

# 1 Personality

## 1A Friendship

2  
spending time together

- 3  
1 They had just moved to a new city.  
2 working adults  
3 They might think that friendships are deeper than they really are.  
4 catching up about your lives, joking, having serious conversations, and showing love, attention, and affection  
5 They don't feel closer.  
6 double the time

- 4  
1 belonging (v)                      5 deeper (adj)  
2 hanging out (v)                  6 catching up (with) (v)  
3 distant (adj)                      7 affection (n)  
4 hit it off (with) (v)

- 6  
1 an event to make friends  
2 speed dating  
3 people who are shy, new to an area, or want to expand friendship groups

8  
**Sarah:** education  
**Luke:** sport  
**Yuki:** literature

- 9  
1 T  
2 T  
3 F (she taught Mark, but not Sarah)  
4 F (he says 'we just didn't really have anything in common')  
5 F (Luke says 'I don't really like living on my own'; Mark says 'I much prefer living with other people as well')  
6 F (Luke has just started getting into triathlons; Mark does Park Run)  
7 F (Yuki is reading it now; Mark hasn't read it)  
8 T

- 11  
1 Who was                      3 do you  
2 Wasn't                      4 you mind if

- 12  
1 end                      2 statements                      3 agree

- 13  
1 Can I ask what your best holiday was?  
2 Wasn't that an amazing film?  
3 Who do you like hanging out with?  
4 Do you have any idea where our teacher is from?  
5 What are you thinking about?

- 14  
1 did you buy                      3 did Nick call                      5 do you like  
2 bought                      4 called Nick                      6 likes  
2, 4 and 6 are subject questions

- 15  
2 fall                      3 fall                      4 rise

16  
Yes/No questions use rising intonation (on the final stressed syllable).  
Wh- questions use falling intonation (on the final stressed syllable).

- 17  
1 rise                      3 rise  
2 fall                      4 fall

## 1B My story

- 3  
1 C    2 D    3 B    4 A

4  
2, 3 and 6 are true

- 5  
1 trigger                      5 left, impression  
2 associate with                      6 fly by  
3 take you back                      7 recognize  
4 encountered                      8 stuck in your head

6  
Luke D, Ana A, Georgie B, Pavel C

- 7  
1 in front of a restaurant and shop  
2 childhood camping trips, barbecue parties  
3 climbed a mountain, gone skydiving, eaten Indian food  
4 when he heard the song (YMCA) on the radio

- 8  
1 e    2 c    3 f    4 e    5 c    6 f  
7 a    8 b    9 d    10 b

- 9  
1 Present Simple                      4 Past Simple  
2 Present Continuous                      5 Past Continuous  
3 Present Perfect                      6 Past Perfect

- 10  
1 have lived                      6 am studying  
2 was running                      7 am not working  
3 has always triggered                      8 Have you known  
4 had flown                      9 flies  
5 have ever encountered                      10 are we meeting

- 12  
1 10 and 30  
2 changes through life  
3 constantly re-write our life story

13

- 1 b (as teenagers, many of us imagine we will go on to achieve extraordinary things)
- 2 b (only ten per cent of 20-year-olds repeated the same story)
- 3 b (adolescence is full of ‘firsts’)
- 4 a (our present goals encourage us to change the way we think about past events)

## 1C Behaviour

2

The statements are taken from a psychopathy scale. They are used to assess people’s psychopathic characteristics.

### Extra activity

photographer	photographic	photography
philosopher	philosophical	philosophy
psychologist	psychological	psychology
psychiatrist	psychiatric	psychiatry

3

- 1 a one in a hundred, b one in four, c one in 25
- 2 the future, the past
- 3 lied, cheated or broken rules
- 4 No. Psychopaths can be useful.
- 5 doesn’t panic, able to become cold, strongly focused on the task in hand
- 6 charming, tough, not being scared, calm under pressure, very focused
- 7 Because if you find someone attractive, they will have more chance of controlling you.
- 8 female psychopaths
- 9 Because they don’t care what you think of them, so they start conversations without hesitating.
- 10 Because they don’t release stress hormones in the same way as other people.
- 11 Psychopaths are often full of ideas, charming and attractive, which helps them to rise to the top of any organization.

4

able to become cold and focused on the task in hand, charming, tough, not being scared, remaining calm under pressure, great at understanding people, good at conversations, work better under stress, full of new ideas, charming, attractive

5

- |           |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1 focused | 5 remaining calm under pressure |
| 2 eager   | 6 controlling                   |
| 3 cold    | 7 without hesitating            |
| 4 panic   | 8 indifferent                   |

6–7

- |               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1 eager       | 5 remain calm under pressure |
| 2 cold        | 6 focused                    |
| 3 control     | 7 panic                      |
| 4 indifferent | 8 without hesitating         |

## 1D Describe yourself

### Speaking

2

- 1 Business Development Manager
- 2 Because she isn’t sure if she has the skills they ask for.
- 3 He tells her to apply for the job.

3

- 1 F (her boss isn’t likely to leave his job)
- 2 F (she often takes responsibility for things when her boss isn’t there)
- 3 T
- 4 T
- 5 F (when she’s under pressure, she sometimes misses a few details)
- 6 F (she doesn’t really like doing it)

4

- |              |                 |                  |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 initiative | 4 detail        | 7 flexible       |
| 2 pressure   | 5 relationships | 8 skills         |
| 3 listener   | 6 teams         | 9 responsibility |

5

- 2 I’m a good listener.
- 3 I’m cool under pressure.
- 4 I’m very flexible.
- 5 I have an eye for detail.
- 6 I can build good working relationships
- 7 I often take responsibility for tasks.
- 8 I’m excellent at leading teams.
- 9 I have strong negotiating skills.

### Writing

2

He’s applying for the job of Assistant Communications Director. His current job is Communications Officer.

3

- 1 c    2 a    3 d    4 b

4

- |              |           |            |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 regarding  | 5 gain    | 9 provide  |
| 2 experience | 6 myself  | 10 forward |
| 3 position   | 7 aware   |            |
| 4 learn      | 8 improve |            |

5

contribute (to), organize, manage, write, send out, implement, grow, try, learn, gain, see (myself), perform, be aware of, improve (on), be ready to, move to

## 2 Change

### 2A All change

3  
1 to buy food, for exercise, for work if they were an essential worker

6  
2 keep in touch with      6 keep calm  
3 keep at                      7 keep to  
4 keep an eye on            8 keep up with  
5 keep away from

7–8  
1 touch                      4 eye              7 to  
2 up                            5 at  
3 in perspective            6 away

9–10  
1 M   2 B   3 B   4 G   5 M   6 G   7 G  
8 M   9 G   10 M

11  
2 would meet                7 wouldn't  
3 getting used to            8 didn't use to  
4 'm used to                 9 'm used to  
5 'm not used to            10 're getting used to  
6 used to get

12  
**Past:** 1, 2, 6, 7, 8  
**Present:** 3, 4, 5, 9, 10

13  
1 I used to go to the university every day.  
2 I didn't use to get home until 8 p.m.  
3 I would meet friends in a café. / I wouldn't ever get a seat.  
4 We're all gradually getting used to online learning / We're getting used to eating really good home-cooked food.  
5 I'm used to it now. / I'm not used to spending months without going home to see my family. / I'm used to virtual meetings now.

14  
used to: /'ju:s tə/ didn't use to: /'dɪdnt ju:s tə/

15  
2 have            5 meet            8 playing  
3 drive           6 play            9 talk  
4 relying        7 cycle           10 spending

16  
1 get                            4 'm used to  
2 didn't use to               5 did you use to  
3 Did you use to             6 would

## 2B Unexpected events

2  
She voted for Hillary Clinton. She realized that Donald Trump was president when he won Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan.

3  
1 Greenwich Village, Manhattan  
2 to a bar  
3 West Virginia, Tennessee, Connecticut, Illinois  
4 Florida  
5 She was in shock.  
6 She had to accept the results.

4  
1 had grown up  
2 had been hoping  
3 was happening  
4 voted, started  
5 went, were, won

5  
**Past Perfect:** had won, had lost  
**Past Continuous:** were eating, (were) ordering, were crying, were celebrating

6  
1 Past Simple                      3 Past Perfect  
2 Past Continuous                4 Past Perfect Continuous

7  
1 had been worrying            5 had been sitting  
2 I'd done                         6 were eating  
3 had left                         7 had been working  
4 was looking

9  
2 was landing  
3 informed  
4 had erupted  
5 was spreading / had spread  
6 had been looking forward  
7 had always wanted  
8 flew  
9 was expecting / expected  
10 had finished  
11 had hired  
12 weren't  
13 had been thinking / was thinking  
14 played / were playing  
15 was listening / listened  
16 had just won

10  
adverbs

11  
**Attitude b:** luckily, hopefully  
**Degree d:** extremely, quite, so  
**Manner a:** secretly  
**Focus c:** particularly

12  
1 C   2 A   3 B

13

- 1 She saw it on TV.
- 2 She joined the queue for visas.
- 3 He’s married to a French woman; his children are half English, half French; they have lived in both France and England.
- 4 Because it was so close.
- 5 She was getting ready for a party.
- 6 It was spreading from human to human.

14

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1 completely | 5 frankly               |
| 2 nervously  | 6 clearly               |
| 3 obviously  | 7 frantically           |
| 4 sleepily   | 8 definitely, seriously |

15

**Attitude:** obviously, frankly, clearly, definitely  
**Degree:** completely  
**Manner:** nervously, sleepily, frantically, seriously

16

- 1 scene setting; Past Perfect Continuous, Past Continuous; calmly, sleepily
- 2 main event; Past Simple; suddenly, dramatically
- 3 what happened before; Past Perfect, Past Continuous
- 4 what happened next/ending; Past Simple

## 2C Changing lives

2  
B

3

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

- 1 Mark Zuckerberg and his wife are trying to raise money to pay for 8,000 units of affordable housing in California.  
JK Rowling has given away 16% of her wealth to charities.  
Taylor Swift gave \$10,000 to help a fan pay for cancer treatment.  
44% of the world’s wealth is owned by 1% of people.  
The Gates Foundation has assets worth \$43.5 billion.  
Jack Dorsey donated \$1 billion towards fighting Covid-19.  
Taylor Swift donated \$1 million to help after a tornado hit Nashville.
- 2 malaria and polio
- 3 women and children
- 4 to finance affordable housing in California
- 5 She saw photos of the fan on social media.
- 6 they feel guilty for having so much money when others are living in poverty, it might help them pay less tax, it’s great for their public image
- 7 the money might not be used to help solve the most urgent problems and the power to decide stays with the rich, not the poor
- 8 with public money raised via taxation

4

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 philanthropist | 5 poverty  |
| 2 philanthropic  | 6 generous |
| 3 charity        | 7 donor    |
| 4 deprivation    |            |

5

philanthropy, philanthropists, philanthropic  
 charity, charitable  
 deprivation, deprived  
 poverty, the poor, poor  
 generosity, generous  
 donation, donor

6

- |               |                   |                     |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 deprivation | 3 generosity      | 5 donation          |
| 2 the poor    | 4 philanthropists | 6 charity/charities |

## 2D What’s the story?

### Speaking

3

- 1 He was trapped in a car park.
- 2 He drove into town to go shopping because his niece had told him about problems with buses. He forgot his wallet.
- 3 b, c, e, a, d
- 4 Always check that you have your wallet before you leave home.

4

- |             |          |            |
|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1 nightmare | 5 top    | 9 imagine  |
| 2 believe   | 6 seems  | 10 amazing |
| 3 thing     | 7 moral  | 11 blame   |
| 4 have      | 8 joking |            |

5

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

### Writing

2

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

Wealth doesn’t make you happy.  
 We don’t want or miss something if we don’t know about it.

3

- 1 Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect
- 3 Disappointed, the sultan sent him away ...

4

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

- 1 He owned a luxurious palace; to catch the cool refreshing breeze; he was not truly happy / look for a truly happy man
- 2 He was singing cheerfully; as he pulled water carefully; for his few skinny camels / he milked the skinny animals
- 3 so many beautiful colours; so much delicious new food; the ornate furniture
- 4 The poor man nervously explained / Nervously, the poor man explained; it was just the way he felt

## Video 1: Personality

- 3**  
 1 antisocial, unfriendly, shy, lonely  
 2 It takes them longer, but they deal with it more thoughtfully and on a deeper level.  
 3 They process information quickly and interactively and quickly move the conversation on.  
 4 They put a lot of time and energy into their relationships; they are loyal, attentive and committed.  
 5 space, support  
 6 take the credit for other people's work  
 7 their motivation, efficiency and happiness  
 8 Extroverts are confident, outgoing, optimistic and not afraid to take risks.
- 5**  
 1 T  
 2 F (Neil Armstrong was an introvert.)  
 3 F (He recruited them eccentrically, for example, some were accepted because they could sing.)  
 4 F (Shackleton tried to break up hierarchies through fair distribution of menial chores, sing-alongs and games.)  
 5 F (The initial landing spot appeared unsafe and the fuel almost ran out during the landing.)  
 6 T
- 6**  
 1 stimulation  
 2 London  
 3 look  
 4 ice  
 5 Elephant Island  
 6 NASA  
 7 fuel  
 8 university

## 3 Differences

### 3A Young and old

- 2**  
 1 Generation X                      4 Baby Boomers  
 2 Silent Generation                5 Alpha Generation  
 3 Generation Z                      6 Generation Y (Millennials)
- 6**  
 1 Millennials – because they're seen as fragile, like snowflakes (they're easily upset/offended) and they see themselves as unique/special.  
 2 He says they're not responsible enough to stay in the same job for a long time, they're not as hard-working, and they spend money rather than save it.  
 3 OK, boomer  
 4 That climate change is not real.
- 7**  
 1 a    2 d    3 b    4 g    5 c    6 f    7 e

- 8**  
 2 more                                      5 not rich enough  
 3 not as comfortable                6 older  
 4 Rather than                              7 less

- 13**  
 1 F (most of them got married in their 20s)  
 2 T  
 3 T  
 4 T  
 5 F (he thinks you need to keep that information to yourself)  
 6 T

- 14**  
 1 night and day    5 the long and short of it  
 2 hit and miss    6 once and for all  
 3 sick and tired    7 wait and see  
 4 give and take

- 15**  
 a 5    b 2    c 6    d 7    e 1    f 4    g 3

- Extra activity**  
 1 sick and tired    4 once and for all  
 2 hit and miss    5 night and day  
 3 wait and see    6 the long and short of it

- 16**  
 2 a The long and short of it    c once and for all  
 b sick and tired

### 3B Men and women

- 2**  
 2 the                      7 the                      12 an                      17 the  
 3 the                      8 the                      13 a                      18 –  
 4 an                      9 –                      14 the                      19 a  
 5 the                      10 the                      15 the                      20 –  
 6 the                      11 a                      16 a

- 3**  
 1 The decision to get rid of prison reformer Elizabeth Fry from a bank note and replace her with Winston Churchill; Fry was the only woman on UK bank notes (apart from the Queen).  
 2 She set up an online petition and wrote to the Bank of England.  
 3 Over 300,000 people signed her petition.  
 4 That there were very few statues of women  
 5 She was a suffragist; in Parliament Square in London.

- 4**  
 2 f    3 g    4 e    5 b    6 a    7 c

- 5**  
 1 a, –, the                      3 an, The, a, the, a, –  
 2 –, a, a, the                      4 the, a, –, The, a

8

The temperature of an office could be 5 degrees too cold for women.

The average iPhone screen is 14 cm long.

Women are 17% more likely to die in a car crash than men.

Women are 47% more likely to be seriously injured in a car crash than men.

Space for public toilets is usually divided 50/50 between men's and women's toilets.

Voice recognition software is 70% more likely to recognize a male voice than a female voice.

10

negative; the prefix (dis, in, un, ir, im, il)

11

2 incapable      4 irrelevant      6 illogical

3 unfair      5 imperfect

12

a 2    b 3    c 1

13

disobedient, illegal, illiterate, immoral, inadequate, irresponsible, unpaid

14

In many countries, women are beaten for being disobedient to their husbands.

It should be illegal for companies to pay women less for doing the same job as men.

Two thirds of the world's illiterate adults are women.

It's immoral for men to beat their wives.

Women have inadequate amounts of free time.

It's irresponsible to ignore women in the design of objects and spaces.

Women do a lot more unpaid work each day.

15

2 illiterate

5 immoral

3 illegal

6 disobedient girls

4 inadequate incomes

7 irresponsible

### 3C Black and white

2

1 He died after a police officer knelt on his neck for almost eight minutes.

2 People saw them and began to protest all over the world.

3 young black Brits

3

1 b    2 a    3 b    4 b    5 a    6 a

4

1 intimidating

4 superior

2 non-confrontational

5 diverse

3 overt

6 ignorant

### Extra activity

1 F (it was alleged that he had a fake banknote)

2 F (he didn't join any protests physically)

3 F (he didn't think much of it when he was younger)

4 T

5 F (she thinks he wasn't a hero)

6 F (the protest in Newcastle was cancelled)

### 3D Rich or poor?

#### Speaking

3

1 Anna

4 Ben

7 Ben

2 Ben

5 Anna

8 Anna

3 Anna

6 Anna

4

1 far

5 sure

9 concerns

2 convinced

6 coming

10 don't

3 obvious

7 surely

11 get

4 believe

8 up

5

1 concerned

3 convinced

5 truly

2 sure

4 point

6 concerns

#### Writing

1

David de Gea earns €23 million a year; Raheem Sterling earns €18.5 million a year.

3

The writer thinks that professional footballer players' salaries are fair.

4

a 2    b 1    c 4    d 3

5

**Causes and effects:** For this reason

**Adding information:** Furthermore, Moreover, In addition, also

**Contrasting points:** However, Whilst, On the other hand

**Concluding:** In conclusion

6

Paragraph 2: 3 arguments: footballers aren't doing an essential job for society; they don't produce anything new or life-changing; earning so much may be harmful for footballers

Paragraph 3: 4 examples: football boosts the economy of a country; footballers are under constant pressure to perform well and be fit; most players only earn high salaries for a short time; the football industry provides great entertainment to people

## 4 Future world

### 4A Future plans

2  
1 b 2 c 3 a

3  
1 b 2 c 3 c 4 c 5 c 6 a

4  
1 'm flying 4 's going to be  
2 start, finish 5 'll miss  
3 'm going to travel 6 'll add

5  
1 Present Continuous, sentence 1  
2 *be going to*, sentence 3  
3 *will*, sentence 6  
4 *be going to*, sentence 4  
5 *will*, sentence 5  
6 Present Simple, sentence 2

6  
1 a asks in general, b asks about a future plan  
2 a happens every day (including today, in the future), b is a decision that the speaker made just now  
3 a is a prediction based on the phone call; b is something that usually happens

7  
1 correct  
2 incorrect; I'll help you cook the dinner if you want. (we use *will* for an offer or decision made at the time of speaking)  
3 correct  
4 incorrect; I think I'll go to bed soon. (we use *will* for a decision made at the time of speaking)  
5 correct  
6 incorrect; I think it's going to be/will be an exhausting weekend (we use *be going to* for a strong, personal prediction; we can also use *will*)  
7 incorrect; We're meeting Brynjar for lunch tomorrow. (we use Present Continuous for a fixed plan; we can also use *be going to* for an intention)  
8 correct

8–9  
1 Are you going  
2 'll ever be  
3 do you start / are you starting  
4 are you meeting  
5 are you going / are you going to go  
6 Will people live

12  
1 in a rush 4 scheduled 7 double booked  
2 punctual 5 the last minute  
3 inflexible 6 established routine

13–14  
1 punctual 5 inflexible  
2 established routine 6 schedule  
3 in a rush 7 last minute  
4 double booked

### 4B Our future society

3  
1 hunger 6 gender inequality  
2 poverty 7 pollution  
3 climate change 8 unemployment  
4 homeless 9 divorce  
5 debt 10 access to clean drinking water

7  
1 B 2 C 3 D 4 A

8  
1 vegetarian diet 5 fixed hours  
2 climate change 6 virtual reality headsets  
3 their earbuds 7 Low skilled  
4 privacy 8 learn continuously

10  
1 a; the world's population will have shifted to an increasingly vegetarian diet  
2 b; We will be using virtual reality headsets ...  
3 c; People will have been working at home ...

11  
1 b 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b

12  
1 will be travelling 5 will have been taking  
2 will have written 6 will be going  
3 will have been using 7 won't be taking  
4 will have created 8 won't have used

### 4C A fairer future

#### Before you start

People say 'fair enough' when we accept someone's explanation or excuse for something.

'not play fair' means to use an unfair advantage  
People say 'fair play to (you)' when someone has made a big effort.

We use 'win fair and square' when it was very clear that someone won something.

2  
the numbers obese and underweight /  
income inequality / work-life balance

#### 3 Universal Basic Income

1 Because there will be a lot more unemployment in the future.  
2 the coronavirus pandemic  
3 the gap between rich and poor  
4 It has more than doubled.  
5 It has had a positive impact on people's mental health and stress levels.  
6 More and more jobs have no permanent contract, fixed hours or guaranteed income.

**Four-day working week**

- 1 No; we are working around 40 hours a week, not 15 as Keynes predicted.
  - 2 a people will be healthier and happier  
b it will have reduced  
c carbon footprints will have fallen by around 20%
  - 3 two thirds of employees took fewer sick days; two thirds of companies said their employees were more productive
  - 4 They could buy less fast food and shop more locally.
  - 5 That they had spent more time at the office.
- 5
- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Life expectancy   | 4 mental health |
| 2 carbon footprints | 5 insecure jobs |
| 3 work-life balance | 6 productive    |

**4D Change your life**

**Speaking**

- 2  
where I live; five tips
- 3
- |                |           |              |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 medium, long | 3 regrets | 5 the moment |
| 2 budget       | 4 fears   | 6 bad habits |
- 4
- 1 Because long-term goals might seem unachievable.
  - 2 change the target to make it more realistic
  - 3 Fear of failure means you might not even try to achieve something.
  - 4 He is going on holiday with his family; Focusing on the present stops you being negative about the future.
  - 5 Lots of coffees and lunches out, too many subscription TV payments, expensive gym membership that he didn’t use
- 5
- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 2 Firstly | 7 example      |
| 3 Then    | 8 mention      |
| 4 see     | 9 recap        |
| 5 brings  | 10 emphasizing |
| 6 now     | 11 answer      |
- 6
- |      |        |     |
|------|--------|-----|
| a 10 | d 7    | g 5 |
| b 8  | e 2, 3 | h 9 |
| c 1  | f 11   | i 4 |

**Writing**

- 3
- 1 c    2 a    3 e    4 b    5 d
- 4
- 1 to, in order to, so as to
  - 2 for
  - 3 so that

**Video 2: Equal rights**

- 1  
1 The statue represents the protest by Tommie Smith and John Carlos at the 1968 Summer Olympics.
- 2  
They wore the Olympic Project for Human Rights badge, they went barefoot, they wore black gloves.
- 3  
1 Apartheid laws caused restrictions on non-white immigration and discrimination against aboriginal people, for example, forced adoptions of native children to white families.  
2 They expected him to be scared.  
3 Paul Hoffman, a white American rower  
4 They were kicked out of the Olympic team; they faced death threats and violence.  
5 condemn the actions of Smith and Carlos  
6 No. It apologized in 2012, six years after his death.  
7 a convenient place to stand for a selfie, a reminder of a hero that no one ever noticed
- 5  
1 Marcus Rashford (football)  
2 Muhammed Ali (boxing)  
3 Smith and Carlos (athletics)  
4 (Colin) Kaepernick (American football)  
5 Naomi Osaka (tennis)
- 6  
1 free meals  
2 24 hours  
3 British and Irish  
4 Olympic Gold  
5 Vietnam War  
6 world title  
7 Tommie Smith and John Carlos  
8 Taking the knee

**5 Image**

**5A Fashion**

- 2  
Society influences the kinds of fashion that are popular.
- 3–4  
**1960s**  
1 social change, Civil Rights Act, Vietnam war, women joining the workforce  
2 miniskirt  
3 girls stopped dressing like their mothers
- 1970s**  
1 high unemployment  
2 ripped sleeves, torn jeans, brightly-coloured hair  
3 it shocked middle-class people

2000s

- 1 climate change worries
- 2 tattoos, piercings, big beards, secondhand clothes
- 3 men and women wore the same clothes as each other

5

- 1 are spent annually
- 2 is constantly being influenced
- 3 have been made
- 5 had always been expected
- 6 were being sent
- 7 will be affected
- 8 could easily be spotted
- 9 to be shocked

6

- 1 past participle    2 don't know    3 it isn't important

7

- 1 were bought                      4 have been banned
- 2 are sent                            5 to be controlled
- 3 will never be replaced    6 are being manufactured

8

- 2 wasn't being watched
- 3 hadn't been changed for years
- 4 can't be changed now
- 5 are made for \$5 but (they) are sold for \$50
- 6 have been opened on the high street

10

- 1 It chooses and sends five items of clothing.
- 2 Customers complete a style questionnaire.
- 3 fashion stylists
- 4 no

12

- 1 Because he has worn the same style of clothes for ten years.
- 2 The clothes might not suit him.
- 3 The pattern is really trendy.
- 4 They're expensive.
- 5 His trainers are worn out.
- 6 Ben doesn't like any of the new clothes.

13

- 2 style            4 fit            6 trendy        8 current
- 3 suit            5 taste        7 designer    9 worn out

Extra activity

- style:** noun, verb (related meaning)
- suit:** verb, noun (different; a suit is a specific article of clothing)
- fit:** noun, verb (related meaning)
- taste:** noun, verb (different: the verb *taste* is connected with eating)
- current:** adjective
- trendy:** adjective
- worn out:** adjective/past participle of *wear out*

5B Individuals

3

- 1 F (he's irritatingly early)
- 2 T
- 3 F (he doesn't always need to get his own way)
- 4 T
- 5 F (it's unrealistic and selfish if you have a partner, family or friends)
- 6 F (not if they've done something really bad)
- 7 T
- 8 F (he's also a bit individualistic)

4–5

- 2 reasonable            6 offensive
- 3 professional        7 thoughtful
- 4 critical                8 cautious
- 5 unrealistic

9

a way of differentiating ourselves, a symbol of cultural identity, a sign of respect for someone who has died

10

- 1 20% in the UK, nearly 30% in the US
- 2 a third in the UK, nearly half in the US
- 3 a Maori hero; he was taught the art of tattooing by a spirit in the supernatural world
- 4 information about someone's personal history, such as their tribe and ancestors
- 5 each side gives information about a different parent

11

Originally, Maori people had tattoos done; For young Maoris, getting your first tattoo done; getting your hair cut or having your ears pierced; with so many people now having tattoos done

12

- 2 had our house painted
- 3 to get my nose pierced
- 4 to get my teeth whitened
- 5 having a new kitchen installed
- 6 going to get/getting a wooden floor fitted
- 7 get the carpets cleaned
- 8 having / going to have a dress made

13

- Tom:** is having his hair dyed blue, £1,000
- Susie:** a local hospital, just under £1,500
- Robin:** has just had a tattoo done, an environmental charity, over £5,000

14

- On Tuesday, she's having the boiler serviced.
- On Wednesday, she's having her car checked.
- On Thursday, she's having her hair cut.
- On Friday, she's having her nails painted.

## 5C Me, myself and I

2

The first self-portrait using a camera was taken in 1839.  
The word *selfie* was first used in 2002.

The word *selfie* was word of the Year in the Oxford English Dictionary in 2013.

More than 2.5 million selfies are uploaded onto social media every day.

3

MySpace, Facebook, YouTube, Blogger, Tumblr, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, LivesOn

4

- 1 Yes (narcissism levels ... have accelerated since the launch of Facebook, Twitter and the like)
- 2 No (there has been a decline in empathy levels)
- 3 No (we are less interested in other people)
- 4 Yes (people who are more narcissistic definitely use social media more)
- 5 Yes (there's nothing wrong with seeking the approval of other people)
- 6 No (our desire to be accepted ... impairs our ability to build and maintain happy relationships and successful careers)
- 7 Yes (it puts enormous pressure on people to achieve impossible goals)
- 8 Yes (we have already seen impressive examples ... from predicting flu epidemics to diagnosing cancer)
- 9 No (this could be done)

5

- |               |                  |              |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 appreciate  | 4 show off       | 7 desire     |
| 2 pressure    | 5 self-promotion | 8 impressive |
| 3 unrealistic | 6 approval       |              |

## 5D But is it art?

### Speaking

2

D

3

- 1 She doesn't want a pig on the wall.
- 2 He thinks it looks a kid's drawing.
- 3 He likes to be able to see something in it, so he can guess what it is.
- 4 in the conservatory
- 5 simple and basic in its style

4

- |              |       |          |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| 1 painting   | 5 top | 9 look   |
| 2 abstract   | 6 if  | 10 could |
| 3 portrays   | 7 by  |          |
| 4 foreground | 8 see |          |

## Writing

2

- 1 disagree
- 2 it helps us to appreciate different views and perspectives on life, it attracts tourists, it can be valuable in a lot of different jobs
- 3 1 = introduction, 5 = conclusion; yes
- 3
- 2 Many people would argue that art contributes very little to the economy.
- 3 Many students will not choose to pursue a career in art after school.
- 4 Art is potentially not as useful as subjects such as maths.

4

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 while (before) | 3 although (before)   |
| 2 but (after)    | 4 as much as (before) |

5

- 1 While graffiti may make some areas look more rundown (concession), I would argue that it can also enhance and brighten others (opinion).
- 2 Although graffiti may look attractive (concession), it should still be illegal (opinion).
- 3 Many people would argue that graffiti is art (concession) but the worst graffiti, such as tagging, is simply vandalism (opinion).
- 4 As much as I like the colour graffiti brings to a city (concession), it is arguably still vandalism (opinion).

## 6 Freedom

### 6A Not allowed

2

- 1 A flushing toilet in an apartment block could disturb your neighbours.  
You're more likely to have an accident if you don't have your feet on the pedals.  
People used to put chewing gum in keyholes and lift buttons and on door sensors on trains.  
It's dangerous to shoot water at motorcyclists; the government thought it could lead to social unrest. The Durian fruit smells terrible and can make people ill.
- 2 Rules 2 and 4 were connected to safety, rules 1 and 5 were connected to politeness, rule 3 to cleanliness, rules 3 and 5 are also connected to respect for other people and our immediate environment.

3

- 1 modal verbs
- 2 positive: have to, must; negative: shouldn't; mustn't, can't
- 3 obligation: have to, must; prohibition: mustn't, can't

4

- 1 to stay safe during the Covid-19 outbreak
- 2 alcohol or cigarettes
- 3 to reduce alcohol-related accidents so that hospitals didn't have to deal with them
- 4 They could only sell T-shirts if they were advertised to be worn under a jacket, they couldn't sell open-toed shoes.
- 5 to reduce the number of people in the streets and make it easier to monitor
- 6 no one
- 7 The supermarket queues were enormous.

5

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 needed to      | 6 was/were allowed to       |
| 3 didn't have to | 7 couldn't                  |
| 4 didn't need to | 8 wasn't/weren't allowed to |
| 5 could          |                             |

6

- 1 *should*
- 2 *Mustn't* is the strongest modal for prohibition. *Shouldn't* is the weakest modal for prohibition.

7

- 2 You weren't allowed to/couldn't go inside a friend's house.
- 3 You could meet up to six people outside.
- 4 You had to stay two metres apart from people you didn't live with.
- 5 You didn't have to wear a mask in the street.
- 6 You were allowed to go to a park to exercise.
- 7 You needed to stay at home for 14 days if you had symptoms.
- 8 You had to wash your hands for 20 seconds several times a day.
- 9 You didn't need to take ID out with you.
- 10 You weren't allowed to watch a football match in a stadium.

12–13

- |        |         |           |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| 2 have | 5 have  | 8 enjoyed |
| 3 used | 6 been  |           |
| 4 may  | 7 can't |           |
- Have* is pronounced /əv/.

14

- 1 could, might, may      2 must      3 can't

15–16

- 1 sores on the victims' skin often turned black
- 2 40 in Italian is quaranta: ships with a plague outbreak had to wait for 40 days outside Venice
- 3 people from a plague sufferer's household had to carry a white stick when they went outside
- 4 fleas were less active during the winter
- A the bell was rung for 45 minutes during the burial of a plague victim, to remind people to follow the rules
- B the mask was worn by doctors; it contained herbs
- C the stone was used at the boundary of a village which suffered a plague outbreak; villagers left money in vinegar in the holes in the stone – farmers left food for them

17

- |               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 obligation  | 3 obligation | 5 permission |
| 2 prohibition | 4 obligation | 6 obligation |

## 6B Controlling people

3

**Zero conditionals:** a, b

**First conditionals:** c, d, e, f

4

- |           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 present | 3 present | 5 probably |
| 2 true    | 4 future  |            |

*will, be going to, Future Continuous, Future Perfect*

5

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 2 is going to be      | 6 will have spent |
| 3 are                 | 7 are wearing     |
| 4 will still be doing | 8 will go         |
| 5 asks                |                   |

6

- 1 unless
- 2 in case
- 3 *when*; If we use *if*, the situation isn't certain to happen.

7

- 1 c    2 b    3 a    4 c    5 b

9

- 1 when there is fruit at the supermarket checkout
- 2 offer them a trip to the cinema

10–11

- 1 Professor Cass Sunstein: a professor who wrote a book in 2008 about nudge theory
- 2 cigarettes: cigarette packets often show shocking photos about what happens to your body if you smoke
- 3 organ donation: some countries make donating organs the default position – people have to actively choose not to if they don't want to donate their organs
- 4 pensions: some governments make saving for a pension the default position
- 5 UK colleges: some colleges use nudge theory to stop students quitting
- 6 some concerns: who decides what's beneficial, do all these nudges actually respect the individual and their right to choose?

12

- |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 2 motivate  | 4 enhances | 6 retains   |
| 3 providing | 5 impose   | 7 tailoring |

13

- |           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 2 tailor  | 4 retain  | 6 impose   |
| 3 enhance | 5 benefit | 7 motivate |

## 6C Cameras everywhere

- 2  
B
- 3  
1 300 times a day  
2 Chongqing in China  
3 crime reduced by 20%  
4 to monitor traffic, to save lives  
5 It scans faces and compares the data with faces in a police database.  
6 It enabled police to arrest a man who was the suspect in a murder years before.  
7 Women and black and ethnic minority people are more likely to be questioned when they have done nothing wrong because facial recognition is less effective for those groups.  
8 buying a sandwich, demonstrating at a peaceful protest  
9 We may change our behaviour out of fear.  
10 San Francisco
- 4  
1 observe, monitor            4 analyse, examine  
2 criticize                      5 question  
3 discourage, ban
- 5  
1 discouraged (a camera can't *ban* something)  
2 questioned (*criticizing* isn't part of official police procedure)  
3 observed (we monitor something actively – we can't use it for changing data)  
4 analysed (*examine* means physically look at something; computers can't examine)

## 6D Living together

### Speaking

- 2  
bills, cleaning, food, pets
- 3  
1 He thinks it will take too long to sort that out.  
2 She thinks it will prevent arguments.  
3 He's a vegetarian and he doesn't want to pay for other people to eat meat.  
4 £5  
5 a cat; Blanca's allergic to cats  
6 a hamster; they make such a mess
- 4  
2 Why                      6 Couldn't            10 rather  
3 always                7 as well            11 suppose  
4 'd better              8 keen  
5 Shall                  9 work
- 5  
1 you should            2 we might as well

## Writing

- 2  
He is the property manager; he is reminding the residents of the rules for shared areas as he has received some complaints.
- 3  
1 F (residents mustn't block people's access)  
2 F (he may have the work completed and then charge them)  
3 T  
4 F (if you leave it in the entrance area, you are breaking your contract)
- 4  
1 disposing of            5 access                9 manner  
2 place                    6 maintain            10 are entitled to  
3 a breach of            7 conditions  
4 refuse                    8 fellow residents
- 5  
1 phrasal verbs        4 polite requests  
2 everyday              5 conditional  
3 obligation

## Video 3: Fashionable lifestyles

- 1  
Mindfulness is a form of meditation which involves focusing on the here and now.  
Digital detox means avoiding screen time and, in particular, the internet for a sustained period.  
Eco-travel involves staying in accommodation and destinations and doing activities designed to minimize negative effects on the local environment.  
DNA fitness means having your DNA analysed, and devising a diet and fitness regime that suits your DNA.  
Flexible working hours is working when you want, rather than traditional working hours like 9–5, Monday–Friday.  
Decluttering means getting rid of unnecessary items in your home.
- 2  
DNA fitness, decluttering
- 3  
1 personalization  
2 diet  
3 home  
4 their gut  
5 Marie Kondo  
6 category  
7 sentimental items  
8 joy
- 5  
3, 1, 5, 4, 2



11

romance, not spending enough time with family or friends, losing touch with people, education and career

12

- 1 He should have hung out with his new friends.
- 2 He cried.
- 3 her best friend from school
- 4 She moved to Singapore.
- 5 a career in acting
- 6 He was too short – the actor playing Anne Boleyn was taller than him.

13

- 1 in hindsight    4 lack of foresight
- 2 embarrassing    5 what a pity
- 3 a shame    6 everything happens for a reason

14

- 1 how embarrassing, that’s such a shame, what a pity
- 2 a in hindsight  
b lack of foresight  
c everything happens for a reason

## 7C Bad decisions

3

- 1 He tried to ban mainland Europe from trading with Britain; Russia ignored his plans.
- 2 They would set fire to towns they left behind. It would hurt Napoleon because he didn’t provide his army with supplies – he expected them to use what they found.
- 3 Napoleon won an important battle in Borodino. His army waited in Moscow, but nothing happened.
- 4 Lack of food and extreme cold meant that many died before they reached the border.
- 5 April 10 1912, to New York, with around 2,224 passengers and crew
- 6 swim, go to the gym, play squash, eat at restaurants
- 7 at 10.40, the ship received a message warning of ice in the area; at 11.40, it hit an iceberg
- 8 the ship could stay afloat if water entered four watertight compartments, but it entered five; there were only enough lifeboats for half of the people on board

5

- 1 force    4 expand    7 survived
- 2 capacity    5 disaster    8 surrender
- 3 panic    6 invade

## 7D Trouble ahead

### Speaking

3

- 1 Anna is Ben’s boss. Dom and Carly are partners (boyfriend/girlfriend).

4

- 1 Ben has to tell his team that they won’t get a bonus.
- 2 Dom doesn’t want to move to Australia with Carla. The tip that is ignored is that Anna and Dom give advice.

5

- 1 the company has to reduce the amount it spends
- 2 tells his team during a meal
- 3 pay for Dom’s parents to visit them in Australia
- 4 Australia

6

- |           |            |               |
|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1 word    | 5 afraid   | 9 take        |
| 2 private | 6 going to | 10 mind       |
| 3 need    | 7 how      | 11 understand |
| 4 have to | 8 joking   |               |

7

- 1 c    2 a    3 b

## Writing

2

- 1 overpopulation, urban areas, problems
- 2 identify, serious ones, suggest ways, governments, address these problems

3

- Problems:** poor quality housing leading to bad health, high levels of crime  
**Solutions:** local governments should invest in high quality, affordable housing; introduce laws to stop too many people living in one property; spend money on community services

4

- There are 5 paragraphs.  
a 2    b 4    c 1    d 5    e 3

5

- It is evident that, The main problem caused by ... is, Another major problem connected with ... is, One effective solution to ... is, This can be tackled by ...

## 8 Media

### 8A Global success

2

- Big Brother, Castaway, Expedition Robinson, Survivor, Game of Thrones, Love Island, I’m a Celebrity, Get Me Out of Here

- 3**  
 1 how people could live in an isolated environment in space  
 2 They divided into two groups which didn't like each other; they went a little crazy.  
 3 at first none of them liked it  
 4 Sweden  
 5 very successful (at its peak, it was watched by more people than the Superbowl final)  
 6 It is inexpensive to make, but has high viewing figures.  
 7 They become TV stars for a short time.

**Extra activity**

The Biosphere experiment happened in 1991.  
 The original idea for Big Brother was to put 12 ordinary people in a house.  
 95% of people under 30 were watching Big Brother within one week of it being shown on TV.  
 Charlie Parsons first approached Swedish TV with the idea of Castaway in 1997.  
 US TV started showing Big Brother and Survivor in 2000.  
 Each episode of Game of Thrones cost \$15 million to make.  
 Few reality TV shows cost more than \$250,000 per episode.  
 Around 40% of TV content today is reality TV.

- 5**  
 1 countable      4 singular      7 positive  
 2 uncountable   5 plural      8 negative  
 3 plural      6 singular
- 6**  
 1 c    2 c    3 b    4 b    5 a    6 a    7 b    8 b
- 7**  
 1 little      3 none      5 no  
 2 a few      4 number    6 every
- 10**  
 1 Billy    2 *Love or Lust*    3 careers    4 ex-girlfriends
- 11**  
 1 lives      3 talent      5 99%  
 2 depressing    4 know
- 12**  
 1 Viewers      5 tabloids, headlines  
 2 columns      6 press  
 3 print      7 publicity  
 4 appearances

**8B What happened?**

- 3**  
 d, a, e, b, c

- 4**  
 1 having control of billions of people's stolen data  
 2 because people could imagine him saying what the deep fake said  
 3 to improve dubbing in foreign language movies  
 4 They pretended to be his boss.  
 5 focus on the eyes (deep-fake videos usually contain less blinking), inconsistent lighting patterns, poor quality hair and jewellery

- 5**  
 1 showed      5 would  
 2 hadn't      6 could  
 3 had been tricked    7 had seen  
 4 had been created    8 made

- 6**  
 1 Past Simple    3 would  
 2 Past Perfect    4 whether

- 7**  
 1 he would be there  
 2 she couldn't come, had  
 3 they had never been  
 4 they had stayed  
 5 Luke was buying  
 6 thought it was, wouldn't work

- 9**  
 1 and 2 are jokes; 3 is real.

- 10**  
 1 F (it stole jewellery)  
 2 T  
 3 F (she said 'When I'm nervous, I tend to eat')  
 4 F (they denied planning the situation)  
 5 F (he was on sick leave from work at the time)  
 6 T

- 11**  
 1 offer      3 deny  
 2 remind    4 regret

- 12**  
 1 D      4 warned B      7 regretted E  
 2 offered A    5 admitted E    8 threatened A  
 3 reminded B    6 denied C

- 13**  
 2 threatened to fire anyone who took/takes breaks longer than ten minutes  
 3 announced that they were going to close their store and move the business online  
 4 advised him not to publish the story yet  
 5 revealed that the company had lost \$10 billion  
 6 blamed the goalkeeper for losing

## 8C Big data

2

Big data refers to all our personal information collected by websites and apps when we go online.

4

- 1 He worries that his phone is listening to him.
- 2 A website might suggest who you vote for in an election.
- 3 Google has over 5GB of data on you.
- 4 They make money by collecting information about you and selling it, not by selling you a TV.
- 5 Because no one is forcing her to buy anything.
- 6 They can bring together information from people all over the world who have had the same disease.
- 7 They might change the time of year they plant or the amount of water to give crops.
- 8 Trying to keep up with the huge amounts of data collected is going to be the challenge.

5

**Positive:** convenient, impressive, beneficial

**Negative:** disturbing, concerning, problematic

6

- |               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 problematic | 3 convenient | 5 beneficial |
| 2 disturbing  | 4 concerning | 6 impressive |

## 8D Tell me about it

### Speaking

3

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 photo 3 | 3 photo 4 |
| 2 photo 2 | 4 photo 1 |

5

- |         |              |           |
|---------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 Guess | 4 what       | 7 weird   |
| 2 hear  | 5 According  | 8 details |
| 3 news  | 6 Apparently |           |

6

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 What   | 3 How    | 5 How    | 7 How    |
| 2 What a | 4 What a | 6 What a | 8 What a |

### Writing

3

by far the two most common sources for news are the TV and the internet

Nearly three quarters of residents use these (the TV and internet) as their primary source

just over a third of people use social media as a source

only a quarter of people think it's trustworthy

a growing number of people use social media to access current affairs

the internet is used nearly as frequently as TV as a source

4

- |               |           |          |
|---------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 purpose     | 4 third   | 7 due to |
| 2 illustrates | 5 growing | 8 basis  |
| 3 quarters    | 6 fewer   |          |

5

where to advertise a festival to reach young people

## Video 4: Memories

3

- 1 F (early memories are quite vague)
- 2 F (our favourite books are nearly always ones you encountered between 15 and 25)
- 3 T
- 4 T
- 5 F (this is the point in our lives when we try to define who we are)
- 6 F (the lyrics or the story helped to define something about ourselves)
- 7 F (our self-identify is already formed before those events)

5

c, d, a, b

6

- 1 some music
- 2 people didn't have mobile phones in those days
- 3 1981
- 4 people took photos of her and she was in the press
- 5 some flowers
- 6 being uncaring and cold
- 7 at a wedding
- 8 AIDS and banning mines
- 9 It became more acceptable to show your emotions.

## 9 Crime

### 9A Is it a crime?

2

- 1 £2,000
- 2 the family's dog
- 3 the press
- 4 a member of the government
- 5 artists everywhere
- 6 users of an online shopping website

3

- |              |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 2 robbery    | 6 investigated | 10 vandalism |
| 3 catch      | 7 blackmail    | 11 innocent  |
| 4 arrested   | 8 bribe        | 12 fraud     |
| 5 burglaries | 9 sentenced    |              |

### Extra activity

**Related verbs/noun:** blackmail, burgle, defraud, rob, vandalize, bribery

**People nouns:** blackmailer, burglar, fraudster, robber, vandal

**6**  
 He won £1 million.  
 He won it by allegedly cheating.  
 He didn't keep the money.

**7**  
**1** phone a friend, ask the audience, reduce the answers from four to two (50:50)  
**2** the amount doubles  
**3** He used two lifelines on the fifth and sixth questions.  
**4** He started to read out the answers to every question before answering.  
**5** the ninth question  
**6** the person sitting next to Tecwen Whittock (Tom Lucy)  
**7** They began to watch the show again. They decided not to show the episode and withdrew the prize money.  
**8** The Ingrams and Tecwen Whittock were convicted of committing deception and fraud.

**9**  
**1** Answering      **4** to get      **7** of committing  
**2** to answer      **5** help  
**3** filming      **6** to show

**10**  
**a** 3    **b** 1    **c** 7    **d** 2    **e** 4    **f** 6    **g** 5

**11–12**  
**1** doing      **4** writing      **7** to eat      **10** to tell  
**2** to pay      **5** to lie      **8** seeing  
**3** fail      **6** to ask      **9** to like

### 9B Tell the truth

**3**  
**1** put a stop to      **5** give something away  
**2** let someone down      **6** cover something up  
**3** rely on      **7** make something up  
**4** point the finger at      **8** look out for

**5**  
**1** B; the woman thinks the man left the car lights on  
**2** C; the woman thinks the boy is lying about why he can't bring his Maths test paper home  
**3** A; the man thinks that the girl is lying about going to bed at 11  
**4** D; one man thinks the other didn't book a transfer to the hotel

**6**  
**1** turning      **5** talking      **9** failing  
**2** to buy      **6** to bring      **10** to tell  
**3** blaming      **7** telling      **11** to book  
**4** to talk      **8** to achieve      **12** asking

**7**  
**2** a    **3** a    **4** b    **5** a    **6** b    **7** b    **8** a    **9** b  
**10** a

**8**  
**2** having      **6** to buy      **10** to lose  
**3** doing      **7** smoking      **11** sitting  
**4** to set      **8** to train      **12** running  
**5** to inform      **9** leaving

**11**  
 f, d, a, c, b, e

**12–13**  
**1** T  
**2** F (they are not accurate with the wrong person asking the questions)  
**3** F (there is greater blood flow when you tell a lie)  
**4** T  
**5** F (they are about 75% accurate)  
**6** T  
**7** T

### 9C Reformed

**2**  
 in their teenage years

**3**  
**1** £6 trillion      **7** games/gaming  
**2** fraud      **8** reform  
**3** Phishing      **9** two  
**4** Keylogging      **10** white-hat hacker  
**5** Phishing      **11** good programming  
**6** dark web

**5**  
**1** locked up      **4** trick      **7** exploited  
**2** target      **5** ransom      **8** hacker  
**3** weaknesses      **6** victims

### Extra activity

**1** tricky = difficult  
**2** the trick is = the way to solve the problem is  
**3** do the trick = solve the problem  
**4** magic trick = an individual piece of magic  
**5** the oldest trick in the book = a common way to deceive someone

### 9D Street crime

#### Speaking

#### Before you start

A pickpocket steals things from people in public places without them noticing.  
 A thief is a general word for someone who steals, usually secretly.  
 A burglar enters someone's home.  
 A robber is a general word for someone who steals, often by using force to enter somewhere; *rob* is used for the place or person that items are stolen from, e.g. *They robbed a bank on the High Street.*  
 A mugger attacks someone in order to rob them.  
 A shoplifter takes things from shops without paying.

**2**  
**1** B    **2** A    **3** C

- 3**  
 1 She couldn’t see his face; he was about 1m 70cm tall  
 2 in the direction of Oxford Road  
 3 He’d taken his train ticket out 30 seconds before.  
 4 He remembers seeing the station clock.  
 5 She had just put her phone in her bag. She went to check her emails and it had gone.  
 6 if one of the shops or cafés in the area has a security camera

- 4**  
 1 incident      4 couldn’t      7 around  
 2 was            5 fast  
 3 stolen        6 direction

**Writing**

- 3**  
 1 It helps you store and create strong passwords.  
 2 A virtual private network. It gives you a secure connection from anywhere.  
 3 when you have devices such as thermostats connected to the web  
 4 phishing  
 5 that a website is encrypted and secure

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

- 5**  
 1 downloading apps from unofficial app stores  
 2 to use the same password for multiple sites  
 3 to update all your software regularly to stay safe  
 4 you are working from home, back up your data regularly

**10 Entertainment**

**10A What was it like?**

- 2**  
 1 negative      3 negative      5 both  
 2 positive      4 both

- 3**  
 b 1    c 5    d 3    e 2

- 4**  
 b no surprises = predictable; not very nice = unlikeable  
 c boring = tedious; interesting = absorbing  
 d went on for too long = long-winded; wasn’t what I was hoping for = disappointing  
 e fascinating = compelling; keeps your attention = engaging

- 5**  
 predictable, unlikeable, compelling, engaging, long-winded, disappointing, moving, unbelievable, tedious, absorbing

- 8–9**  
 1 in Ireland in the 1940s  
 2 Cyril  
 3 his adoptive parents  
 4 *The Heart’s Invisible Furies*  
 5 it was for his/her book club  
 6 John Boyne

**10**  
 that evoked so many emotions in me  
 when I laughed out loud  
 where she has her baby  
 which help him discover more about himself  
 which we have discussed  
 which is another of John Boyne’s books  
 who is living in a small rural village  
 who is called Cyril  
 who remind him regularly that he isn’t one of them  
 whose journey through life involves many mistakes and awkward moments

- 11**  
 1 essential      4 extra      7 which  
 2 can            5 commas      8 whose  
 3 that            6 can’t

- 12**  
 1 The main character is a shy teenage girl who lives in a poor area of London.  
 2 The compelling TV series *The Crown*, which has won several awards, is about the royal family. / The compelling TV series *The Crown*, which is about the royal family, has won several awards.  
 3 He’s an unlikeable character whose love of money affects everything he does.  
 4 The brother, who is blind, becomes more important later in the story. / The brother, who becomes more important later in the story, is blind.  
 5 The mother, who is played by Laura Dern in the film, spends a lot of time helping poorer families. / The mother, who spends a lot of time helping poorer families, is played by Laura Dern in the film.  
 6 The TV series *Normal People*, which was based on a book by Sally Rooney, was very popular. / The TV series *Normal People*, which was very popular, was based on a book by Sally Rooney.

- 13**  
 1 Ireland  
 2 He was too embarrassed to take his girlfriend to a dance just because she was unpopular.  
 3 Marianne becomes super popular. Connell starts to feel uncomfortable and suffers from depression.  
 4 Connell’s housemate  
 5 There’s a big argument during a dinner party and Marianne breaks up with her boyfriend, Jamie.  
 6 She found it disappointing.

- 14**  
 1 that, who      4 who      7 whose  
 2 who            5 where      8 that  
 3 when           6 who

15

**Defining:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8

**Non-defining:** 6, 7

You can miss out the pronouns in 4 and 8.

## 10B Musical influence

2

2 lyrics                      4 track                      6 beat  
3 melody                      5 playlist                      7 album

4

- 1 F (they were West African storytellers called Griots)
- 2 F (he played beats over and over again to get people dancing)
- 3 F (they became famous in the 1980s)
- 4 F (they were born in socially deprived areas)
- 5 T
- 6 F (Salt-N-Pepa and Queen Latifa achieved success in the 1990s)
- 7 F (it reached wider audiences when rap artists collaborated with mainstream singers)
- 8 F (pop music lyrics are equally problematic)

5

**Present participles:** telling, dancing, using, reflecting, allowing, enabling, Recognizing, showing

**Past participles:** called, seen, born

6

1 relative                      3 past  
2 present                      4 reason

7

1 released                      4 recorded  
2 Gaining                      5 proving  
3 showing                      6 surrounded, suggesting

8

- 2 The track 'Diamonds', written by Sia, was a number one hit for Rihanna.
- 3 The music festival taking place tomorrow is the most popular folk music festival in the UK.
- 4 Those music journalists criticizing rap are old-fashioned.
- 5 The dramatic classical piece played at the start of the TV series is Prokofiev's 'Dance of the Knights'.
- 6 A group of teenagers rapping in a park were asked to leave by the police.

9

1 talking                      5 Realizing                      9 taken  
2 called                      6 annoyed                      10 singing  
3 reaching                      7 featuring  
4 based                      8 dancing

## 10C An English classic

2

- 1 Her childhood was difficult – she lived with an aunt and cousins who didn't like her, then she went to a harsh boarding school.
- 2 She fell in love with Mr Rochester – the master of the house where she was governess. They couldn't marry because he was already married.

3

Miss Temple is a kind teacher at Lowood who takes over from Mr Brocklehurst after many girls die. The conditions improve when she is in charge.  
Mr Reed is Jane's uncle. He died.  
Mrs Reed is Jane's aunt. She doesn't like Jane and punishes her for a fight with her son.  
John is Jane's cousin. He is cruel to her and bullies her. He throws a book at her and Jane fights back. She is punished.  
The Red Room is where Jane is sent after she has a fight with John. It's the room where her uncle died and she becomes scared that she will see his ghost. She screams, but they won't let her out, and she faints.  
Mr Brocklehurst is the supervisor of Lowood school. He is strict and mean. He ensures that the girls have little food.  
Lowood is the school Jane is sent to. The conditions there are harsh and many girls die due to disease.

4

- 1 She taught a young French girl, Adèle.
- 2 His face was the object that she best liked to see.
- 3 Grace Poole, a servant, wasn't punished; Jane thought that she had made the fire.
- 4 leave Thornfield
- 5 that he had no love for Miss Ingram and that he loved Jane
- 6 Grace Poole was a servant who looked after Bertha Mason, a madwoman who was married to Mr Rochester.

5

1 rare                      4 indifferent                      7 cruel  
2 harsh                      5 fine  
3 peculiar                      6 glad

## 10D The best bit

### Speaking

2

Wuthering Heights, by Emily Brontë

1 Becky                      3 Nick                      5 Sarah  
2 Amy                      4 Darren

- 3**
- 1** sad, because Cathy and Heathcliff's love destroyed them and everyone around them
  - 2** Heathcliff was violent and brutal, Cathy is selfish and destructive; she liked the younger characters like Cathy's daughter and Hareton.
  - 3** He says that Heathcliff was treated badly as a child – he was abandoned and suffered violence, and then the woman he loves marries someone else.
  - 4** Cathy, because she had to marry well to have the chance of a decent life
  - 5** class and money, the role of women in society
  - 6** No, because she didn't write one.

- 4**
- |                    |                |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>1</b> find      | <b>5</b> Would | <b>9</b> issues |
| <b>2</b> evoke     | <b>6</b> into  | <b>10</b> role  |
| <b>3</b> character | <b>7</b> drawn | <b>11</b> all   |
| <b>4</b> purpose   | <b>8</b> loved |                 |

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

### Writing

**2**  
It was released in 2019. It won the Palme d'Or at the Cannes film festival (and four Oscars).

- 3**
- a** 1   **b** 3   **c** 2   **d** 3   **e** 2   **f** 1

- 4**
- |                       |                      |                 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>1</b> convincingly | <b>3</b> skilfully   | <b>5</b> richly |
| <b>2</b> superbly     | <b>4</b> beautifully | <b>6</b> highly |

- 5**
- 1** convincingly
  - 2** richly, highly
  - 3** superbly
  - 4** poor, loving, united, dark, unpleasant, deprived, desperate, teenage, wealthy, rich, impressed, young, unexpected, dark, fascinating, outstanding, thought-provoking

## Video 5: Thomas Hardy

- 2**
- 1** Charles Dickens, London
  - 2** Thomas Hardy, Wessex
  - 3** Emily Brontë, Yorkshire moors
- 3**
- 1** the wildness of the landscape, and its dark, dramatic nature
  - 2** the foliage in the woods is like her love for Linton because time will change it; the rocks are like her love for Heathcliff – it isn't beautiful, but is necessary and eternal
  - 3** on foot
  - 4** they were next to very poor and filthy areas
  - 5** good aspects: lights twinkling, fuller of wonders; bad aspects: a great vapour, fuller of wickedness
  - 6** cider-making; sheep shearing; milking cows
  - 7** It shows that nature around us doesn't change, even when events in our lives change us.

- 5**
- b, a, e, f, d, c

- 6**
- 1** 1840
  - 2** He was often ill as a child; his mother wanted him to have a good education.
  - 3** St Pancras
  - 4** his health, his poor upbringing
  - 5** A Pair of Blue Eyes
  - 6** 1874
  - 7** cycling, foreign holidays
  - 8** lower-class women in Victorian England
  - 9** marriage
  - 10** two years
  - 11** It's the day he first met Emma.