

POSSIBLE ANSWER

The stereotype of my country is big families, delightful food, amazing architecture and wonderful countryside. Unfortunately, two of these things are gradually changing. You might still be able to cast your eyes over some of the most spectacular landscapes and gaze in wonder at the vast array of historic buildings, but family life and home-cooked food are no longer the same.

We used to have huge families; I personally had more cousins than I could count and our entire existence revolved around our extended families. In recent times though, like many other countries across Europe and the rest of the world, family size has begun to drop significantly. Salaries have also fallen but the cost of living has increased; traditional roles have also changed and as a result both parents usually choose to work. People no longer take a family siesta together for three hours; companies intent on squeezing productivity out of their employees simply won't allow it.

The saddest part of this for me is the loss of the traditional family meal and the quality time we spend together. Our diet has changed so that we eat many more processed, convenience products. Most butchers, bakers and grocers have gone under to be replaced by large, bland, faceless, supermarket chains. Skimming through the list of my nephew's favourite foods, barely any are now created with loving care from freshly picked local produce. A drawer of the freezer is pulled open and a processed packet of something covered in breadcrumbs is hacked apart and shoved in the oven.

Sadly, I feel these times are here to stay. The only question is which will grow more quickly: children's waistlines or the range of nondescript processed 'food'?

Unit 7

Introduction

1

- a *digital native*: sb born during or after the general introduction of digital technology; because they have interacted with digital technology from an early age, digital natives have a greater understanding of how it works
digital immigrant: sb born before digital technology existed, and who has had to learn about it and use it later in life
 b Students' own answers

2, 3

- a T *digital technology ... is (also) profoundly altering our brains*
 b F *digital technology is altering how we feel and how we behave*
 c F *As the brain ... shifts its focus towards new technical skills, it drifts away from fundamental social skills*

4

alter: to become different (more formal register than *change*)
evolve: to develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form (often used about biological or technological things)
shift: to change in position or direction
 Other synonyms: *adjust, amend, become, convert, develop, deviate, get, modify, transform, transfigure, turn into, vary*

5

Students' own answers

Reading & Use of English – Part 3

1

reallocate and *realign* should not be there – they feature the prefix *re* (meaning: again or back) rather than being connected with the word *real*

Other words to add the diagram include: *realism, (un)realizable, (un)realizability, surrealistic*

2

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

legal: legally, illegal, illegally, legalese, legality, illegality, legalistic, legalize, legalized, legalization

care: carer, cared, caring, careful, carefully, carefulness, careless, carelessly, carelessness, carefree, careworn

appear: appearance, apparent, apparently, disappear, disappearance, unapparent, apparition

3

a nonconformity: nonconform, conformity, conform

b disrespectfully: disrespect, respect, respectful, respectfully

- c disentangle: entangle, tangle
- d misrepresentation: misrepresent, represent, present, representation, presentation
- e proportionately: proportion, portion
- f uncoordinated: coordinated, coordinate, ordinate
- g reconstruction: reconstruct, construct, construction
- h differentiation: different, differentiate
- i interchangeable: change, changeable

4

POSSIBLE ANSWER

asteroid strikes

5

- 1 *unavoidably* adverb needed to modify verb *was heading*; prefix *un-* needed to give meaning: not avoidable
- 2 *catastrophic* adjective needed to modify noun *consequences*
- 3 *alarmingly* adverb needed to modify adjective *threatening*; *alarming* means: causing worry and fear
- 4 *significant* adjective needed to modify noun *risk*; *significant* means: large or important enough to have an effect or be noticed
- 5 *abundant* adjective needed to modify noun *evidence*; *abundant* means: existing in large quantities
- 6 *extraordinary* adjective needed to follow superlative phrase *one of the most*: *extraordinary* because the crater is the opposite of *ordinary*
- 7 *realization* noun needed after definite article/determiner *the*; *realization* because the meaning in context should be: awareness
- 8 *unfortunately* adverb needed to modify verb *are*; *unfortunately* because it means it is unfortunate that the scientists do not know about more asteroids

6

- a no, the verb *believe* is an example of a stative verb: a verb that is not normally used in the continuous
- b yes, the verb *worry* is not a stative verb; however, the continuous implies that scientists have more recently begun worrying
- c sound, seem, pose, loom, measure (linking verb), think, know

7

senses: *smell, taste* (others: *hear, sound, see*)
 possession: *contain, own, belong to* (others: *consist, have, include*)
 thinking: *believe, doubt, regard* (others: *imagine, know, realize, remember, suppose, understand*)
 emotional states: *dislike, mind* (others: *hate, prefer, want*)
 appearance: *seem* (others: *appear, be, exist*)
 others: *depend on, deserve, fit, involve, matter, measure, mean, promise, weigh*

8

- a have/'ve been thinking
- b feel OR am/'m feeling
- c are/'re being/have been

- d do not/don't imagine
- e have/'ve been meaning
- f appears
- g Do you need OR Will you be needing
- i like OR am/'m liking
- j remember OR am/'m remembering

9

No, after an article or possessive (determiners), we prefer to use a noun rather than an *-ing* form where one exists. However, sometimes nouns end in *-ing* so there is no alternative.

10

- a wrong: threat
- b correct
- c wrong: discovery
- d correct
- e wrong: increase
- f wrong: travel
- g correct
- h wrong: inspections

Reading & Use of English – Part 6

1

the place is in the desert in Chile; it is the home of a super-telescope which is used to observe the solar system

2, 3

- 1 G it is logical that the location (Paranal, in Chile's Atacama Desert) will be given early in the text; paragraph ii begins with *Getting to the place*, i.e. Paranal
- 2 D paragraph D begins with *As we drive further*; paragraph ii contains initial information about *the two-hour drive*
- 3 F paragraph iii gives *the reason* for the location; paragraph F gives the *other big consideration*, i.e. another reason
- 4 B paragraph v begins with *Once these have been completed*; paragraph B talks about *a series of tests*, i.e. those that have been completed
- 5 E paragraph v ends in an implied question with *one wonders what all this taxpayers' money buys*; paragraph E says *It is a question that many ... find difficult to answer*.
- 6 A paragraph vi ends with the suggestion that the scientists may be *cut off from reality*; paragraph A begins by contrasting this suggestion with *But talking further revealed a simple truth*
- 7 H paragraph vii gives *one of Paranal's greatest achievements*; paragraph H begins by saying what *another purpose* is, i.e. *to attempt to find out how old the universe is* Paragraph C is not needed.

4

- a personification: the writer compares them to people who *stand tall* and *imposing* and *they come alive*
- b the harsh light, the rocky, dusty desert, the complete absence of any form of life
- c the semicolon gives a further explanation to what has been said in the first part of the sentence

- d *Star Wars* was a popular science-fiction film; Stonehenge is an imposing, ancient circle of stones whose significance scientists are still trying to decide upon
- e he is referring to people in general, not just himself
- f the sentence refers to the whole of the previous paragraph: both *the work being done now* and what *it is aimed at*, so using *This is truly ...* might have been confusing; also it sounds impressive and poetic (as in a science-fiction story)
- g a Latin term for: unknown land
- h the Renaissance was a period of 'rebirth' when new discoveries were made; the writer is comparing the scientists to people who lived in that period of history
- i an established set of attitudes held by people
- j a nursery rhyme

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

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

- 7**
- a glistening
 - b sparkled
 - c flickered
 - d sparkled
 - e flashed/flashes
 - f shimmered/sparkled
 - g gleam/flicker
 - h glowing

- 8**
- a the answer to the great question of Life, the Universe and Everything
 - b the answer is 42
 - c they've never known what the Ultimate Question is
 - d Students' own answers

Listening – Part 2

1

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

- a set in the future or historical past that contradicts known historical or archeological facts; set in outer space, on other worlds or inside the earth; features spacecraft, aliens and alternative life forms (e.g. mutants, humanoid robots, etc.), futuristic technology, scientific principles that are new or that contradict known laws of nature, new and different political or social systems, paranormal abilities (e.g. mind control, teleportation, etc.)
- b, c Students' own answers

2

- 1 job/occupation
- 2 a person/place/thing
- 3 an incident/event
- 4 a suggestion / type of literary genre
- 5 a type of experience
- 6 a type of character/job/occupation
- 7 a person/thing
- 8 problems/(negative events)
- 9 a thing

3

- 1 feminist
- 2 grave
- 3 storm
- 4 ghost story
- 5 (waking) nightmare
- 6 (young) student
- 7 female
- 8 tragedies
- 9 the Great Exhibition

4

Students' own answers

5

- a a long distance or great amount; the distance light travels in a year
- b relating to or denoting (fictional or hypothetical) space travel by means of distorting space-time – here means: unusually fast development
- c forming a single or reducible unit or component in a larger system
- d a cosmic explosion marking the beginning of the universe – here means: sth momentous/explosive
- e a sudden large advance
- f a place where money or lost items apparently disappear without trace; a region of space where no matter or radiation can escape
- g a magical or charismatic quality or feeling, especially associated with famous people
- h the vertical take-off of a spaceship, rocket or helicopter – here means: start

Speaking – Part 3

1

g,h

2

iris recognition (third image)

3

It's led to ... / It has a rather negative effect. / That's been a (very) positive step.

4–9

Students' own answers

Writing – Part 1

1

See underlined section of the following texts.

The changing world of work

Technology has dramatically altered the world of work in the last century. Previously, many tasks that were undertaken by hand are now carried out by machine and many transactions are now fully automated. In recent years, many of these changes have resulted from improvements in telecommunications that allow for remote working. These mean that companies can save money as they do not need to accommodate so many staff in one location or pay their employees to travel around the country or abroad. In addition, companies can make savings by being more flexible about where their offices are based.

Work-life balance

Whilst technological changes have clearly had a number of benefits for companies the same could perhaps not be said for families. More and more people are working from home, which is causing a blur between the boundaries of the home environment and the work environment. It also means that people are starting to work longer and more irregular hours, especially as more and more business is done internationally. Consequently, many families are feeling an additional and unwelcome strain.

2

- a Paragraph 1: a summary of the main contrasting argument from each text
Paragraph 2: how technology has affected our lives positively
Paragraph 3: how technology has affected on our lives negatively
Paragraph 4: the writer's own view on the topic
- b See the underlined sections of the text below.
- c See the circled sections of the text below.

Both texts highlight how technology now plays a significant part in many people's lives at both home and work. The first text discusses how, for companies, technology has brought a number of cost-saving benefits. However, according to the second passage, the increasing number of people who work remotely is having a detrimental impact on family life that needs to be addressed.

The first text explains that technology has transformed the world of work over the last century. In recent times, telecommunications advances have helped companies to cut their costs, specifically by enabling staff to work off-site. Not only have these developments involved a reduction in office space, they also mean that people working for large companies do not have to travel so much.

However, whilst the benefits of these changes to firms are obvious, text two questions whether they benefit families. In my view, unless an individual working from home is fortunate enough to own a large property, their work space is often the same room where the family relax. Also, home workers are less likely to finish their work at a set time, meaning that the home and work environments are merged. As a result, employees may work more hours and at inconvenient times, placing pressure on themselves and their family.

In conclusion, like other periods such as the Industrial Revolution, I would argue that technological advances bring both positive and negative changes for everyone. In this case however, it could be said that the positives are firmly on the side of the employer and the negatives on that of the employee. I feel that until companies acknowledge the significance of this, the situation is likely to get worse.

3

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

- a rests
b agree; go
c claiming; take
d address
e support
- 4
- a different *to focus on a subject* means: to give attention to one particular subject; *to broach a subject* means: to begin talking about a subject that is difficult to discuss, especially because people disagree about it
- b different *to touch on* means: to mention or deal with a subject in only a few words, without going into detail; *to argue something*, in an academic context, means: to give reasons why you think that something is right/wrong, true/not true, especially to persuade people that you are right
- c different both are synonyms of *argue*, but slightly different in meaning; *to assert* means: to state clearly and firmly that something is true; *to maintain* means: to keep stating that something is true, even though other people do not agree or do not believe it
- d similar *to assert* means: to state clearly and firmly that something is true; *to claim* means: to say that something is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it
- e different *to state* means: to formally write or say something, especially in a careful and clear way; *to argue*, in an academic context, means: to give reasons why you think that something is right/wrong, true/not true, especially to persuade people that you are right
- f similar both verbs are used to give special importance to something
- g similar *to purport* means: to claim to be something or to have done something, when this may not be true; *to profess* means: to claim that something is true or correct, especially when it is not

Unit 8

- h different *to address* means: to think about a problem or a situation and decide how you are going to deal with it; *to explore* means: to examine completely or carefully in order to find out more about it
- i different *to contend* means: to say that something is true, especially in an argument; *to maintain* means: to keep stating that something is true, even though other people do not agree or do not believe it

5

- a The author of the first text's basic assumption that technology is inherently evil is wrong considering the positive impact it has had on technology. OR Considering the positive impact it has had on health care, the author of the first text's basic assumption that technology is inherently evil is wrong.
- b Having dismissed the positive impact of technology on our lives, the first text goes on to explain how technology is inherently evil.
- c The author argues that not only is technology corrupting our young, but also that its effects are now irreversible.
- d In reading the second text, one may well be convinced that technology will be the saviour of all society's ills.
- e What the writer of the first text fails to consider is the fact that a large number of people depend on science to save lives.

6

Model essay

Two things that have dramatically changed how the world operates, on both a business and personal level, are the improvements in transportation and communication. However, something that once improved lives can develop to be used in ways that are detrimental to society. Transportation has improved immensely in the last century, cutting journey times significantly. However, instead of saving time, people have now resorted to using these benefits in a manner that actually means they spend more time performing a particular activity. One result of the use of improved transportation is actually an increase in the amount of time required to travel to work, and this has placed pressure on many people. It is commonly argued that telecommunications advances will have a positive impact on this aspect of life by reducing the need to commute. Whilst this may be the case, the development of new technology raises another issue. Many people do not go to work solely to earn money. Other factors such as feeling part of a team and enjoying a positive working atmosphere can be equally important. By not being able to provide such an environment, companies run the risk of not being able to retain or recruit the best employees. This means that short-term financial gains could potentially result in long-term damage to the performance of the company. In conclusion, technological developments, when operated effectively, can benefit the quality of people's lives. Unfortunately, the temptation to push the limits in how these advances are applied can lead to short-term decisions having long-term consequences for all involved.

Introduction

1

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 basic | 5 race |
| 2 freedoms | 6 status |
| 3 entitled | 7 virtue |
| 4 ethnic | 8 human |

2

Students' own answers

3

- a T b F

4

in almost every country human rights abuses exist

5

Students' own answers

6

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

crime

verbs: combat, commit, crack down on, cut down, detect, encourage, fight, perpetrate, prevent, reduce, wipe out
adjectives: appalling, atrocious, petty, violent, widespread
punishment

verbs: administer, carry out, deserve, escape, impose, inflict, suffer

adjectives: appropriate, brutal, capital, corporal, harsh, mild, well-deserved

rights

verbs: have, stand up for your

rules

verbs: abide by, abolish, apply the, establish, lay down, observe, impose, relax the, stick to the

adjectives: basic, complicated, oppressive, severe, standard, unpopular

7

Students' own answers

Reading & Use of English – Part 4

1

Students' own answers

2

- a attempted murder
b Students' own answers
c Students' own answers and see page 164 of the Student's Book