

Suitable for:
CEFR: B1

2nd Edition

CE21

ENGLISH FOR THE 21st CENTURY

Level 4 Workbook

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GARNET
EDUCATION

CE21

ENGLISH FOR THE 21st CENTURY

Level 4 Workbook

Contents

Unit 1	Big questions	4
Unit 2	Stories	11
Unit 3	Movement	18
Unit 4	Logical thinking	26
Unit 5	The mind	33
Unit 6	Changing minds	39
Unit 7	Image	45
Unit 8	Different perceptions	52
Unit 9	Risks & opportunities	59
Unit 10	Personal choices	66
Unit 11	Media	72
Unit 12	Breaking news	78
	Language reference	85
	Notes	94

1

Big questions

1A

1 Put the words in the correct order to make 'big questions'. Remember the punctuation and capital letters.

a dream / why / do / we

b time / possible / is / travel

c is / meaning / what / the / life / of

d the / can / poor / the / how / rich / help

e computer / itself / could / think / a / for

f the / alone / in / are / we / universe

2 Circle the odd one out.

a explain teach clarify investigate

b guess tell reckon estimate

c test observe look at watch

d conclude explore find out research

e confirm certify prove change

f theorize think solve speculate

3 Unscramble the academic words and find them in the wordsearch. Which word is not in the wordsearch?

- a meatiest _____
- b icedeven _____
- c mineexpert _____
- d leanpix _____
- e nutminster _____
- f emusear _____
- g soonvibrate _____
- h revop _____
- i sheracer _____
- j hetory _____

_____ is not in the wordsearch.



4 Complete the text with the academic words from the box.

experiments explanation investigating laboratory observed substance

- a In 1928, Alexander Fleming was _____ influenza.
- b In one of his _____, he filled some plates with meat jelly and seeded them with bacteria.
- c Then, he packed his bags, closed the _____ door and went on holiday.
- d When he came back, he _____ clear rings on some of the plates.
- e His _____ was that an active mould had killed the bacteria.
- f Fleming named the active _____ 'penicillin'.



5 Read the arguments. Then decide: are they objective or subjective?

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|------------|
| a | Humans spend about six years of their lifetime dreaming. | objective | subjective |
| b | I don't think dreams mean anything. | objective | subjective |
| c | You will die if you stay awake for more than ten days. | objective | subjective |
| d | She believes that dreams predict the future. | objective | subjective |
| e | Humans have between three and seven dreams each night. | objective | subjective |
| f | I don't think you can snore and dream at the same time. | objective | subjective |

1B

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions in the past simple. Remember the punctuation and capital letters.

a safer / did / Nils Bohlin / how / car / travel / make

b light / who / dark / brought / the / into

c navigation / nation / changed / which / ocean

d toothbrushes / who / invented

e Jupiter's / were / when / discovered / moons

2 Complete the answers to the questions in 1 with the verb in brackets in the past simple. Then match them with the questions.

a Galileo Galilei _____ (discover) them in the 17th century.

b William Addis _____ (produce) the first toothbrushes in 1780.

c Thomas Edison _____ (develop) the light bulb.

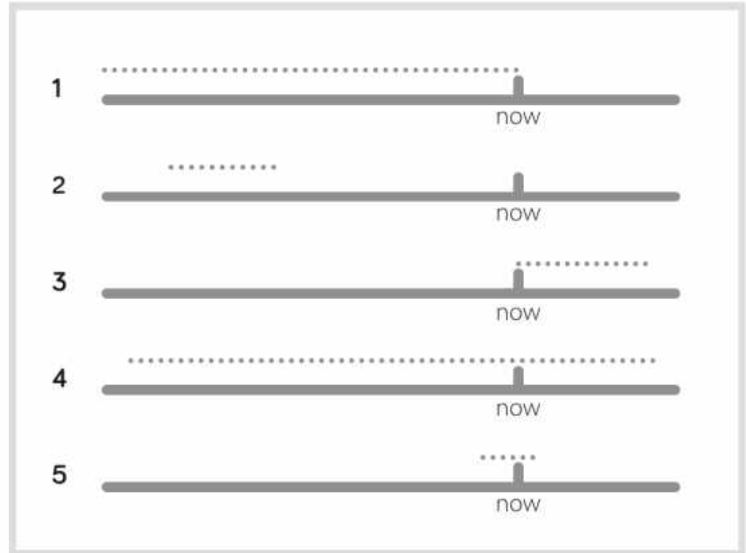
d The Chinese _____ (use) the compass for navigation around the 11th century.

e He _____ (invent) the three-point safety belt.



3 Match each tense with a timeline.

- a past simple _____
- b present continuous _____
- c present perfect _____
- d present simple _____
- e *will and going to* _____



4 Read the article and write the bold verbs in the correct column of the table.

Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple	Present perfect	Future tenses
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



How can we reduce inequality?

For years, people with low incomes **have struggled** to get loans from the major banking institutions.

Microfinance is all about making short-term loans accessible to people with low incomes. When making a loan, major banks traditionally **focused** on credit and collateral.

However, microfinance institutions look at the individual they are lending to – their business proposition, their family network, their work ethic, etc. The Grameen Bank, which **originated** in Bangladesh, is one of the first and best-known microfinance banks.

Today, different nations **are developing** their own versions of microfinance. For example, in China, where around 400 million people **are living** on less than \$2 a day, the Chinese government **has set up** its own Grameen-style bank. Many people **think** that microfinance **will change** in the future – economists **suggest** that governments and banks **are going to link** microfinance projects to social programmes, such as microenergy loans and health businesses. There is no doubt that microfinance is here to stay.

1c

1 Match the four headings with the four ways of learning a language.

Audio-lingual Communicative Grammar translation Total physical response

a _____

This method is all about listening and repeating. You listen to the new language, usually through headphones, and you copy the speaker and answer questions.

b _____

You use a dictionary or digital device to translate words and phrases from one language to another language. You study grammar rules and learn lists of vocabulary by heart.

c _____

Listening is important in this approach. The teacher gives commands and instructions in the target language. You show you understand by acting out the instructions, for example, 'Lift your right hand'.

d _____

The focus is on communicating. Activities such as surveys, games, role-plays and information gaps give students a reason to communicate using the target language.



- 2 Read the advertisement for 'WebNatter'. Are the sentences (a–f) true or false?

WebNatter is the language school for everyone.



Download the WebNatter app onto your phone, tablet or computer for free, and you can learn a new language anywhere and at any time.

People are learning with WebNatter all around the world. Since our launch in 2015, more than 20 million people have downloaded our app. According to the education expert Ted Peterson, learning happens when you are excited and discover things for yourself. At WebNatter you will have fun, learning through exciting puzzles, surveys, stories and games.

Each session on the app has lots of two-minute practice activities so you never get bored and you can stop and start at any time. Here at WebNatter, we believe that pronunciation is key. Our online one-to-one tutorials will help you to speak like a native!

Our customers are 100% satisfied. 'It was so easy learning French with WebNatter!' (Mr Purohit)

WebNatter is the perfect way to learn in a busy and stressful world.

- | | | | |
|---|--|------|-------|
| a | WebNatter is a social networking site. | true | false |
| b | Learning with the WebNatter app is free. | true | false |
| c | WebNatter is only for students in Europe. | true | false |
| d | Practice activities are short. | true | false |
| e | Speaking with good pronunciation is not important. | true | false |
| f | WebNatter is very popular. | true | false |

- 3 Match the sentences from the text with their type.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| a | Since our launch in 2015, more than 20 million people have downloaded our app. | reference to another person's opinions |
| b | 'It was so easy learning French with WebNatter!' (Mr Purohit) | speaking from experience |
| c | According to the education expert Ted Peterson, learning happens when you are excited and discover things for yourself. | evidence |

4 The sentences are based on evidence, personal experience or another person's opinion.
Circle the odd one out from each group of sentences.

- a**
- 1 In my experience, it's better to revise for exams with other people.
 - 2 I used to cram for my exams – it didn't work for me!
 - 3 According to Ebbinghaus, spreading learning out is better than cramming.
- b**
- 1 I recently listened to a podcast all about sharing what you learn.
 - 2 In 1991, Gardner suggested that we all have different intelligences.
 - 3 I agree with Judy Willis, who says it's good to use different regions of the brain.
- c**
- 1 The facts show that people learn differently.
 - 2 I learn best in the morning.
 - 3 I saw a documentary that explored teacher-led learning in China.
- d**
- 1 The evidence shows that where you study is very important.
 - 2 I know someone who watched TV when they revised and got an 'A'!
 - 3 In my experience, exercising can help concentration and create a positive attitude.

2

Stories

2A

1 Number the sentences to put the two mystery stories in the correct order.

- Story 1**
- a No one knows how it got there. _____
 - b Bouvet Island is one of the most isolated places on Earth. _____
 - c In 1964, a British expedition was exploring the area. _____
 - d It is a small, uninhabited rock, close to Antarctica. _____
 - e They found an abandoned lifeboat near the island. _____
- Story 2**
- a They could not lose the lights, and they could not shoot them down. _____
 - b Eventually, the mysterious lights disappeared. _____
 - c In late 1944, pilots flying over Germany noticed lights in the sky. _____
 - d The lights followed the planes for several kilometres. _____

2 Circle the correct form of each verb to complete the mystery.

The most puzzling mystery of all time

Something very strange happened to a ship called the *Mary Celeste*, when it *took / was taking*^a its cargo from New York to Genoa. It was November, 1872, and on board were Captain Briggs, his family and a crew of seven men.

A month later, a ship called the *Dei Gratia* *sailed / was sailing*^b across the Atlantic Ocean, when the captain *saw / was seeing*^c the *Mary Celeste*. The ship *moved / was moving*^d in circles and looked out of control. Captain Morehouse was concerned. He *organized / was organizing*^e a small boat and rowed across to the *Mary Celeste*.

When they got on the ship, they found it deserted. The cargo was still on the ship, but the captain, his family and the crew had disappeared.

What *happened / was happening*^f to the crew of the *Mary Celeste*? To this day, no one knows. Some people think that a giant squid ate them, pirates attacked them or an explosion forced the crew to leave the ship. The fact is, the *Mary Celeste* remains one of the most puzzling mysteries of all time.



3 Complete the witness statement with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a** (ring, get off) The town clock _____ 12 o'clock, when I _____ the bus.
- b** (walk, hear) While I _____ along the street, I _____ an alarm bell.
- c** (leave, carry) When they _____ the building, they _____ two big bags.
- d** (run, jump) The engine _____ when they _____ in the car.
- e** (escape, ring) They _____ down Green Street while I _____ the police.

4 Write two sentences in the past, one with *while* and one with *when*.



- a** do homework / lights go out

The lights went out while I was doing my homework.

I was doing my homework when the lights went out.

- b** he falls / running

- c** phone ring / I make lunch

- d** my computer crash / have online interview

2B

1 Match these famous authors with their fictional detectives.

a



Alexander McCall Smith has written more than 50 books about a female detective living in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana.

1



Inspector Morse is an intellectual bachelor, who is famous for loving poetry, classic cars and crossword puzzles. He solves crimes in the university city of Oxford, in the UK.

b



Andrea Camilleri was a Sicilian author, who lived in Rome, in Italy. He wrote more than 20 books about his grumpy detective, who loves good food.

2



Miss Marple is an old lady, who lives in a quiet English village called St Mary Mead. She solves crimes with her enthusiasm for gossip and her insightful observation of people as they go about their daily lives.

c



Colin Dexter wrote his novels between 1975 and 1999. He named his fictional detective after Jeremy Morse, a famous crossword designer.

3



V. I. Warshawski is a disorganized, but determined, female detective with a social conscience. She solves mysteries and crimes on the cruel streets of Chicago, USA.

d



Sara Paretsky changed the role of women in crime fiction. She challenged the world when she wrote about a tough female detective working in one of America's old industrial cities.

4



Inspector Montalbano is a detective working in Sicily. He has to solve some tough, gruesome mysteries, but his love of life brings humour to the books, like his demand for silence when enjoying a good meal.

e



Agatha Christie based her popular female detective on her own elderly step-grandmother. Christie's detective shows an amazing ability to understand how people think, feel and behave.

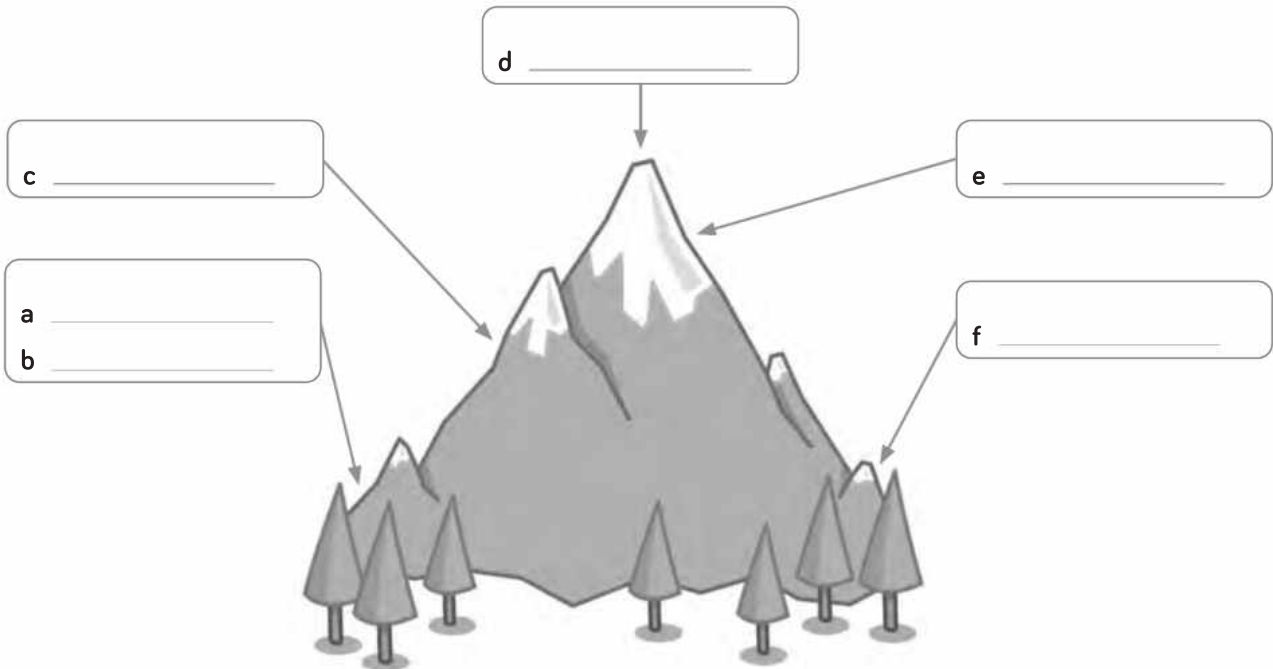
5



Mma Precious Ramotswe, is a young 'traditionally-built' woman, solving mysteries and crimes in Botswana.

2 Use the words from the box to label the 'narrative mountain'.

climax conclusion falling action introduce characters rising action set the scene



3 Number the sentences to put the story in the correct order. Then match each number with the correct stage on the 'narrative mountain'.

Traffic light terror!

We were racing down the main road, when the traffic lights turned red.

_____ set the scene

Paulo didn't stop. While I was clinging to my seat, he whizzed through one red light after another.

_____ conclusion

'Some red traffic lights are important, and some aren't!' he answered.

_____ falling action

It was 1996, and I was working in a language school in Turin, Italy. At the end of term, my Italian friend, Paulo, offered to drive me to the airport so I could catch my plane back to England.

_____ climax

At last, he slowed down and came to a halt in front of a red traffic light. 'Why are you stopping at this red light and not the others?' I asked.

_____ rising action



2c

- 1 Watch the slideshow *Can we travel through time?* Match each word/phrase from the slideshow with a definition. Then decide, is each word a noun, verb or adjective?

Scenario	Definition	Type
a vintage	1/1,000,000,000	_____
b account	chance happening	_____
c light-hearted	not serious	_____
d illustrate	imagine	_____
e crank	a person with crazy ideas	_____
f concept	demonstrate	_____
g coincidence	to be filled with wonder	_____
h fantasize	old-fashioned	_____
i marvel at	idea	_____
j billionth	story	_____

- 2 Match the words to make phrases from the slideshow.

a dictionary	dimensional
b engineering	universe
c extreme	experiment
d greater	travel
e physical	understanding
f thought	definition
g three-	skills
h time	example



- 3** Read this extract from the slideshow. It contains some high-level vocabulary. Find a word from the text that matches each definition below.

He buys a gun and practises his aim every day until he is a top marksman. He then travels back in time, finds his grandfather, aims the gun at him and pulls the trigger. What happens? If he kills his grandfather, then his father will never be born and nor will he. And if he is never born, how is any of this happening? This is called the grandfather paradox. Some philosophers claim it would be impossible for the man to shoot his grandfather. The gun would jam, the bullets would miss or perhaps a strong gust of wind would blow the gun out of the young man's hand. In any event, nature would intervene and prevent it from happening. And while the grandfather paradox is an extreme example, it does pose questions about what we could actually do if we were to travel in time.

Definition	Word
a a person skilled in shooting	_____
b a seemingly contradictory idea or situation	_____
c a small part that releases a spring and so sets off a mechanism	_____
d a sudden strong rush of wind	_____
e become unable to work due to a part becoming stuck	_____
f present	_____
g take part in something so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events	_____

- 4** Read another extract from the slideshow. Find and correct ten mistakes.

a Perhaps it isn't to thinking so much about time travel in the way it shows in science fiction films.

b May be it's better to appreciate time in the way we experience it every days.

c Rather that fantasizing about live in the past or the future, ...

d ... we could simply see around and marvel at what happening right now, in present.

5 According to the slideshow, are the sentences below true or false?

- | | | | |
|----------|--|------|-------|
| a | People have been interested in time travel for many centuries. | true | false |
| b | H. G. Wells wrote about a time machine in 1895. | true | false |
| c | Aristotle found that time was a straightforward concept to understand. | true | false |
| d | Time and gravity are closely related. | true | false |
| e | Scientists believe that very large objects bend space. | true | false |
| f | Many scientists think time travel is theoretically possible. | true | false |
| g | Many people are working on time machines right now. | true | false |
| h | The light we see from the stars is from the future. | true | false |

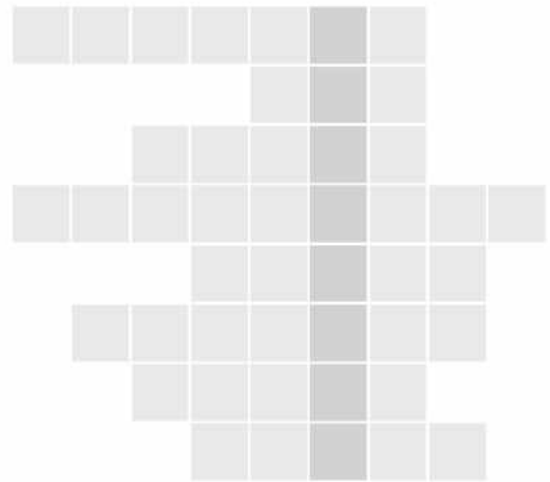
3

Movement

3A

1 Unscramble the travel words and write them in the grid. What is the mystery word?

- a to go in the direction of (dostraw)
- b through (aiv)
- c to travel from one side to the other (scors)
- d the line along which something faces or moves (icedintro)
- e to begin (tarts)
- f an act of travelling from one place to another (onejury)
- g to arrive (careh)
- h pass the time (pends)



The mystery word is _____.

2 Write six sentences about swallow migration. For each sentence, use a word or phrase from each column.

British swallows
They make
Before the winter, they
The swallows head
Their journey
They fly to Africa

takes
via
towards
a round trip
leave
spend

France and Spain.
of 60,000 miles.
their winter in South Africa.
about six weeks.
the UK.
Africa.

- a British swallows spend their winter in South Africa.
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

3 Complete the text with the travel words from the box.

back cross head on the way reach round trip towards



One of the longest migrations made by any animal is that of the loggerhead turtle. These amazing animals can cover 9,000 miles as they swim between nesting grounds and feeding grounds.

There are many dangers facing loggerhead turtles on their migration. The first challenge facing successful baby turtles is to _____^a the beach from their nest to the shoreline. _____^b to the sea,

the tiny hatchlings are vulnerable to attacks from predators such as ghost crabs, raccoons and birds.

If they are lucky enough to _____^c the sea, the young turtles frantically swim out

_____^d the deep ocean and rich feeding grounds. On this part of the journey, they are easy prey for fish and sharks. Once the turtles reach maturity, they _____^e back to the nesting beach where they were born. However, even as large adults, the turtles can get caught in fishing nets, be killed in collisions with boats, suffocate from eating plastic bags or lose their nesting beaches to urbanization.

How loggerhead turtles manage to navigate such long distances and find their way _____^f to the same tiny strip of nesting beach has puzzled scientists for years. People used to believe that turtles used their eyesight to identify familiar landforms, but it has since been discovered that sea turtles have very poor vision. Today, it is commonly accepted that turtles use the Earth's magnetic field to identify their position and navigate their _____^g across the world's oceans.

4 Match each question with the correct answer.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| a | How far do some turtles migrate? | when the eggs hatch |
| b | What dangers do adult turtles face? | They travel between nesting and feeding grounds. |
| c | How do turtles navigate? | crabs, raccoons and birds |
| d | How did people think turtles navigated? | by looking around |
| e | When does the journey begin? | They use the Earth's magnetic field. |
| f | Where do they go? | about 9,000 miles |
| g | What dangers do hatchlings face? | boats, nets and loss of habitat |

3B

1 Find nine past participles in the wordsearch. Then use them to complete the table.

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

Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
build	built	_____ a
begin	began	_____ b
do	did	_____ c
go	went	_____ d
grow	grew	_____ e
improve	improved	_____ f
know	knew	_____ g
make	made	_____ h
spend	spent	_____ i

2 Complete the text with the passive form of the verbs from the box.

attract build construct establish give improve plant publish set up

In the 1870s, Surat, in India, was a town of 100,000 people. However, a legacy of business and trade, along with investment in infrastructure, has led to massive urbanization. Today, Surat is one of the fastest growing cities in the world.

The seeds of urbanization _____^a in 1852, when the municipality of Surat

_____^b. Then, civic buildings such as hospitals, parks and schools _____^c.

The first large automated textile mill _____^d in the city, and the first newspaper _____^e in 1853. Trade with settlements in the north of India

_____^f when Hope Bridge _____^g across the Tapti River. In 1925, about 2,500 million rupees _____^h to the city for the development of educational and cultural activities. Thousands of people

_____ⁱ to the city by the exciting employment opportunities and the clean, efficient infrastructure. The result is that, today, Surat has a population of around six million.



3 Rewrite the sentences using the passive to place emphasis on the object.

a The municipality built new roads.

b The city provides better healthcare.

c New jobs attract people into urban areas.

d The peace of the countryside pulls people out of the cities.

e In Bangladesh, the floods forced people into Dhaka.

f In Ethiopia, the famine pushed people into urban areas.

4 Read the sentences in the passive. Decide if the subject is *unimportant*, *obvious* or *unknown*.

- a** The idea of a 'green belt' was started in 1935.
The subject is *unimportant* / *obvious*.
- b** Green belts were created to stop the spread of urban areas.
The subject is *obvious* / *unknown*.
- c** Most of the green-belt land around London is farmed.
The subject is *obvious* / *unknown*.
- d** In 2015, only 0.02% of the green belt was converted into residential areas.
The subject is *unimportant* / *obvious*.
- e** Today, the London green belt is threatened by a housing shortage.
The subject is *unimportant* / *unknown*.
- f** In 2016, national laws were changed to allow building on green belt land.
The subject is *unknown* / *obvious*.

5 Sort the words with the same vowel sound as *hot*, *go* and *done*.

above	coffee	come	cross	home	job
money	most	over	show	son	stop

<i>hot</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>done</i>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3c

1 Skim the text and choose the best heading for each paragraph from the box.

Moving animals inside Europe
 Moving pets
 Travelling from outside Europe
 Travelling inside the UK
 Travelling with more than five pets
 Unusual types of pets



a _____

When people travel, they often want to take their pets with them. However, there are some rules you need to think about before you take your pet on a journey.

b _____

It's easy to move your pets around the UK. There are lots of pet-friendly self-catering cottages, and there are plenty of vets around the country should you need one.

c _____

There are lots of rules to follow when you bring your pet into the UK from a non-European country. Your pet must be microchipped, vaccinated against rabies and it must have a blood test three months before travelling. Use an approved transport company and make sure you complete a declaration promising not to sell your pet.

d _____

It is relatively easy to move your pet into the UK from a European country. For example, your pet must be microchipped, it must be vaccinated against rabies and your pet must have a pet passport or a veterinary certificate.

e _____

You can only travel with groups of six pets or more if you are attending a show, competition or sporting event. All your pets must be over six months old and meet the pet travel rules.

f _____

There are rules on the movement of pet rodents and reptiles between Europe and the UK. You cannot bring in prairie dogs from the USA, or squirrels and wild animals from Sub-Saharan Africa.

- 2 Which supporting sentences best support the main ideas? Write each number in the correct column of the table.

The internet is a dangerous place.	
Main ideas	Supporting sentences
a Your personal information isn't personal.	_____
b People aren't password savvy.	_____
c Social networking has risks.	_____

- 1 Identity theft is easy once a criminal has your address, telephone number or bank details.
- 2 It's fun to share your location with friends and family, but it might expose you to being robbed.
- 3 Many of us never change them because we are afraid we will forget the new ones.
- 4 Advertisers and companies may sell your personal details to other companies.
- 5 People can pretend to be anyone; you really don't know who you are talking to.
- 6 Instead of changing them completely, you can adapt them by adding a phrase at the end.



- 3 Complete the sentences with *less* or *fewer*.

- a In the past, there were _____ cars on the road.
- b There were _____ people living in cities and towns.
- c People earned _____ money in rural areas.
- d Nowadays, there is _____ public transport in rural areas.
- e There are _____ hospitals in rural areas.
- f There is _____ noise pollution in rural areas.
- g Rural areas have _____ buildings.

4 Number the sentences to put the conversation in the correct order.

- a Can I stop you there? I have to get back to ... _____
- b No, I mean a coffee or toilet break! My boss actually records the time I spend in the bathroom and ... _____
- c Just one more thing! My clothes – I hate this uniform! _____
- d 'Break'? Do you mean a holiday? _____
- e Yes, I know what you mean. It looks pretty uncomfortable. _____
- f Don't you think there are too many rules at work? I have to watch what I wear, the time I arrive, the time I leave, when I take a break ... _____

5 Read the conversation. Label each interruption with a word/phrase from the box.

checking	checking	cooperative
cooperative	intrusive	keeping your turn

- A** There's no school uniform at my daughter's school.
- B** Do you mean they can wear anything they like? _____ a
- A** Not anything! They have to wear clothes that are modest and smart, and it's true that ...
- B** Sorry to stop you there, but I need to catch the bus! Do you mind if ... _____ b
- A** I've nearly finished, I just want to tell you about what happens when the students are late. They are kept behind at the end of the day ... _____ c
- B** You mean they get detention? _____ d
- A** Yes, there are always students in detention. Young people just can't follow rules nowadays and ...
- B** I know what you mean. It's like that at my school ... _____ e
- A** Exactly! _____ f

4

Logical thinking

4A

- 1 Read the lateral-thinking puzzle and answer the question at the end.

A man was crossing the road. He was dressed from head to toe in black – black trousers, black shoes, black sweater, black jacket and black gloves. He wore a black hat and a black scarf around his face. All of the street lights were turned off, and none of the buildings had their lights on. A car sped down the street. It did not have its headlights on, but it stopped before it hit the man.

How did the driver manage to see the man?



- 2 Read the logic puzzle. Write the letters and solve the puzzle.

	Steps: write the letters
a My first is in <i>fish</i> but not in <i>snail</i> .	_____
b My second is in <i>rabbit</i> but not in <i>tail</i> .	_____
c My third is in <i>up</i> but not in <i>down</i> .	_____
d My fourth is in <i>tiara</i> but not in <i>crown</i> .	_____
e My fifth is in <i>tree</i> but not in <i>bee</i> .	_____
f My whole is a food for you and me.	_____

3 Read the puzzles (a–e). Do you need to use mainly *logical thinking* or *lateral thinking*?

- a How can you divide a cake into eight pieces with three cuts?

- b A man lives on the top floor of an apartment block. Every morning, he gets in the elevator, pushes the button and travels down to the ground floor, where he leaves the building for work. However, when he returns, he can only travel halfway up in the lift and has to walk the rest of the way – unless it's raining. What is the explanation for this?

- c Complete the sudoku puzzle. Each column, row and quarter must contain the numbers 1–4.

		4	
4		3	
	4		3
	1		

- d There are six eggs in a basket. Six people take one egg each. How can it be that one egg is left in the basket?

- e Bob has two dice. Each die is numbered 1–6. He rolls both dice and adds the numbers together. Bob says, 'I am more likely to get a seven, than any other number.' Is he correct? Explain.

4 Can you solve the puzzles?

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

4B

1 Put the words in the correct order to make requests for advice. Remember the punctuation and capital letters.

a help / forum / someone / on / I'm / can / me / this / hoping

b anyone / reliable / a / removals / recommend / company / can

c anyone / some / can / advice / me / give

d paintings / the / way / what's / to / pack / best

e pack / tell / a / house / can / anyone / it / how / long / takes / to / me

f good / any / got / ideas / anyone / has

2 Are the requests in 1 asking for *specific* or *general* advice?

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____



3 Read the forum post. Match the topic sentences (1–5) with the correct paragraphs.

USER:	Flo
DATE:	14 th June

a _____ Following the filming of *Star Wars*, I'm going to the Republic of Ireland so I can visit the Skelligs. I've searched the internet, but I'm still confused about some issues.

b _____ I know I can get a boat to Skellig Michael, but I need some advice about how much it will cost. Also, do all of the boats stop at Skellig Michael? I've heard that some tourist boats just go around the two islands and don't stop.

c _____ The islands are an ancient, protected site, and visitor numbers are closely monitored, but it's not clear on the websites whether I need any special permits or paperwork to visit them.

d _____ I'm a keen birdwatcher. I hope to see puffins, gannets and shearwaters, but can anyone tell me if I need to take equipment like binoculars? Are there any mammals on the islands?

e _____ I'm travelling light, but I hear that the weather can be very wild and windy on the islands. How cold will it be in September – do I need to wear winter clothing? Also, is there anywhere to buy refreshments, or do I need to take my own sandwiches?

Hope someone can help me!



- 1 Can anyone tell me what I should take?
- 2 I'm hoping someone on this forum can help me.
- 3 Do I need to apply for anything in advance?
- 4 I'm not sure about the best way to get there.
- 5 Also, do you know if I can get really close to the wildlife?

4C

- 1 Watch the slideshow *Migration*. Match each word/phrase from the slideshow with a definition. Then decide, is each word a noun, verb or adjective?

Word	Definition	Type
a tiny	really beautiful	_____
b delicate	begin a journey	_____
c generation	move from one region to another	_____
d migrate	members of a family who are of similar age	_____
e annual	easily damaged	_____
f straightforward	happening once every year	_____
g stunning	very small	_____
h set off	simple	_____

- 2 Match the words to make phrases from the slideshow.

a life	journey
b exhausting	sea level
c enormous	temperatures
d below	risks
e northern	hemisphere
f freezing	zero
g above	available
h readily	span

3 Complete the extract from the slideshow with the words from the box.

away cover destination drop feed key navigate time



This brings us to the third reason for migration – breeding. Whales _____^a the thousands of kilometres from the Arctic to a warm sea in which to have their calves. Whale calves are born in the warmer waters of Mexico, _____^b from the cold of the Arctic. Then, when they are old enough and strong enough, they swim back north to _____^c.

So how do all these animals know when it is _____^d to go? And come back? How do they know the _____^e and how to get there? And how do they _____^f?

Weather is a _____^g factor. When the temperature starts to _____^h and the first snow falls, animals sense that it is time to change location.

4 Match the sentence parts to make sentences from the slideshow.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a Because the snows are so heavy in winter, | young animals have memorized the route. |
| b The timing has to be very accurate, | to judge precisely when it is time to leave. |
| c Antelopes must have some device, | they don't know the way. |
| d No one knows exactly | otherwise their path will be blocked by the snow. |
| e After a few years of travelling together, | how animals know where they need to go. |
| f When babies grow up with no other animals to learn from, | remains a mystery. |
| g When it is cloudy or when they are travelling at night, | they need other ways of navigating. |
| h How ducks use the location of the stars to calculate their route | the pronghorn starts to move south in the autumn. |

5 According to the slideshow, are the sentences below true or false?

- | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-------|
| a | Pods of whales tend to stray far off course when there are big changes in sea currents. | true | false |
| b | Whales use magnetic fields and the position of the stars to navigate. | true | false |
| c | Whales probably have an enormous data processing power. | true | false |
| d | Salmon use their sense of taste to locate the river where they were hatched. | true | false |
| e | Wildebeest reach greener pastures by following the smell of rain. | true | false |
| f | Migrating birds can smell particular lakes only when they are really close to them. | true | false |
| g | Animals time their journeys with remarkable accuracy. | true | false |
| h | Scientists have tried hard but still cannot explain animal navigation. | true | false |

5

The mind

5A

1 Solve the clues and write them in the grid. What is the mystery word?

- a This is the visual part of the brain.
- b This part processes senses like touch and pain.
- c This part of the brain deals with thinking and problem-solving.
- d Language and memories are processed in this section of the brain.
- e This is a word for a section of the brain.
- f The name for a part of the body with a special function, such as the brain, liver, lungs or heart.
- g The 'little brain', which covers movement and balance.
- h This part links the brain with the spinal cord.

a					o																	
b																						
c																						
d																						
e																						
f																						
g																						
h																						

The mystery word is _____.

2 Match the brain functions with the actions.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| a | reasoning | increase the amount of blood flowing to the muscles when exercising |
| b | measuring distance | blink when a light flashes |
| c | coordination | calculate a 20% discount in a sale |
| d | heart rate | hit a ball with a bat |
| e | numeracy | decide whether to catch the bus or walk |
| f | concentration | work out if a new sofa will fit in the living room |
| g | reflexes | understand a set of instructions |

3 Circle the correct words to complete the text about the human brain.

The human brain

The brain is the most complex organ in the human body. It is made up of many different sections, each of which controls a number of functions.

The *cerebrum* / *cerebellum*^a is the largest part of the brain. It can be divided into four main sections. First, there is the *temporal* / *frontal*^b lobe, which deals with high-order thinking like problem-solving and analysis. Then, there is the *parietal* / *temporal*^c lobe, which processes sensory information like pain and touch. Next, we have the *occipital* / *parietal*^d lobe, which is the visual part of the brain. The final part of the brain is the *occipital* / *temporal*^e lobe, which processes sounds and speech, and helps us form memories. At the back of the skull, near the brain *stem* / *lobe*^f, we have the *cerebellum* / *cerebrum*^g, which controls physical functions such as movement, balance and posture.



4 Complete the conversation with the 'mind' phrases from the box.

bear in mind change your mind do you mind got a lot on your mind

Student Excuse me, Professor Hussain. _____^a if I miss the lecture tomorrow?

Tutor That's your decision, but _____^b that your exams are next week.

Student I know. I want to come, but I'm moving house on Monday. My son is unwell and my husband is flying to Germany tonight.

Tutor You've certainly _____^c at the moment. I'll put the lecture notes on the virtual learning platform so you can access them from home.

Student Thank you. That would be really helpful.

Tutor No problem. If you _____^d, just come along!

5 Complete the sentences with 'mind' phrases.

- a **A** We lost!
B _____ mind – we had some tough competition this week.
- b We need to _____ up our minds about the race next week.
- c You need to _____ in mind that you're recovering from an injury.
- d _____ you mind if we give next week a miss?
- e No, I know you have a lot _____ your mind at the moment.
- f If I _____ my mind, I'll let you know!

5B

1 Match the possibilities (a–f) with the photos.



- | | |
|--|--|
| a She might have won a competition. _____ | d She could be going on holiday. _____ |
| b I think he may be lost. _____ | e She may be doing yoga. _____ |
| c He may have deleted all of his work. _____ | f He could be making a decision. _____ |

2 Match the sentence parts to make deductions and evidence for the photos in 1.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| a | He must be lost because | she looks very excited. |
| b | She could be doing yoga because | she's sitting cross-legged. |
| c | She can't be going on holiday. | He looks very worried. |
| d | He may have lost his work. | he's standing by a signpost. |
| e | He might be making a decision because | he is concentrating. |
| f | She might have won the lottery because | She's wearing a business suit. |

3 Circle the correct word to describe each sentence.

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| a | It has hairy legs and climbs trees. | possibility | evidence |
| b | It could be a spider. | possibility | evidence |
| c | It's got big, black eyes. | evidence | deduction |
| d | It might be a monkey. | possibility | deduction |
| e | It doesn't have a tail. And it has broad shoulders and powerful arms. | possibility | evidence |
| f | Maybe it's an orangutan. | deduction | possibility |
| g | It's got black fur. | possibility | evidence |
| h | It can't be an orangutan. | deduction | possibility |
| i | It must be a gorilla. | conclusion | possibility |

4 Complete the possibilities with the correct present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| a | (must / drive) | Your car has got a high mileage! You _____ it a lot. |
| b | (could / win) | She was playing brilliantly when I left. She _____. |
| c | (might / move away) | I haven't seen Nigel for a while. He _____. |
| d | (can / taste) | He didn't eat much of the fish. It _____ very nice. |
| e | (may / get) | They are very late. They _____ lost. |
| f | (must / steal) | I can't find my handbag. Someone _____ it. |
| g | (can / write) | She _____ the letter. It isn't her handwriting. |

5c

1 Unscramble the words and complete the definitions.

- a innocentactor ' _____ ' is the ability to think carefully about one thing.
- b tacitrodsin A ' _____ ' is something that stops you concentrating.
- c taintnote naps Your ' _____ ' is the length of time you can concentrate.
- d scouf Your ' _____ ' is the thing you are concentrating on.
- e finnedslums ' _____ ' is a mental state that centres around the 'here and now'.

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

- a idea / the / of / nothing / mindfulness / new / is

- b depression / can / reduce / mindfulness

- c concentration / can / improve / it

- d 'mindful' / means / moment / being / living / in / the / present

- e means / noticing / through / the / it / mind / going / your / thoughts

- f are / it / paying / experiencing / means / to / everything / you / attention

3 Sort the sentences about concentration. Write the letters in the correct column of the table.

- a When your mind wanders, say to yourself, 'Be here now'.
- b Mix periods of work with regular breaks.
- c Change the subject you are studying every few hours so you don't get bored.
- d Set yourself achievable goals.
- e Alter your energy levels. When you have a break, get active – go for a brisk walk, or do some housework.
- f Set aside a special time for dealing with problems.
- g Choose a light, airy room. Make this your study space.
- h Draw up a timetable. Think about when you work best during the day.
- i Leave your phone in a different room, or turn it off.

How to improve your concentration		
Getting started	Mix it up	Keep focused
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

6

Changing minds

6A

1 Match the mnemonics with what they help us remember.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a Never Eat Shredded Wheat.</p> <p>b Big Elephants Can Always Understand Small Elephants.</p> <p>c My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Nine Pizzas.</p> <p>d Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge.</p> <p>e Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain.</p> <p>f Happy Henry Likes Building But Could Not Obtain Four Nails.</p> <p>g Always Eat An Apple, Says A Nurse.</p> | <p>colours of the rainbow</p> <p>the five lines of the treble clef staff</p> <p>the compass directions</p> <p>the order of planets orbiting the Sun</p> <p>first two rows of elements in the periodic table</p> <p>the seven continents</p> <p>the spelling of a common conjunction</p> |
|--|---|

2 Find eight memory-related words in the wordsearch. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- a Learn poems and _____ to help you remember spellings or dates.
- b Draw funny or unusual _____ to help you remember things.
- c Use patterns of letters called _____ to remember events, spellings and information.
- d Highlight words, or _____ them.
- e Learn spelling _____, for example, 'i' comes before 'e' except after 'c'.
- f _____ long numbers into sequences of smaller numbers.
- g _____ what you have learnt to other people.
- h _____ what you have learnt in a notebook.

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

- 3 Skim the article 'Trusting your memory'. Then decide: into which paragraph does each sentence (a-g) fit best?

Trusting your memory

1 Is your memory reliable?

People tend to think that memory is like a camera or a video. We record everything and store it safely in our brain. However, this is far from the truth.

2 Reconstructing our memories

Our brain has to remake a memory by putting together parts of the event from different parts of the brain. Each time we remember something, the memory changes. In 1932, the psychologist Frederic Bartlett suggested that people adjust their memories to fit in with their own expectations and understandings. Each time his participants recalled the story, they missed out and changed events to fit in with their own culture and viewpoint.

3 Remembering the good times

Some psychologists suggest that people are designed to remember good memories rather than bad ones. This is called the Fading Affect Bias (FAB). Some people believe that this ability to remember the good times makes humans resilient and maintain a positive outlook on life.

4 False memories

Sometimes we don't reconstruct memories, we actually make new ones. Elizabeth Loftus proved this in a famous experiment in 1994. Try a similar experiment yourself. Say these words to a friend, 'Snooze, tired, bed, exhausted, doze, nap, siesta'. Get them to remember as many as they can. Fifty per cent will say the word 'sleep' even though it was not in the list.

5 Checking our memories

Sometimes we need to check that our brains are recording events accurately. We can support our memories by writing down events, photographing them or talking about them with a group of people who were also there.



- a There are many ways to record events objectively. _____
- b She convinced 25% of her participants that they were lost in a shopping centre as a child. _____
- c His experiment involved people recalling a story. _____
- d When we want to recall a memory, we simply press the 'Play' button. _____
- e For example, you might remember the good times on your holiday but forget the misery of flight delays. _____
- f Memories of events that never happened can be planted. _____
- g Our perceptions, imagination, semantic memory and beliefs are all used to reconstruct the memory. _____

4 Reread 'Trusting your memory' more carefully. Then decide: according to the author, is each sentence below true or false?

- | | | | |
|---|--|------|-------|
| a | Memory is similar to a camera. | true | false |
| b | Our ability to remember events is very accurate. | true | false |
| c | Memories are stored in one place in the brain. | true | false |
| d | We change our memories depending on what we expect to see or hear. | true | false |
| e | FAB suggests that we tend to remember negative events more than positive ones. | true | false |
| f | People think they remember things that they haven't actually seen or heard. | true | false |
| g | Memories stick in our minds better if we don't talk about them. | true | false |

6B

1 Write a motivation from the box for each of the actions (a-g).

achievement fear reward social pressure

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| a | My friend says I shouldn't wear trainers with this dress, so I'm wearing sandals. | _____ |
| b | I'm doing computing evening classes because I want to get a better job. | _____ |
| c | I'm cleaning the house because some friends are visiting this afternoon. | _____ |
| d | I'm trying to lose weight. If I stay like this, I'm at risk of getting diabetes before I'm 50. | _____ |
| e | I've finally finished knitting the jumper I've been working on for 11 months! | _____ |
| f | I have to run back to the car – my parking ticket has run out and I might get a fine! | _____ |
| g | I'm cleaning my room, because then mum will let me play on the computer. | _____ |

2 Read the letter. Match each paragraph with the main topic it covers.

- Paragraph 1 Palm oil will destroy your business.
 Paragraph 2 Palm oil can be replaced with other oils.
 Paragraph 3 Palm oil causes a loss of biodiversity.
 Paragraph 4 Palm oil contributes to climate change.
 Paragraph 5 Palm oil causes rainforest destruction.

Dear Sir/Madam,

- 1 I notice that you are selling a large variety of products containing palm oil, including margarine, chocolate, cosmetics, detergents and candles. Let me remind you that 90% of the world's palm oil comes from Malaysia and Indonesia where the plantations are the leading cause of rainforest destruction.
- 2 The palm oil in your products is partly responsible for climate change. Indonesia's palm oil plantations already cover more than nine million hectares of land, and some people suggest that 98% of the forest will be destroyed by 2022. Much of this involves clearing the land, which releases vast amounts of dangerous CO₂ into the atmosphere. It would be a pity if your supermarket brand became associated with droughts, rising sea levels and severe storms.
- 3 It is important to remember that the products you are selling are causing the loss of biodiversity. Indonesia's rainforests are rich habitats for numerous animals and plants. Are you sure you want to be responsible for the extinction of species such as orangutans, Sumatran tigers and Bornean rhinos?
- 4 It would be a shame if palm oil were to result in the end of your business. You are going to have fewer and fewer customers visiting your supermarket as they realize that you are supporting increased CO₂ emissions and a loss of biodiversity.
- 5 Why not try to use different oils in your products, such as sunflower or coconut oil? I would ask you to consider this in the future so that you will not be part of the shameful destruction of the rainforests.

Yours faithfully,

G Fowles

3 Find the persuasive phrases in each paragraph of the letter.

Paragraph 1	_____ a
Paragraph 2	_____ b
Paragraph 3	_____ c _____ d
Paragraph 4	_____ e
Paragraph 5	_____ f _____ g

4 Read the letter in 2 again and circle the best ending to each sentence.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| a | The writer is trying to persuade | the owner of a health centre.
a palm oil manufacturer.
the manager of a shop. |
| b | The writer is using | rewards as a motivation.
fear as a motivation.
achievement as a motivation. |
| c | The main argument of the letter is that | palm oil plantations destroy rainforests.
palm oil can be replaced by corn oil.
people don't want to buy products containing palm oil. |
| d | Ten per cent of palm oil comes from | the rainforest.
outside Malaysia and Indonesia.
Malaysia. |
| e | Palm oil can be found in | cleaning products and lipstick.
clothes and plastics.
vegetables. |

6C

1 Watch the slideshow *Your mind is playing tricks on you*. Match each word from the slideshow with a definition. Then decide, is each word a noun, verb or adjective?

Word	Definition	Type
a lyrics	changed in shape	_____
b illusion	irregular area of colour	_____
c meme	image that confuses the brain	_____
d stuck	guiding idea	_____
e ambiguous	make meaning from something	_____
f splotch	choose to ignore	_____
g disregard	idea that spreads within a culture	_____
h interpret	the words to a song	_____
i principle	unable to get free	_____
j distorted	understandable in more than one way	_____

- 2 Read the introduction to the podcast and complete the sentences. Then listen to the introduction again and check your answers.

Hello, and _____^a to another _____^b of *Top Chat* – the _____^c that answers all the big _____^d and lots of the _____^e ones, too. The question we're asking this _____^f is 'Is your mind playing tricks on you?' With _____^g is Professor Sarah Bellamy, a _____^h expert in the _____ⁱ area of cognitive science. Hello, _____^j!

- 3 Match the words and phrases to make collocations from the slideshow. Then match each collocation with a definition.

Collocation		Definition
a	cast another way	going crazy
b	caught and loads	become popular very quickly
c	give us a shadow	rephrase
d	go in a loop	block light
e	loads viral	a lot (informal)
f	losing the point	understand an idea
g	put that my mind	hint at something
h	see a clue	stuck in a repeating situation

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

- a 'Rubin's vase' / next / our / known / illusion / is / as
 b the / it's / after / psychologist / Danish / named / Edgar Rubin
 c some people / looking / see / looking / at / at / when / two faces / each other / this picture,
 d see / others / vase / a
 e is form / and what / brains / have / to / what / our / is / background / decide
 f make / we / on / these decisions / or colours / based / usually, / clues from / shadows, movement
 g any of those clues, / pictures of Rubin's vase / so they / don't / are ambiguous / give / us
 h interpreted / they / two ways / that / can / in / is, / be

- 5 According to the slideshow, are the sentences below true or false?

- | | | | |
|---|---|------|-------|
| a | Optical illusions have interested people since 'that dress' went viral on the internet. | true | false |
| b | People can get annoyed by illusions. | true | false |
| c | All paintings require interpretation. | true | false |
| d | Your brain constantly decides what to ignore and what to pay attention to. | true | false |
| e | We can see images in two ways at the same time. | true | false |
| f | Different people see colours in different ways. | true | false |

7

Image

7A

1 Match each company logo with the correct slogan.

1



2



3



4



5



6



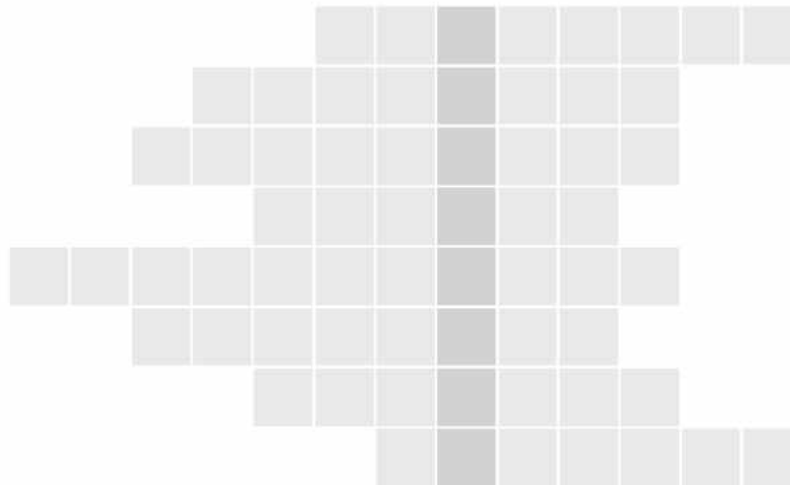
7



- a 'I'm Lovin' It' _____
- b 'Think different' _____
- c 'The Ultimate Driving Machine' _____
- d 'Connecting People' _____
- e 'JUST DO IT' _____
- f 'Wonderful Everyday' _____
- g 'Finger lickin' good' _____

2 Unscramble the personal qualities and write them in the grid. What is the mystery personal quality?

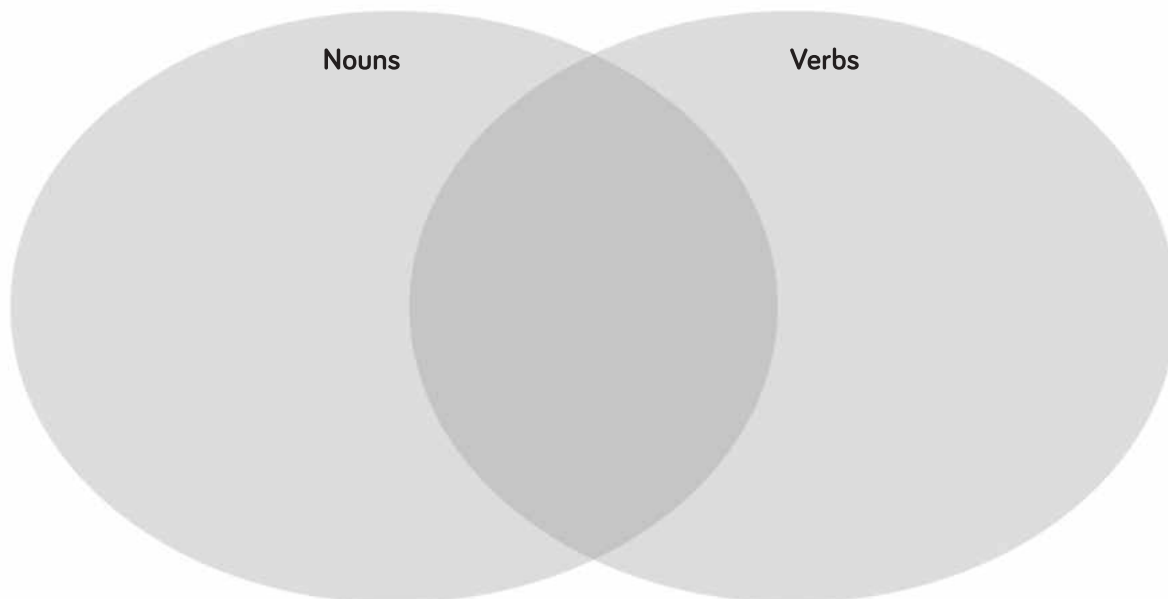
- a ginextic
- b uhflyout
- c niceegret
- d ivyell
- e tryhotwurst
- f purewolf
- g anultra
- h eatglen



The mystery personal quality is _____.

3 Are the words in the box nouns, verbs or both? Put each word in the correct part of the Venn diagram.

buy control eat energy have logo name slogan worry



4 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- a It's an *exciting* / *excitement* company, and the products are *freshness* / *fresh* and fun.
- b The CEO is *passionate* / *passion* about her *natural* / *nature* products.
- c It is a *reliable* / *reliability* company with an *excitement* / *exciting* outlook.
- d The company is known for its *optimistic* / *optimism* and *creative* / *creativity*.
- e The company has a *sophisticated* / *sophistication* logo, and a *powerful* / *power* slogan.

7B

1 Is each underlined section a clause or a phrase?

- | | | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|
| a | In order to move around in the classroom, <u>teachers must be spatially aware.</u> | clause | phrase |
| b | Students nowadays need to study new subjects, <u>such as technology and engineering.</u> | clause | phrase |
| c | Athletes need a strong work ethic, <u>because they must train hard and often.</u> | clause | phrase |
| d | When training, <u>athletes need to know how to protect their body from injury.</u> | clause | phrase |
| e | Athletes cannot do their best <u>without physical strength and stamina.</u> | clause | phrase |
| f | <u>Great athletes can perform under pressure,</u> even when they are exhausted. | clause | phrase |

2 Complete the text with the relative pronouns *which* or *who*.

Teaching

Teaching is a career _____^a demands a range of important skills and qualities.

Communication

Teachers have to communicate ideas clearly and simply to learners, _____^b may be children or young adults. They need to talk regularly to parents, _____^c may want information about their child's progress, the curriculum or discipline issues.

Creativity

A good teacher is creative, _____^d means having original ideas and the ability to see things from different perspectives.

Management and discipline

Some activities, _____^e require distributing materials or moving around, need good classroom management. In addition, employing effective discipline skills is important for some children _____^f need to change their behaviour in the classroom.

Commitment and passion

Teachers need to be passionate about teaching, _____^g can be a challenging and stressful profession. They need to be committed to their job, _____^h requires them to work late after school marking, preparing lessons and attending meetings.



3 Rewrite the sentences with the correct punctuation.

a my mum who is the person I most admire will be 90 this month

b she grew up in treorchy which is a mining town in south wales in the 1930s

c my mum who was the youngest daughter was expected to stay at home and look after her parents

d however she won a scholarship which provided her with enough money to go to cardiff university

e in 1958 she met my dad who was a gym teacher and they got married

f they moved to Sussex which is where I was born in 1972

g my mum who was determined and hard-working became the head teacher of a large school

4 Rewrite each sentence (a–f) with a non-defining relative clause from the box.

which have clean, classic lines
who calls himself the 'prime servant'
who is famous in Bollywood

which sells stylish gadgets
who holds the most medals in her sport
who was born in 1963

a This athlete was born in 1997.

b This man aims for a corruption-free government.

c He took over the company in 2011.

d This 'Dancing Queen' made her debut in 1984.

e This actor helps many charities.

f His creations are admired by everyone.

5 Match each sentence in 4 with one of these people. Write the letter.

a Brad Pitt _____

d Madhuri Dixit _____

b Giorgio Armani _____

e Narendra Modi _____

c Simone Biles _____

f Tim Cook _____

6 Match the sentence parts to make compliments and suggestions.

a You could add a

really good.

b I really like

an apostrophe missing in that sentence.

c I think there's

your opening paragraph.

d Your relative clauses are

a bit longer.

e Perhaps you should make it

lots of detail.

f You have put in

paragraph about his early life.

7c

1 Look at the photo. Are the sentences true or false?



- | | | | |
|---|--|------|-------|
| a | The focus of the photo is the children playing in the snow. | true | false |
| b | There are snow-covered trees in the background. | true | false |
| c | The boy is pulling the sledge. | true | false |
| d | If you look closely, there are children playing in the background. | true | false |
| e | The rope tied to the sledge is long. | true | false |
| f | The snow is very deep. | true | false |
| g | The picture was taken in summer. | true | false |

2 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- a It *seem / looks as if* the photo was taken in the morning.
- b The vegetables *look / seems* really fresh.
- c It *looks as if / seems* there are lots of food stalls in the background.
- d The market *seems / looks as if* very busy.
- e It *seems / looks as if* it is summer.
- f The weather *looks / seem* warm.
- g The man *looks as if / seems* friendly.



3 Write sentences about the photo in the present continuous.



a teacher / glasses / smile

b boy / raise hand / smile

c children / move / robot

d children / work / study group

e children / look / happy

4 Match each statement with an inference.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| a The boy is clapping and smiling. | The weather is cold. |
| b The man is looking at a map. | The sea is rough. |
| c The woman's coat looks very thick. | He is happy. |
| d The girl looks as if she's crying. | He is lost. |
| e She is feeling sick. | She is sad. |

5 Say the words and listen to the final *s* sound. Then write each word in the correct column of the table.

bags	books	boys	caps	clothes	helps
is	looks	seems	sits	sleeps	wears

<i>/s/</i>	<i>/z/</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8

Different perceptions

8A

1 Tick the ways to alter a photo.

- a remove red eyes
- b put it in an album
- c crop it
- d print it out
- e change the background
- f use special effects
- g show it to friends

2 Match each definition with the correct word.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| a to change something (<i>verb</i>) | controversial |
| b not a professional (<i>noun</i>) | alter |
| c causes public discussion (<i>adjective</i>) | mislead |
| d famous, but in a negative way (<i>adjective</i>) | infamous |
| e something that isn't the truth (<i>noun</i>) | amateur |
| f to deliberately guide in the wrong direction (<i>verb</i>) | lie |

3 Match each bold reference word with the correct noun.

Altered images

Altering images has been happening ever since photography began.

It started way back in history when there was no digital expertise. In 1917, two cousins created a sensation when **they** published a photo of a girl with some fairies. Many people saw the photo and believed **they** really existed.

In 1989, a publisher inserted the head of Oprah Winfrey onto the body of an actress to make **her** look more attractive. And more recently, in 2001, a photo called 'Helicopter Shark' was circulated on the internet.

It shows a great white shark attacking a man on a ladder as **he** climbs into a military helicopter.



- a Oprah Winfrey _____
- b cousins _____
- c Helicopter Shark _____
- d man _____
- e fairies _____
- f altering images _____

8B

1 Complete each sentence with the gerund form of a verb from the box.

give lead learn meet use

- a I am proficient in _____ Photoshop, Illustrator and InDesign.
- b I have a positive attitude to _____ new people.
- c I have experience in _____ large teams of people.
- d I am good at _____ lectures and presentations.
- e I'm interested in _____ new skills and management techniques.

2 Complete the cover letter by adding the correct prepositions.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Your company recently advertised a vacancy for a patisserie chef at Broadwood Hotel. I am proficient _____^a making all types of desserts, and I am confident I would be perfect for this position.



During my course in Hospitality and Culinary Arts, I gained experience _____^b artisan baking, catering and restaurant management. I left my course with an extensive knowledge _____^c patisserie and confectionery, and this is what I really enjoy doing.

As well as having a keen interest _____^d cooking, I have strong communication and leadership skills, which I gained as manager of the Blue Surf Café in 2012. I possess a positive attitude _____^e meeting challenges, and I am good _____^f adapting to new working environments.

I want to work for an exciting company like yours where I can develop my patisserie skills _____^g working with professional cooks and where I can bring dynamic ideas to your team. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Maxine Lee

8C

- 1** Watch the slideshow *A good photo*. Read the introduction from the slideshow. It contains some high-level vocabulary. Find a word from the text that matches each definition below.

The internet is awash with photos. Every day, more than two billion photos are uploaded to Facebook, Instagram and other photo-sharing sites. Two billion!

Photography has certainly come a long way since the first photos were taken in the 1830s. Louis Daguerre took this photo in 1838. It took time for the camera to capture the image, so any moving objects disappeared. The only figures in the photo are those that did not move during the exposure. Can you find them?

Over time, cameras and techniques gradually became more sophisticated. The first landscape photo in colour was taken in 1877.

The first handheld camera was produced in 1888. This was a huge step forward in that it allowed everyone – not just professionals – to take photos. Another huge step forward was the invention of the digital camera in 1975, and by the early 21st century, most mobile phones had high-resolution cameras built in.

Experts believe that more digital photos were taken in the last year than were taken in the entire history of the traditional film camera. Think about that for a moment ...

So out of zillions of photos, how many of them are any good? How can we judge? What makes for a good 'composition' – the arrangement of objects relative to each other? Are there any rules to guide us?

Definition	Word
a made possible	_____
b amount of time light hits the film	_____
c catch a moment	_____
d a huge number (informal)	_____
e flooded	_____
f image of a scenic view	_____
g complicated	_____
h showing a large amount of detail	_____

2 Put the sentences about the golden ratio in a logical order. Then listen to the slideshow from 5:40 to 6:42 again and check your answers.

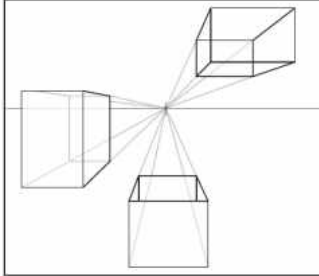
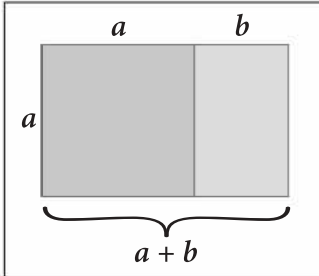
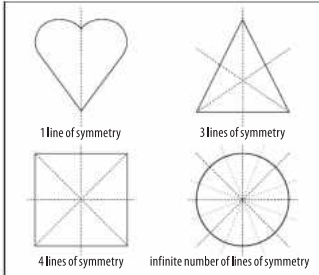
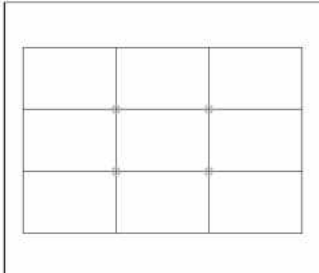
- a Ever since the 16th century, artists, architects and mathematicians have believed that the golden ratio is particularly pleasing to the eye. 1
- b For most people, this ratio is 1.618:1 – the golden ratio. _____
- c Some psychologists have even tried to prove it is linked to the human perception of beauty. _____
- d Look familiar? _____
- e Take a look at your arm for a moment. _____
- f We can see the ratio in lots of places. _____
- g Compare the distance from your elbow to your wrist to the distance from your wrist to the tip of your middle finger. _____

3 Look at the long words in the box and think about their stress patterns. Then write each word in the correct column of the table.

architecture complicated composition mathematician
 pathologist photographer relationship spectacular symmetrical

Stress on first syllable	Stress on second syllable	Stress on third syllable	Stress on fourth syllable

4 Match each principle of composition and description with the correct diagram.

Diagram	Principle of composition	Description
<p>a</p> 	golden ratio	Two or more sides of an image mirror each other, creating a sense of balance.
<p>b</p> 	symmetry	An image is divided into nine sections, with two horizontal lines and two vertical lines, and the main elements of the image are placed near the dividing lines.
<p>c</p> 	rule of thirds	Lines in an image lead the eye towards a point in the distance, creating a sense of depth.
<p>d</p> 	perspective	A special ratio, found by dividing a line into two parts so that the longer part divided by the smaller part is also equal to the whole length divided by the longer part. The number's value is 1.618.

5 Find and correct ten mistakes in the paragraph from the slideshow. Then listen to the end of the slideshow from 11:37 again and check your answers.

a Every photo works in different way, depending on wear and when it is took, and what the filmer is trying to achieve.

b Many good compositions follow the rule of quarter. Others use the golden ratio.

c Some rely on spectacular colours, while others work good in black and white.

d Photos can be dynamic or static, symmetric or chaotic.

e Some photo are very complicated, and some is very simple.

f And some brilliant photos simply portray favourite pet. What could be better than that?

9

Risks & opportunities



9A

1 Label each person *risk-taker* or *risk-averse*.



a _____



c _____



b _____



d _____

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

averse avoid risk risks risky takers

- a A _____ is a situation with the possibility of danger or injury.
- b Extreme sports are perfect activities for risk-_____.
- c Kitesurfing, BMX and skydiving are very _____ sports.
- d People who want to minimize _____ should choose low-impact sports.
- e Sports such as walking, swimming and golf suit people who want to _____ risks.
- f Of course, people who are completely risk-_____ could just stay at home and watch TV!

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

break go have injure make stop

Come skydiving with Great Leaps!



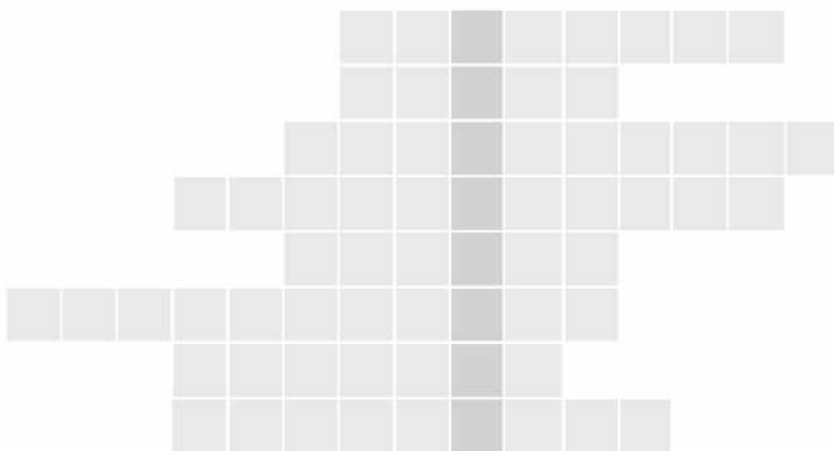
When you jump with us, you risk _____^a the best time of your life! Skydiving will help you overcome your fears and give you a thrilling adrenalin rush. When you do any extreme sport, there's a risk that you'll _____^b yourself. With some skydiving companies, there's a risk of _____^c a leg or getting scratches and bruises. However, here at Great Leaps, we minimize all risks by using top-quality equipment and expert professionals.

Your first jump will be with an expert, so there's no risk of _____^d any mistakes. After that, you can progress to static line jumps or accelerated free fall. If you want to be dull and boring, don't risk _____^e skydiving at all. Beware! Once you start skydiving with Great Leaps, there's a risk that you will never _____^f.

Contact us at: www.greatleaps.com

4 Unscramble the words related to attitudes to risk, and write them in the grid. What is the mystery word?

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| a | ignore risks and dangers (elkreccs) | e | be willing to take dangerous risks (ridnag) |
| b | to be ready to face pain or danger (averb) | f | be happy to try new things (devouraunts) |
| c | apply consideration and reasoning (gothhutflu) | g | take care and minimize risks (arcfuel) |
| d | enjoy challenging others (emeticpivot) | h | act suddenly and without thought (umpisvile) |

The mystery word is _____.

9B

1 Match the sentence parts to make sentences about exams and going to university.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a | If I study hard, | I'll stay in student accommodation. |
| b | If I pass my exams, | I'll go to university. |
| c | I'll get a part-time job | if I live on campus. |
| d | I'll retake my exams | if I need extra money. |
| e | If I get to university, | if I don't get the grades I need. |
| f | I'll make more friends | I'll pass my exams. |

2 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Minimizing travel risks

Whether you travel by car, plane, train or boat, holiday travel has many risks. Here are our top tips for minimizing risks for your next flight.



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| a | If you <i>book / booked</i> the first flight of the day, your plane won't <i>got / get</i> delayed in a queue on the runway. | d | If you <i>have / had</i> a choice, flying non-stop will <i>reduce / reduces</i> the number of times you take off and land – the riskiest parts of a flight. |
| b | While you are booking your flight, make sure you also book your seat. If you <i>get / got</i> a seat in the rear of the plane, you will <i>sit / sat</i> in the safest place according to crash statistics. | e | Once you are on the plane, you may be tempted to relax and kick off your shoes. However, if you <i>kept / keep</i> your shoes on, you'll <i>be able to / can</i> get off the plane more quickly. |
| c | Also, unless you <i>chose / choose</i> an aisle seat, you won't <i>be / been</i> in a good position to get out of the plane in an emergency. | f | Don't unclip your seat belt during the flight. If there <i>was / is</i> turbulence, it will <i>protect / protected</i> you from injuries. |

3 Complete the table with phrases from the box.

be in the safest part of the plane
 book the first flight
 keep seat belt on
 reduce take-offs and landings
 safe in turbulence
 wear shoes

Condition	Consequence
a _____	leave on time
book a rear seat	b _____
fly non-stop	c _____
d _____	get off the plane quickly
e _____	f _____

4 Rewrite the second paragraph of 'The Snow Dilemma' with the correct punctuation.

The Snow Dilemma

In a small village, snow blocks the road. Everyone is busy with other things, but they all need the road cleared eventually. What will you do?

if you start clearing the road you won't be able to finish it alone if you go out and clear the road the other villagers might not come out to help you and if no one comes out to help you you will end up doing an unfair amount of the work someone else might start clearing the road if you just wait inside the house but if everyone waits for someone else to clear the road no one will clear the road will you help someone if they start clearing the road





- 1 Skim the text and choose the best heading for each paragraph from the box.

A new life
A normal start
Cover-up
Increasing risks
Meet a famous rogue trader
Who's to blame?

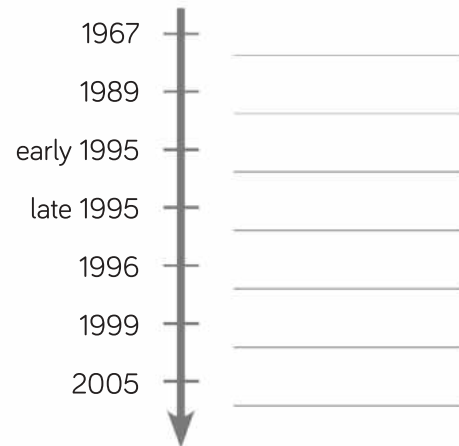


Losses and Losers

- a _____
Born in 1967, Nick Leeson is one of the most famous financial traders in the world. In the 1990s, his fraudulent trading brought down an international bank.
- b _____
Leeson started as an ordinary man, doing an ordinary job. After finishing school, he got a job as a clerk with Coutts. He went on to work for Morgan Stanley for two years, and then in 1989, he got a job with Barings Bank – a British bank based in London.
- c _____
Barings appointed Leeson as general manager of their Singapore office where he started making large profits dealing on the stock exchange. However, his luck soon ran out and he started losing money. Instead of being honest about his losses, he hid them in an account.
- d _____
Leeson tried to recover his losses by taking more and more risks. According to some reports, by December 1994, he was hiding losses of £208 million. By February 1995, it was £827 million. With the bank about to collapse due to his fraudulent trading, Leeson went on the run. Eventually, he was caught, and in December 1995, Leeson was sentenced to six years in jail.
- e _____
Becoming a criminal celebrity gave Leeson new opportunities. In 1996, he wrote his autobiography, *Rogue Trader*, and a few years later it was made into a film. He got a job managing Galway United, in Ireland, in 2005, and soon became the club's CEO. Nowadays, his celebrity status allows him to give speeches and lectures, receiving £6,000 per engagement.
- f _____
The fall of Barings Bank resulted in hundreds of people losing their money and their jobs, but can we really blame Nick Leeson? Is he a cheat and a liar, or is he the product of a ruthless banking system, which should have had better internal regulations and controls? Was Leeson just an innocent player in a game that prioritized profit over honesty?

2 Scan the text in 1, and write the events on the timeline.

arrested born
 film *Rogue Trader*
 Irish football team manager
 job at Barings Bank
 losses of £827,000,000 published book



3 Add the sentences (1–6) to the conversation.

- 1 If I understand correctly, you believe that the managers should take responsibility for the actions of their staff.
- 2 As I understand it, you think that banks need to set up better ways to monitor and support their staff to prevent rogue trading.
- 3 What do you mean by 'monitor their staff'?
- 4 So you believe that banks with weak controls create rogue traders?
- 5 Right, so you think we should blame the banks' bonus culture when things go wrong?
- 6 What exactly do you mean by 'when controls are weak'?
- A Banks deliberately employ competitive people who enjoy taking risks. However, those are the exact same qualities that can lead to fraud when controls are weak.
- B _____ a
- A Basically, a bank with weak controls doesn't know what is going on. All banks need to have good communication between financial transactions and management. They need to make sure that more than one person is involved in each job and have a strong risk-management operation.
- B _____ b
- A I do. Banks put pressure on traders to take risks and increase profits. They also reward traders who take risks with personal bonuses and promotions.
- B _____ c
- A Yes. In most cases of rogue trading, the individual trader gets all the blame and may even get sent to jail, but generally no action is taken against the top management, and that can't be right.
- B _____ d
- A Absolutely. It is the job of senior and middle management to know what is going on and to monitor their staff.
- B _____ e
- A 'Monitoring their staff' means knowing what they are doing! Middle management need to be accessible and approachable at all times.
- B _____ f

4 Look at sentences 1–6 in 3 again. Write the numbers in the correct column of the table.

Ask for clarification	Check understanding	Check opinions
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

5 Match the words with the descriptions.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| a risk | coins or bills used to buy goods or services |
| b profit | money added to a person's salary |
| c trader | a place for confining criminals |
| d arrest | to mislead someone for financial gain |
| e bonus | a gain or benefit |
| f jail | the possibility of harm or loss |
| g fraud | a business that provides financial services |
| h money | a person who buys and sells financial products |
| i bank | to legally stop and hold someone |

6 Match each explanation with a note-taking tip.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| a Keep it short. | Put it in your own words rather than copying word for word. |
| b Be selective. | Identify topic sentences and summarize paragraphs. |
| c Record the main ideas. | Use abbreviations and symbols. |
| d Rephrase. | Use headings and subheadings. |
| e Organize your notes. | Write down what's important for your purpose. |

10

Personal choices

10A

1 Read the scenario. Then put the words in the correct order to make five options.

Scenario

If your child opened the car door and scratched another car, what would you do?

Options

a owner / apologize / I / the / to / would

b the / write / number / down / registration / I'd

c return / wait / the / owner / could / for / to / you

d windscreen / leave / could / note / on / a / the / you

e it / drive / a / scratch, / tiny / I / might / was / if / away

2 Circle the correct words to complete the hypothetical situations.

a If I *lived / living* in London, I would *sell / sold* my car.

b If I *might / could* use the Underground, I wouldn't need to *got / get* a taxi.

c If I *live / lived* near the Thames, I would *buy / bought* a boat.

d I wouldn't *paying / pay* for public transport if I *could / can* walk.

e If my house *were / is* near a park, I might *have / had* picnics at the weekends.

f If my friends *come / came* to stay, I would *took / take* them to The British Museum.

g I would *applied / apply* for a new job if I really *wanted / want* to move to London.

10B

1 Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

additional also as well as but also in addition not only



Working abroad definitely allows you to build new skills and experiences.

Working with people from a different culture will give you the chance to learn, or practise, a new language.

_____ ^a, you will experience new ways of working and thinking in your new workplace.

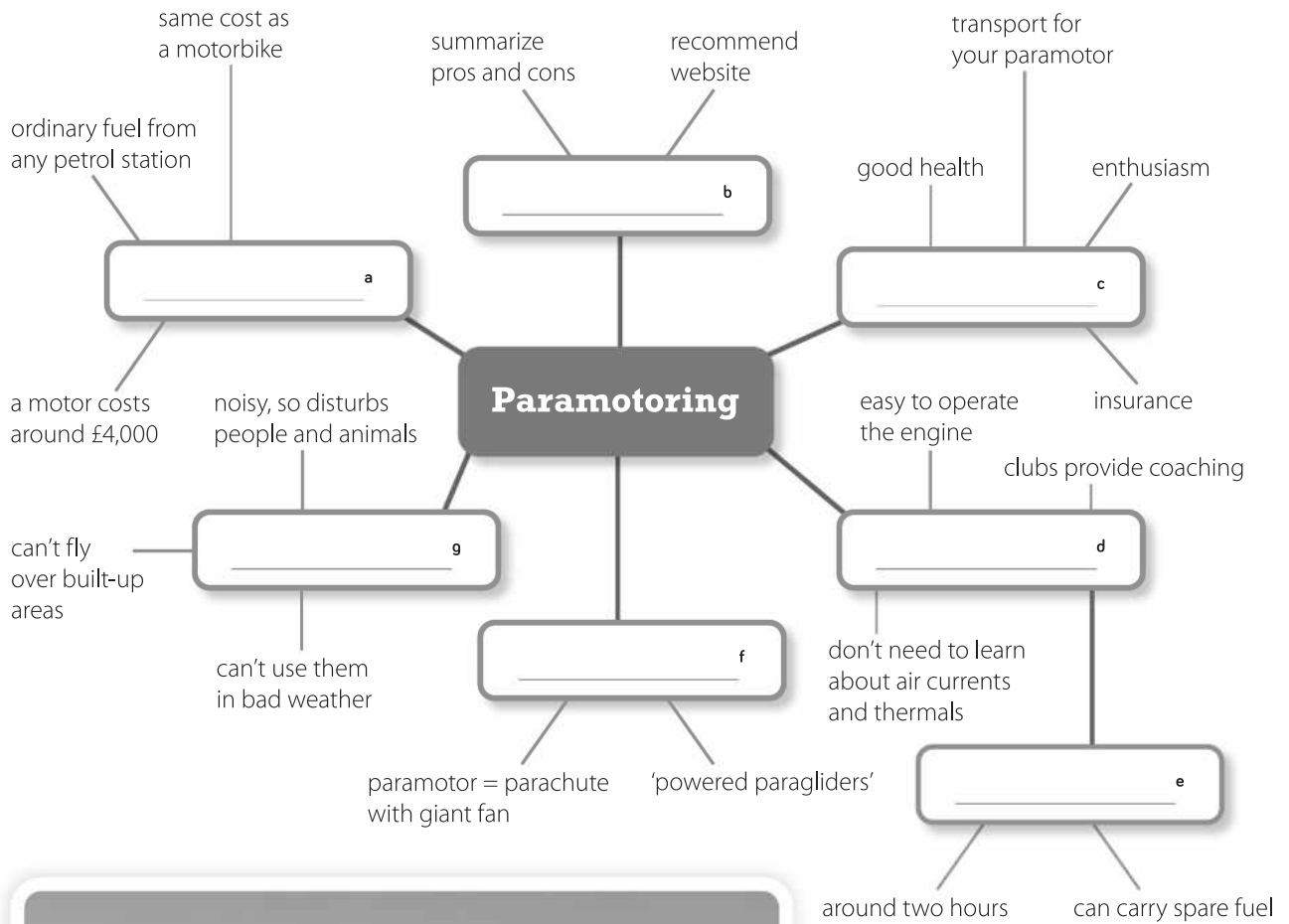
_____ ^b new languages and work practices, an

_____ ^c benefit of working abroad is that you may have access to improved healthcare and pension provision. While work is important, it's good to remember that it's _____ ^d

about gaining experience in the workplace. Outside of work you will _____ ^e get to eat new foods, see new places and make new friends. Remember that working abroad is about developing skills _____ ^f about having fun.

2 Complete the mind map about paramotoring with the words and phrases from the box.

air time conclusion costs disadvantages
 introduction learning to fly what you need



3 Read the sentences to be included in an essay about studying as a mature student. Then write the letters a–j in the essay plan.

- a** As they've had a break from education, they return to it feeling motivated and refreshed.
- b** As outlined above, there are both pros and cons to being a mature student.
- c** They've had plenty of time to decide on the right course.
- d** Don't let the disadvantages put you off. Take the financial risk and expand your horizons.
- e** After a full day at work, it may be hard to motivate yourself to study.
- f** Many mature students miss their salary.
- g** It's really difficult juggling work, children, family and study.
- h** A 'mature student' is defined as any student aged 21 or over.
- i** Mature students are more confident in themselves and don't feel pressure to fit in.
- j** There are advantages and disadvantages to being a mature student.

Studying as a mature student	
Introduction	_____ _____
Advantages	_____ _____ _____
Disadvantages	_____ _____ _____
Conclusion	_____ _____

10c

- 1** Watch the slideshow *A 21st-century dilemma*. Read the extract from the slideshow. It contains some high-level vocabulary. Find a word from the text that matches each definition below.

In France, parents can be fined for publishing intimate photos of their children online without their permission. In order to protect children's privacy, should the French model be adopted around the world? What do you think?

And it's not just online where our privacy is being threatened. Our right to privacy in the physical world is also under threat due to emerging technology.

Take drones for example. Over the last few years they have become smaller, lighter and cheaper. On the plus side, this has meant anyone can take the sort of photos that were previously limited to professionals with helicopters.

Definition	Word
a people who are paid and highly skilled in their work	_____
b remote-controlled aircraft	_____
c private and personal	_____
d being free of anyone else's attention	_____
e taken on	_____
f becoming more important	_____
g allowing something	_____
h placed in danger	_____

- 2** Match the words to make phrases from the slideshow.

a day-to-day	photos
b difficult	advances
c digital	situation
d emerging	barriers
e ethical	dilemma
f intimate	footprint
g physical	business
h prying	examples
i real-life	eyes
j technological	technology

3 Look at the long words in the box and think about their stress patterns. Then write each word in the correct column of the table.

controversy dilemma enforcement ethical helicopters individual
 potentially professionals situation surveillance technological technology

Stress on first syllable	Stress on second syllable	Stress on third syllable

4 Complete the extract from the slideshow. Then listen from 0:48 to 1:28 of the slideshow again and check your answers.

An _____^a dilemma can be defined as 'a situation that _____^b a choice to be made between two _____^c, neither of which will _____^d the situation in an acceptably ethical way'. An example _____^e could be something like this: you are in the _____^f of an exam and you see one of your classmates cheating. He is your friend, and you know he has been very _____^g about the exam. You know he's been _____^h hard. But, clearly, he is doing something wrong. It's _____ⁱ! So, do you _____^j him?

5 Number the sentences to put them in the correct order. Then listen to the slideshow from 4:43 to 5:32 again and check your answers.

- a Look at this beautiful photo of a beach, for example. Lovely. _____ 1 _____
- b Imagine you are on this beach, relaxing, soaking up the sun. _____
- c And then you see it ... a drone is circling overhead. _____
- d That is a serious invasion of your privacy! _____
- e It seems to be getting closer. _____
- f Suddenly, it's hovering just a few metres above your head! _____
- g Now imagine the drone starts to come down, lower and lower. _____
- h And you have no idea who is controlling the drone. _____
- i What's that annoying buzzing noise? _____

11

Media

11A

1 Match each social networking site with the correct logo and description.

- a Twitter
- b Facebook
- c YouTube
- d WhatsApp
- e LinkedIn
- f Instagram



This media-sharing site is best known for its videos. Anyone can upload a video for others to watch. You can watch anything from film trailers and concerts to TED lectures. Some famous celebrities, like Justin Bieber, started their careers by posting videos on this site.

This is a microblogging site that focuses on short updates. Registered users can post and read messages – or ‘tweets’ – of 280 characters.

This is a messenger service usually used on mobile phones. It is free to download and use. Many people prefer it to normal text messages, especially when they are abroad. In 2014, Facebook bought this app.

This is a business and employment-focused site. It allows members to share their CVs and build relationships with other professionals in their field. It also notifies members of job and training opportunities.

This is one of the biggest social networking sites, with more than 1.5 billion users. Created by Mark Zuckerberg, it allows users to create profiles, send messages and upload photos and videos. It’s a great way to share your life with friends and family.

This service is a fun way to share your photos and videos with friends. Take a picture with your smartphone and upload it instantly. The first selfies were taken by people with this app. The name is a combination of the words ‘instant camera’ and ‘telegram’.

2 Choose the best noun to complete the collocations from the world of cyberspace.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|------------------|
| a | create | a profile | a phone call |
| b | share | a friend | a link |
| c | upload | a tweet | a video |
| d | comment on | a photo | an advert |
| e | reply to | a photo | a comment |
| f | make | a message | a friend request |
| g | post | a tweet | a friend |
| h | follow | a celebrity | a photo |
| i | like | a photo | a friend |
| j | send | an event | an invitation |

3 Match the words to make noun phrases.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| a | news | site |
| b | online | phone |
| c | social media | updates |
| d | personal | service |
| e | short message | community |
| f | mobile | profile |
| g | cell | device |

11B

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

are be is to will won't

- a Printed newspapers _____ certainly become digital.
- b Everyone _____ likely to have a smartphone.
- c Bookshops are bound _____ close down.
- d Laptops certainly _____ replace desktops.
- e CDs might _____ replaced by file streaming.
- f I think that mobile phones _____ sure to replace landlines.

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

- a will / digital / go / probably / radio / completely / in / some / countries

- b to / likely / big / companies / are / die / out / radio

- c become / radio / personalized / service / bound / the / to / is / more

- d become / programmes / to / sure / more / radio / podcasts / are

- e radio / it / certainly / more / online / will / interactive / make / accessing

- f everywhere / is / out / die / analogue / to / radio / unlikely

3 Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box.

are bound	certain to get	definitely won't be
is sure to	might	unlikely to
		will probably be



- A** Do you think eBooks _____^a replace paper books in the future?
- B** Yes, I do. With eBooks, you can carry your whole library around so easily. As people move around more, they _____^b to use eBooks rather than heavy paper books.
- A** I don't agree. Paper books _____^c replaced by eBooks. People like turning real paper pages. Also, eReaders are expensive.
- B** Hmm. Tablets and eReaders are _____^d cheaper in the future – all technology gets cheaper. Anyway, in a couple of years, everyone _____^e own a device that can download eBooks – even if it's just a phone.
- A** What about the publishing industry? It's _____^f die without a fight.
- B** Publishing companies _____^g delighted to get rid of paper books – they're too heavy, expensive to transport and impossible to personalize.

11c

1 Replace each word in brackets with an emotive adjective from the box.

abusive	ecstatic	evil	horrific	invaluable
massive	pathetic	tough	traumatized	unbelievable

- a We need to take _____ (strong) action against all bullying.
- b Cyberbullying has become a _____ (very large) problem.
- c These _____ (bad) people must be stopped.
- d Our children's well-being is _____ (important) to us all.
- e The messages are _____ (insulting).
- f These _____ (unpleasant) messages can lead children to become depressed.
- g Many victims are _____ (very upset) when they are bullied.
- h The government's reaction to cyberbullying was _____ (not very strong).
- i The family was _____ (very happy) when they heard the bully had been caught.
- j The result of the court case was _____ (surprising).

2 Are the adjectives in the box positive or negative, or can they be both? Put each word in the correct part of the Venn diagram.

abusive	emotional	exceptional	extraordinary	horrific	invaluable
magical	magnificent	pathetic	remarkable	terrible	unbelievable



3 Read the article. Then write the bold words and phrases in the correct column of the table.

Time to rename the smartphone!

Obviously, digital devices have their advantages. They give us instant access to information and connect us with people and news all around the world. However, there are times when **I wish** that the **so-called** smartphone hadn't been invented.

Frankly, I'm tired of passing people who have their heads down and their eyes glued to the screen. They are substituting the **beauty** and excitement of the real world for a **shallow** virtual experience. When are they going to look up and engage with the **wonders** around them?

I went to a 'social event' last week, which certainly wasn't 'social' **to my eyes**. It turned out to be a room full of guests tweeting and texting rather than engaging with the people around them. **Clearly**, it's more important to tell people you are having a good time than to actually have one! Well, **in my view**, phones should be left at home like children and pets.

Unfortunately, the smartphone has made face-to-face interaction a dying art. It is taking away our observation skills and our manners. **I reckon** it's about time the smartphone was called the 'stupidphone'.



Adverbs of attitude	Emotive words	Opinion markers

4 Read the sentences and identify the writer's attitude.

- | | | | |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| a | Clearly, both eBooks and printed books have their followers. | balanced | one-sided |
| b | I'm not going to clutter up my home with CDs anymore! | formal | informal |
| c | We want you to throw away your heavy books and go digital! | impersonal | personal |
| d | I believe smartphones make life safer and more social. | balanced | one-sided |
| e | It would be a better world if we were to throw away our phones. | formal | informal |
| f | People should check the privacy settings on their digital devices. | impersonal | personal |

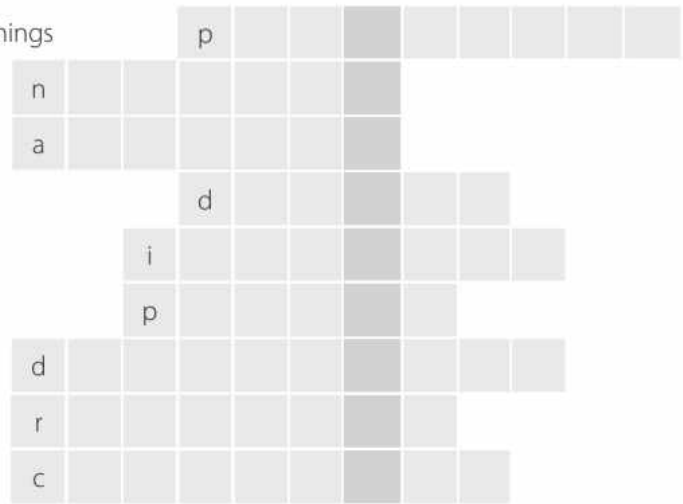
12

Breaking news

12A

1 Solve the clues to find personality adjectives and write them in the grid. What is the mystery adjective?

- a making things happen, not just responding to things
- b feeling uneasy; easily alarmed
- c worried about a situation
- d getting straight to the point
- e not getting straight to the point
- f respectful; not rude
- g resolute – nothing will stop you!
- h responding to a situation
- i feeling certain about your abilities



The mystery adjective is _____.

2 Match the sentence parts to make questions about a job assessment day.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| a | Does anyone know | me what the dress code is? |
| b | Do you know if | room we're in? |
| c | Have you any idea how | long it will take? |
| d | Can you tell me which | you who will be on the interview panel? |
| e | Could you tell | when we'll finish? |
| f | Can I ask | lunch is provided? |

3 Complete the questions about public transport systems.

- a Do you _____ any idea which cities are leading the way with public transport?
- b _____ you know if there are any environmental advantages?
- c Do you know _____ any smaller cities have good public transport systems?
- d Could _____ tell me why a good public transport system is important?
- e I'd _____ to know a bit more about how it benefits older people.
- f I _____ if you would mind outlining the differences between urban and rural systems.
- g Can _____ ask you to name some of the barriers to developing an efficient public transport system?

4 Complete the interview with the questions from 3.

- Q _____ a
- A Certainly. It's often the only transport available to people on lower incomes, and it's necessary to give them greater access to work and education. Also, in an age when time costs money, people choose public transport because it allows them to work during their travel time.
- Q _____ b
- A For senior citizens, public transport is the main form of mobility. It is necessary for anyone who can't drive.
- Q _____ c
- A Public transport is better than private transport in terms of space and energy consumption. For example, a bus carrying 40 passengers only uses 2.5 times more road space than a car and three times the amount of fuel.
- Q _____ d
- A Seoul, Singapore and Hong Kong are all known for their fast, safe, clean and affordable public transport systems.
- Q _____ e
- A There are lots! Lyon in France and Curitiba in Brazil both have very good systems. There's also Pereira in Mexico and Ahmedabad in India.
- Q _____ f
- A Personally, I think history is a major factor. Older cities often have roads and buildings that make it difficult to operate in them. Also, it can be very costly to rebuild, or replace, old and inefficient public system networks.
- Q _____ g
- A Sure. There are fewer services outside of the city due to the lower population density. Central areas have a much larger and more complex system.

12B

1 Label the parts of the newspaper report with the words and phrases from the box.

caption conclusion headline introductory paragraph main body

a **Householders Refuse to Recycle Refuse**

b The community of Binwell, in East Wilmington, is refusing to recycle. Mr Douglas, who speaks for the group of disgruntled householders, said, "It's about time that people realize that recycling simply doesn't work!"

c For several years, the village of Binwell has been complaining about fortnightly rubbish collections and the lack of an effective recycling strategy. Mr Douglas explained that, "Recycling is not as green as we think it is. Do you realize that we ship a lot of our recycling to less developed countries where it goes in landfill? I hope that our small protest makes people seek out the truth about recycling."

On the other side of the argument, this small rebellion has been causing misery for the Council and its refuse collectors. "It's a nightmare!" explained Councillor Grey. "This ridiculous behaviour is slowing down refuse collection and making us miss our recycling targets!"

d The Council and the community remain at stalemate. Until both sides are willing to sit down and talk, the situation will remain unresolved and the bins will continue to overflow in Binwell.



e Bins overflow in Binwell

2 Read the statements about punctuation usage and then decide: are they true or false?

- | | | | |
|----------|--|------|-------|
| a | Quotation marks show the actual words that were said. | true | false |
| b | A capital letter always follows opening quotation marks. | true | false |
| c | You have to put a full stop or comma before closing quotation marks. | true | false |
| d | Quotation marks must surround every sentence. | true | false |
| e | If the speaker comes before the quote, we put a comma before the quote. | true | false |
| f | If the speaker comes after the quote, we put a full stop before the final quotation marks. | true | false |

3 Rewrite the sentences with correct punctuation.

a recycling is inconvenient said mrs stoop

b mr edwards said i would recycle if they paid me to do it

c i'm 90 and recycling is just too hard explained mrs fielding

d dr fisher told us recycling reduces landfill and saves millions of trees

e it doesn't make a real difference does it queried adam

f i always recycle it's good for the economy insisted fred hutchins

12c

- 1 Watch the slideshow *Fake news*. Complete the introduction to the slideshow. Then listen to it again and check your answers.

If you spent any time on the _____^a during the summer of 2015, you may have _____^b across an _____^c story. Several _____^d reported that a huge asteroid was due to _____^e into Earth at some point in September. Experts _____^f it would completely _____^g out large parts of the American _____^h. Well, you probably also _____ⁱ that this did not _____^j. In fact, there was never any asteroid at all.

- 2 Match each word from the slideshow with a definition. Then decide, is each word a noun, verb, adjective or adverb?

Word	Definition	Type
a far-fetched	in a hesitant way	_____
b wary	did something in secret	_____
c discredit	say what will happen in the future	_____
d deliberate	soundness	_____
e reluctantly	suspicious	_____
f sneaked	ruin someone's reputation	_____
g validity	change in a skilful way	_____
h critically	in an analytical way	_____
i manipulate	unlikely to be true	_____
j predict	on purpose	_____

- 3 Look at the long words in the box and think about their stress patterns. Then write each word in the correct column of the table.

association asteroid businessman deliberate democratic manipulate
 organization phenomenon political reassuring supervisor validity

Stress on first syllable	Stress on second syllable	Stress on third syllable	Stress on fourth syllable

- 4 Number the parts of the news story in the correct order.

Man skips work for six years ... and nobody notices

- a Joaquin Garcia was a supervisor 1
- b receiving his wages at the end of every month. _____
- c in the southern city of Cadiz. _____
- d it became clear that Garcia had not _____
- e he couldn't find him. _____
- f After some frantic searching, _____
- g When the local mayor visited the plant _____
- h And yet he was still on the payroll, _____
- i to give Garcia a medal for long service, _____
- j at a water treatment plant. _____
- k come to work for at least six years. _____

- 5 The infographic gives eight pieces of advice on how to spot fake news. Match each explanation with the correct heading.

- 1 Headlines can be outrageous to get clicks. What's the whole story?
- 2 Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.
- 3 Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact information.
- 4 Do a quick search on the author. Are they real?
- 5 If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.
- 6 Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.
- 7 Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.
- 8 Click on those links. Determine if the information given actually supports the story.

HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS



CONSIDER THE SOURCE



READ BEYOND



CHECK THE AUTHOR



SUPPORTING SOURCES?



CHECK THE DATE



IS IT A JOKE?



CHECK YOUR BIASES



ASK THE EXPERTS

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

Revision of tenses

Present simple

We use the present simple to talk about things that are generally true. These can be facts or current information. We use the verbs *be* and *do*.

- Examples**
- A** Is Milan in Italy?
B Yes, it is.
- A** Where's Jon?
B He's in the library.
- A** Do you eat fish?
B No, I don't.
- A** Does Lara play tennis?
B No, she doesn't.

We use the short form of *be* when it is followed by a phrase but not in a short answer.

- Example**
- A** Are you cold?
B Yes, I'm freezing./Yes, I am.

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about current activities. These can be activities in progress as we speak or situations around the time of speaking.

- Examples**
- A** Are you feeling OK?
B Yes, I'm fine.
- A** How's your course going?
B It's going really well, thanks.

Present perfect

We use the present perfect to talk about experiences and events that happened in the past and may happen in the future. We don't use the present perfect with a definite time.

- Examples**
- A** Have you ever been to Australia?
B Yes, I have. I've been twice.
- A** Have you had your results yet?
B Not yet. They should come any day now.
- A** ~~Have you been~~ Did you go to the maths lecture yesterday?
B Yes, I did.

Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about finished events in the past.

- Example** He studied very hard and got an 'A' grade for his science exam.

We use the past simple of *be* or *do* to make questions.

- Examples**
- A** Was the feedback OK?
B Yes, it was pretty positive.
- A** Did the lecture finish on time?
B No, the lecturer didn't check the time and went over by 30 minutes.

We refer to a specific time using phrases such as *last year*, *in 1980*, *when he lived in Dubai*, etc. Notice the difference in the use of the past simple with a specific time reference and the present perfect with a non-specific time reference.

- Examples**
- A** Did you ever live abroad *when you were a child*?
B Yes, I lived in Hawaii.
- A** Have you ever lived abroad?
B Yes, I've lived in three different countries.

will

We use *will* to talk about future events.

- Example** The president will give her first speech on 10th November.

We often use *will* with *Do you think ...?* and *Are you sure ...?*

- Examples**
- A** Do you think Paula will come to the dinner?
B Yes, I think so. She's bought a new dress.
- A** Are you sure your tutor will give you a good grade?
B No, I'm not. He doesn't think I work hard enough.

going to

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

- Examples**
- A** Have you got any plans for the weekend?
B Yes, I'm going to visit some old friends.
- A** I'm going to learn Portuguese.
B Why?
A Because I want to visit Lisbon one day.

Narrative tenses

When we tell a story, we talk about finished past actions using the past simple.

Example I saw an accident this morning.

We use the past continuous to give background information.

Example I was walking to work.

We can put the two parts of the story together in two ways.

Example I was walking to work when I saw an accident.
I saw an accident while I was walking to work.

We use *when* before the point in time when the event occurred.

We use *while* before the reference to the background situation.

Units 3 & 4

Passives

We use the passive form to focus on the object of the action rather than the performer of the action.

We form the passive with *be* and a past participle. We change the tense of *be* to match the situation.

Examples Liang is being looked after by his relatives.
Liang had been given some money by his uncle to buy a train ticket.

We use the passive when the performer of the action is not important.

Example Liang wanted to leave his village. Fortunately, he was offered a good job in the city.
In this case, the person or company that offered Liang a job is not important.

We also use the passive when the performer is obvious and does not need to be stated.

Example Liang will be given a medical examination before he starts work.
(We know that a doctor will perform the examination.)

Sometimes the performer is unknown.

Example Liang was knocked off his bicycle on his way to the station. He didn't see who it was.

We use *by* when we use the passive and want to give details about the performer of the action.

Example Liang wanted to leave his village. Fortunately, he was offered a good job in the city by a construction company.

Note that we only use the passive with transitive verbs. The passive cannot be used with intransitive verbs.

Examples transitive: put, make, give, read
intransitive: stay, happen, talk, arrive

Some verbs can be transitive or intransitive.

Examples leave, stop, do, live

Units 5 & 6

Modals of deduction

We use modal verbs to say how true we think something is. The modal verb is followed by a verb in the infinitive.

Example Working in a diamond mine must be really tough.

We use *must* when we are sure something is true but do not have direct experience. We base our statement on external evidence. In the example, the speaker has never worked in a diamond mine but has possibly read that working hours are long and the job is dangerous.

We use *can't* to talk about something we are sure is not true.

Example **A** He must be guilty.
B No, he can't be guilty. He was at work when the crime happened.

We use *may*, *might* or *could* when we think it is possible that something is true, but we are not sure. We often use evidence to support our statement.

Examples **A** The painting may be by van Gogh. The brushstrokes are very similar.
B I don't think so. It was painted in 1950. Look, there's a date at the bottom.
A Will Jane be home soon?
B No, she might be late. She didn't leave the office till after seven.
A Whose is this glove?
B It could be Harry's. He left in a bit of a hurry.

To talk about possibility in the past we use modals in the present perfect.

Examples He must have fallen over. He's covered in mud.
Oh, no! I can't find my phone. I might have dropped it.

We use *can't have* to talk about something that is not true in the past.

Example **A** How did she get in?
B She can't have climbed through the window. It's too high.
A She must have used a ladder.

The negative of *might have* is *might not have*.

Units 7 & 8

Typical endings of nouns and adjectives

Nouns can end in almost any combination of letters, but it is helpful to know that there are some common suffixes for nouns. For example, *-ion*, *-ity*, *-ment* and *-ness*.

Examples institution, education
ability, productivity
contentment, judgement
kindness, truthfulness

Adjectives also have a number of endings, but two of the most common are *-ful* and *-tic*.

Examples beautiful, truthful
fantastic, poetic

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

There are two types of relative clauses: defining and non-defining. They both add meaning to a sentence.

Defining relative clauses

We use a defining relative clause after a noun. The clause defines or provides important information about the subject.

Example I love people.
I love people who are kind and honest.

If we say *I love people* it means that we love all people. We can add a relative clause such as *who are kind and honest* to define the group of people we love.

We use these relative pronouns at the beginning of the clause.

<i>who</i>	for people
<i>that</i>	for people or things
<i>which</i>	for things
<i>whose</i>	for possession

We can also use *whom*, but it is less common in spoken English.

The relative pronoun can be the object of the sentence.

Example She's the woman that I met last week.
(I met a woman last week. She is the woman.)

In this case we can omit the relative pronoun.

Example She's the woman I met last week.

The relative pronoun can also be the subject of the sentence.

Example The man who wrote this book is giving a talk next week.
(The man wrote this book. The man is doing a talk next week.)

In this case we cannot omit the pronoun.

When we write a sentence with a defining relative clause we do not use commas.

Non-defining relative clauses

We use non-defining relative clauses to add extra information.

We use *who*, *which*, *whose* and *whom* at the beginning of the clause. We do not use *that*. The clause sometimes comes in the middle of the sentence.

Example The engineers on this project, who all come from Spain, are experts in bridge construction.

In this case the important information is that the engineers are experts in bridge construction. The fact that they come from Spain is additional information. Note that if the important information is that the engineers come from Spain, the sentence can be reordered.

Example The engineers on this project, who are experts in bridge construction, all come from Spain.

We use commas before and after the clause.

We also use a non-defining relative clause at the end of the sentence.

Example The train's going to be late, which is really annoying.

In this case *which* refers to the whole of the previous clause. We often use this structure to comment on something. We use one comma, which goes before the relative pronoun.

We do not use non-defining relative clauses very often in spoken English. When we do, we usually pause before and after the clause.

Example I'm going to work in Dubai – which is a great place – for about six months.

Note that the same sentence with different punctuation can be either defining or non-defining.

Examples The car which I bought last week has broken down already.
(I've got more than one car. I'm referring to the one which I bought last week.)
The car, which I bought last week, has broken down already.
(I've got one car. I bought it last week and it's broken down.)

Sentence patterns with *look* and *seem*

The words *look* and *seem* are similar but not exactly the same. They can both be used to talk about an impression we get from something and they both go before an adjective to describe that impression.

Examples Sam is shouting a lot today. He seems angry about something.
That coat looks warm.

We can also use *look* with *as if* to talk about something we believe to be the case.

Examples The sky's dark. It looks as if it's going to rain.
It's very late, It looks as if Rose isn't coming after all.

Reference words

We use reference words rather than repeating the same name, noun or phrase several times in a paragraph or section of text. The use of reference words helps to make writing more natural and less repetitive to read. Words like *it*, *they* or *them* can refer to people, subjects or ideas that have been mentioned earlier in a sentence or paragraph. Words like *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* are used to refer to objects, facts and ideas.

Examples Frazer never eats cakes. In fact, they make him ill. (*they* refers to cakes)
Lia trains for three hours every day. That is why she's an excellent swimmer. (*That* refers to the fact that she trains for three hours every day.)

Units 9 & 10

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about possible future situations and their consequences.

We form the first conditional with the present simple in the *if* clause and *will* in the future clause.

Example If you work hard, you'll pass your exams.

We can also use the negative form.

Example If you don't work hard, you won't pass your exams.

We can use *going to* in place of *will* in an appropriate context.

Example If it rains tonight, I'm going to stay home and watch TV.

In this case, the speaker is talking about their intentions so they can use *going to*.

We can also change the order of clauses in the sentence.

Example It'll be terrible if someone fails their first-year exams.

We can use *unless* instead of *if not*.

Example I won't buy a new coat unless it's under \$50.

For consequences that are not certain, we use *may* or *might* and the verb.

Example If he hands his assignment in late, he might not get a grade.

Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about imaginary or unlikely situations.

We form the second conditional with the past simple in the *if* clause and *would* in the future clause.

Situations we describe using the second conditional are less likely to occur than situations we describe using the first conditional.

Example a If I get a well-paid job, I'll save up some money to buy a car.
b If I got a well-paid job, I'd save up some money to buy a car.

In this case, a is more likely to happen than b.

In some cases, the situation described is impossible.

Example If I was/were a dog, I'd chase rabbits all day.

For *if* clauses with *I* we can use either *was* or *were*.

We can also use *might* or *could* in place of *would*.

Example If there was a restaurant near here, we could have supper.

Units 11 & 12

Degrees of probability

We talk about the future and how probable an event is using the following phrases.

100%		50%		0%
will certainly	will probably	may	probably won't	definitely won't
will definitely	be likely to	might	be unlikely to	certainly won't
be sure to				be bound not to
be bound to				
be certain to				

will/won't + adverb + verb

Example Most people will probably continue to watch shows.

There are two possible negative patterns. The first example is more common in spoken English.

Example People probably won't get their news from traditional print newspapers.
People will probably not get their news from traditional print newspapers.

Note that *won't* comes after the adverb.

A similar pattern can be used with other tenses that refer to the future.

Example Newspapers are probably going to become cheaper.

The most common adverbs of probability are: *definitely, certainly, probably, possibly*.

may/might + adverb + verb

May and *might* are modal verbs and are similar in meaning to *possibly*.

Examples Magazines may disappear altogether.
Newspaper editors might lose their jobs.

In the negative form we can use the short form with *might* but not *may*.

Examples He mightn't buy any more books.
Students mayn't may not study with books anymore.

be sure to/be bound to/be certain to

These three phrases are similar in meaning to *will certainly*.

Example Online media services are bound to become more common.

be likely/unlikely to

Likely and *unlikely* are similar in meaning to *probably* and *probably not*.

Example They're likely to develop their online learning business.

Indirect questions and requests

We use indirect questions and requests in certain situations to sound more polite and less direct. We often use them with people we don't know.

Indirect questions

We often use indirect questions when the listener might not know the answer. We start indirect questions with these phrases.

Can/Could you tell me	where the park is?
Does anyone know	
Can I ask you	
Have you any idea	
Do you know	
I'd like to know	where the park is.
I wonder if you could tell me	
I was hoping you could tell me	

After question words (*who, what, where, etc.*) we use the same word order as in statements.

Example A Can you tell me where *the park is*?
B Yes, *the park is* on Broad Street.

We use *if* with *yes/no* questions.

Example A Have you any idea if the photographers have arrived?
B No, they haven't arrived yet.

We don't use *do, does* or *did* in the main part of an indirect question.

Example Do you know ~~did~~ if the interview finished on time?

Indirect requests

We use phrases like *Do you think ...?* and *I wonder if ...?* to make requests less direct. Note that we change *can* in a direct request to *could* in an indirect request.

We can use indirect requests to ask someone to do something or to ask if it's OK for me to do something.

Examples Can you check this? → Do you think you could check this?
Can I look at your notes? → I wonder if I could look at your notes.

Punctuating quotes

In addition to the rules in the course book, do not use capital letters at the start of all quoted text, if the words are the continuation of a sentence.

Example Mr Hanson said he was 'honoured to receive the award,' and that he 'will work even harder next year.'

There are no firm rules about the use of single or double quotes, but usually if you are quoting someone else in a quoted text that is inside double quotes, you should use single quotes, and vice versa.

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