Unit 5

Introduction

1
See answers on page 164 of Student's Book

2
arachnophobia: fear of spiders
technophobia: fear of new technology
tobacco phobia: fear of being in public places
acrophobia: fear of high places
claustrophobia: fear of being in a small confined space
hydrophobia: fear of water

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

a baggage of attitudes + beliefs; 'can-do' messages or programmed for failure - neg statements do more harm than good
b taking risks = nec part of accepting adult responsibility
c best strategy: understand why feel fearful + learn how to deal with it, when succeed more confident next time
d apparent confidence - others just as daunted, but don't let stand in way

4
a grave
b imminent
c fraught

d averse
e calculated
f inherent

5, 6
Students' own answers

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

a glimpse
b glance
c peek/glance
d glare
e peek/peep
f glance
g gaze

5

tentative / cautious / sneaky peek
fleeting / brief / furtive glimpse
menacing / fierce / defiant / furious / steely / intimidating

6
Students' own answers

Reading & Use of English – Part 1

1

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

a good head for heights, physically strong, well-coordinated, technically competent
b main risk is of falling, resulting in severe injury or death; exposure to all weather conditions

2
The tourists went on a guided tour of Australia's Sydney Harbour Bridge, which involved climbing up it.

3

1 C Up to this point is a fixed expression; here, point means: moment
2 D to break a fall is a fixed expression meaning: to suddenly stop somebody or something falling
3 D one meaning of prospect is: an idea of what might or will happen in the future, in this case it refers to the daunting task of climbing up the high ladder

4 B reckless collocates with mission, meaning: a task which shows a lack of care about danger and the possible results of your actions; careless is wrong because it means: not giving enough attention or thought to something, i.e. it is not strong enough in this context

5 A acrophobia means: a fear of high places; the other (wrong) answers are different phobias

6 B drained (out of) combines with nouns like tension, energy, fear, etc. to mean: flowed out of (often at a steady speed), i.e. reduced in intensity

7 C in this context, dropped my gaze means: looked steadily down for a long time; the differences in meaning between verbs to describe ways of looking are covered in Exercise 4 on page 53 of the Students' Book

8 A flushed with excitement is a fixed expression meaning: very excited; the implication is that he is experiencing the emotion so intensely that his face is red; other expressions with flushed include: flushed with success/pride/anger

4

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6
Students' own answers

7

a might just as well have been
b We ought to have found this out
c needn't have worried
d It must have been
e couldn't have been

8

1 must have been
2 certainly can't/couldn't/wouldn't have been
3 could/may/might have taken
4 could/may/might have been taken
5 must have been doing
6 could possibly work/have worked
7 must/would/could give
8 must/ought to/should go

Cambridge English Proficiency Masterclass Answer Key
POSSIBLE ANSWERS
a if they had advertised it at a lower price
b if he'd known our new address
c because he's not waiting on the platform like he usually is
d but I can't say for certain
e if she'd known I needed it
f because I'm a great singer

POSSIBLE ANSWERS
a must have been wonderful OR can't/couldn't have been so amazing
b so it must have been someone else OR so it can't/couldn't have been him
c must have been raining
d must have been too absorbed OR can't/couldn't have been listening to me
e must have been careless OR can't/couldn't have been paying attention during the lesson

Listening – Part 3
1 a storm (at sea); damage to or sinking of marine vessels and injury or death to sailors/passengers, damage to or destruction of coastal buildings
b lightning; damage to property and injury or death to people, starting of fires
c tornado (twister, NAmE); damage to property and natural environment (trees), injury or death to people, flooding

2 1 C She says she was sort of unnerved and the thunder sounded ominous, both of which suggest she was worried about what the storm might bring.
2 D She says it's not a very wise thing to do … or so I'm told, which suggests she knew it was inadvisable.
3 B She says she reached a kind of track (another word for path) and Rod and Mark were on their way back home after driving around in the forest. So they were in their car, travelling along a forest path.
4 A She says they didn't think there was a grain of truth in the story and that it was far-fetched (very difficult to believe), both of which suggest they were dubious about its authenticity.
5 C She says she's not really a quitter (someone who gives up) and she is really determined to go on hiking.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS
a Cindy was struck by lightning while out hiking, but lived to tell the tale; students’ own answers
b Students’ own answers
c measures: educate people about how to recognize climatic conditions associated with lightning, e.g. the colour and appearance of clouds; issue storm warnings on local radio weather forecasts; educate people about the best course of action if caught in a storm, e.g. find appropriate shelter inside a substantial building

Reading – Part 5
1, 2 Students’ own answers

3 1 D The writer refers to a study which argues that people die in emergencies not because they are competing but because they care for one another.
2 C In paragraph B, he compares affiliation with the London terrorist bombings, where people were among strangers, i.e. others they do not know.
3 B The writer refers to researchers who have shown that social norms were observed, i.e. they acted as they normally would.
Paragraph 4

The writer concludes that the shared social identity of any group can be the basis for an efficient and orderly evacuation.

Paragraph 5

The writer describes how the social solidarity (i.e., behaving similarly or in a like-minded way in a situation) played an essential role.

Paragraph 6

The writer says the single biggest killer in emergencies is lack of information. He goes on to say public address systems are effective because they provide credible information, i.e., information increases the chances of survival.

4  

a so-called
b strikes
c but for the fact that
d the whole story
e because the findings produced a good quantity and quality of evidence
f hence
g to show that the expression is a direct quote of what the miners called the system
h their worst nightmare

Speaking – Part 3

1 Students’ own answers

2  

1 c Despite almost turning back to get personal possessions, the man made his way to the emergency stairs.
2 d The woman went to the police station, cancelled her credit cards and, in the end, went to the Embassy.
3 a The man abandoned his car and walked the rest of the way.
4 f The woman decided not to panic.
5 b The man decided to go back home and wait to see what would happen the next day.

Situation e is not needed.

3-7 Students’ own answers

Writing – Part 2, Letter

1  

a the newspaper’s readers
b strong opinions, both for and against the points that the writer of the article makes

2 a
Paragraph 1: purpose of letter and brief summary of main opinion
Paragraph 2: positive aspects of government control
Paragraph 3: negative effects of government control
Paragraph 4: why some attempts at control don’t work
Paragraph 5: conclusion restating overall opinion and making

Paragraph 6

a suggestion
b It is likely to suit the readers of the newspaper because it clearly and strongly presents its opinions in support of the article, but it also refers to a different point of view in paragraph 2. Acknowledging the other side of an argument is an important feature of opinion writing.
c The language is quite formal and strongly expresses the writer’s opinions. It is probably similar to the language in the original newspaper article.
d I would definitely agree that; it would be infinitely preferable; Having said that, it is also true; Of course, it is vitally important; which is a complete waste of time; it serves no purpose whatsoever; it will never be possible to; To sum up, I think; There is no evidence of; What we do need is; we should be

3

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

infinitely preferable
vitally important
grossly offensive
wildly inaccurate
deeply / vehemently opposed to
wholly unfounded
deeply unpopular
drastically improved
gravely mistaken
hopelessly inefficient
frankly ludicrous
fully justified

4

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

a Apparently the bus crashed because of faulty brakes.
b Admittedly there are still some lingering concerns about safety.
c Ultimately, parents should decide what is best for their children and not the politicians.
d Frankly, I’m not surprised he hurt himself.
e If you use a mobile phone while driving, you are obviously a risk to other motorists.
f They were driving incredibly fast when they crashed but, amazingly, no one was hurt.
g Put simply, smoking is bad for you.
h Realistically, we will never eliminate all risks.
i He took us out for a spin and, typically, drove way too fast.
j Theoretically, we will be able to rescue them before nightfall.
k The new law will also logically lead to a reduction in fatalities on our roads.
l Generally, drivers in my country don’t buckle up when driving.

5, 6 Students’ own answers