

# Student's Book Answer Key

## Module 1



### Unit 1, page 12, exercise 1

- a Kuwait.
- b Accept students' guesses – tell them they will find out what is happening when they read the text on the next page.
- c (Students' own answers)
- d (Students' own answers)

### Unit 1, page 12, exercise 2

- a Hala February Festival takes place during the spring season.  
Qurain Culture Festival takes place annually from late November to early December.
- b Hala celebrates the spread of joy, happiness and delight.  
Qurain celebrates Kuwaiti artistic culture.
- c It coincides with National Day and Liberation Day.
- d By awarding 'Appreciation', 'Encouragement' and 'Personality of the Year' awards.
- e Hala: Arabian hospitality, cultural celebrations, colourful events, spring's arrival, discounts in shops  
Qurain: artists performing, exhibitions, concerts, films, awards ceremony

### Unit 1, page 13, exercise 3

- a atmosphere
- b guaranteed
- c patriotism
- d participating
- e disciplines
- f unrivalled

### Unit 1, page 14, exercise 1

- a general ability
- b ability on one occasion
- c ability on one occasion
- d general ability
- e ability on one occasion
- f ability on one occasion

### Unit 1, page 14, exercise 2

- a a: present time b–f: past time
- b a, b, c and d
- c was able to start

### Unit 1, page 14, exercise 3

- 1 couldn't
- 2 could
- 3 managed to
- 4 couldn't
- 5 could
- 6 managed to



@English 4 all

### Unit 1, page 14, exercise 4

- a You must be very / quite / really / pretty / fairly / extremely good at organising your time.
- b They are quite / really / very / a little / pretty / fairly / extremely preoccupied today.
- c He is my very best friend / He is absolutely my best friend.
- d That was a quite / really / very / pretty / fairly / extremely good book.

### Unit 1, page 15, exercise 1 a (Suggested answers)

- 1 went out: to become extinguished
- 2 went on: continued
- 3 went off: to begin to sound
- 4 going away: leaving
- 5 gone up: to increase
- 6 go without: to miss or not have something

### Unit 1, page 15, exercise 1 b (Suggested answers)

- 1 When water is thrown on them; When everything is burnt
- 2 When someone tries to break into the car; When someone goes too near the car by accident; When they go wrong
- 3 When the government increases or reduces tax; When there is a surplus or shortage; When there is competition with another retailer
- 4 You feel hungry; You lose weight; Your body doesn't work properly

### Unit 1, page 15, exercise 2

festival (N), festive (Adj)  
crowd (N), crowd (V)  
joy (N), joyful (Adj)  
occasion (N), occasion (V), occasionally (Adv)  
extravagant (Adj), extravagantly (Adv)

### Unit 1, page 15, exercise 3

- a want(e)d to
- b affor(d) to
- c go(t) off
- d wan(t) to
- e dance(d) down

**Unit 1, page 16, exercise 1**

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

**Unit 1, page 16, exercise 2**

**Speaker 1**

- a False. National Day is celebrated annually on the 25th of February.
- b True. They stay at home to spend time with family that are visiting.

**Speaker 2**

- a False. The large decorated vehicle is called a float.
- b True. Thousands of people from across the world come to see the festival.

**Speaker 3**

- a True. Intricate pictures are made from coloured sand.
- b False. Losar is when Tibetans celebrate the New Year.

**Unit 1, page 17, exercise 2**

- a (Students' own answers)
- b No, the speaker had been preparing for it his whole life but couldn't understand the experience of the Hajj until he experienced it himself.
- c 'A sea of white cloths' refers to the men who are all dressed in white.

**Unit 2, page 19, exercise 3 a**

**Speaker 1:** brother's graduation from university

**Speaker 2:** family dinner on Friday evenings

**Speaker 3:** fiftieth wedding anniversary

**Unit 2, page 19, exercise 3 b (Suggested answers)**

**Speaker 1:** daughter of the family / sister

**Speaker 2:** son of the family

**Speaker 3:** grandfather

**Unit 2, page 19, exercise 4**

- a older; 10 years
- b a hall
- c (Students' own answers)
- d shopping, watching TV, eating
- e 15-20
- f (Students' own answers)
- g He said he didn't look any different from when he last saw him the day they left school.
- h (Students' own answers)

**Unit 2, page 19, exercise 5**

- a host
- b swap
- c made
- d signed

**Unit 2, page 20, exercise 1**

Grandmother celebrates her return from Hajj. Yesterday, we celebrated our grandmother's return from the Hajj. After we had collected her from the airport, Grandma explained to us that she had always dreamed of travelling to Makkah and that she had finally achieved her life-long aim. As soon as we had eaten a long breakfast together, we invited our close family over for a special meal, and welcomed Grandma's other friends and relatives to the house to celebrate. Mum had decorated the house in anticipation of her arrival. Grandma gave us some gifts. Then, we sat down together and tucked in to a large lunch of curry, fresh fruits and vegetables. By the time we finished the meal, Grandma had begun to tell us about her experience in Makkah. Once she had answered all our questions, we finally gave her some well-deserved breathing space.

**Unit 2, page 20, exercise 2**

	Simple past	Past perfect	Which action came first?
a	invited	had eaten	eating a long breakfast
b	surprised	had decorated	decorating the house
c	finished	had begun	beginning to tell us

**Unit 2, page 20, exercise 4**

- a watched; had already seen
- b had broken; felt
- c had never eaten; enjoyed
- d were; had been

**Unit 2, page 20, exercise 5**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 2, page 21, exercise 1 a**

- a lunchtime
- b birthday
- c teapot
- d grandfather
- e fireworks
- f necklace
- g freelance

**Unit 2, page 21, exercise 1 b**

celebrate: celebration, celebrator  
 decorate: decoration, decorator  
 congratulate: congratulation, congratulator  
 collect: collection, collector  
 participate: participation, participator, participant  
 arrive: arrival  
 invite: invitation  
 visit: visitor

**Unit 2, page 21, exercise 2**

- a 2
- b 1
- c 1
- d 2
- e 1

**Unit 2, page 22, exercise 1**

- a next Thursday; at Amal's house
- b because her sister is coming home from France
- c a big feast, a poetry reading and a film about Khaleda's life

**Unit 2, page 23, exercise 1**

The Aborigines' history; Their traditional lifestyle;  
 Their situation today; Their treatment by the  
 Europeans

**Unit 3, page 24, exercise 3**

- a Pasqua Rosee
- b businessmen, writers, politicians and scientists

**Unit 3, page 25, exercise 4**

- a False. Coffee was first grown in Ethiopia.
- b False. Arabs liked coffee because it had an interesting taste and gave them more energy when they felt sleepy.
- c True. The first coffee house was opened in London, England by Pasqua Rosee, who was from Turkey.
- d False. Coffee is a central part of Kuwaiti hospitality.
- e False. There were few / no arguments in London's coffee houses. They were calm places where quarreling was penalised.
- f True. It was first drunk as a medicine.

**Unit 3, page 25, exercise 5**

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

**Unit 3, page 26, exercise 1**

- a present; future with *will*
- b past simple; *would* + infinitive
- c past simple; *would* + infinitive

**Unit 3, page 26, exercise 2**

- a sentences **b** and **c** are unlikely
- b sentence **c** is never going to happen
- c sentence **a** is likely to happen

**Unit 3, page 26, exercise 3 (Suggested answers)**

If I were in charge, I'd ban cars in X street.  
 If I were in charge, I'd build a new high school for local students, etc.

**Unit 3, page 26, exercise 4**

- a no; no
- b yes; yes
- c no; yes

**Unit 3, page 26, exercise 5**

- a past perfect; *would* + *have* + past participle
- b the past
- c The first conditional describes an event that is likely to happen in the future, i.e. an event that *will certainly* happen *if* another event *does happen*.

The second conditional usually describes something that is *unlikely to happen* but *possible* in the future, i.e. an event that *would happen* if another event *did happen*.

The third conditional does not relate to the future at all. It describes an *imaginary situation* in which an event *would have happened* if another earlier event *had happened*, but as the earlier event *did not happen*, the second event *could not happen*.

**Unit 3, page 26, exercise 6**

- a had not eaten; wouldn't have become
- b had not visited; would not have seen
- c had not bought; would not have been

### Unit 3, page 26, exercise 7 (Suggested answers)

- 1 **a** If he hadn't been sick, he wouldn't have gone to the hospital.  
**b** If he had taken all his medicine, he wouldn't have been sick.
- 2 **a** If the plane hadn't been delayed, he would have arrived in Kuwait earlier.  
**b** If he had run faster, he wouldn't have missed the plane.
- 3 **a** If they had listened to the weather forecast, they wouldn't have been stuck in the flood.  
**b** If it hadn't rained so heavily, the car would have been able to move.

### Unit 3, page 27, exercise 1 a

- 1 chatting
- 2 discuss
- 3 argue
- 4 speak
- 5 tell

### Unit 3, page 27, exercise 1 b

- 1 chatting
- 2 discuss
- 3 argue

### Unit 3, page 27, exercise 2 (Suggested answers)

- a** They need to talk to someone.
- b** They need something to do.
- c** They need some rest.
- d** They need to find some friends.
- e** They need to relax.
- f** They need to see a doctor.

### Unit 3, page 27, exercise 3

- a** the first is a cup with coffee in it, the second is just the cup.
- b, c and d** follow the same idea as in **a** The first phrase describes the substance and its container, whilst the second phrase just describes the container.

### Unit 3, page 27, exercise 4

- a** a carton of milk
- b** a cup of coffee
- c** a box of matches
- d** a glass of water
- e** a piece of paper
- f** a bar of chocolate

### Unit 3, page 29, exercise 1

- a** the café on the top floor of the shopping mall
- b** Thursday at 3
- c** have coffee and a catch-up, maybe go window shopping

### Unit 3, page 29, exercise 2

- a** Make suggestions: I was wondering if you'd like to meet...; I was thinking of Tuesday; Can we reschedule for Thursday?; How about the shopping mall?; Is three o'clock all right?; We could have coffee and a catch up, and then maybe we could go window shopping...
- b** Agreeing or rejecting a suggestion: That'd be great; I'm sorry, I can't make it on Tuesday; Thursday afternoon would be fine; That's okay for me; Okay, good idea; Yes, that's fine; Okay

# Student's Book Answer Key



## Unit 4, page 34, exercise 3

- a Defensiveness is the major problem in communication. (Students give their own answer about how to deal with it.)
- b Empathy is an essential factor of a healthy communication because it enables people to empathise with their interlocutors and understand what really mean. It also helps them avoid misunderstandings. (Students' own answer)
- c "Listening between the lines" means not to listen to someone shallowly, but to attempt to understand what the other is trying to say indirectly.
- d (Students' own answers)

## Unit 4, page 35, exercise 4

- a poor listening skills; assumptions; non-verbal signals; improper use of questions
- b lack of interest; distractions; disagreement with the speaker; passive listening
- c (Students' own answer)

## Unit 4, page 35, exercise 5

- a effective
- b one-way
- c interpersonal
- d supportive
- e valuable
- f skilful
- g threatened

## Unit 4, page 36, exercise 1

- a 1 a
- b 2 the
- c 3 a; 4 the
- d 5 an; 6 a; 7 the; 8 a
- e 9 an; 10 the; 11 0 (zero article)

## Unit 4, page 36, exercise 4

- a but
- b in spite of
- c although

## Unit 4, page 37, exercise 1a

- bar – chocolate
- grain – rice, salt
- item – clothing, news
- lump – sugar
- pane – glass

## Module 2

- piece – bread, cake, cheese, chocolate, advice, information, toast
- slice – bread, cake, lemon, toast

## Unit 4, page 37, exercise 1 b

- 1 pieces of paper
- 2 item of news
- 3 piece of advice
- 4 slices / pieces of toast; slices / pieces of bread
- 5 piece of bread / cheese / cake

## Unit 4, page 37, exercise 2 a

- Types of place names used with *the*: rivers; seas and oceans; mountain ranges; groups of islands
- A few countries and continents also use *the*.

## Unit 4, page 37, exercise 2 b

- (Students' own answers)

## Unit 4, page 37, exercise 3

- a 'comment (N)  
com'ment (V)
- b re'port (N)  
'report (V)
- c 'decrease (N)  
de'crease (V)
- d 'insult (N)  
in'sult (V)

## Unit 4, page 38, exercise 1

- a This letter is a letter of application for a job at a hospital.
- b It is written by Dr Faisal Assaif to the people responsible for building the new hospital.
- c Faisal is applying for a new job because he's moving back to Kuwait.

**Unit 4, page 38, exercise 2 (Suggested answers)**

- a** What makes the letter formal is that the verbs are not contracted but are written in their full form (e.g. 'you are building' not 'you're building') and formal words and phrases are also used (e.g. offer my services, extensive...) The beginning and ending of the letter also make it formal (Dear Sirs; Yours faithfully).
- b** full verb forms: you are building; I am a 31-year old Kuwaiti; I have been working; I have decided; I am enclosing; I will provide formal words and phrases: in response; offer my services; extensive; The main motive for; excellent opportunity; I am enclosing my curriculum vitae; attestation; Thank you in advance...
- c** (Students' own answer)
- d** The letter starts with "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Yours faithfully". Another way could be starting by "Dear Mr X" and ending in "Yours sincerely".

**Unit 5, page 40, exercise 1**

Cuneiform = Iraq  
Simple pictograms = Iraq  
Roman alphabet = Italy  
Egyptian hieroglyphics = Egypt  
Chinese characters = China  
Ancient Greek = Greece  
Arabic = Arab world

**Unit 5, page 40, exercise 3 (Oldest first)**

pictograms  
hieroglyphics and cuneiform  
Chinese characters  
ancient Greek  
Arabic  
Roman alphabet

**Unit 5, page 41, exercise 5**

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 b

**Unit 5, page 42, exercise 1**

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

**Unit 5, page 42, exercise 4 (Suggested answers)**

**for** is used to describe the length of time that the action lasts, e.g. for a year; for a minute; for my whole life; for centuries.  
**since** is used to describe the point in time when the action started, e.g. since 1999; since last year; since my graduation; since yesterday.

**Unit 5, page 42, exercise 5**

- a been drawing; since
- b acquired
- c lost; been looking
- d since; read; for
- e been using; for

**Unit 5, page 43, exercise 1**

- a wrote; brush; ink
- b inscribed; clay
- c paper; pen
- d draw; pencil; paint

**Unit 5, page 43, exercise 2 a**

practical-impractical; precious-worthless;  
professional-amateur; simple-complicated

**Unit 5, page 43, exercise 2 b**

- 1 worthless
- 2 Amateur
- 3 complicated
- 4 impractical
- 5 modern

**Unit 5, page 44, exercise 1 a and b**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 5, page 44, exercise 1 c**

**blue:** Greek  
**purple:** Italian  
**yellow:** Thai  
**red:** Spanish  
**green:** Russian  
**black:** German

**Unit 5, page 44, exercise 4**

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

**Unit 5, page 44, exercise 5**

- a three thousand BCE (Before Common Era)
- b one thousand five hundred BCE
- c the fourth century CE
- d nineteen ninety-nine
- e two thousand and eight
- f the twenty-first century

**Unit 5, page 44, exercise 6**

- a 35 sounds
- b 26 letters
- c 2000 years
- d £160
- e 31 days
- f 1887

**Unit 5, page 45, exercise 2**

- a Can I start by asking you about this library you have founded?
- b Do you have any other projects serving the same purpose?
- c Can you tell us more about this foundation of yours?
- d How many honorary PhD certificates have you been granted?
- e What about medals?
- f And do you have any future plans you can tell us about?

**Unit 6, page 47, exercise 5**

- a mobile phone
- b phoning home with important messages; emergency calls; work; keeping in touch with family

**Unit 6, page 47, exercise 6**

- a True. This is implied: he hasn't brought it with him.
- b True. They are playing football after school.
- c False The passenger provides the number.
- d True. They will be there in about fifteen minutes.
- e True. He uses it ten or twenty times a day for work.
- f False. When he is away from home he calls his wife and children every evening.

**Unit 6, page 47, exercise 7**

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

**Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1a**

Question tags are formed like this:

- 1 and 2** negative main verb (e.g. You haven't brought your phone with you) -> positive auxiliary + pronoun + question mark (e.g. have you?)
- 3 and 4** positive main verb (e.g. We are playing football after school) -> negative auxiliary + pronoun + question mark (e.g. aren't we?)

**Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1b**

- 1 can we?
- 2 have we?
- 3 don't you?
- 4 isn't it?

**Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1d**

In positive imperative requests, we form the question tag as follows: *would / shall* + pronoun (Examples: students' own answers)

**Unit 6, page 49, exercise 1**

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

**Unit 6, page 49, exercise 2**

- a left; a message
- b received; an e-mail
- c sent; a text message
- d send; fax

**Unit 6, page 49, exercise 3**

- a up
- b up
- c up
- d down
- e down
- f up

**Unit 6, page 50, exercise 1a**

**A**

- 1 Menu
- 2 click
- 3 Address
- 4 surfing
- 5 typing
- 6 Bookmarks
- 7 access
- 8 forget
- 9 GPRS
- 10 modem

**B**

- 1 Menu
- 2 button
- 3 Click on
- 4 folder
- 5 Type
- 6 Save
- 7 pictures
- 8 Select
- 9 Return
- 10 Paste
- 11 similar

**Unit 6, page 50, exercise 1b**

- A** Connecting to the Internet through a mobile phone  
**B** Creating a photo album on your mobile phone

**Unit 6, page 51, exercise 1**

- a Verbs in the imperative form
- b Negative instructions begin with '*Don't*'.
- c Bullet points make each point very clear



# Student's Book Answer Key

## Module 3



### Unit 7, page 56, exercise 1a

#### (Suggested answers)

- a early radio / wireless radio; 1930s
- b early television / black and white television; 1950s
- c digital radio; 2000s

### Unit 7, page 56, exercise 2

physicist - physics; Italian - Italy; entertainment - entertain; wooden - wood  
inventor - invent; broadcasting - broadcast;  
transmission - transmit; informative - inform; cooperation - cooperate; intellectual - intellect

### Unit 7, page 57, exercise 3

- 1 C
- 2 B
- 3 C

### Unit 7, page 57, exercise 4

- a German physicist
- b short distances
- c first television system
- d Ministry of Information

### Unit 7, page 58, exercise 1

- a who was a Scottish engineer
- b which demonstrate working television broadcasts
- c when he made the first transatlantic television from London to New York
- d no relative clauses

### Unit 7, page 58, exercise 2

- a sentences a and b
- b sentence c

### Unit 7, page 58, exercise 3

sentence 1

### Unit 7, page 58, exercise 4

(Students' own answers)

### Unit 7, page 58, exercise 5

- 1 who
- 2 who
- 3 which
- 4 ,which
- 5 which
- 6 , whose + comma after crowd
- 7 , who + comma after time

### Unit 7, page 59, exercise 1 a

visualise; television  
text; teletext  
communicate; telecommunication  
phone; telephone  
print; teleprinter  
fax; telefax

### Unit 7, page 59, exercise 1 b and c

(Students' own answers)

### Unit 7, page 59, exercise 2

- 1 film industry
- 2 radio signal
- 3 short distance
- 4 news programme
- 5 video recorder

### Unit 7, page 59, exercise 3

- a unstressed
- b unstressed
- c stressed
- d unstressed
- e unstressed
- f stressed

### Unit 7, page 59, exercise 4

- a unstressed
- b unstressed
- c unstressed
- d stressed
- e unstressed
- f stressed

**Unit 8, page 62, exercise 2 a**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 8, page 62, exercise 2 b**

speaker 1: 5

speaker 2: 4

speaker 3: 1

**Unit 8, page 62, exercise 3**

a speaker 2

b speaker 1

c speaker 1

d speaker 3

e speaker 3

**Unit 8, page 63, exercise 4**

a 3

b 1

c 4

d 2

**Unit 8, page 63, exercise 5 (Suggested answers)**

- \* Make family rules about TV and stick to them. Decide what you want to change about your current viewing habits.
- \* Set limits on TV viewing time (hours per day).
- \* Turn TV off during mealtime, and while doing your homework. This will allow you to concentrate more and finish earlier.
- \* Watch TV with family and friends and discuss issues seen on TV with them.
- \* Use books to learn more about topics on TV that interest you.

**Unit 8, page 64, exercise 1**

a want; to watch

b tell; to turn off; go

c advise; to stop watching

d prefer; not to watch

e like; to watch

f warned; not to watch

**Unit 8, page 64, exercise 2**

a pronoun (e.g. me) + infinitive with *to* + noun

b They are negative

**Unit 8, page 64, exercise 3**

In both pairs of sentences, the first one describes the speakers' own opinions, the second one describes what other people think and includes subject and object pronouns.

**Unit 8, page 64, exercise 4**

- b His mother asked him to find out about the TV programmes at 10 o'clock.
- c Boushra advised her friend to listen to the news on the radio.

**Unit 8, page 64, exercise 5**

- b Jumana advised me to record the programme and watch it later.
- c Shaikha's mother asked her to watch the film with her.
- d Shaikha's mother warned her not to touch the DVD player.

**Unit 8, page 65, exercise 1 a**

1 B

2 F

3 E

4 A

5 D

6 C

**Unit 8, page 65, exercise 1 b**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 8, page 65, exercise 2**

- b something else/anything else
- c Everybody else
- d somewhere else
- e nobody else

**Unit 8, page 65, exercise 3**

- a Have you got satellite television?
- b I'd prefer you to watch a DVD if you don't mind.
- c Can you turn the telly off, please?
- d There's very little on TV at the moment
- e I've only got a small TV.

**Unit 9, page 68, exercise 1**

- a television / film
- b web
- c security
- d surgical
- e surveillance

**Unit 9, page 68, exercise 2 a****The pictures show:**

a camera is being used to create animations (television / film camera); a web cam on a computer (web cam); security cameras at an airport (security camera); a surgical camera being used by doctors (surgical camera); speed cameras on a motorway (surveillance camera)

**Unit 9, page 68, exercise 2 b**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 9, page 69, exercise 4**

**paragraph 1** Introduce professional video cameras

**paragraph 2** Explain the different types of professional video cameras

**paragraph 3** List the kind of work done using professional TV

**Unit 9, page 69, exercise 5 (Suggested answers)**

**Type 1** high-end portable recording cameras, similar to consumer recorders, bigger, light, small, cable bound

**Type 2** lack recording capability, fixed on studio pedestals, light and small

**Unit 9, page 69, exercise 6**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 1**

- a was held
- b were screened
- c are characterised
- d are being beckoned away
- e is conveyed
- f has been proven

**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 2**

- a past simple (passive)
- b past simple (passive)
- c present simple (passive)

- d present continuous (passive)
- e present simple
- f present perfect (passive)

**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 3 b**  
sentences a and c**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 3 c**

It is obvious.

**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 4**

- a. Various prominent Arab filmmakers held a five-day festival between 13th and 18th April 2008.
- b Sixteen filmmakers / They screened their films in three competitive categories.
- c Commentators characterise them as being thrilling and dramatic.
- d In 'Sharq', the sprawling cityscapes of modern Kuwait beckon six friends away from their familiar deserts
- e 'Symphonic Poem' conveys the importance of music and harmony in today's world.
- f The Arab filmmakers have proved their success in the Gulf Film festival.

**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 5**

- a The spotlight was shared by sixteen filmmakers from Kuwait.
- b Life in the Arab World was represented in all the features, shorts and documentaries.
- c A window into Arabic culture was offered by the diverse films presented in the festival.

**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 6 a**

Speed cameras are being introduced (by the authorities) in some countries....speed cameras are being installed.....fines are being increased by the courts...motorists who cause serious accidents are being sent to prison (by judges).

**Unit 9, page 70, exercise 6 b**

...TV cameras and other equipment are taken to the stadium ....Two whole days are spent... All the equipment is tested ... the commentators and cameramen are given their final instructions OR final instructions are given to the commentators and cameramen.

**Unit 9, page 71, exercise 1 a**

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

**Unit 9, page 71, exercise 1 b and c**

- b The words are all singular whilst the definitions use plural nouns
- c My team are... reminds us that the team consists of many individuals

**Unit 9, page 71, exercise 2**

- a The runaway criminal has finally been arrested by a police officer after laborious attempts and has been put in prison.
- b The doctor of this clinic treated his last patient quickly, before his urgent operation at the hospital.
- c The shop assistant of this department store serves his customers amicably
- d Kuwaiti parents insist on bringing up their children on the basis of developing their appreciation of human values.

**Unit 9, page 71, exercise 3**

It's the first word each time

**Unit 9, page 72, exercise 1**

- a radio stations
- b video conferencing
- c medical staff
- d city centre
- e traffic news
- f television cameras
- g animated film

# Student's Book Answer Key



## Unit 10, page 78, exercise 1

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

## Unit 10, page 79, exercise 3 (Suggested answers)

- a accident
- b soften
- c reduce
- d fade away
- e put in place
- f fill with air
- g stop
- h keep safe

## Unit 10, page 79, exercise 4

- a car drivers and passengers.
- b drop down behind the driver.
- c at the top of the stairs or in halls and corridors.
- d they are so sensitive that they can be set off by the smoke from cooking.

## Unit 10, page 79, exercise 5

- a car drivers and passengers
- b airbag
- c people who died
- d smoke alarms
- e dangerous diseases
- f childhood illnesses
- g doctors / patients

## Unit 10, page 80, exercise 1

- a the infinitive
- b the past participle
- c The first one is general advice. The second refers to the past and is therefore talking about a precaution that should have been taken, but that is now impossible.

## Unit 10, page 80, exercise 2

- a the first sentence
- b the second and third sentences
- c the second and third sentences

## Module 4

### Unit 10, page 80, exercise 3 (Suggested answers)

- 1: The fisherman should have told someone where he was going.  
The fisherman should have cut his fishing line when the fish pulled him.
- 2: He shouldn't have been thinking about the weekend.  
He shouldn't have been driving so fast.  
He should have concentrated on the road.  
He should have driven more slowly.
- 3: He shouldn't have waved to his friend.  
He should have watched what he was doing.

### Unit 10, page 81, exercise 1 a

- noun** merriment, equipment, management, physicist, falsehood, regulation, reliability, perseverance, foreigner
- adjective** intentional, toothy, watchful, cautious, fundamental, venomous, slighter

### Unit 10, page 81, exercise 1 b

-er

### Unit 10, page 81, exercise 1 c (Suggested answers)

- Nouns** amazement, parliament, agreement, pavement; examination, exhaustion, station, hesitation; driver, leader, brother;
- Adjectives** pretty, ugly, funny, lovely; beautiful, wonderful, skillful, careful; adventurous, generous, famous

### Unit 10, page 81, exercise 1 d

- 1 cautious
- 2 fundamental
- 3 physicist
- 4 perseverance
- 5 intentional
- 6 venomous
- 7 merriment
- 8 toothy

### Unit 10, page 81, exercise 2 a

- a hospitalised
- b validate
- c widen
- d hyphenated
- e beautify
- f lighten
- g glorify

### Unit 10, page 82, exercise 2 b

in the first two pairs of sentences. The stress occurs on the first syllable of the italicised word in the first sentence, and the second syllable of the italicised word in the second sentence. In the third pair of sentences, the second syllable is stressed in both sentences.

### Unit 10, page 82, exercise 3

- They had finished the fire drill before I arrived.
- Sami ordered a huge monkfish for dinner.
- They will have to stay up late if they are going to finish their homework.
- It must have been something in the atmosphere that caused Anwar to shout.
- Could you please be quiet?

### Unit 11, page 84, exercise 1 a

- pollution
- global warming
- deforestation
- endangered species

### Unit 11, page 84, exercise 1 b and c

(Students' own answers)

### Unit 11, page 85, exercise 3

- global warming, endangered animals, pollution, deforestation
- (Students' own answers)

### Unit 11, page 85, exercise 4

- everything
- unbearable
- ill
- buses
- eyes; difficult
- rainforests
- people
- animals
- hunting

### Unit 11, page 85, exercise 5

- pollution
- breathe
- disappear
- destruction

### Unit 11, page 85, exercise 6

- Center for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science.
- It is to appraise and improve the ecological quality of Kuwait Bay.
- Kuwait Bay is an important marine resource. It provides employment, recreation, food and wildlife habitats.
- (Students' own answers)

### Unit 11, page 86, exercise 1

- I don't think
- I suppose
- I believe
- I reckon
- I love...hate to think
- I know

Each verb is in the present simple tense.

### Unit 11, page 86, exercise 2

- thoughts** think, suppose, believe, reckon, know, consent, anticipate, realise, suspect, contradict
- feelings** love, hate, dread

### Unit 11, page 86, exercise 3

- I think is a 'permanent' opinion (= I believe); I am thinking refers to something which the speaker is considering at the moment (= I have in my mind).
- I anticipate is a general opinion (= I imagine); I am anticipating describes a current situation (= waiting for).

### Unit 11, page 87, exercise 1

- factory
- smokestack
- smoke
- vehicle
- exhaust fumes
- waste
- landfill site

### Unit 11, page 87, exercise 2

- smoke / smokestack
- Exhaust fumes / vehicles
- landfill site / waste

### Unit 11, page 87, exercise 3 a

- animal habitat
- climate change
- global warming
- landfill site
- exhaust fumes

### Unit 11, page 87, exercise 3 b

(Students' own answers)

### Unit 11, page 87, exercise 4

- It's getting worse. / He's feeling ill.
- I don't believe him. / I want to see you.
- I'm very frightened. / She's really worried.
- Buses are slow. / Taxis are fast.

**Unit 11, page 88, exercise 1 (Suggested answers)**

- a The trees are probably being cut down either to make paper or to make furniture or building materials.
- b The wood will be transported, possibly by water, to factories  
The land may be replanted or it may be built on, or left as wasteland.
- c It is an environmental issue because trees remove carbon dioxide ( a 'greenhouse gas') from the air and store it. Trees also help to prevent flooding and of course provide a habitat for many creatures.

**Unit 11, page 88, exercise 2**

- a The editor of Natural Kuwait Magazine from pupils at Kuwait High School.
- b global warming
- c formal (students find two examples of their own)
- d (Suggested answer) So as many people as possible could read it, thereby helping spread the letter's message.

**Unit 12, page 90, exercise 1a**

- |                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Volcano erupts at dawn            | picture c |
| Earthquake causes serious damages | picture b |
| Flood leaves 200 homeless         | picture a |
| Tornado hits major city           | picture d |

**Unit 12, page 90, exercise 1b**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 12, page 90, exercise 1c**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 12, page 90, exercise 1d**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 12, page 91, exercise 2**

- 1 Science can help
- 2 Stopping floods, saving water and producing electricity
- 3 Trying to find a solution
- 4 Making earthquakes less dangerous
- 5 Learning to live with nature

**Unit 12, page 91, exercise 3**

- a Natural threats / scientists
- b the Aswan Dam
- c massive fish-kill (red tide)

**Unit 12, page 92, exercise 1 a**

In sentences 2 and 4, The first sentence tells what someone said in the past. The second tells exactly what someone said.

In sentences 1, 3 and 5, The first sentence tells exactly what someone said and the second tells what someone said in the past.

**Unit 12, page 92, exercise 1 b**

The verbs in the reported speech are 'further in the past' than the direct speech – e.g. *floods changes to flooded, heard changes to had heard*

**Unit 12, page 92, exercise 1 c**

- 1 our – their
- 2 the previous month – last month
- 3 ✓
- 4 they – We
- 5 ✓

**Unit 12, page 92, exercise 2**

- a Omar said that his house was near the river.
- b were building flood defences.
- c The river had flooded the town the week before.
- d The water had come into her house.
- e they had built the hotel on springs.

**Unit 12, page 92, exercise 3**

- a I was trapped on the roof of my house.
- b The river in my town has overflowed its banks after heavy rain.
- c My father woke me early in the morning because the house was full of water.
- d I looked after my baby brother while my parents carried all the furniture upstairs.
- e Me and my family spent a night on the roof of our house and nobody rescued us until the next day.
- f I have been staying with my aunt since the flood.

**Unit 12, page 93, exercise 1**

**Diagram 1:**

- a falls
- b flows

**Diagram 2:**

- c runs
- d rises
- e overflows
- f floods

**Diagram 3:**

- g comes in / rises
- h goes out / falls

**Unit 12, page 93, exercise 2**

- a tall
- b high
- c high
- d tall
- e high
- f high

**Unit 12, page 93, exercise 3**

- a turn off
- b lookout
- c take over
- d turnoff

**Unit 12, page 94, exercise 1 (Suggested answers)**

- a Rain falling on hills runs into rivers and raises the water level.
- b It had to be built in a river where the water level was constantly rising and falling with the tides.
- c Earthquakes are too powerful.
- d Non-rigid materials, for example rubber, wood, some plastics.

**Unit 12, page 94, exercise 2**

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

(Sentences should be students' own answers)

**Unit 12, page 94, exercise 3 a and b**

(Students' own answers)

**Unit 12, page 94, exercise 3 c**

**the text mentions:** dams, flood barrier, buildings on rollers or springs, special building materials



# Workbook Answer Key

## Module I Getting together

### Unit 1 Festivals

#### Reading

- 1  
a 2  
b 3  
c 1 the time during which the cherry trees blossom  
2 people who don't like noise and crowds  
3 cherry trees in other parts of the world
- 2  
a to make chewy snacks (*dango*)  
b the start of the academic and financial years  
c around the 7th century CE  
d *Sakura*  
e they don't produce fruit  
f Japanese meteorologists tell them
- 3  
a historian  
b national  
c gaze / view  
d flour  
e custom  
f financial  
g elsewhere
- 4  
a custom  
b noise; crowds; view  
c elsewhere  
d street vendors  
e national; spring  
f write poems
- 5 (Students' own answers)

#### Language practice

- 1  
a go to  
b goes up  
c goes off  
d went on  
e went out  
f are not going
- 2  
a impossible  
b frightened  
c astonished  
d big  
e perfect  
f tired  
g pleased
- 3  
1 vendor  
2 world  
3 festival  
4 blossom  
5 food  
6 castle

- 4  
a Have you ever been to the Qurain Cultural Festival?  
b Would you like to come to my house for dinner?  
c Did Salma use to spend all her time studying indoors?  
d Did the supermarket use to be at the end of this street?

- 5  
1 can't  
2 could  
3 couldn't  
4 could  
5 couldn't  
6 could  
7 managed to  
8 managed to  
9 couldn't  
10 managed to
- 6 (Students' own answers)  
7 (Students' own answers)

#### Writing

- a Sunday  
b Tuesday  
c Monday  
d Thursday  
e Wednesday

- Sunday** as soon as I woke up / after breakfast / at six o'clock  
**Monday** that first night / straight after breakfast / today / when we reached  
**Tuesday** when I got up / yesterday's walk / today / Wednesday's trek  
**Wednesday** after about an hour / eventually / late  
**Thursday** this morning / for three hours / for another three hours / until we reached / five days ago

- 3 (Students' own answers)

### Unit 2 Family celebrations

#### Reading

- 1 a It celebrates the birth of a child and welcomes parents into parenthood.  
b It is organised by friends or relatives so that they can show their support to the new parents.
- 2 a because it is an event for the parents, normally held before the baby is born  
b Silverware is given to commemorate the child's birth.  
c to ease the transition into parenthood and show the parents support and friendship  
d family items, such as clothing or toys  
e the mother, her friends and family - sometimes men  
f (Students' own answer)
- 3 (Students' own answer)

4

Present Simple: is; suggest; involves; are; organise; occur  
Present Continuous: is becoming  
Present Perfect: has evolved; has become  
Present Passive: are needed; are given; is arranged; is intended; are held  
Present Perfect Passive: have been inherited

5

- a extended
- b economic
- c important
- d different
- e independent
- f successful
- g extremely

### Language practice

#### 1 (Suggested answers)

- a · a financial establishment that invests money deposited by customers  
· the land alongside a river
- b · large mammals with thick fur and a short tail  
· to endure; to put up with
- c · piece of furniture at which meals are often eaten  
· a set of facts or figures displayed in columns and rows
- d · the dark circle at the centre of the eye  
· students

#### 2 (Suggested answers)

- a an informal gathering or meeting
  - b bound by a close relationship
  - c a significant point of development
  - d an opportunity to relax and decide what to do next
  - e something inside, especially of a house or building
  - f extremely worthy of something
- Sentences: (students' own answers)

3

- a 3
- b 5
- c 2

4

- 1 **A** How are you?  
**B** and you?
- 2 **A** The reason I'm calling is to invite you to a celebration.  
**B** What are we celebrating?
- 3 **A** My sister is going to be married.  
**B** I'll definitely come.
- 4 **A** See you next weekend.
- 5
- a After Waleed had passed his driving test, his father lent him his car.
- b The family had finished preparing the food for the party before the guests started arriving.
- c As soon as the tourists had got off their coach in the city centre, they went on a guided tour of the city.
- d After the businessman had checked in at the airport, he had breakfast.
- e The audience asked questions when the lecturer had finished speaking.
- f The cousins had arrived at the stadium at 11 a.m., before the volleyball tournament started at 12 p.m.

6

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

#### 7 (Self-assessment)

- a reminisce
- b captured
- c was holding
- d just touched
- e don't you swap
- f had passed
- g have not seen
- h met / will meet / is meeting / is going to meet

### Writing

- 2 I am going to tell you something about the nomadic people who live in Ireland.
  - They are called Travellers or Tinkers and traditionally they used to travel around the country in horse-drawn caravans selling things they had made. They were particularly well-known for making pans and kettles.
  - Now more and more Travellers are moving into modern houses and settling down.
  - They still travel, usually in modern cars and lorries now, but not as often as in the past. Their children go to school regularly and do the kinds of things children all over the world do: watch TV, listen to music and have their favourite football teams.
  - Travellers have their own language, called Gammon, but this is now dying out as their traditional lifestyle is changing.
  - The speaker doesn't follow the exact order of his notes.
- 3 (Students' own answers)

### Unit 3 Meeting places

#### Reading

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3
- a False: It is more popular than coffee.
- b False: 90% of the world's tea is grown in Asia.
- c False: People drink tea in the summer because they believe it helps them to keep cool and relax.
- d True
- e True
- f False: The word for tea is similar in many languages.

#### 4 (Self-assessment)

- a porcelain
- b civil servant
- c chat
- d cultivation
- e skilled
- f apologies
- 5 (Students' own answers)

### Language practice

- 1
- b ✓
- c X / discuss
- d X / spoke or talked
- e ✓
- f X / told
- g X / talking, speaking, arguing or chatting

## Module 1 Progress Test

2

2b tea-houses

3b driver

4b enjoy

5b quickly

6b daily

7b popularity

8b meet

Sentences: (students' own answers)

3

a 4

b 6

c 5

d 2

e 8

f 1

4

a hadn't discovered

b had arrived

c hadn't used

d hadn't developed

## 5 (Suggested answers)

1 Sorry, I can't make it tomorrow.

2 Yes, I'm free.

3 What time do you want to meet?

4 Shall we meet in Central Café?

5 Yes, see you later.

6

b If he wanted to sell cakes too, he would make them in the kitchen.

c If he wanted to become a café owner, he would need to do a training course first.

d If he owned a café, he would count the day's money at the end of each day.

7

b If he had wanted to sell cakes too, he would have made them in the kitchen.

c If he had wanted to become a café owner, he would have needed to have done a training course first.

d If he had owned a café, he would have counted the day's money at the end of each day.

8 (Students' own answers)

## Writing

1

A picture 1

B picture 2

2

a white clouds / sunny day / little children / light clothes / small hill / dark blue / little boy / nice sand castle

b on to the beach / in the background / on the horizon / on the beach / behind the man / on their heads / the far right / as we look at the left

c doesn't look remote / they look very enthusiastic / looks huge / looks sandy

3 (Students' own answers)

4 (Students' own answers)

## Reading

1

If you don't feel confident, ask your driving instructor... / Don't worry if you feel nervous. / Everybody makes a few mistakes... so don't try to drive perfectly. / If you don't understand something... ask him or her to... / ... forget about it and go on driving... / You won't fail because of one or two small mistakes. / ... don't get upset.

2

a You can ask them for their advice.

b It can help you concentrate on your driving.

c Arrive early and take plenty of time to relax.

3

1 b

2 c

3 c

## Language practice

1

1 had studied

2 managed to

3 were able to

4 was

5 waited

6 had come

7 wasn't able to

8 had been

9 managed

10 could

11 managing

2

b If he hadn't got up late, his taxi wouldn't have got stuck in heavy traffic on the way to the driving academy.

c If his taxi hadn't got stuck in heavy traffic, he wouldn't have missed his turn for the driving test.

d If he hadn't missed his turn, he wouldn't have had to wait for one more hour.

e If he hadn't waited one more hour, he wouldn't have met an old school friend.

3

a difficult

b exhausted / going without

c absolutely / went on

d space shuttle / perfect

e artist / big

4

a similarity

b traditional

c difference

d production

e discoveries

f bravery

## Writing

1 (Students' own ideas)

2 (Students' own ideas)

## Module 2 Communication

### Unit 4 Communicating

#### Reading

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3
- a the north of India
  - b they are copied
  - c mail runners
  - d over 1600
- 4
- a unrivalled
  - b local
  - c bell
  - d rarely
  - e recipient
- 5
- a The second statement is true. Himachal Pradesh introduced a postal service in northern India.
  - b The first statement is true. It is inaccessible.
  - c The second statement is true. The postmen wear a special uniform and carry a bell.
- 6
- 6 Letters are carried by 'mail runners' who travel long distances on foot.
- 4 E-mails are printed out and taken to the correct address.
- 1 People write the letters.
- 3 The letters are copied and sent by e-mails.
- 7 Letters are delivered to their addresses.
- 5 Some letters are taken by hand to their destinations.
- 2 People take the letters to the post office.
- 7
- a mountainous, remote, inaccessible
  - b People write letters, letters are taken to post office, letters are copied and sent by e-mails, e-mails are printed and taken by mail runners to their correct destinations.
  - c Modern communication: Internet / e-mail  
Traditional communication: letters

#### Language practice

- 1
- a slice
  - b pieces
  - c glass
  - d clothing
  - e grain
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3 (Students' own answers)
- 4
- a an / an / the
  - b an / the / a / a / X / the
  - c a / a / a / an
- 5
- a live
  - b are
  - c wants
  - d intend
  - e believe
  - f have

- 6
- a For some reason, neither Ahmed nor Waleed's numbers are in my phone book.
  - b Both Samira and Salma started a degree in medicine last year.
  - c Next season's Premier League will be won by either Liverpool or Arsenal.
  - d The long distance charges will have to be paid by either the caller or the receiver.
- 7 (Students' own answers)

#### 8 (Self-assessment)

- 1 the
- 2 The
- 3 The
- 4 the
- 5 the
- 6 a
- 7 a
- 8 The
- 9 The
- 10 The
- 11 a
- 12 the
- 13 a

#### Writing

- 1
- a Both letters are formal because the writers use complete structures and formal words and phrases.
  - b **Letter A:** The student wants to join the International Exchange Programme.  
**Letter B:** The director of Study Abroad replies to the student and gives more information about the International Exchange Programme.
- 2
- a Letter B
  - b Letter A
  - c (Students' own answers)
  - d (Students' own answers)
- 3 (Students' own answers)

### Unit 5 Writing

#### Reading

- 1
- a 1943
  - b ten dollars
  - c France
  - d As the pen moves the ball revolves in its socket and transfers quick-drying ink on to the paper.
- 2
- a True
  - b False: Biro's were stronger than 'normal' pens.
  - c False: The first American ballpoint pens were very expensive.
  - d False: Americans could buy Bic pens for one hundredth of the cost of the first American ballpoint pens.
  - e False: The Bic company still produces these cheap pens.
  - f True
- 3
- a 3
  - b 1
  - c 4

- 4  
**a** 7  
**b** 10  
**c** 4  
**d** 1  
**e** 8  
**f** 3  
**g** 5  
**h** 6  
**i** 2  
**j** 9

5 (Students' own answers)

**Language practice**

- 1  
**1** characters  
**2** alphabet  
**3** scribes  
**4** tortoise shells  
**5** ancient  
**6** symbols  
**7** Traditionally  
**8** ink  
**9** brush  
**10** calligraphy  
**11** decorative  
**12** stylised
- 2  
**a** have been making cakes  
**b** has been avoiding  
**c** have been learning to play  
**d** practised / was practising  
**e** have read
- 3  
**a** since  
**b** for  
**c** for  
**d** since  
**e** since  
**f** for
- 4  
**a** Have you had / I've talked / Have you done / I've sent / I've tidied  
**b** I've cut / I've told  
**c** have you been doing / We've had / you've done / I've been revising  
**d** He's just heard / he's passed / he's taken
- 5  
**a** 5  
**b** 1  
**c** 8  
**d** 3  
**e** 4  
**f** 7  
**g** 6
- 6 (Students' own answers)
- 7 **(Self-assessment)**  
**a** a professional  
**b** impractical  
**c** complicated  
**d** precious  
**e** a modern

**Writing**

- 1  
**1** i  
**2** h  
**3** j  
**4** b  
**5** a  
**6** d  
**7** g  
**8** f  
**9** c  
**10** e
- 2  
**a** Can I / When did you / Do you / Could you / Can you / What do you / Have you ever / How long / Did you  
**b** Can I start by asking you / And finally, can I ask you about  
**c** the past / the present / the future
- 3 (Students' own ideas)

**Unit 6 On the phone**

**Reading**

- 1 **a**  
**1** Give their old phone to friend or family member.  
**2** Return it to the shop to get a discount on the new phone.  
**3** Throw the old phone away.  
**4** Recycle the phone.  
**5** Sell the phone to a specialist company.
- 1 **b**  
**1** Phones can damage the environment if you throw them away.  
**2** In some part of the world, people use second-hand phones instead of buying new ones.
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3  
**a** discount  
**b** simply  
**c** landfill site  
**d** disposable  
**e** recycled  
**f** second-hand  
**g** exchange  
**h** model  
**i** upgrade
- 4  
**1** hassle  
**2** recycled  
**3** sold  
**4** environment  
**5** landfill  
**6** disposable  
**7** second-hand
- 5 (Students' own answers)

**Language practice**

- 1  
**a** I couldn't do without it  
**b** It was like that when I got here. / It wasn't my fault.  
**c** I'm not too keen on it.  
**d** it's getting better.  
**e** That's right.

- 2
- 1 notify
- 2 hiking
- 3 mountainous
- 4 weak signal
- 5 break up
- 6 recharge
- 7 security number
- 8 delighted
- 9 designed
- 10 shock-resistant

- 3
- a I'll have to call you later, because I'm running out of battery.
- b Aisha won't be late for our meeting, will she?
- c The novels of Mahfouz are well-known throughout the Arab world, but I don't like him.
- d The chicken soup is too thick and spicy, isn't it?
- e I haven't upgraded my phone since last February because it costs too much.

4 (Students' own answers)

- 5
- a A haven't you?  
B I have
- b A won't you?  
B I won't
- c A isn't it?  
B it is
- d A do you?  
B I don't
- e A would you?  
B I would
- f A could you?  
B I could

6

Question	Affirmative	Negative
We're going shopping later, aren't we?	Yes, we are going shopping later.	No, we're not going shopping later.
You'll make me a cup of tea, won't you?	<i>Yes, I'll make you a cup of tea.</i>	<i>No, I won't make you a cup of tea.</i>
<i>He's looking thinner than he used to, isn't he?</i>	Yes, he is looking thinner than he used to.	<i>No, he isn't looking thinner than he used to.</i>
<i>Your uncle works for your father, doesn't he?</i>	<i>Yes, my uncle does work for my father.</i>	No, my uncle doesn't work for my father.
<i>You can come to my house for dinner, can't you?</i>	Yes, of course I can come to your house for dinner.	<i>No, I can't come to your house for dinner.</i>
<i>You can give me a lift to the mall, can't you?</i>	<i>Yes, I can give you a lift to the mall.</i>	No, I can't give you a lift to the mall.
You couldn't help me with my homework, could you?	<i>Yes, I could help you with your homework.</i>	<i>No, I couldn't help you with your homework.</i>

### Writing

- 1
- A in favour of mobile phones
- B unsure
- C against mobile phones

2 (Students' own answers)

3 (Students' own answers)

## Module 2 Progress Test

### Reading

- 1
- a ... in a serious car accident.
- b ... talks to the computer.
- c ... speech recognition technology.
- d ... understand the sound of their voice.

2

**Paragraph A:** Fahd's story which led him to use a speech recognition programme

**Paragraph B:** development and types of speech recognition programmes

### Language practice

1 (Suggested answers)

- a ... can he?
- b You are studying computer programming, aren't you?
- c You didn't have any Internet connection, did you?
- d It was raining, wasn't it?
- e You've been revising for the exam, haven't you?

2

- a vague; clear
- b useful; useless
- c precious; worthless
- d active; passive

3

- 1 have been working
- 2 for
- 3 have been
- 4 since
- 5 haven't stopped
- 6 since
- 7 have gone
- 8 have you used
- 9 Has it compensated
- 10 has it been giving

4

- a grain / bar
- b slices / panes
- c pencil / pen
- d write / put

### Writing

1 (Students' own answers)

2 (Students' own answers)

## Module 3 The media

### Unit 7 Broadcasting

#### Reading

- 1
- a (Students' own answers)
- b (Students' own answers)

- 2  
 a False. People can decide in what ways they want to be involved in the area of the media.  
 b False. The media cannot always be reliable.  
 c True  
 d True  
 e False. Kuwait has given the press freedom within the limits of the law.  
 f False. Kuwait was ranked second in the Middle East in the Freedom of the Press Index.

- 3  
 a effect  
 b information  
 c achievement  
 d promote  
 e encourage  
 f regulation  
 g advertise  
 4 (Students' own answers)  
 5  
 a innumerable  
 b remote  
 c glorify  
 d deterrent

Language practice

- 1  
 a self-sufficient  
 b forerunner  
 c teleworking  
 d disagreement  
 e antiviral  
 2  
 a portable radio  
 b video recorder  
 c colour television  
 d news programme  
 3  
 1 which  
 2 who  
 3 where  
 4 which  
 5 who  
 6 where  
 7 where  
 8 whom  
 9 whom  
 10 which

- 4  
 a Guglielmo Marconi, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude, made great contributions to wireless telegraphy.  
 b Marconi, who was born in Italy in 1874, invented the first radio system.  
 c In his first experiments, which he did at his family's home, Marconi sent radio signals a short distance.  
 d In 1896 Marconi took his ideas to England, where he gained the interest and support of important physicists.  
 e The first transatlantic radio transmission, which took place on 18 January 1903, originated in the United States.  
 5  
 a Television sets, which transmit visual images and sound, are a form of entertainment. (Non-defining)  
 b Television sets that you buy at the local shops are very expensive. (Defining)

- c Television sets that have a flat screen are a recent innovation. (Defining)  
 d Television sets, which were invented about a century ago, are very popular today. (Non-defining)  
 Sentences: (Students' own answers)

6 (Suggested answers)

- a Can you change the channel, Dad?  
 b The features of this TV meet all your requirements.  
 c I think TV is more important than the radio because you can not only hear it, but also watch it.

Writing

- 1  
 a LCD screen; rechargeable battery; zoom lens; memory card  
 b to take pictures and record video clips  
 c It captures high-resolution pictures; it can record two-minute video clips; it has face recognition technology; it provides various scene modes; it has ASR technology.  
 d (Students' own answers)  
 2 (Students' own ideas)

Unit 8 Television watching habits

Reading

- 1, 2  
 a The student describes the figure as 'staggering' because it is astonishing.  
 b because it helps the students to learn more, especially about other cultures or languages  
 c because they help the students visualise what they had been learning  
 d We don't learn much from them.  
 e Suggested answer: we should make use of television as it can be an educational tool helping us to learn more effectively.  
 3  
 a 2  
 b 3  
 c 3  
 d 1  
 3 (Students' own ideas)  
 4

Programme	Writer's Attitude
Geography programmes	<i>Good at giving students information and ideas about different cultures</i>
Maths and science programmes	<i>They revise things the teacher has already taught in normal lessons</i>
<i>A programme about a family who lives in Paris</i>	Helpful to practise the language
Educational programmes	<i>Can teach you things in a different way from books</i>
Children's programmes	<i>One doesn't learn much from them</i>

- 5 (Students' own answers)

Language practice

- 1  
 a get through  
 b get behind with  
 c get on  
 d get over  
 e get down to  
 f get up

2

- b He asked him to turn up the volume for him.
- c He told him to rewind the video for him.
- d He asked Hani to watch that film with him.
- e He wanted him to look for the remote control.

3

- b Parents told their children not to watch television for more than two hours a day.
- c The teacher told the students to ask him if they don't understand something.
- d Parents asked their children to show them their homework.
- e Teachers asked the students to tell the class what they learned from the TV programme.
- f The teacher advised his students to make notes while they are watching that programme.
- g One student advised another student to rewrite his notes at home so they were easier to revise from.

4

- b Watch TV programmes about the environment.
- c Please, record the programme for me.
- d You shouldn't watch television in the dark.
- e Make sure you know what programmes your children are watching.
- f Sit and watch programmes with very young children.
- g Plan your TV viewing in advance.
- h Turn on the subtitles because I have poor hearing.

5

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

### 6 (Self-assessment)

- 1 anybody
- 2 anywhere
- 3 everywhere
- 4 somebody
- 5 anybody
- 6 anybody
- 7 nobody
- 8 anywhere

### Writing

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3 (Students' own answers)

## Unit 9 Uses of cameras

### Reading

1

- a (Students' own answers)
- b (Students' own answers)

2

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

3

- a blog
- b cast
- c biased
- d handy
- e storyline
- f anticipation
- g editor
- h respected

4 (Students' own answers)

5 (Students' own answers)

### Language practice

#### 1 (Self-assessment)

- a ✓
- b work
- c are
- d ✓
- e ✓
- f watch
- g ✓
- h ✓

2

- 1 I thought it was absolutely brilliant
- 2 It was quite exciting, I suppose
- 3 My favourite character
- 4 disagree with that
- 5 He was really good
- 6 I suppose so
- 7 That's true
- 8 I found

3

A two-hour programme about volcanoes was shown on TV last night. Some of the world's most famous volcanoes were filmed from an aeroplane. Some amazing shots of the red-hot centre of the volcano were taken. While the programme was being made, one of the cameramen was burned by hot ash. He was rescued and taken to the nearest hospital by helicopter. The programme was watched by nearly 10 million people. It was so popular that it is being shown again tomorrow night.

4 a

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

4 b

- 2 Words are being learned by other actors.
- 3 Lights are being positioned by the technician.
- 4 The set is being built by men.
- 5 The camera is being put into position by a cameraman.
- 6 The script is being rewritten by the scriptwriter.
- 7 One of the walls is being painted by decorators.

### Writing

1 (Students' own answers)

2 (Students' own answers)



**Module 3 Progress Test**

**Reading**

- 1
- 2 in
- 3 to
- 4 their
- 5 has
- 6 for
- 7 in
- 8 used
- 9 to
- 10 to
- 11 and
- 12 with
- 13 in
- 14 on
- 15 much
- 16 some
- 17 or
- 18 take

- 2
- a share documents
- b Guest speakers
- c two-way
- 3 (Students' own answers)

**Language practice**

- 1
- a Video-conferencing lets people, who are often miles apart, talk to each other face-to-face.
- b Video-conferencing, which can be used in business or education, is a cheap and easy way of communicating.
- c My dad's office, which is in Kuwait City, has a special meeting room for video-conferencing.
- d Schools which have decent funding should invest in the latest technology for their students.

- 2
- a Thousands of computers are being sold every day on the Internet.
- b Our lives have been made a lot easier by computers.
- c More and more programs are being downloaded from the Internet.
- d In the past, some of these downloads weren't paid for by people.

- 3
- a somebody
- b a minute
- c crew
- d radio
- e telescope

- 4
- a get down to
- b get over
- c get up
- d get on
- e get through

- 5 (Students' own answers)

**Writing**

- 1 (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)

**Module 4 Being prepared**

**Unit 10 Accidents**

**Reading**

- 1
- a The driver or front-seat passenger can be thrown through the windscreen
- b (Students' own answers)

- 2
- b Car safety

- 3
- a the seat belts
- b cars
- c the car

- 4
- a False. In modern vehicles, seat belts are also designed to work as the key part of wider injury prevention measures and safety systems, such as airbags and head restraints, which will not be as effective in reducing the risk of injury if an occupant is not wearing a seat belt.

- b False. They have evolved considerably.
- c True
- d False. Safety devices do not offer a foolproof guarantee: only when everyone drives more carefully will road accidents become a thing of the past.

- 5
- 1 hurt
- 2 manufacturers
- 3 constantly
- 4 methods
- 5 minimising risks
- 6 enhancements
- 7 launched
- 8 lately
- 9 plans
- 10 stop
- 6 (Students' own answers)

- 7
- 1 lengthen
- 2 sharpen
- 3 shorten
- 4 widen
- 5 darkening
- 8 (Students' own answers)

**Language practice**

- 1
- a -ous; -hood
- b -ful; -ist
- c -y
- d -al
- e -ment
- f -er
- g -y; -iful
- h -ist; -al
- i -er; -ful

- 2
- a 4
- b 2

- 3**
- a** This morning, I was stuck in a major traffic jam on the motorway.
  - b** Two vehicles have had an accident near the city centre.
  - c** The Local Council has declared a new initiative to improve road safety in Kuwait.
  - d** I've been learning to drive for three years.
  - e** They have been studying all night for the Maths exam.
  - f** Road traffic safety aims to reduce the harm resulting from road vehicles' collisions.
  - g** The Kuwaiti government is trying to find ways to reduce the number of road accidents and their consequences.
  - h** The main road in the city is too narrow for all the cars to pass.

- 4**
- a** He always gets his car out of the garage at nine o'clock in the morning.
  - b** She often takes Mrs Hodges into town after breakfast.
  - c** They rarely find a parking place near the shops.
  - d** Mr Hodges sometimes parks his car in a garage.
  - e** I sometimes fly to Florida with my parents in winter.

- 5**
- 1** h
  - 2** c
  - 3** f
  - 4** g
  - 5** d
  - 6** a

- 6**
- a** He shouldn't have ridden his bike on the road.
  - b** The bus driver should have paid attention to the road signs.
  - c** You should have worn your seat belt.
  - d** You shouldn't have driven too fast.
  - e** Mum shouldn't have forgotten it on the stove.

- 7**
- a** in
  - b** on
  - c** on
  - d** at... at

- 8**
- a** There isn't a new restaurant on Road Park.
  - b** I haven't got a problem with my homework.
  - c** We don't often go for a walk with our dog.

### Writing

- 1** (Students' own answers)
- 2** (Students' own answers)
- 3** (Students' own answers)

### Unit 11 The planet in danger

#### Reading

**1**  
C; E; B; A; F

- 2**
- a** (Students' own answers)
  - b** (Students' own answers)

- 3**
- a** False. Hybrids between the two species commonly occur.
  - b** False. Illegal hunting has nominally stopped as a result of law reinforcement.
  - c** False. Animal habitats are destroyed by farmers cutting down trees.

- d** False. Several charity organisations are working to save the orangutans of Borneo and Sumatra.
- e** True
- f** False. Farmers kill adult orangutans and kidnap and sell the baby orangutan as a pet.
- g** False. The illegal trade in animals has significantly reduced the population of African elephants.

#### 4 (Self-assessment)

- a** approximately
- b** widespread
- c** habitat
- d** acre
- e** crops
- f** shelter
- g** threat
- h** aggressive
- i** poaching
- j** survival

#### 5

- a** number of orangutans
- b** farmers
- c** forests
- d** orangutans
- e** African Bush Elephant
- f** African Forest and African Bush elephants

**6** (Students' own answers)

#### Language practice

- 1**
- a** pollution
  - b** destruction
  - c** global
  - d** difficulty
  - e** persuade
  - f** environmental
  - g** dangerous
  - h** extinction

#### 2

- a** habitat
- b** warming
- c** climate
- d** landfill
- e** fumes

**3** (Students' own ideas)

#### 4

- a** are you going
- b** did you wear
- c** think
- d** doesn't usually sit
- e** am not taking

#### 5

- 1** believes
- 2** says
- 3** don't think
- 4** spends
- 5** always thinks

#### 6

- a** 2
- b** 5
- c** 4
- d** 1

Sentences: (Students' own answers)

- 7
- a You can hear what I'm saying if you keep quiet.
  - b I won't invite my classmates to a party until I know them well.
  - c By the time he arrived home, I had already cleaned the house.
  - d Whereas the first quiz was easy, this one is extremely difficult.  
OR  
The first quiz was easy whereas this one is extremely difficult.
  - e She's snobbish, yet people like her.
  - f Since we're broke, we can't buy anything.

**Writing**

- 1
- 1 paragraph 4
  - 2 paragraph 5
  - 3 paragraph 3
  - 4 paragraph 2
  - 5 paragraph 1
- 2
- a: 1 b: 2 c:3 d:4 e:5
- 3 (Students' own answers)

**Unit 12 The power of nature**

**Reading**

- 1
- a False. Governments can warn people and educate them about what to do.
  - b False. These are just some of the types of tornadoes.
  - c True
  - d False. The column must connect the ground and a cloud.
  - e True (inferred from waterspout being above water)

2

<b>Places tornadoes can occur</b>	<i>Everywhere, but especially USA, Caribbean and parts of Europe</i>
<b>Types of tornadoes</b>	There are several varieties: multiple vortex tornadoes, satellite tornadoes and waterspouts.
<b>Lifespan of tornadoes</b>	They can last between ten minutes and several hours.
<b>Distance tornadoes travel</b>	They travel anywhere between 3 km and 100 km depending on their strength.
<b>Information collection sites</b>	Meteorologists can collect information from satellites, radar, weather stations and weather balloons.

- 3
- a 2
  - b 3
  - c 2
- 4
- a severe
  - b frequent
  - c safety procedures
  - d collect / predict
  - e waterspout
- 5 (Students' own answers)
- 6 (Students' own answers)

**Language practice**

1

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
to demand	demand	demanding	demandingly
<i>to regulate</i>	regulation	<i>regular</i>	<i>regularly</i>
<i>to hazard</i>	<i>hazard</i>	hazardous	<i>hazardously</i>
to remark	remark	remarkable	remarkably
-----	calamity	calamitous	calamitously
<i>to imperil</i>	<i>peril</i>	perilous	<i>perilously</i>
to incorporate	incorporation	incorporated	-----
-----	<i>expert</i>	<i>expert</i>	expertly
<i>to remember</i>	memory	<i>memorable</i>	<i>memorably</i>
<i>to propose</i>	<i>proposal</i>	proposing	-----

**2 (Self-assessment)**

- a remember... memory
  - b peril... hazardous
  - c corporation... regularly
- 3
- a back out
  - b turned off
  - c took over
  - d go off
  - e look over
- 4
- 1 do you say that
  - 2 do they have so many
  - 3 Conditions are perfect
  - 4 why people live there
  - 5 but I'm not sure
  - 6 to just leave your home
  - 7 That's true
  - 8 Me too
- 5
- b The policeman said that the tornado had been 150 metres wide at the bottom and 700 metres wide at the top. He said that as it had come towards them, they had all run in different directions.
  - c Another resident said that he / she had seen the building fall down. He / she had seen parts of houses, clothes, plants going round and round in the air. He / she said that he / she hadn't been able to believe his / her eyes.
  - d A taxi driver said that he had seen tornados before. He said that he'd driven through several bad ones, but that he had never seen one like that before.
- 6
- b 'The rain came down so quickly that the water reached my knees in less than five minutes.'
  - c 'We were sitting in our garden when the snow started to fall. We have never seen snow in July before.'

**Writing**

- 1
- a to help people reduce the amount of waste they create
  - b (Students' own answers)
- 2 (Students' own answers)
- 3 (Students' own answers)

## Module 4 Progress Test

### Reading

- 1
- 3 ✓
- 4 physical
- 5 safety
- 6 ✓
- 7 crucial
- 8 attention
- 9 technique
- 10 ✓
- 11 another
- 12 ✓
- 13 routes
- 14 ✓
- 15 although
- 16 tips
- 17 confidence
- 18 ✓
- 19 helpful
- 20 expert

2

- a 1
- b 2
- c 2
- d 3

3 (Students' own answers)

### Language practice

#### 1 (Suggested answers)

- a He should have called a breakdown service. / He should have walked home.
- b They should have done homework together. / They should have visited a school friend.
- c They should have reserved a table. / They shouldn't have arrived half an hour late.
- d Anwar should have rung to tell his parents he was going to be late. / He shouldn't have left his phone at home.

2

- a Anwar's parents asked him if he was going to be home late.
- b The restaurant manager was sorry because the restaurant was full, but told Anwar that he could wait if he liked.
- c The teacher asked Anwar if he could read his essay to the class.
- d Anwar told his friend that he had found himself in a very critical situation while climbing the last rock.

3

- a 3
- b 1
- c 5
- d 2
- e 7

4

- a treatment
- b appearance
- c theorising
- d historical
- e shorten
- f mountainous

### Writing

1 (Students' own answers)

2 (Students' own answers)