Unit 2

Introduction

1
See answers on page 163 of Student’s Book.

2
The students mention: greenhouse gases; the impact of global warming; climate change (the earth’s climate … subject to many changes); the excessive consumption of energy (consume fewer sources of energy)

3
POSSIBLE ANSWERS
The threat of certain species becoming extinct is very real.
The prevention of species becoming extinct depends on a reduction of the exploitation of their food sources.
Excessive consumption of energy has led to a depletion of natural resources such as fossil fuels.
The detrimental effects of climate change may well prove to be irreversible.
The indiscriminate consumption of our throwaway society is reprehensible.

4
Students’ own answers

5
a While both students appear to accept the fact that global warming exists as a phenomenon, Student 2 is much more convinced that human interference is a major cause.
b Students’ own answers

Reading & Use of English – Part 2

1, 2
Students’ own answers

3
1 far (more would be followed by than)
2 by (get away, meaning: escape, is wrong; get by has the correct meaning: manage)
3 much (little is wrong; much is correct, meaning: a certain quantity. In the expression We only have …, you use so much, not so little. Here, so much means: a limited quantity, NOT: such a lot of.)
4 until/unless (if is the wrong meaning; the opposite is implied, i.e. It seems enough but, in fact, it isn’t.)
5 come (correct answer)
6 such (many is the wrong meaning; such has the correct meaning: this level of consumption)
7 Unlike (like is the wrong meaning because we are not like the inhabitants of Biosphere 2; unlike has the correct
meaning: not like
nowhere (correct answer)

4
a will be needed (to)
b will be approaching
c will have reduced (to)
d it is going to rise; will have (nowhere else) to go

5
a opens
d 'm going
b will continue
e 'm going to start
c 's going to rain
f 'll take

6
a 'll be trying
d will have fallen
b was thinking
e already have been
c is to / is going to
f going to install

7
a The present simple is used for future actions or events (the failure of Biosphere 1) in clauses after subordinating conjunctions.
b The present perfect is used in a future time clause with when, as soon as and after to emphasise that the event (the reading of the report) has been completed before the event in the main clause (telling what he/she thinks) takes place.
c The present continuous is used in a future time clause to emphasise that the event (the resources running out) is ongoing or incomplete.

8
is about to is used to mean that something is going to happen very soon
is due to is used to mean that something is happening according to a schedule
is to is used to mean that something (usually official) is planned or a precondition; the style is formal

9
a sure
e certain
b set
f likely

c bound
g if

d unlikely

10, 11
Students' own answers

Reading & Use of English – Part 6

1
b 590 million years ago
c 248 million years ago
a 144 million years ago
d 0.01 million years ago

2
POSSIBLE ANSWER
The attempt, on the part of a group of geologists, to receive official recognition for a new geological epoch called the Anthropocene.

3
1 D 2 G 3 E 4 B 5 H 6 A 7 C
The words in italics in both the text and the missing paragraphs provide coherent 'connections' in each pairing. Paragraph F is not needed.

4
a Because it is a quote the writer is using.
b given responsibility for
c a great and important change in the way something is done or thought about; a sudden or temporary change which does not affect the general progress of something
d nit-picky; fraught with acrimony
e Because it was a species which had very little visible impact on the world around it at that time.
f description, classification
g as good, bad, important, etc. as somebody/something else
b Earth-shattering; planet-cloaking
i to show that even a very ordinary object could have an important long-term effect on the planet
j hence

5
a accumulated
b influential / major
c catastrophic / major
d compelling / geological
e accepted
f global
g permanent / catastrophic / major
h influential / global
i determining / major
j geological / influential / major

6
according to; impact on; push for; on a par with; charged with; fraught with; in terms of; come to terms with; implications for; responsibility for; defined by; shift in

7
a for; on
b to; on; in; of
c of; in; with
d on; with
e to; to; on

8
The most common preposition is of. The main function is to introduce a second noun as a headword, creating multi-word noun phrases.

9
Students' own answers
10
a densely populated
b old-fashioned
c open-minded/broad-minded
d eye-catching
e life-changing
f absent-minded
g jaw-dropping
h mouth-watering

11
eye-opening; awe-inspiring; kind-hearted; mouth-watering;
mind-blowing; long-winded; far-fetched; loud-mouthed;
ready-made; money-grabbing

12
Students' own answers

Listening – Part 2

1
a True
b False: They live in packs of between two and twenty.
c False: They have thick coats consisting of two layers.
d True

POSSIBLE ANSWERS
1 noun: probably plural since there's no determiner/article
2 noun: title of a job
3 adjective: probably negative or disapproving
4 noun: could be something like 'admiration' or 'fondness'
5 noun: type of food
6 noun: type of interaction
7 adjective: referring to danger
8 noun: some kind of animal or natural threat
9 noun: change in attitude or lifestyle

2
1 books and films
2 basic field biologist
3 dangerous
4 respect
5 (raw) deer and elk
6 human contact
7 vulnerable
8 bear
9 culture shock

3
Students' own answers

5
innate fear / behaviour
rugged appearance / landscape
remote landscape / spot
gaunt appearance
strict behaviour / hierarchy / diet
savage appearance / beast / behaviour / nature
ruthless behaviour / nature
balanced behaviour / nature / diet
trustworthy behaviour / nature

6
a to keep the wolf from the door: to have enough money to
avoid going hungry
b a fish out of water: uncomfortable or awkward because you
are in surroundings that are not familiar
c a snail's pace: very slowly
d chickened out: decided not to do something because you
are afraid
e a fly on the wall: a person who watches others without
being noticed

Speaking – Part 2

1
Students' own answers

2
a photos A and B
b look at pictures A and B: talk together about how common
the situations are in their country/countries
c The students do reasonably well. Both talk about each
photo for an appropriate amount of time. It is clear that
each student is also listening and responding to what
the other one says. Their use and range of grammar and
vocabulary are accurate and appropriate.

generalizations: broadly speaking, on the whole, generally
speaking exceptions: not really that common, not exactly something
you'd find, you don't often come across, except of course

3
Students' own answers

5
look at all the pictures; imagine that your local council is
running a campaign (and publishing a leaflet) to improve
the environment where you live; talk together about how
effective the ideas in the pictures would be in improving
the environment; decide which idea might be the most popular

6
Students' own answers

7
POSSIBLE ANSWERS
aspects: more waste or recycling bins, congestion charging
to reduce traffic and pollution; images for leaflet: colourful
recycling bin in street, car with red cross through it
Writing – Part 1

1
a Yes
b summarize; evaluate
c No, you should use both texts
d Yes, you should use your own ideas
e No, it is important to paraphrase rather than use large groups of words from the text
f No, you should use the two key points from each of the texts

2
first text: the first person whose life could span a thousand years is alive today; it is possible that an eternal lifespan may be reality in the future
second text: society is already under strain from a growing population; the fact that people are born to die should be accepted as a blessing rather than seen as a challenge

3
a Yes, the first text is the focus of paragraphs 1 and 2; the second text is the focus of paragraphs 3 and 4.
b The writer disagrees with the claim that people could reach the age of 1,000 or have their lives prolonged to eternity; the writer agrees that we should be focusing our energies not on living longer but on raising global standards of living.
c the long-held human desire to live forever... is now a distinct possibility; it is said that there are people in existence today whose lives could span a thousand years or even be prolonged for eternity; our planet is already finding it difficult to bear the current burden of human existence; we should not be focusing our energies on how to live longer
d personally; I very much doubt

4
Word order, vocabulary, punctuation and grammar can be changed. Spelling and meaning can’t be changed.

5
b (most appropriate style; a is too informal; c is too close to the wording of the original sentence)

6
POSIBLE ANSWERS
a Our resources of the future are being eroded by our present destruction of the natural world.
b Climate change can mostly be attributed to variations in solar activity.
c The rate at which animals and plants are being made extinct has not been seen since the disappearance of the dinosaurs.
d War, migration and a subsequent diminishing of the world’s population are the most likely results of a failure to tackle climate change.
e Nuclear power does not emit harmful gases that contribute to global warming.