Complete the table with the correct forms of the adjectives from the slideshow.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
		the most convenient
expensive		
	funnier	
	better	
long		
		the most responsive
	more unreliable	
useful		
		the warmest
	wider	

5

Turning points

5A

1 Match the sentence parts to make complete sentences about life in Finland.

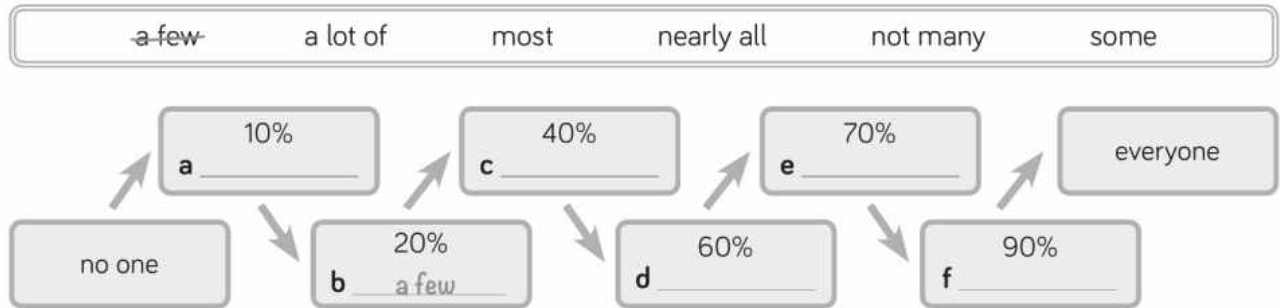
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| a | In Finland, children start | married, the bride wears a golden crown. |
| b | In Finland, 80% of people go | school at age seven. |
| c | Many Finnish people change | baby clothes and a baby mattress. |
| d | They usually retire | from work in their 60s. |
| e | Traditionally, when she gets | a baby, they receive a cardboard box. |
| f | When couples have | home before they are 20. |
| g | The box contains | to university. |
| h | About 68% of boys and 45% of girls leave | jobs during their working career. |

2 Decide whether these 'turning points' were predictable or unpredictable. Write P or U.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| a | I started school when I was five. | _____ |
| b | I had chicken pox when I was seven. | _____ |
| c | I left home when I was 18. | _____ |
| d | When I was 22, I moved to another country. | _____ |
| e | My mother died of a heart attack in 2005. | _____ |
| f | After I got a job teaching, I met Rhianna. | _____ |
| g | We got married in 2014. | _____ |



3 Arrange the quantifiers on the scale.



4 Circle the correct quantifier to complete each statement.

- a *Most / A few* apartments in New York cost at least \$3,000 a month to rent.
- b *A lot of / Not many* people in the world are illiterate.
- c In England, *a lot of / some* primary school children learn French.
- d In Oman, *many / a few* women drive.
- e *Nearly all / Many* families in Vietnam have a motorbike.
- f There are *a few / a lot of* vehicles on the island of Sark.

5B

1 Say the regular verbs and listen to the final *-ed* sound. Then circle the odd one out.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| a | moved | enjoyed | walked | studied |
| b | stayed | looked | asked | watched |
| c | worked | started | stopped | looked |
| d | planned | ended | tried | learned |
| e | waited | wanted | graduated | lived |
| f | finished | missed | played | liked |
| g | promised | decided | needed | suggested |

2 Find the past simple of each verb in the wordsearch. Write each one next to the correct verb.

- a say _____
- b do _____
- c give _____
- d begin _____
- e spend _____
- f see _____
- g meet _____
- h cost _____
- i buy _____
- j think _____
- k understand _____



3 Today is Monday 30th. Use the diary notes to write sentences about Asil's last week starting with Monday.

March	March
23 Monday revise for exam	26 Thursday 4 p.m. play football
24 Tuesday 9 a.m. Do exam!	27 Friday give group presentation
25 Wednesday See tutor	28 Saturday finish assignment
	29 Sunday buy new football

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____

2 Complete the article with the past simple form of the verbs from the box.

buy	feel	force	get	grow	learn
marry	open	return	train	travel	use

DAME ANITA RODDICK

– a world-famous ‘green’ entrepreneur

Finding her way

Encouraged by her parents, Roddick _____^a as a teacher. After a short time teaching, she went to Paris, where she _____^b a job in the library of the *International Herald Tribune*. After that, she _____^c throughout Europe, the South Pacific and Africa. During that time, she _____^d about the ways that different cultures care for their bodies and health.

Starting her business

She _____^e to England and in 1970 she _____^f a Scotsman named Gordon Roddick. In 1976, her husband decided to fulfil a lifelong ambition to ride a horse from Argentina to New York. This was a turning point. Left on her own with two children, Anita Roddick _____^g her first Body Shop in Brighton. She offered cheap refills, _____^h very little packaging and made customers add their own perfumes to shampoos and lotions.

International recognition

Roddick's business _____ⁱ quickly. By the end of 1992, there were more than 700 Body Shop stores, creating \$231 million in sales. Anita _____^j a responsibility towards society and the environment. The Body Shop _____^k natural ingredients directly from communities, ensuring they received a fair price. In 2006, L'Oréal purchased The Body Shop for \$1.14 billion. Anita remained on The Board of Directors until ill health _____^l her to step down.

3 Into which paragraph of the article in 2 would each of these sentences best fit?

- a Another turning point was when she was diagnosed with hepatitis C.
- b Then she spent a year in Geneva, working for the United Nations.
- c In 2003, she became a Dame, for services to retailing, the environment and charity.
- d By 1982, stores were opening at the rate of two a month.
- e Roddick refused to test her products on animals.
- f However, teaching was not in her blood – travelling was!
- g Everything was done on a tiny budget.
- h She sold natural cosmetics in an ethical way.
- i Anita was born in 1942, in Littlehampton, England.


Finding her way	Starting her business	International recognition
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

4 Underline the time clauses. Rewrite the sentences with correct punctuation and capital letters.

- a they started school when they were seven _____
- b when I was at school I loved chemistry lessons _____
- c after she graduated jamila started an apprenticeship _____
- d garen and ahmed got jobs after their degree _____
- e before we started we travelled to new york _____
- f after he completed his degree john was £27,000 in debt _____
- g he met his wife when he worked at petrogas _____

5 Read about J. K. Rowling. Then write the years on the timeline.

Born near Bristol in 1965, J. K. Rowling rocketed to fame when she wrote the Harry Potter books. She grew up in Chepstow after her family moved there in 1974. When she was 18, she went to the University of Exeter to study French. After graduating, she got a job as a researcher in London. Rowling got the idea for her books in 1990, when her train to London got delayed. Seven years later, the first book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, was finally published. The series of seven books were hugely popular. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* was the top-selling book in 2000, with seven million hardcovers sold. In 2001, the first blockbuster film was released, generating more than \$300 million. It took ten years for Rowling to finish the final, seventh book, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, which became the fastest-selling book ever. She received an honorary degree from Edinburgh University in 2004 for her outstanding contribution to children's literature. In 2015, Rowling became one of the wealthiest women in the world, with more than 450 million books being sold each year.

- a ——— | Born in Yate, England
- b ——— | Moved to Chepstow
- c ——— | Went to the University of Exeter
- d ——— | Researcher in London
- e ——— | Got the idea for Harry Potter
- f ——— | Published her first book
- g ——— | *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*
- h ——— | First film released
- i ——— | Received honorary degree
- j ——— | Published her final Harry Potter book
- k ——— | Became one of the wealthiest women in the world
- 



6

Now & then

6A

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions about the history of Exeter. Remember the capital letters and punctuation.

a did / in / exeter / when / romans / arrive / the

b build / anything / they / did

c a / settlement / was / large / it

d they / the / what / town / did / call

e the / build / did / cathedral / romans / the

f in / the / saxons / arrive / 6th / century / did / the

g did / do / alfred / the / great / what

h did / the / why / in / 16th / century / grow / exeter



2 Match the answers with the questions in 1.

- 1 No, they didn't. It was built around 1050. e
- 2 They came around 50 AD.
- 3 No, they didn't. They came a century later.
- 4 Yes: houses, a fort and a town wall.
- 5 No, it wasn't.

- 6 It made wool, cloth and leather. It was a big port.
- 7 The Romans called it Isca.
- 8 He put in streets and a mint for manufacturing coins.

3 Use *did* to write questions about 'wait-time'.

Mary Budd Rowe first introduced 'wait-time' in the 1970s. She measured the average time between the teacher's question and the student's response. Rowe noticed that students usually answered questions within 1.5 seconds. However, when these wait-time periods were lengthened to three seconds or more, there were a lot of positive outcomes. When students had a little more time to think, the length and correctness of answers increased, 'I don't know' answers decreased and more students participated.

a _____

She introduced 'wait-time'.

b _____

No, she didn't do her research in the 1980s.

c _____

She measured the time between the teacher's question and the student's answer.

d _____

No, she lengthened the wait-time to three seconds.

e _____

Yes, more students participated.

6B

1 Put the conversation in the correct order. Number the sentences 1 to 10.

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| a | Really! Did you enjoy doing that? | _____ |
| b | I stayed in Queenstown. How about you? | _____ |
| c | Managing a small language school. | _____ |
| d | Yes, I did! I became a bungee-jump instructor! | _____ |
| e | Well, I was based in Auckland. | _____ |
| f | Great! What was it? | _____ |
| g | As soon as I arrived there, they offered me a job. | _____ |
| h | Oh, yeah? Why Auckland? | _____ |
| i | Hello, where did you stay in New Zealand? | <u>1</u> _____ |
| j | Not much. It was pretty stressful and I had no time to travel. Did you get a job? | _____ |

2 Complete the table with the words and sentences from the box.

Are there any side effects? Do you have this in a medium? Do you need a visa?
 health store assistant teacher tickets
 travel agent TV When is the rubbish collected?

Person or group	Topic	Questions
my friend, Frieda	_____ a	Did you watch <i>Sherlock</i> ?
_____ b	flights	_____ c
doctor	_____ d	_____ e
_____ f	language	When is our assignment due?
landlord	house	_____ g
bus driver	_____ h	How much is it to Berwick Street?
_____ i	products	_____ j

3 Match each follow-up question with a conversation starter.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a How was your holiday? | Do you think they played well? |
| b What was Jakarta like? | How did you find the Indonesian food? |
| c Did you see the match last night? | Which question did you find most difficult? |
| d How was your weekend? | Did you do anything special? |
| e How did the exam go? | How long were you away? |

6C

1 Watch the slideshow *Who really conquered Everest?* Watch the slideshow from 5:00 to the end. Find a word matching each definition.

- a to climb to the top successfully _____
- b small, metal box _____
- c wooden sticks for lighting fires _____
- d to win against someone _____
- e to come back _____
- f exact place _____
- g piece of material _____
- h went by _____

2 Match the words to make phrases from the slideshow.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| a | sea | routes |
| b | climbing | level |
| c | dangerous | tanks |
| d | oxygen | places |
| e | basic | snowstorm |
| f | woollen | equipment |
| g | local | phones |
| h | good | people |
| i | terrible | weather |
| j | mobile | jackets |

3 Complete the text about climbing Everest with the words from the box.

basic	days	failures	forward	interested
jackets	prepared	reached	successful	summit

In the 1920s, people became very _____ in mountain climbing. Many people tried to conquer Everest, but there were many _____. In those _____, the climbers were not _____. They had only very _____ equipment and clothes. They wore woollen _____ and trousers.

However, if we fast _____ to 1953, two climbers were _____.
 Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary _____ the _____.

4 Put the words in the correct order to make questions about Everest. Remember the capital letters and punctuation. Then match each answer with the correct question.

a is / Everest / where / Mount

They took photos to prove it.

b Everest / is / in the / highest / the / mountain / world

No, it's very dangerous. You have to be very well prepared.

c high / how / it / is

Its summit is 29,028 feet above sea level.

d popular / become / mountain climbing / when / did

Maybe – we will never know.

e is / Everest / easy / it / to climb

Yes, they did.

f Norgay and Hillary / in 1953 / Everest / did / conquer

It's in the Himalayas, in Asia.

g do / know / how / we

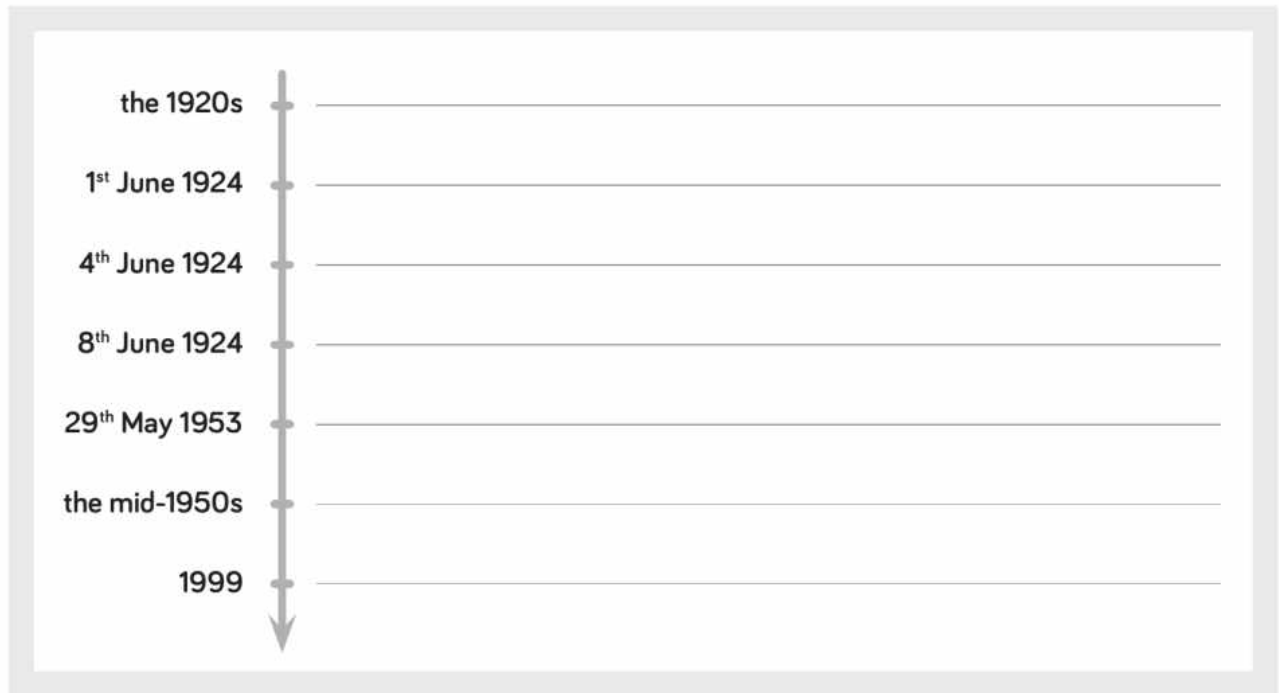
In the 1920s.

h in 1924 / reach / did / the summit / Mallory and Irvine

Yes, it is.

5 Put these events in the correct order on the timeline.

Mallory, Irvine and their team arrived in the Himalayas.
People first became interested in mountain climbing.
Hillary and Norgay reached the summit of Everest.
Mallory and Irvine tried to reach the summit of Everest for the first time.
Mallory's body was found.
Hillary and Norgay became famous all over the world.
Mallory and Irvine got lost on Everest.



7

Performance

7A

1 Match the sentence parts to make complete sentences.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a | This term, I have to take | the relay race last year. |
| b | I'm really bad | third in the 100-metre sprint. |
| c | Last term, she failed | good grades at school. |
| d | They lost | grade for my last assignment. |
| e | We | won the House Cup! |
| f | I always got | four exams. |
| g | I got a bad | at sports. |
| h | I usually came | her exams. |

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Remember the capital letters and punctuation.

a record / table / data / the / I / in / the

b every / does / session / training / he / day / a

c first / I / when / proud / I / come / feel

d coach / feedback / me / gives / my / helpful

e his / strong / is / his / quick / point / start

f levels / above / are / average / fitness / her

3 Circle the correct words to complete the text about the hobbies of famous athletes.

Sometimes we forget that our favourite athletes have a life outside of their sport. Nobody will be surprised to hear that Usain Bolt *trains / practises*^a six days a week. However, did you know that off the track, he *trains / practises*^b his dance moves? Brazilian footballer Ronaldinho has a tough *training / practising*^c schedule on the pitch, but when he's off the field, he *trains / practises*^d singing in front of the karaoke machine. Tiger Woods, famous for his golf, *trains / practises*^e spearfishing in his free time, and the bodybuilder Kennedy Yanko *trains / practises*^f art in her spare time. On the NASCAR circuit, Carl Edwards enjoys winning races, but off the circuit, he *trains / practises*^g his guitar. Finally, did you know – while the British diver Tom Daley *trains / practises*^h hard to stay at the top of his sport, he also *trains / practises*ⁱ his Spanish whenever he has time.



7B

1 Who is who? Match the sportspeople with their images.

- a Lionel Messi, Argentine football player _____
- b Mohammed Khalaf, Emirati powerlifter _____
- c Javier Sotomayor, Cuban high jumper _____
- d Mo Farah, British long-distance runner _____
- e Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopian marathon runner _____
- f Michael Jordan, American basketball player _____



- 2 Read the article about Muhammad Ali. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences about Muhammad's life. Remember the capital letters and punctuation. Then match each sentence with the correct date on the timeline.

My role model is the boxer Muhammad Ali. Ali was born as Cassius Clay Junior in 1942. At the age of 12 he discovered his talent for boxing and two years later he began his official career in boxing. He was trained by a local police officer, Martin, who trained young boxers at a local gym. He won his first championship in 1956. Four years later, Ali won the Olympic gold medal.

Ali converted to Islam in 1964. He travelled to many countries to help those in need. In 1998, he was chosen to be the UN Messenger of Peace because of his work in developing countries. Ali died at the age of 74 in Phoenix Arizona.




a	1942	Peace / be / was / chosen / Messenger / he / the / of / UN / to _____
b	1956	born / Clay / as / Junior / was / Cassius / he _____
c	1960	won / Olympic / he / medal / the / gold _____
d	1964	died / of / he / the / 74 / at / age _____
e	1998	to / converted / Islam / he _____
f	2016	championship / first / won / his / he _____

3 What advice would Ali give to the youth? Circle the correct modal verbs.

- a Anyone *should / can* learn to make a difference.
- b However, you *must / should* have clear goals.
- c You *must / should* have discipline – it is everything in life.
- d You *can / must* compete with yourself, not other people.
- e You *should / can* do your best at whatever you choose to do.
- f We *must / should* be tolerant of others and respect everyone.
- g We *need to / can't* encourage the youth to become better citizens.
- h We *must / should* teach young children to respect others.

4 Match each target from the box to a person.

better classroom management better trainers better website
 better work-life balance healthier diet higher profits
 longer warm-up more varied stock quicker marking

Jim	Josh	Mo
		
Amateur athlete	Teacher	Shop manager
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

7c

- 1 Read the opinion article about cheating in sport. Then decide – is each sentence about the article true or false?

ON THE OTHER HAND ...

Cheating and using drugs to enhance performance has always been part of sport. Way back in the 1904 Olympics, Fred Lorz covered much of the marathon by car, re-joining it five miles before the finish. Lorz was disqualified, but Thomas Hicks, who received an injection of strychnine in the middle of the race, went on to win! Drugs are an integral part of sport and will never be separated.



Today the lure of success is high and cheating is worth the risk. Elite athletes can earn tens of millions of dollars each year in winnings and sponsorships, while the penalty for cheating is small. Many cheats receive just a six-month or one-year ban!

Despite our best efforts, the drugs that athletes use are becoming harder to detect. Many are chemicals or human growth hormones that naturally occur in the body – for example, Erythropoietin and Creatine. In the future, new advances, like genetic engineering, will make drug regulation impossible to implement successfully.

Is it possible to eliminate cheating from sport? I believe that objective is unattainable. Instead of making them illegal, let's make them legal. Then, all of the money spent on testing could be redirected to supporting youth athletics and sports clubs.

- | | | | |
|---|---|------|-------|
| a | The writer is arguing for stricter drug controls and regulations. | true | false |
| b | The argument is not balanced – the writer presents one side of the argument. | true | false |
| c | The writer supports his argument with examples. | true | false |
| d | The first paragraph suggests that you cannot separate drugs and sport. | true | false |
| e | The second paragraph explains that athletes are paid a lot of money to use drugs. | true | false |
| f | The final paragraph suggests that we should stop drug tests on athletes. | true | false |

2 Look at the words from the text in 1. Can you work out what they mean? Match each description with the correct word.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| a enhance | a punishment or disadvantage |
| b disqualify | a temptation or reward |
| c integral | to remove or get rid of |
| d lure | to stop the privileges or rights of someone |
| e penalty | not possible to achieve or reach |
| f detect | to intensify or increase value |
| g implement | to perform or carry out |
| h eliminate | to discover or catch |
| i unattainable | a very important part of |

8

Plans & tasks

8A

1 Find eight time words in the wordsearch. Then use the words to complete the sentences below.

F	U	T	E	K	C	F	W	S	T
R	Y	Y	Z	T	M	I	S	S	I
G	T	L	N	F	J	O	F	D	M
M	Q	A	H	E	A	D	Y	J	E
E	H	U	T	R	N	M	Z	A	T
E	A	A	Q	I	E	E	O	Z	A
T	L	C	H	V	H	A	P	D	B
E	N	E	M	H	C	G	R	Q	L
X	B	S	C	H	E	D	U	L	E
Y	K	E	D	P	Q	C	N	R	Y

- a I don't think I can m_____ this deadline!
- b I've almost finished my assignment and it's not due until next week.
I'm a _____ of s _____!
- c I got up e_____ this morning to prepare for the test.
- d I was l_____ for my lecture this morning. It was so embarrassing!
- e I'm trying to finish this assignment by the weekend, but I'm way b_____ schedule.
- f I think I'm going to m_____ the deadline.
- g I just saw my t_____ for next semester. I have Fridays off!

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

ahead	deadline	early	late
meet	missed	on	on
		on	schedule

- a Sales are up and we're _____ target to beat last year's profit.
- b He's writing his last section today, so he's _____ of schedule.
- c Hurry up! I'm behind _____!
- d If I arrive early, I can go home _____.
- e I've missed my assignment _____.
- f He _____ the bus, so he was _____ for his interview.
- g I always _____ assignment deadlines, but I'm never _____ time for lectures.

3 Look at the activities on the left. Then decide: which one do I not *really* need?

a You're going on a foreign holiday.

passport	plane tickets	camera
----------	---------------	--------

b You're giving a presentation at work.

notes	pointer	smart clothes
-------	---------	---------------

c You're cooking dinner for friends.

recipe book	ingredients	saucepans
-------------	-------------	-----------

d You're driving to work.

fuel	helmet	licence
------	--------	---------

e You're having a shower.

radio	towel	soap
-------	-------	------

f You're going food shopping.

money	shopping bags	list
-------	---------------	------

4 Andy is preparing for an interview. Write sentences using *be + going to*.

a research company

b buy new suit

c predict interview questions

d do mock interview

e review CV

f get haircut

g buy train ticket



5 Match the sentence parts to make complete questions with *going to*.

- | | | |
|---|----------|------------------------------------|
| a | When | company are you going to apply to? |
| b | Who | are we going to do now? |
| c | Which | are they going to walk? |
| d | How much | are they going to get a new car? |
| e | How far | is she going to go on holiday? |
| f | What | is it going to cost? |
| g | Where | is he going to see? |

2 Circle the correct modal verbs to complete the conversation between a visitor and a receptionist.

Receptionist *Can / Should^a* I help you?

Visitor Yes, please! *Could / Shall^b* you show me where the meeting room is?

Receptionist Yes, *can't / would^c* you come with me, please?

Visitor Thank you. *Shall / Would^d* I bring my coat?

Receptionist I *could / would^e*! The meeting room *can / can't^f* be very chilly! ... Here we are. *Shall / Would^g* you like a cup of tea or coffee?

Visitor Thank you, a coffee *could / would^h* be great!

Receptionist *Shall / Shouldⁱ* I bring some biscuits, too?

Visitor No, thanks. But *could / would^j* you bring some sugar, please?

Receptionist No problem!

3 Say each list of words and listen to the vowel sounds. Then circle the odd one out.

a would foot book room

b took loud could wool

c put would brown look

d should found proud now

e shook could cook out

f tooth would few blue

8C

1 Watch the slideshow *Superfamilies*. Match each word from the slideshow with its definition.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| a | a very famous person | workshop |
| b | someone who makes something | megastar |
| c | a room where a craftsman works | trophy |
| d | worth more than any amount of money | craftsman |
| e | smaller copy of something | genius |
| f | a cup or award | kids |
| g | children | model |
| h | a very clever person | priceless |

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences from the slideshow.

- a very / know / that / seem / we / lucky / all / families / .

- b become / and famous / whole families / rich / sometimes, / !

- c are / so successful / families / some / why / ?

- d five / reasons / are / here / .

- e number one / genetics / reason / is / .

- f to children / from / parents / are passed / genes / .

- g who we are / us / make / they / .

- h parents are / strong, so / tall and / so, if / their kids / are / .

3 Complete the paragraph with the correct verbs in the past simple.

This is Wilbur and Orville Wright. The Wright brothers _____^a the first aeroplanes. When they _____^b very small, the brothers _____^c a toy helicopter as a Christmas present. They _____^d it. Later, they _____^e to make kites and model planes. As they _____^f up, they _____^g bigger and better planes. They _____^h their thoughts and ideas. They _____ⁱ about the problems with the planes, and _____^j together to make them better. They _____^k great things by working as a team.



4 Correct the sentences from the slideshow.

a Venus and Serena Williams is tennis-playing sisters.

b They are both taller.

c They are both very stronge.

d And their both fast.

e They're best in the world!

f They has more than a hundred trophies!

5 Put each statement in the correct row.

'All my family are interested in maths, so I am, too.'

'All my family have really long arms.'

'Everyone on my street plays football most evenings.'

'I have really good eyesight, just like my grandmother and my dad.'

'I take golf lessons every week and I'm getting much better!'

'My English teacher can explain things really clearly.'

'My group aced today's seminar!'

'My mum showed me how to make amazing meatballs!'

'My sister and I share skateboard tricks.'

'Together, my brother and I built the best snowman ever.'

Genetics	
Education	
Environment	
Skill sharing	
Teamwork	

9

The world of work

9A

1 Match the company names, countries, and products or services.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| a | Volkswagen | Australia | zips |
| b | Chanel | Japan | clothes |
| c | Hennes & Mauritz | France | travel |
| d | Qantas | Germany | oil |
| e | Yoshida Kogyo Kabushikigaisha | China | cars |
| f | PetroChina | Sweden | perfume |

2 Circle the correct nouns to complete the text.

swatch group

The Swatch Group produces *watches / clocks*.^a You may be wearing one right now! They are contemporary, affordable, fun and stylish, and one of Europe's greatest success stories. The *company / department*^b is based in Biel, Switzerland.



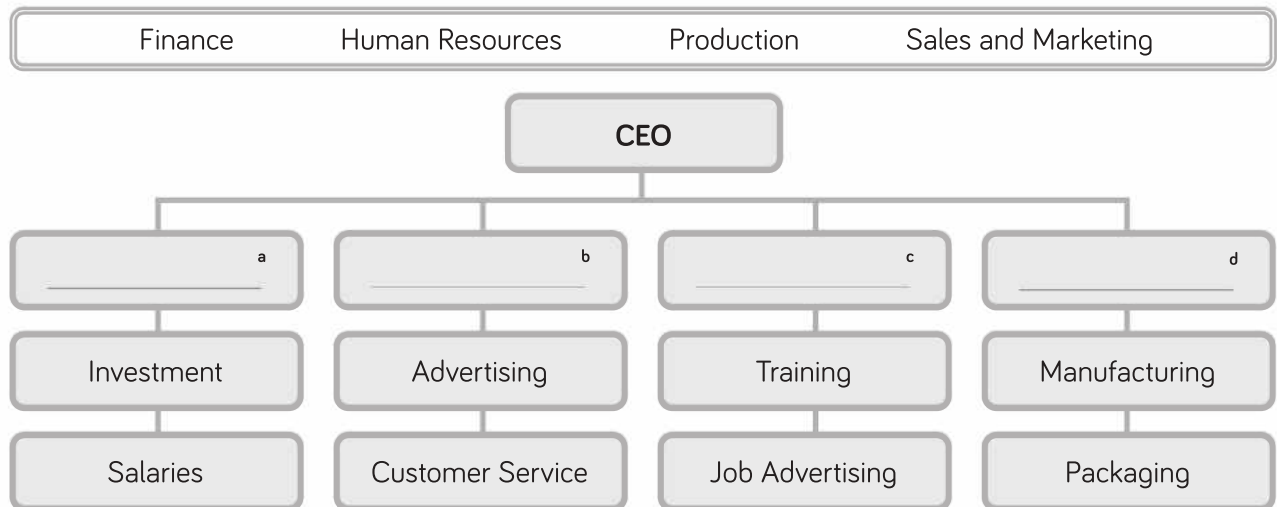
In 1983, Nicolas G. Hayek founded the Swatch Group by merging two struggling watchmakers, SSIH and ASUAG. At that time, the company had 15,000 *employers / employees*.^c Hayek cut the number of workers and used more machines in *customers / production*^d. He also cut the number of parts in each watch from 91 to 51. This made Swatch watches 80% cheaper to make.

Today, Swatch is one of the leading watchmakers on the planet, employing 35,600 *staff / stores*^e across 50 *countries / employers*^f. It has *sales / finances*^g of over \$10 billion. And the company continues to develop exciting products – for example, the new Swatch Touch with smartwatch technology. The *past / future*^h looks very bright for Swatch.

3 Read the article in 2 again. Are the sentences true or false? Circle your answer.

- a In 1983, Swatch was one of the leading watchmakers on the planet. true false
- b The company was doing well when Hayek took charge. true false
- c Hayek made the watches cheaper to produce. true false
- d There are around 50 different parts in a Swatch watch. true false
- e Swatch Group has more than 35 thousand employees. true false
- f All of the people who work for Swatch live in Switzerland. true false
- g The company has a revenue of around \$100,000,000. true false

4 Complete the organizational flow chart with the departments from the box.



5 Circle the correct words to complete the conversation between a customer and a Customer Service Manager at a watch shop.

- Customer** Excuse me, I'd like to make a *form / complaint*^a.
- Customer Service Manager** Certainly, what's the *problem / payment*^b?
- Customer** My new watch doesn't work properly and I paid a lot of *money / discount*^c for it! Look – the hour hand keeps sticking.
- Customer Service Manager** I see. Do you have the *receipt / complaint*^d?
- Customer** Yes. Here you are. It's still under *guarantee / discount*^e.
- Customer Service Manager** That's fine. I can send it to the manufacturer and they'll try to repair the *design / mechanism*^f.
- Customer** Can you offer a full *refund / payment*^g instead?
- Customer Service Manager** Sorry, not until we are sure it can't be repaired. Please fill in this *invoice / form*^h with your details, and I'll send it to the repair shop straightaway.



2 Complete each sentence with the present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

- a My favourite band _____ (play) on TV right now.
- b She _____ (teach) English to Korean students this week.
- c I _____ (clean) holiday chalets before term starts.
- d She _____ (work) part-time at the local vet's surgery.
- e I _____ (write) a book at the moment.
- f At the moment, we _____ (act) as extras on a TV show set.
- g He _____ (design) a magazine about butterflies.

3 Match the sentence parts to make complete sentences.

- a Every summer, I _____ works in a solicitor's office.
- b This week, I _____ is working part-time.
- c We are working _____ am working at the museum.
- d On Tuesdays, she _____ hard every morning.
- e Currently, he _____ as taxi drivers at the moment.
- f They work _____ work in my mum's shop.

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences giving advice about study habits. Remember the capital letters and punctuation.

- a tests / do / of / practise / lots

- b a / study / join / group

- c before / a / read / the / lecture / about / topic

- d take / lecture / notes / during / the / short

- e don't / that / book / words / in / are / already / a / rewrite

- f information / a / highlighter / mark / use / important / to

- g spread / your / of / cramming / out / studying / instead

- h your / review / learning / weekend / every

9C

1 Look at the pictures of different currencies. Which country does each one come from?



2 Find eight money words in the wordsearch. Then use the words to complete the sentences.

- a I've got a new job. It's further from my home, but the _____ is higher.
- b I've done so much _____ this month.
I'm tired, but I'm rich!
- c My boss gave us all a _____ for doing so well on our project.
- d I think I paid too much _____ last month.
- e I had to give up work while I finished my studies, so I didn't have an _____ for a few months.
- f I forgot to make an _____ claim for my travel costs to the conference.
- g My project came in under _____.
There's a first time for everything!
- h I think the government should increase its _____ on healthcare and education.

E	A	B	U	D	G	E	T	L	N	W
X	T	V	V	B	O	N	U	S	C	Z
P	Q	F	D	J	X	I	R	W	I	P
E	B	O	V	E	R	T	I	M	E	X
N	E	X	P	E	N	S	E	S	M	Z
D	S	D	H	G	Z	E	P	Z	C	T
I	B	A	N	I	M	E	O	B	G	R
T	C	O	L	O	N	R	M	A	X	D
U	P	E	C	A	T	J	D	C	C	U
R	H	N	M	C	R	A	M	E	Y	W
E	I	T	H	S	Y	Y	X	K	K	R

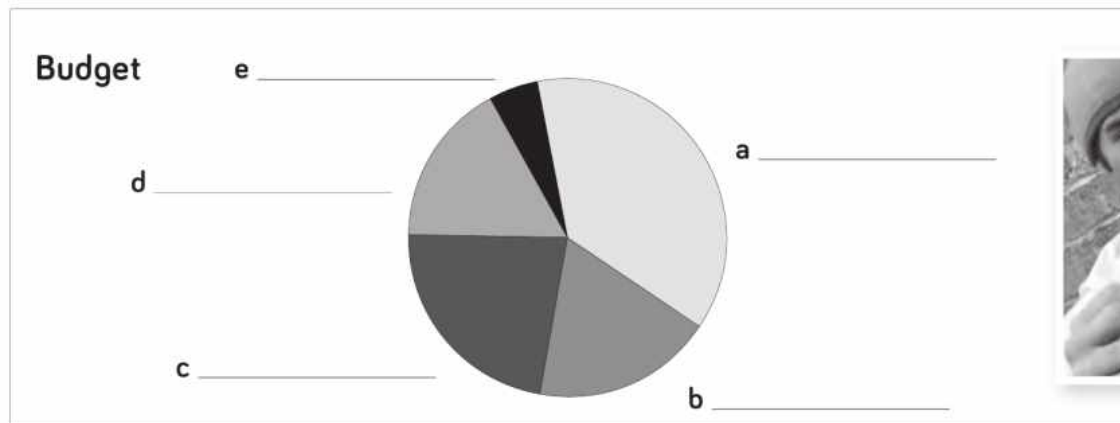
3 Match each figure with the correct number phrase.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| a | three hundred and thirty thousand | 13,300 |
| b | three million | 3,000,000 |
| c | thirty thousand | 3,300,000 |
| d | thirteen thousand and thirty | 30,000 |
| e | thirteen thousand, three hundred | 13,030 |
| f | thirteen thousand and thirteen | 13,013 |
| g | three million, thirteen thousand | 330,000 |
| h | three million, three hundred thousand | 3,013,000 |

4 Read about Cavan's expenditure. Then label the diagram with the words from the box.

I have about £2,000 to budget with each month. My biggest expenditure is my university tuition fees, which come to about £750 per month. That leaves me with just over £1,200 for everything else. Electricity, gas, phone, TV and council tax cost me around £370 per month and rent costs £450 per month. Food costs me £330 (including takeaways) and that means I only have about £100 for socializing and going out.

bills food rent socializing tuition fees



10

Profits & incomes

10A

1 Put each word from the box in the correct column.

bill bonus credit debt deduction expenditure income loan overtime

Receive money	Owe money	Pay money
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2 What does each of these money words mean? Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|------|----------|---|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| a | earn | receive | get | spend | d | loan | salary | wage | income |
| b | money | receipt | cash | currency | e | bill | coin | invoice | receipt |
| c | income | debt | owe | arrears | f | deduction | bonus | subtract | lose |

3 Complete the text about salaries around the world with the numbers from the box.

£150 £928 £2,000 £11,291 £97,000 £300,000 £1 million £100 million

The world's average salary is _____^a a month, which is just less than _____^b a year. However, around the world, there are some extreme salaries. For example, some footballers earn more than _____^c per month. A top boxer can earn over _____^d per year. More achievable aims may be to become an airline pilot earning up to _____^e annually or a banker on _____^f. Are these people really worth their income? Do they save lives, or make the world a better place? Meanwhile, there are people who struggle to live on very little money. In Togo, most families live on less than _____^g a year (that's just £166 per month) and, in China, there are some people who live on _____^h a month. Could you live on that?

10B

- 1 Read the text about The Cambridge Satchel Company. Then work out the meaning of each of the highlighted words. Circle your answers.

The Cambridge Satchel Company

Beginnings

In 2008, when Julie Deane couldn't find durable^a, colourful school bags for her children, she decided to make her own. Starting with £600 and working from her kitchen, she founded^b The Cambridge Satchel^c Company.

Growth

In 2008, she was making just three satchels a week. Then, the satchels were featured in a national newspaper and demand suddenly took off^d. In 2014, the company was producing more than 4,000 bags each week, they were selling bags to 86 countries and generating^e an annual income of £13 million.

Future

Today, there is a flagship^f shop in Covent Garden, London that heralds the growth of many more outlets. The products are expanding to include backpacks, wallets and mobile phone cases. It seems there is no stopping Julie Deane!



- | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| a | large | strong | leather |
| b | discovered | started | bought |
| c | bag | box | coat |
| d | leave | mimic or copy | become successful |
| e | powering | paying | producing |
| f | most important | being on a river | online |

2 Match each piece of information about IKEA with a heading.

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| a | Headquarters | one billion customers |
| b | CEO | Furniture, textiles, storage and food |
| c | Owner | 211,000 staff |
| d | Started | €41.3 billion |
| e | Employees | 276 outlets in 25 countries |
| f | Stores | INGKA Foundation |
| g | Sales | Jesper Brodin |
| h | Store visits | 1943 |
| i | Products | Delft, Netherlands |



3 Into which column does each piece of information about IKEA go? Write the letters.

- a Revenue is around €41 billion.
- b In 1960, Kamprad first opened a restaurant in an IKEA shop.
- c Noboru Nakamaru designed the POÄNG rocking chair.
- d The LACK table is made from environmentally friendly materials.
- e IKEA pays around €6.8 million in tax.
- f IKEA is famous for selling flat-pack furniture.
- g It is a Swedish company.
- h Ingvar Kamprad founded the company.

About	History	Products	Financial
— —	— —	— —	— —

10c

1 Watch the slideshow *A bad day at the office*. Watch the slideshow from 0:35 to 4:35. Find a word matching each definition.

- a not simple _____
- b office or factory, for example _____
- c the opinion that people have of you _____
- d talking negatively about someone _____
- e put up online _____
- f doing many things at once _____
- g be negatively affected _____
- h by mistake _____
- i do something too much _____
- j valuable and satisfying _____

2 Match the sentence parts to make complete sentences from the slideshow.

- a After a bad day at work, it's always best to call a meeting and talk problems over with your colleagues.
- b But if you do a lazy job and lose a file, your career will suffer.
- c If you get a reputation as a gossip, people often post on Twitter or Facebook.
- d If you try to do too many things at the same time, you won't get anything done properly.
- e Instead of gossiping, we often do many things at once.
- f It's not nice, your boss will never trust you with more important work.
- g These days, and it's bad for your future.

3 Complete the questions about the Millennium Bridge.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--|
| a | _____ is _____ Millennium Bridge? | It's in central London. |
| b | _____ kind of bridge _____ it? | It's a footbridge. |
| c | What's _____ like? | It's very modern. |
| d | _____ much did it _____ to build? | £18 million. |
| e | _____ built the _____? | An engineering company called Arup. |
| f | _____ did it _____? | It opened on 10 th June 2000. |
| g | _____ went _____? | The bridge wobbled from side to side when people walked on it. |
| h | _____ was that _____ problem? | Because people were getting seasick. |
| i | _____ long _____ it open? | It was open for just two days before it closed. |
| j | _____ did the company _____ the problem? | They added dampers to the bridge's structure. |

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences from the slideshow.

- a** went well / everything / successfully / and / the / launched / spacecraft / .

- b** soon / wrong / after take-off / something / unfortunately, / went / .

- c** spacecraft / the / disappeared / .

- d** could / no one / why / understand / .

- e** mistake / simple / what / a / !

- f** the / was / happily, / on board / spacecraft / no one / .

- g** mistake / \$125 million / NASA / cost / the / .

- h** silly / rocket scientists / mistakes / even / make / .

5 Complete the text from the slideshow with the correct verbs.

In 1976, Wayne – along with Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak – _____ a technology company called Apple. At the start, Wayne _____ 10% of the company.

However, after less than two weeks, Wayne _____ his mind.

He _____ Jobs and Wozniak difficult. He didn't _____

to work with them. So, he _____ his share of the company back to them for just \$800.

Maybe you _____ the rest of the story ... In its first year, Apple's sales

_____ \$174,000. And that _____ just the start.

11

Problem-solving

11A

1 Jon is having a bad day! Match each problem with a solution.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| a | My car has broken down! | Take some paracetamol with some water. |
| b | I have a job interview in an hour. | Walk to the nearest ATM. |
| c | I left my suit at home. | Get some flowers on the way home. |
| d | I don't have enough money. | Buy a new jacket at the local shops. |
| e | I don't know about the company. | Buy an umbrella. |
| f | It's going to rain. | Get a taxi. |
| g | It's our anniversary today. | Find out about them on your smartphone. |
| h | I've got a headache. | Telephone them and explain you'll be late. |



2 Label each description with a problem-solving step.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Identify the problem | 2 Explore the problem | 3 Set aims | 4 Look at options |
| 5 Select an option | 6 Take action | 7 Evaluate the solution | |

_____ a
He sets off on his bike.

_____ b
However, the buses aren't running yet and he doesn't live near a train station. Taxis are too expensive. It will take him 40 minutes to run the distance.

_____ c
He got to work before 5 a.m., but he was soaked. Next time, he will take spare clothes!

_____ d
He could take public transport, cycle or run.

_____ e
Tim decides to cycle.

_____ f
It's 4.15 a.m. and Tim wants to get to work before 5 a.m.

_____ g
Tim's car has broken down and he lives 10 km away from work.

3 Are these outcomes risks or benefits? Write *R* or *B*.

- a Make a profit. _____
- b Go into debt. _____
- c Make friends. _____
- d Hurt my back. _____
- e Get lost. _____
- f Get fit. _____
- g Lose my job. _____
- h Save paper. _____

4 Complete the table with a possible benefit and a possible risk for each action from the two boxes.

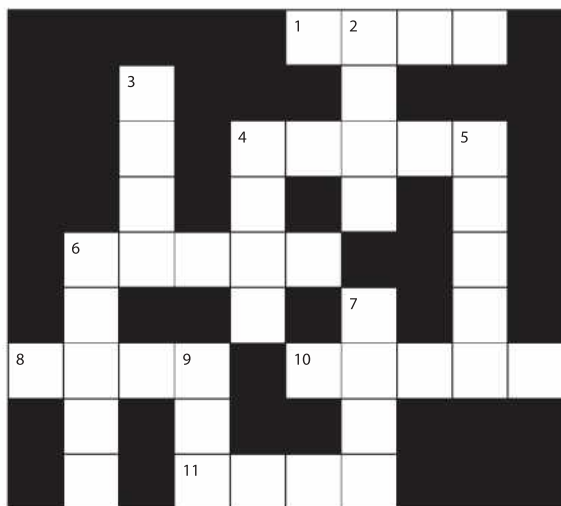
always have a fun companion experience a new culture feel fitter and healthier
 feel less stressed have more money to spend have more space

boss thinks you don't deserve it can't find a new one can't pay bills
 feel homesick hurt knees and hips it needs too much attention

	Action	Benefit	Risk
a	ask for a pay rise		
b	quit the job you don't like		
c	start road running		
d	move to a new country		
e	get a pet		
f	move into a bigger apartment		

11B

1 Complete the crossword with the missing adjectives.



Across

- 1 I'm cold. This duvet's not thick enough. It's too _____.
- 4 The kitchen is so _____! My parents are coming tomorrow! It's not clean enough!
- 6 I don't like my new haircut. It's too _____.
- 8 Excuse me, can you help? I can't reach the teabags. I'm not _____ enough.
- 10 The sea is too _____. Let's not take the boat today.
- 11 That dog is scary! It's too _____!

Down

- 2 We can't use this bread. It's gone too _____.
- 3 I can't ride this bike! My knees are touching my chin! The saddle's not _____ enough.
- 4 It's too bright in here. It's not _____ enough to see the screen.
- 5 He can't learn to drive yet. He's too _____.
- 6 You can't wear those shoes to the interview. They're not _____ enough!
- 7 We can't go swimming today! The water's too _____.
- 9 The fence is too _____. It's too easy to climb over.

2 Match the sentence parts to make complete sentences.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| a | These shoes are | is too expensive. |
| b | Wash your hands. They're too | enough to carry it. |
| c | You can't come. My car isn't | dirty. |
| d | Those children are | to eat. |
| e | I can't sleep. It isn't | big enough. |
| f | I'm not strong | too tired to sleep. |
| g | This bag | dark enough. |
| h | These bananas are ripe enough | too tight. |

3 Are the nouns countable or uncountable? Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| a | water | benefit | rice | money |
| b | essay | advice | computer | birthday |
| c | information | food | milk | risk |
| d | student | tax | education | chair |
| e | energy | job | problem | headache |
| f | health | school | weather | rubbish |
| g | rain | chocolate | paper | car |

4 Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- a He eats too *many* / *much* cakes.
- b There are too *many* / *much* people on the train.
- c There's too *many* / *much* sugar in my tea.
- d I think we pay too *many* / *much* tax.
- e There are too *many* / *much* adverts on TV.
- f There is too *many* / *much* stress in this job.
- g There's too *many* / *much* washing when my sons are home.
- h People throw away too *many* / *much* food.
- i She has too *many* / *much* things to do.

5 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with *There + too many/too much*.



a There are too many cars.



b _____



c _____



d _____



e _____



f _____

6 Complete the text with the nouns from the box.

cars houses jobs noise pollution rubbish visitors walkers

Enough is enough!

The Lake District is not the peaceful, beautiful place that people think it is. Nowadays, there are too many _____^a making too much _____^b and too much air _____^c. Once they get out of their cars, visitors are still a menace! Too many _____^d cause erosion on footpaths and there is too much _____^e left on hillsides and beauty spots. Also, there aren't enough _____^f for local people anymore. Visitors buy local houses for large sums of money and use them as holiday homes. Finally, there aren't enough well-paid _____^g. While it is true that tourism creates employment, the jobs are seasonal and low-paid. Are there too many _____^h? Yes, there are!



11c

- 1 Use the internet or guess. Which five people won the Nobel Peace Prize? What for? Choose the answers from the box.

African-American civil rights

Campaigning on climate change

Promoting the safety and rights of women

Working on non-military use of nuclear energy

Working to end the Cold War



Al Gore



Mohamed ElBaradei



Pelé



Mikhail Gorbachev



Tawakkol Karman



Youssou N'Dour



Martin Luther King, Jr.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions about Nelson Mandela. Remember the capital letters and punctuation.

a did / become / when / a / he / laureate

b he / with / did / share / who / prize / the

c awarded / was / the / prize / he / why

d when / where / he / got / live / he / did / prize / the

e his / where / he / speech / did / give / acceptance

f award / the / did / do / what / he / after

g react / how / people / award / to / the / did



3 Write answers to the questions in 2. Use the past simple.

a (become / 1993)

b (share / President F. W. de Klerk)

c (be awarded / ending apartheid)

d (live / South Africa)

e (give / Oslo, Norway)

f (become / President / South Africa)

g (everyone / be delighted)

4 Read about Alfred Nobel. Then write questions to match the answers.

The Nobel Peace Prize

The Nobel Peace Prize is named after a man called Alfred Nobel, who was a Swedish chemist and inventor. He was born in Stockholm in 1833 and died on 10th December 1896. His most successful invention was dynamite, which earned him a great fortune. However, Alfred was worried that when he died, he would be remembered only for creating something that kills people. As a result, he wrote a will, which asked that his money should be used to set up the Nobel Prizes. In 2012, his fortune was still worth \$472 million. The first five Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901. The first Peace Prize was shared by Jean H. Dunant for founding the Red Cross and Frédéric Passy for his work in free trade and the peace movement.



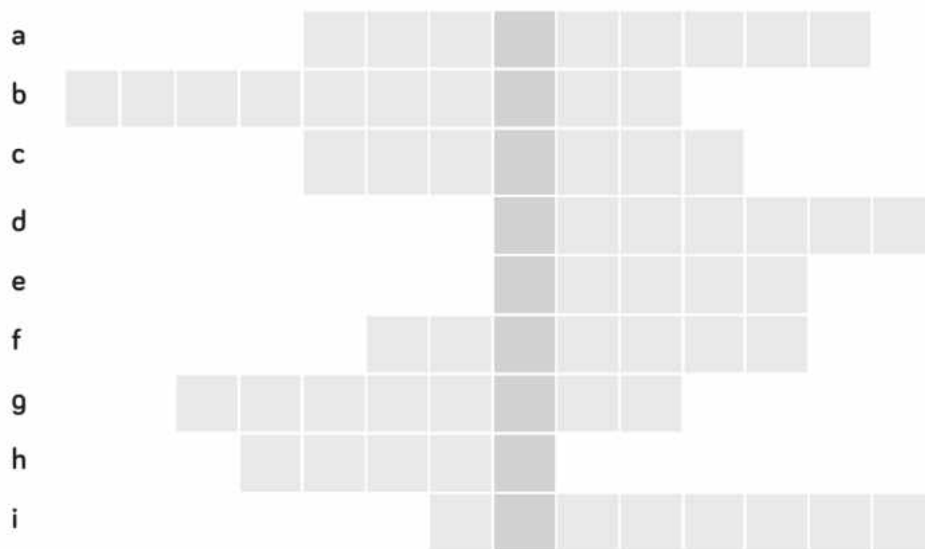
- a Q _____
A A man called Alfred Nobel.
- b Q _____
A He was born in Stockholm, Sweden.
- c Q _____
A His greatest invention was dynamite.
- d Q _____
A He was worried that he would be remembered for killing people.
- e Q _____
A His fortune was worth \$472 million in 2012.
- f Q _____
A Five Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901.
- g Q _____
A Dunant and Passy shared the first Peace Prize.

12

A better world

12A

1 Read the clues and write the natural disasters in the grid. What is the mystery disaster?



- a a massive fall of ice, snow and rocks
- b a sudden movement in the Earth's crust
- c a massive wave, usually caused by an earth tremor
- d a period of no, or little, rain
- e an extreme weather event with rain, wind, thunder and lightning
- f a mountain with a hole in it, which erupts molten rock and ash
- g trees, bushes and grass burn quickly and intensely
- h an enormous amount of water flowing onto normally dry land
- i temperatures are too high, for too long

The mystery disaster is _____.

2 Read the article about avalanches. Then match each description with a word from the text.



The best way to survive an avalanche is not to be in one – you can avert disaster by simply staying at home. If you have to go out, it is imperative that you learn the skills necessary for predicting high-risk areas. Get proper instruction on snow conditions, slope gradients and rock formations so you can avoid potential avalanche zones. Unfortunately, however much you plan to avoid an avalanche, you must always be prepared for one! Travel in discrete groups, so if one group is caught in an avalanche, the other group will survive. Invest in the best gear and always wear a helmet and carry a beacon and a shovel.

- | | | |
|---|------------|---------------------------------------|
| a | avert | items needed for an activity |
| b | imperative | possible or imaginable |
| c | gradient | to buy or obtain |
| d | potential | the steepness or degree of an incline |
| e | discrete | a spade for digging |
| f | invest | separate and distinct |
| g | gear | to be essential or very important |
| h | shovel | to prevent or avoid |

3 To avoid disasters, there are three things we can do. Label each statement *predict*, *prevent* or *prepare*.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| a | I watch the weather forecast, so I know what to expect. | _____ |
| b | I always carry a whistle and an aluminium blanket when I'm on the mountains. | _____ |
| c | Before a long drive, I check the oil, petrol and screenwash levels. | _____ |
| d | We use stair gates so our two-year-old son can't fall down the stairs. | _____ |
| e | He's revising for his exams. | _____ |
| f | The traffic is always bad on Mondays so I left an hour early. | _____ |
| g | Always look both ways before you cross the road. | _____ |
| h | Before an interview, visit the company's website and think of some questions to ask. | _____ |

12B

1 Which noun does not match the verb? Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| a | give | money | clothes | blood | internet |
| b | drive | car | bus | bicycle | train |
| c | be | trust | volunteer | vegetarian | friendly |
| d | drop | hint | stairs | litter | catch |
| e | take | exercise | interest | local | care |
| f | sponsor | animal | theatre | child | event |
| g | buy | fruit | clothes | dinner | conflict |
| h | look after | light | planet | environment | children |

2 Unscramble the words to complete each sentence about making a difference. Then find them in the wordsearch.

- a Look after the (rimnonevent) _____.
- b Don't use plastic (sgab) _____.
- c Don't drop (retilt) _____.
- d Give money to a (itchray) _____.
- e Buy fruit and vegetables without (gapcaking) _____.
- f Eat less meat, or become a (averagetin) _____.
- g Take more (exsecire) _____.
- h Don't drive. Cycle, walk or take public (snortpart) _____.
- i When you leave a room, turn off the (slight) _____.
- j Put a jumper on and turn down the (neighat) _____.
- k Don't flush the (oletit) _____ every time.
- l At night, turn off the (rai onintodicing) _____.

C	O	L	G	Z	L	I	G	H	T	S	B	S	A	A
I	P	A	C	K	A	G	I	N	G	W	Z	B	T	I
N	O	U	G	J	C	U	A	T	V	G	W	N	V	R
T	L	I	T	T	E	R	K	J	H	J	E	I	D	C
K	O	Y	B	G	K	W	C	U	C	M	U	P	K	O
Z	T	I	T	V	M	W	X	L	N	W	I	B	G	N
I	R	U	L	U	E	B	Y	O	R	W	T	N	C	D
E	A	X	M	E	M	G	R	G	X	H	I	C	G	I
X	N	H	L	L	T	I	E	U	P	T	C	V	K	T
E	S	Y	K	W	V	W	J	T	A	P	H	Y	T	I
R	P	D	L	N	Y	S	F	E	A	O	A	B	B	O
C	O	B	E	P	Q	D	H	V	H	R	R	N	A	N
I	R	R	Z	P	I	D	Q	G	J	N	I	P	G	I
S	T	Z	Z	O	W	E	T	J	P	V	T	A	S	N
E	N	S	A	E	B	A	F	F	P	F	Y	K	N	G

12c

1 Watch the slideshow *Save the blobfish*. Watch the slideshow from 0:35 to 4:35. Find a word matching each definition.

- a a kind of fishing using large nets on the seabed _____
- b a kind of animal that feeds its babies milk, such as monkeys, cats and dogs _____
- c at risk of dying out _____
- d cutting down trees in a forest _____
- e farming _____
- f getting metals and coal, for example, from the earth _____
- g group of animals, plants or other living things _____
- h protection from harm _____
- i the place where a living thing lives _____

2 Which activities endanger species and which activities help conserve them? Put each activity in the correct column.

advertising campaigns breeding programmes logging
 mining protecting areas of forest trawling

Endanger	Conserve

3 Match the words to make phrases from the slideshow.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| a | advertising | habitat |
| b | breeding | conservation |
| c | cartoon | thing |
| d | global | programme |
| e | human | activity |
| f | living | character |
| g | natural | protection |
| h | symbol of | campaign |
| i | umbrella of | problem |

4 Choose the best ending to each sentence to match the meaning from the slideshow.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a | In the last two hundred years, | humans have made little progress.
humans have made great progress in some areas of life.
humans have made amazing progress in all areas of life. |
| b | Humans are | the most successful species on Earth.
more important than other species.
an endangered species. |
| c | Scientists think that | lots of species of animal and plant die out every day.
we do not spend enough money protecting well-known species.
humans destroy 1,000 natural habitats every day. |
| d | Global organizations | try to stop the conservation of unattractive animals.
try to save endangered species by raising awareness.
protect all animals and habitats. |
| e | Global organizations run few campaigns | to raise awareness about tigers, pandas and other beautiful animals.
to raise awareness about fish and plants.
to raise awareness about endangered species. |
| f | The habitat of the axolotl is disappearing, | but they can find new places to live.
so they have all become pets.
so their numbers are decreasing very fast. |

5 According to the speaker, are the sentences below true or false? Correct the false statements.

a The most successful campaigns feature animals that are cute, beautiful or behave like humans. true false

b Giant pandas aren't very popular with people. true false

c Blobfish have become a global symbol of conservation. true false

d Some experts think spending a lot of money on giant pandas is a waste of resources. true false

e If we protect the areas where well-known species live, we don't protect other species. true false

f Habitat destruction is a huge global problem. true false

Language reference

These reference pages give you more details about the grammar focused on in the course book units. Refer to these pages when you do your workbook exercises. They are a good way to revise and make sure you understand how to use all the key language from the course.

The notes show how to form sentences using grammatical structures and how these forms change. They also give details of exceptions and tricky areas.

The notes also give clear examples of how language is used in complete sentences and exchanges. You can use and adapt these examples to develop your own sentences and conversations.



Units 1 & 2

Prepositions

Prepositions are used with nouns or pronouns to connect them to the main verb in the sentence or clause.

We use *on* to specify days and dates.

Examples The test is on Wednesday.
The new restaurant opens on 2nd May.

We use *in* to specify periods of time, like months, years, seasons, etc.

Examples The holidays start in July.
Was your brother born in 2015?

We use *from* to say when an activity or event started, and to say when an activity or event ended.

Examples She worked there from 2018 to 2020.
My cousin worked in the USA from March to September of last year.

Present simple

We use the present simple to talk about facts and routines.

We add *-s* or *-es* to the verb with *he, she* or *it*.

Positive

Subject	Verb	
I, You, We, They	like	comedy shows.
	go	to the park every week.
He, She	likes	Chinese food.
	goes	to the park every week.

Negative

We use *don't* (*do not*) in negative sentences with *I, you, we* and *they*, and *doesn't* (*does not*) with *he, she* and *it*.

Subject	Negative	Verb	
I, You, We, They	don't (do not)	like	comedy shows.
		go	to the park every week.
He, She	doesn't (does not)	like	Chinese food.
		go	to the park every week.

Questions

We use *Do* in questions with *I, you, we* and *they*, and *Does* with *she, he* and *it*.

Question	Pronoun	Verb	
Do	I, you, we, they	like	comedy shows?
		go	to the park every week?
Does	he, she	like	Chinese food?
		go	to the park every week?

Suggestions

We use various phrases to make suggestions. *How about* is followed by a verb + *-ing*.

Phrase	Verb	
My idea/suggestion is to	have	a dinner party tomorrow.
Why don't we	go	to a restaurant?
We could	see	a play.
How about	organizing	a picnic?

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about future plans and arrangements.

Positive

Subject	Verb	
I	am	going on holiday with some friends.
You, We, They	are	
He, She	is	

Negative

Subject	Verb	Negative	
I	'm (am)	not	going on holiday with some friends.
You, We, They	aren't (are not)		
He, She	isn't (is not)		

Question

Question word	Subject	
Am	I	on time?
Are	you, we, they	
Is	he, she	

Spelling rules when adding *-ing* to a verb

There are rules about spelling when we add *-ing* to the end of verbs. The same rules apply when we add *-ing* to nouns to make them into a gerund.

For many verbs, we simply add *-ing* at the end of the verb.

Examples read – reading work – working

For most verbs ending in *-e*, we delete the *-e* and add *-ing*.

Examples make – making live – living

For verbs ending in a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u*) followed by a consonant, we double the consonant.

Examples swim – swimming get – getting

But if the verb has two or more syllables and the stress is not on the final syllable, then we do NOT double the final consonant.

Examples happen – happening remember – remembering

Units 3 & 4

Comparative adjectives

We use the comparative form of an adjective to compare things.

Syllables	Adjective		Comparative
one	long	-er	longer
two	modern	more	more modern
two with -y	heavy	-y → -ier	heavier
irregular	good		better
	bad		worse

We use *than* when we compare two or more things.

Example Houses are generally more expensive than apartments.

little, less; few, fewer

Little means *not much*. We use it with uncountable nouns. The comparative form is *less*. *Few* has the same meaning and we use it with countable nouns. The comparative form is *fewer*.

little	uncountable	There's a little money in my wallet.
less	uncountable/ comparative	There is less milk in the bottle than in the carton.
few	countable	Few people write letters anymore.
fewer	countable/ comparative	Fewer people speak a second language in England compared with Holland.

Superlative adjectives

We use the superlative form to talk about extremes of degree, for example, the biggest and the smallest. We use *-est* with adjectives of one syllable or *most* with adjectives of two syllables or more.

Syllables	Adjective		Superlative
one	slow	-est	slowest
two	afraid	most	most afraid
three	interesting	most	most interesting
two, ending with -y	steady	-y → -iest	steadiest
irregular	good		best
	bad		worst

Units 5 & 6

Quantifiers

We use quantifiers with a noun to talk about the approximate number of something.

100%  0%	All	engineers are good at maths.
	Nearly all	European children study English at school.
	Most	basketball players are tall.
	A lot of	teachers also have part-time jobs.
	Some	office workers work from home a few days a week.
	A few	professional footballers have university degrees.
	Not many	editors are very rich.
	No	job is perfect.

Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about completed actions in the past.

Regular and irregular verbs

We add *-ed* to verbs ending in a consonant, and *-d* to regular verbs ending in an *-e*. Irregular verbs follow different patterns.

Subject	Past simple (regular)		Time phrase
He	started	work	a week ago.
They	moved	to Brazil	last year.

Subject	Past simple (irregular)		Time phrase
I	was	in Sweden	last month.
They	were	very busy.	
She	had	an exam	yesterday.
We	got	a strange email	this morning.
He	left	home	in 2014.

Negatives

We form negatives with *did not* and the verb, unless the main verb is *be*.

Subject	<i>didn't (did not)</i>	Verb	
I	didn't	enjoy	the play.
You	didn't	go	to your lecture.
He	didn't	finish	his assignment.

Subject	<i>wasn't (was not)</i>	
I	wasn't	busy yesterday.
You	weren't	at home.

Questions

We form *did* questions with *did* and the main verb. We often form the answer with *did*, but we rarely repeat the verb from the question.

We form *be* questions in the past with *was* or *were*. We often form the answer with *was* or *were*, but again, we rarely repeat the verb from the question.

<i>Did</i>	Subject	Verb		Answer
Did	you	enjoy	the play?	Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
	they	do	a good job?	Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
	he	finish	his assignment?	Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

<i>Was/Were</i>	Subject		Answer
Was	she	at school yesterday?	Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
Were	you	angry with her?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

Using time markers

We often use time phrases like *the following year*; *two months later* with the past simple.

Example I completed my degree in 1999. The following year I did a Masters in Chemistry.

Time clauses

We also use time clauses with *when*, *before* and *after* and the past simple to say when something happened.

Examples I got a job working for an export company after I left school.

I took tennis lessons when I was at school.

When sentences start with *when*, *before* or *after*, we put a comma after the first clause.

Examples When I was a small boy, I wanted to be a footballer.

Before work, I went for a run.

After my parents retired, they moved to a smaller house.

Units 7 & 8

Modals: *can, must, need to, should*

Modals are verbs that are sometimes called 'helping verbs' as they are used to express ideas rather than actions. We use modals to talk about things like probability, possibility, necessity, etc. Modals do not change form according to the tense or person.

We use *can* to talk about permission, possibility and ability.

Examples Yes, you can go out at the weekend. (permission)
Eating five servings of fruit and vegetables a day can improve your health. (possibility)
Jasmine can run 10 K easily. (ability)

We use *must* and *need to* to talk about things that are essential or extremely important. *Must* is stronger when giving advice.

Examples We must all look after our physical and mental health.
You must drink enough water every day.
You need to exercise more.

We use *should* when we want to say that something is a good idea, to make suggestions or to give advice.

Examples I should eat less sugar.
We should try to plan a study schedule.

Subject	Modal	Verb	
I, You, He, She, It, We, They	can	run	100 metres in 11 seconds.
	must	train	every day.
	need(s) to	ask	your coach.
	should	buy	some new sports shoes.

be going to

We use *be going to* + verb to talk about future plans and intentions.

Subject	<i>be going to</i>	Verb	
I	am going to	phone	my brother.
You	are going to	pack	your suitcase.
He, She	is going to	go	to town.
We, They	are going to	look	for a place to stay.

Units 9 & 10

Present simple and present continuous

We use the present simple to describe permanent situations, habits and routines.

We use the present continuous to talk about actions and situations that are temporary. We often use temporary time phrases such as *currently*, *this week* and *today*.

Subject	Present simple	
I	live	in Hamburg.
He, She	eats	in the café every lunchtime.
We, They	read	five books a week.

Subject	Present continuous	
I	am living	here for a few weeks over the summer.
He, She	is eating	lunch in the canteen at the moment.
We, They	are reading	an interesting book by Stephen Hawking.

Units 11 & 12

***too* and **(not)** *enough* with adjectives**

We use *too* + an adjective to say something is more than sufficient.

We use an adjective + *enough* to say something is sufficient.

We use *not* + an adjective + *enough* to say something is not sufficient.

Subject	Verb	<i>too</i>	Adjective
My laptop	is	too	slow.

Subject	Verb	Adjective	<i>enough</i>
This bag	is	big	enough.
The road	isn't	wide	enough.

***too* and **(not)** *enough* with nouns**

We use *too* to say that something is more than sufficient or more than needed. When we use *too* with a noun, we also use either *many* (with countable nouns) or *much* (with uncountable nouns).

Examples There are too many people on this train!
You gave me too much cake! I can't eat it all.

We use *(not) enough* with nouns to say there is not sufficient of something. We use the same form before both countable and uncountable nouns.

Examples Have you got enough money for the bus fare?
There aren't enough seats for all of us.

Past simple with question words

We use a *Wh-* question word with *did* or *was/were* to ask questions about the past.

Question word	<i>did</i>	Subject	Verb	
Where	did	you	go	yesterday?
What	did	they	say	to their teacher?
Why	did	he	leave	early?
Who	did	you	see	in the office?

Question word	<i>was/were</i>	
When	was	the lecture?
Who	was	in the café?
Why	were	you late?

We use *How* questions to talk about degree or amount.

<i>How many/long/high</i>	
How many	people came to the concert?
How long	did you study for?
How high	was the tree?

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