

Connectivity Level 3

Student's Book Answer Key

Note: In communicative exercises where several answers are possible, this answer key contains some examples of correct answers, not all possible answers. Any valid answer in this type of exercise should be considered acceptable.

UNIT 1

LANGUAGE WARM-UP

PAGE 1

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Dogs shouldn't sleep in beds with people.
Dogs are dirty.
2. People shouldn't take up a lot of space by spreading their legs while sitting on public transportation. They should leave room for other people to sit.
3. People shouldn't put on make-up in public places. That should be done at home.
4. People shouldn't put their bare feet on public seating. Feet can be dirty, and other people have to sit there.
5. People shouldn't eat on public transportation. It can make a mess and smell bad.

PAGE 3, EX. B

1. When you meet someone in a video conference, you're not in the same place. When you meet someone in person, you are.
2. He's going back to Mexico City.
3. He's surprised that Antonio is at the office in Miami.
4. She says "small world" because it's surprising that Antonio and Minsoo already know each other.
5. He wants to know about formality and informality in the office, such as how to address people and what clothing is appropriate.
6. You avoid calling them by their titles and last names.
7. You will probably call them by their first name or whatever else they ask you to call them.

LESSON 1

PAGE 4, EX. C

1. must be
2. must be
3. must feel
4. must not be aware
5. must hurt
6. must be
7. must not know
8. must not drive

PAGE 5, EX. D

1. might not know
2. might have
3. must not be able to hear
4. might be able to see

LESSON 2

PAGE 6, EX. D

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. aren't you | 2. is she |
| 3. haven't you | 4. won't he |
| 5. can he | 6. aren't I |
| 7. are there | 8. did they |
| 9. doesn't she | 10. does she |

PAGE 7, EX. E

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. don't | 2. would |
| 3. isn't | 4. do |
| 5. aren't | 6. will |
| 7. aren't | 8. do |
| 9. are | 10. can |

PAGE 7, EX. F

Other details in the answers will vary.

1. isn't it
2. wasn't it
3. aren't they
4. hasn't it
5. isn't there
6. was it
7. isn't he / isn't she

LESSON 3**PAGE 8, EX. B**

1. cultural literacy
2. table manners
3. etiquette
4. Punctuality
5. impolite
6. offensive
7. taboo
8. customary

PAGE 8, EX. C

Topics	1. Farid and Hoshi	2. Kulap and Sonia	3. Alisha and Silvio
table manners			X
greetings		X	
dress and clothing	X		X
male / female behavior	X		
taboos	X	X	X
offensive behavior	X	X	
language	X	X	

PAGE 8, EX. D**Episode 1:**

Women should dress modestly. Don't take pictures of women. Ask for permission before taking pictures of anyone else.

Episode 2:

Don't cross your legs in such a way that others can see the bottom of your foot. Don't touch or pat people's or children's heads. Put the palms of your hands together on your chest and bow slightly. Women say "Sawatdee– Kaa" to greet someone; men say "Sawatdee Khrab" to greet someone.

Episode 3:

Eat with your right hand. Don't eat beef. Don't wear shoes or leather into a temple. (Sandals are acceptable.) Check if it's OK to enter a religious temple if you do not practice that religion. Ask for permission before taking pictures in a religious place.

LESSON 4**PAGE 10, EX. A**

Both letters are about gender and cultural issues.

PAGE 10, EX. B

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

PAGE 11, EX. A, COMMUNICATION ACTIVATOR

- ✓ men do more paid work than women
- ✓ men work fewer hours than women
- ✓ men do less unpaid work than women

UNIT 2**LANGUAGE WARM-UP****PAGE 15, EX. B**

1. f
2. a, d

3. c
4. b
5. e

LESSON 1

PAGE 16, EX. C

Thank goodness I was able to **get my brother to drop by** twice a day to feed her.

PAGE 16, EX. D

1. order
2. to pay
3. to sing
4. to take
5. pick up
6. send

PAGE 16, EX. E

1. to help
2. to clean
3. to go
4. recommend
5. bring

PAGE 17, EX. F

1. have, give
2. get, to wash
3. have, make
4. get, to buy
5. Have, call
6. get, to wait

LESSON 2

PAGE 18, EX. C

But they **had it delivered** to my house this morning, so no harm done.

PAGE 18, EX. E

1. brakes repaired / car repaired
2. birthday cake made
3. passport renewed
4. car washed
5. dress dry-cleaned; skirt lengthened
6. package delivered
7. hair cut

PAGE 19, EX. F

1. Can I make an appointment to have / get my teeth cleaned next week?
2. She had / got her hair cut very short last year.
3. They want to have / get their luggage brought up to their room.
4. How many pages would you like to have / get copied?
5. I need to have / get those photos scanned ASAP.
6. Can I have/get my hair dyed, too?

LESSON 3

PAGE 20, EX. B

✓ b

PAGE 20, EX. C

1. satisfaction
2. knowledgeable
3. Loyal
4. expertise
5. attentive

LESSON 4

PAGE 22, EX. C

1. catering
2. dog grooming
3. translating
4. organizing
5. babysitting

INTERACTIVE COOL DOWN**PAGE 24**

1. Where do you get / have your car repaired? I get / have my car repaired . . .
2. How often do you get / have your clothes dry-cleaned? I get / have my clothes dry-cleaned . . .
3. Who do you get to pick up your mail when you go away? I get . . . to pick up my mail when I go away. / Who do you have pick up your mail when you go away? I have . . . pick up my mail when I go away.
4. How often do you get / have packages delivered to your home? I get / have packages delivered to my home . . .
5. Would you ever get / have your shoes repaired? Yes, I would get / have my shoes repaired . . . / No, I wouldn't ever get / have my shoes repaired.
6. Would you like to get / have someone cook all your meals for you? Yes, I would / No, I wouldn't like to get / have someone cook all my meals for me.
7. When might you get / have your passport renewed? I might get / have my passport renewed . . .
8. Where do you get / have your hair cut? / I get / have my hair cut . . .
9. Have you ever gotten / had someone take care of your pet? Yes, I have / No, I haven't gotten / had someone take care of my pet.
10. Have you ever gotten / had someone help you study for a test? Yes, I have / No, I haven't gotten / had someone help me study for a test.
11. When was the last time you got / had flowers delivered to a friend or relative? I got / had flowers delivered to a friend or relative . . .
12. Where do you get / have your keys made? I get / have my keys made . . .
13. Who can you get to open your door if you lose your key? I can get . . . to open my door if I lose my key. / Who can you have open your door if you lose your key? I can have . . . open my door if I lose my key.
14. What have you gotten / had cleaned recently? I have gotten / had . . . cleaned recently.
15. How often do you get / have your devices checked for viruses? I get / have my devices checked for viruses . . .
16. Have you ever gotten / had a piece of clothing shortened or lengthened? Yes, I have / No I haven't gotten / had a piece of clothing shortened or lengthened.
17. When's the last time you got / had a piece of furniture delivered to your home? The last time I got / had a piece of furniture delivered to my home was . . . / I've never gotten / had a piece of furniture delivered to my home.
18. How often do you get / have your car washed? I get / have my car washed . . .
19. When's the last time you got someone to repair your shoes? The last time I got someone to repair my shoes was . . . I've never gotten someone to repair my shoes. / When's the last time you had someone repair your shoes? The last time I had someone repair my shoes was . . . I've never had someone repair my shoes.
20. Has anyone ever tried to get you to sing at a party? Yes, someone has tried to get me to sing at a party. No, no one has ever tried to get me to sing at a party. / Has anyone ever tried to have you sing at a party? Yes, someone has tried to have me sing at a party. No, no one has ever tried to have me sing at a party.

UNIT 3**LANGUAGE WARM-UP****PAGE 27, EX. B**

1. Diana means that Tania Nelson's thriller is very interesting and exciting, and she can't stop reading it.
2. Abbie means she doesn't really like them.
3. Diana means that Liz would be able to give Abbie a better, more informed recommendation because Liz reads non-fiction books often. Diana isn't able to give Abbie a good recommendation, because Diana doesn't read many non-fiction books.

4. It means that Liz has current, up-to-date information about the topic.
5. Diana means that she read a lot; reading was a favorite pastime for her when she was younger.
6. Abbie means she has not stopped reading print books and started reading digital books.
7. Abbie means that she loves holding and reading from a book made out of real paper; there's no better way to read, in her opinion.

PAGE 27, EX. C

1. Diana is worried that her daughter isn't interested in reading books because Diana loved reading books when she was Gabi's age.
2. Abbie means that Gen-Zs start using cell phones at a very young age.

LESSON 1**PAGE 28, EX. E**

Did you know **she wrote a new one?** / I'm kind of concerned **that I never see her reading a book.**

PAGE 28, EX. F

1. I didn't know that American songwriter and author Bob Dylan won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2016.
2. Did you forget that Indian author Aravind Adiga wrote *The White Tiger* in 2008?
3. She says that her favorite book by Malaysian novelist Tan Twan Eng is *The Gift of Rain*.
4. Did you know that U.S. author Philip Roth wrote twenty-seven novels during his life?
5. I believe that Mexican novelist Carlos Fuentes was born in Panama, not in Mexico.
6. I think that South Korean writer Han Kang's novel *The Vegetarian* received what is now called the Booker International Prize for fiction.
7. No offense, but I thought that the new Lisa Owen thriller *Mama's Boy* was just plain trash.

LESSON 2**PAGE 30, EX. B**

1. if their parents like any news websites.
2. where I can buy a copy of this month's *SportsToday Magazine*?
3. who the author of the *Out and About* blog is.
4. why you don't read a digital newspaper.
5. when next month's issue of *Good Cooking* comes out.
6. if this is today's *San Antonio Times*?

LESSON 3**PAGE 32, EX. C**

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a

PAGE 32, EX. D.

Edgar: A disadvantage of print books for him is that he gets distracted easily when he reads them.

Coumba: A disadvantage of paperbacks for her is that she can't travel easily with them because they take up too much space.

Seth: A disadvantage of print books for him is that they're not as convenient or portable as his phone.

Marcela: A disadvantage of print books for her is that they are bad for the environment because so many trees need to be cut down to make the paper.

LESSON 4**PAGE 34, EX. B**

✓ c

PAGE 35, EX. C

1. digital
2. main ideas
3. worse
4. digital
5. print

UNIT 4

LANGUAGE WARM-UP

PAGE 39, EX. B

1. Nora means she got or feels sick. She caught an illness.
2. Nora means that she couldn't sleep. She was moving around in the bed a lot.
3. Nora means that she was awake. It's an exaggerated expression that means her eyes didn't even "wink" (which means to close briefly).
4. Mick means that she shouldn't do the presentation. Instead, she should see a doctor as soon as possible.
5. The doctor means that she probably got the virus from someone else. Viruses are contagious, so they can pass from one person to the next.
6. The doctor means that many people have been getting sick with the virus.
7. The doctor doesn't think it was the food that caused Nora to feel sick.
8. The doctor means that Nora will be feeling better soon. She'll have more energy and be able to live as she usually does.

LESSON 1

PAGE 40, EX. E

And when the alarm went off, I realized I **hadn't slept** a wink. / But I wish I **hadn't gotten** sick on my first trip to New Orleans!

PAGE 41, EX. F

1. ✓ First, Bob left the phone in his car. Then he realized he couldn't call his dentist.
2. ✓ First, my doctor went home. Then I called him.
3. ✓ First, I finished my workout. Then my shoulder started to hurt.

PAGE 41, EX. G

1. had taken
2. hadn't slept a wink / had tossed and turned
3. had gotten up

4. had had
5. had gone running

LESSON 2

PAGE 42, EX. C

But I **wish I hadn't gotten sick** on my first trip to New Orleans!

It's a past condition.

PAGE 42, EX. D

1. you'd drive
2. there were
3. he'd stop
4. he wouldn't do

PAGE 42, EX. E

1. wish I'd been
2. wishes he hadn't stayed
3. wish she'd listened
4. wish I hadn't gone
5. wish I'd gotten
6. wishes he'd exercised

PAGE 43, EX. F

1. wish I could
2. wish you could
3. wish she could

LESSON 3

PAGE 44, EX. C

Envin: symptoms: back pain; medications:

✓ Yes; painkillers

Sara: symptoms: headache, nausea; medications:

✓ Yes; painkiller and antacid

Kumiko: symptoms: red, itchy eyes.

medications:

✓ Yes; eye drops

PAGE 45, EX. D

Envin: twice, food; ✓ Yes: nausea

Sara: three times; ✓ Yes: dizziness

Kumiko: twice, wash, several; ✓ No

LESSON 4**PAGE 46, EX. B**

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. c

UNIT 5**LANGUAGE WARM-UP****PAGE 51, EX. B**

1. "News" is information about something that has happened recently, but "breaking news" is happening right now and is usually a developing story.
2. "It's raining cats and dogs" and "It's coming down in buckets."
3. He calls it a "monster storm" and says "What a catastrophe!" when he sees images of the damage it has caused.
4. She's wondering if the same thing is going to happen where they live—if they are going to experience the same catastrophic weather.
5. The weather service meant that this is a very real and very serious storm; it's not something to ignore or joke about.
6. just right now
7. He means that they can leave very quickly or immediately—without needing to take extra time to prepare or get ready.

LESSON 1**PAGE 52, EX. E**

1. They say it's going to hit here late tomorrow or early Wednesday.
2. They say it's global warming.
3. The weather service said not to take it lightly.

PAGE 52, EX. F

2. The newspaper says to get emergency supplies of food in case the roads are closed.
3. Mark told me to call him when I find out what's going on with the oil spill.

4. My sister is saying to leave home before the fire spreads to this neighborhood.
5. The radio news just said to keep our doors and windows closed.

PAGE 53, EX. G

1. She told him, "Call me when the trains are running again."
2. They told their daughter and son-in-law, "Read the emergency instructions in the newspaper."
3. Dan told me, "Call the local police for information about the explosion."
4. My grandparents called to tell me, "Turn on the TV to see pictures of the oil spill."
5. Rob told me, "Don't wait until the fire gets too close."
6. They told the passengers, "Don't get off the bus."

LESSON 2**PAGE 54, EX. B**

1. a flood (could also possibly be a hurricane / a typhoon)
2. a hurricane / a typhoon
3. a drought
4. a tsunami / a tidal wave
5. an earthquake
6. a landslide
7. a tornado

PAGE 54, EX. C

1. F: It has been raining for fourteen days.
2. T
3. F: The dry weather has damaged the corn and vegetable crops.
4. T
5. F: Tall buildings downtown were damaged the most.
6. T
7. T

PAGE 54, EX. F

1. said
2. told
3. told
4. said
5. said

PAGE 55, EX. G

2. She went on to say (that) it had caused a tremendous tsunami as well.
3. I called to tell my family (that) our house had escaped damage.
4. I also said (that) no one had been hurt.
5. They said on TV (that) there would be a hurricane within a day and a half.
6. The newspaper article said (that) people could find shelter in the high school gym.
7. They told us (that) people might be stuck in traffic because of the train wreck.

PAGE 55, EX. C

The *North India Journal Online* says (that):

- heavy rain caused / has caused severe floods and landslides.
- thousands of houses are underwater.

The *Daily Times* says (that):

- there's a severe drought in the Catalanian region of Spain.
- Barcelona has had to import water by ship from France for the second time in ten years.

The *Digital News* says (that):

- people fled / have fled a monster storm in the Caribbean Islands.
- tornadoes touched down / have touched down at multiple locations.

The *Houston Herald* says (that):

- a hurricane hit / has hit the coast of Florida.
- winds reached / have reached 200 kilometers per hour.
- the storm will continue for the next two days.

The *Weekly Gazette* says (that):

- 15,000 people were killed / have been killed in a huge earthquake and tsunami.

- more than 80,000 people are homeless on the Pacific coast.

LESSON 3**PAGE 56, EX. A**

An epidemic is an outbreak of a virus or disease that spreads within a smaller group of people, such as a neighborhood or region. A pandemic, on the other hand, spreads more widely to many different countries throughout the world.

PAGE 56, EX. B

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. b

PAGE 57, EX. C

2. The article says that measles can cause life-threatening complications.
3. The article says that a modern vaccine for smallpox is made of vaccinia.
4. The article says that washing hands carefully and frequently, wearing face masks, quarantining sick people, and maintaining physical distance from one another have been successful in limiting the spread of contagious diseases.

LESSON 4**PAGE 58, EX. C**

Answers may vary. Possible answers include:

The broadcast is reporting a tropical storm that is heading for the area. It has caused flooding, landslides, and tornadoes in other places nearby.

PAGE 58, EX. D

circle: a generator, flashlights, batteries, candles, matches, blankets, bottled water, can opener, first-aid kit, non-perishable food, a hand-cranked radio, a , bandages, painkillers,

antiseptic, non-perishable food, cell phone chargers, hand-cranked radio

PAGE 58, EX. E

1. She said ~~people should~~ **to** cover ~~broken~~ **all** windows with wooden boards.
2. She said ~~that you should read the newspapers~~ **to listen to the radio or go online** for the location of shelters in the area.
3. She said ~~people should~~ **to** put valuable documents ~~near the door~~ **in a waterproof container on the highest floor of your home** in case of flooding.

PAGE 58, EX. F

1. to put gas in your car
2. to bring outdoor furniture inside
3. to buy batteries for them
4. to take important documents, essential medications, cell phone chargers, emergency supplies, warm clothing, and blankets

UNIT 6

LANGUAGE WARM-UP

PAGE 63, EX. B

1. Scott means he has been thinking about it for a long time and considering his options.
2. James means that lawyers earn a lot of money.
3. Scott means that a career in law wasn't a good fit for him; it didn't match his interests or strengths.
4. James is asking if Scott has told his parents about the big decision.
5. Scott means that his parents tried to convince him to stay in law school. They tried to change his mind.
6. In this context, "Shoot" means "Go ahead and tell me."

PAGE 63, EX. C

1. Scott thinks that lawyers have to argue a lot, and he doesn't like conflict. James thinks that lawyers can have very successful careers and earn a lot of money.

2. Scott prefers social work because he wants to help people and make a meaningful difference in their lives.

LESSON 1

PAGE 64, EX. B

1. spend less money
2. limit her screen time / start spending more time with her family
3. start spending more time with his family
4. stop smoking
5. get more sleep

PAGE 65, EX. E

1. was going to marry
2. were going to be world-class
3. thought I was going to study medicine and be

PAGE 65, EX. F

1. thought he would be
2. believed she would study
3. was sure he would divorce
4. imagined they would get married

LESSON 2

PAGE 66, EX. C

1. might have chosen
2. should not have bought
3. would have liked
4. must not have been
5. could not have known
6. should have sold
7. could have eaten

PAGE 66, EX. D

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

2. He may not have really loved her.
3. They might not have wanted to spend a lot of money on it.
4. I couldn't have driven because I don't have a car.
5. She may have forgotten to set her alarm clock.

LESSON 3**PAGE 69, EX. B**

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

PAGE 69, EX. C

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

1. to concentrate and focus on something without getting interrupted.
2. to put things in order of importance.
3. to continue working toward something despite challenges.
4. to have time spent on work and leisure (for example) be about the same, without too much focus on one over the other.
5. to look good, attractive, professional.

LESSON 4**PAGE 70, EX. C**

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

UNIT 7**LANGUAGE WARM-UP****PAGE 75, EX. B**

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b

PAGE 75, EX. C

1. They live in different parts of the world, and there is a time difference. Tokyo, Japan, is fourteen hours ahead of Cartagena, Colombia.

2. Mieko seems to celebrate the new year mostly with her family, while Leon celebrates mostly with his friends. Also, while both of them do something special on New Year's Eve, Mieko has the tradition of watching the sun rise on New Year's Day. Leon goes to a huge street party.

LESSON 1**PAGE 76, EX. B**

Carnaval: wear amazing costumes, dance to samba music in parade, go to street parties

Independence Day: offices, schools, and businesses close; put up decorations with the American flag; march in or watch parades; have picnics with family and friends; watch fireworks

Chuseok: travel to hometown to get together with family, visit cemetery and clean graves of family members who have died, eat rice cakes (*songpyeon*), watch women perform a traditional dance in traditional clothing

PAGE 76, EX. F

1. I'm meeting three old friends **who I've known since middle school**.
2. We're going to a huge street party **that's pretty popular here**.

PAGE 77, EX. G

2. Mardi Gras attracts visitors who come to New Orleans from all over the world.
3. Bastille Day is a national holiday that commemorates the beginning of the French Revolution.
4. People who throw water at each other during Thailand's Songkran festival also wish each other well.

PAGE 77, EX. H

2. The experts who they set off the fireworks have to plan the event in advance.
3. Most of us love the traditional dishes that they are served on our favorite holidays.
4. The woman who is **wearing that amazing dress** is going to march in the parade ~~who she is wearing that amazing dress~~.

LESSON 2**PAGE 78, EX. B**

✓ 2

3. The kids **who / that** sang the song today were practicing for the holiday party next week.
4. On the Day of the Dead, Mexicans clean the graves of family members **who / that** have died.

✓ 5

PAGE 78, EX. C

1. she's wearing
2. people celebrate
3. who / that plan to visit another country
4. who / that receive red envelopes
5. people eat during the Harvest Moon Festival

LESSON 3**PAGE 80, EX. C**

c

PAGE 81, EX. D

	Day of the Dead	Qingming
When does this holiday take place each year?	<i>late October, early November</i>	<i>April</i>
What do people do on this holiday?		
clean their relatives' graves	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>
fly kites		<i>X</i>
have parades	<i>X</i>	
have picnics	<i>X</i>	
make traditional holiday dishes	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>
participate in sports events		<i>X</i>
place "money" on their loved ones' graves		<i>X</i>
place photos of their loved ones on their graves	<i>X</i>	
pray	<i>X</i>	
put up decorations	<i>X</i>	

LESSON 4**PAGE 82, EX. A**

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

How they differ: In Poland, weddings begin on a Friday and last until Sunday, whereas in India, the wedding date is chosen based on the couple's birthdays and can last five days or more. Before the wedding in Poland, family and friends share a meal at the bride's home and break dishes for the couple to clean up. Before the wedding in India, relatives help the groom get ready by washing him in oils, and relatives help the bride get ready by painting red designs on her.

How they are similar: Family and friends throw things at the newlyweds (in Poland, they throw coins; in India, they throw grains of rice). Both have wedding receptions with food, music, and dancing. In both countries, the newlyweds receive money as gifts.

PAGE 83, EX. B

1. maid of honor
2. after
3. reception
4. ceremony
5. guest

PAGE 83, EX. C

1. Poland, India
2. Poland, India
3. U.S.
4. Poland, India
5. Poland

UNIT 8**LANGUAGE WARM-UP****PAGE 87, EX. B**

1. F—It means, "I didn't spend my money in a good way."
2. T
3. T
4. F—It means, "I believed the things that were being said about it."

5. F—It means, “There is a surprise or unexpected element to it.”

LESSON 1

PAGE 88, EX. B

✓ 2, 4

PAGE 88, EX. C

1. had, could
2. invented, would
3. were, would
4. Would, weren't

LESSON 2

PAGE 90, EX. C

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b

PAGE 90, EX. D

1. had had, would have taken
2. hadn't told, wouldn't have given
3. would . . . have called, had gotten
4. had bought, would have loved
5. wouldn't have had, hadn't taken

PAGE 91, EX. F

1. Who did you invite?
2. Where did he buy that suit?
3. If it had been cheaper, we would have gotten it.
4. If I had known it would rain, I would not have gone out.
5. Why did you tell him?

LESSON 3

PAGE 92, EX. A

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

Edwin Land invented a plastic sheet polarizer which changes the direction of light waves,

eliminating glares. It is used on sunglasses today to screen out glare.

PAGE 92, EX. B

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. T

PAGE 93, EX. C

1. Edwin Land learned how to eliminate glare when he was at summer camp at around age 13. His camp counselor showed him how the crystal Iceland spar could eliminate the glare from a shiny tabletop.
2. The car almost hit a team of horses because the car's headlights were very dim and didn't allow the driver to see far enough ahead at night.
3. If the headlights had been brighter, the car Land was in could have avoided the near collision with the horses.
4. Land made the connection because one of the reasons why car manufacturers didn't make the headlights brighter was because they were concerned that the bright lights would create a glare in other drivers' eyes. Polarization could eliminate that problem.
5. Other sunglasses could reduce bright light, but they couldn't reduce glare.
6. The plastic polarizer is used in sunglasses, camera lenses, car windshields, and LCD screens.

LESSON 4

PAGE 94, EX. B

c

PAGE 94, EX. C

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. a

Connectivity Level 3

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Student's Book Answer Key

PAGE 94, EX. D

(1) Fire allowed people to be more productive because they could stay awake after the sun went down. (2) They could also use fire to cook food, which helped vary their diet and provide them with more nutrition. (3) Fire also helped create a sense of community, because people could gather around the fire and use it to find their way back home.

PAGE 95, EX. B

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

Before GPS, people had to use maps and compasses. They got lost all the time. It was very bad. If the GPS hadn't been invented, people would have continued to get lost frequently.

Before pasteurization, people got sick from food. If the pasteurization process hadn't been developed, more people would have gotten sick and possibly died from food poisoning.

Before paper money, people had to pay for things with large quantities of coins. They were very heavy. People could steal them because everyone could see the coins people were carrying if they had a large quantity of them. If paper money hadn't been invented, more people would have had money stolen from them.

Before general anesthesia, people were in a lot of pain when they got operations. It really hurt! If anesthesia hadn't been invented, many people would have chosen to die instead of having an operation.

UNIT 9**LANGUAGE WARM-UP****PAGE 99, EX. B**

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

LESSON 1**PAGE 100, EX. D**

1. allow
2. encourage
3. caused us
4. permit
5. urge everyone

PAGE 101, EX. E

1. circle: agree; eighteen-year-olds to vote
2. circle: disagree; people not to smoke
3. circle: disagree; young people to drive
4. circle: agree, parents to be
5. circle: disagree; people not to pay

LESSON 2**PAGE 102, EX. B**

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

PAGE 102, EX. D

2. More people are living in the poverty now because they can't find ~~works~~ **work**.
3. ~~Educations are~~ **Education is** important for everyone.
4. I hope the new government can establish the peace.
5. You can find a lot of ~~the informations~~ **information** online about the politics.

PAGE 102, EX. E

1. education
2. poverty
3. health
4. advice
5. was
6. information
7. Politics
8. has

LESSON 3**PAGE 104, EX. C**

1. constitution, government
2. coup, dictatorship, democracy
3. election, representatives, legislature

PAGE 105, EX. D

Paula Green

- ✓ Democracy makes it more difficult to make important decisions quickly.
- ✓ A dictatorship can be trusted to make decisions for the good of the country's citizens.

Lance Bateman

- ✓ Democracies can be trusted even more than dictatorships to make right decisions for the good of a country.
- ✓ We should be happy to spend money on electing representatives to serve in a legislature.

PAGE 105, EX. E

Green believes that sometimes a period of dictatorship is necessary before a democracy can be formed. She argues that dictatorships can work more quickly than democracies and therefore help to end conflict or respond to disasters more swiftly. She explains that elections can be expensive and that the change in political views among elected officials can cause social instability.

Bateman disagrees that dictators will act in the people's best interests because dictatorships often lead to corruption. He argues that democracies can act, and have acted, quickly when necessary. He emphasizes the importance of people being able to choose their own representatives who respect and protect their rights.

LESSON 4**PAGE 106, EX. B**

1. f
2. e
3. a
4. c
5. b

6. g

7. d

PAGE 107, EX. C

Climate change: The speaker says that the world's governments need to work together to solve global warming.

Poverty: The speaker says that tax dollars should be spent on nutrition, education, and health care programs for the poor.

Racial and ethnic discrimination: The speaker says that there ought to be strong laws against racism and discrimination.

Drug trafficking: The speaker suggests decriminalizing drugs to stop gang violence.

UNIT 10**LANGUAGE WARM-UP****PAGE 111, EX. B**

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b

PAGE 111, EX. C

1. breathtaking
2. spectacular
3. extraordinary

Statements will vary.

LESSON 1**PAGE 112, EX. B**

1. Shetland
2. Wade
3. Tess
4. Dellwood
5. Ludlow

PAGE 113, EX. F

1. on
2. in, of
3. to, of
4. in, of

5. on, of
6. in, of, in
7. to, of
8. on

LESSON 2

PAGE 114, EX. C

1. had better
2. 'd better not
3. 'd better not
4. 'd better
5. 'd better

PAGE 115, EX. E

1. snakes
2. itchy plant
3. alligators
4. sharks, jellyfish
5. thorny plants

LESSON 3

PAGE 116, EX. C

1. a desert, waterfalls, a river
2. the wind
3. three
4. a boat
5. fifty
6. valleys, snow, rivers

PAGE 117, EX. D

1. G, A
2. G, A, H
3. H, (Note: A is also acceptable. The path is said to be slippery, although there isn't an explicit warning.)

4. H
5. A

LESSON 4

PAGE 119, EX. B

1. high altitudes, deserts
2. plains
3. plains
4. high altitudes, deserts, coasts
5. forests

PAGE 119, EX. C

1. F: "A "tree line" is the point on a mountain above which forests cannot grow because of the cold temperatures and winds that occur at high altitudes.
2. T: "Forests located in northern or southern regions usually contain two kinds of trees: evergreens and deciduous trees (which lose their leaves in winter)."
3. T: "Throughout history, humans have settled on plains because they offer a great environment for growing and raising food, and they are an important source of water."
4. F: "All deserts are arid, with little rainfall throughout the year."
5. T: "And when it's windy and the water is rough, waves pound the coastline. They change the shape of its sandy beaches and rocky cliffs—and only beach grasses and, in warmer climates, palm trees, survive."

PAGE 119, EX. D

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

GRAMMAR EXPANDER

UNIT 1

LESSON 1

PAGE 126, EX. A

1. Maybe she is the new manager.
2. Maybe it will rain this evening.
3. Maybe the cinema is closed.
4. Maybe he will be able to get an appointment tomorrow.
5. Maybe they are lost.

PAGE 126, EX. B

1. She is probably very tired. / She is most likely very tired. / Most likely she is very tired. / Probably she is very tired.
2. He is probably buying the tickets. / He is most likely buying the tickets. / Most likely he is buying the tickets. / Probably he is buying the tickets.
3. They probably don't have a car. / They most likely don't have a car. / Most likely they don't have a car. / Probably they don't have a car.
4. He probably doesn't know the theater is closed. / He most likely doesn't know the theater is closed. / Most likely he doesn't know the theater is closed. / Probably he doesn't know the theater is closed.
5. They are probably Harry's brothers. / They are most likely Harry's brothers. / Most likely they are Harry's brothers. / Probably they are Harry's brothers.
6. She is probably a great runner. / She is most likely a great runner. / Most likely she is a great runner. / Probably she is a great runner.

PAGE 127, EX. C

1. Carla ~~might~~ **might** have already gone to class.
2. The people in this office must ~~to~~ be called by their title and last name.
3. They will ~~can~~ be able to take a tour of the Shanghai office this afternoon.
4. We may not ~~driving~~ **drive** to the office tomorrow. They say the traffic will be bad.
5. Eric must ~~to~~ not know the address of the theater.

Connectivity Level 3

PAGE 127, EX. D

1. She is able to ride a mountain bike.
2. I'm not able to meet you downtown because my wife if using the car.
3. Ed is able to take you to the bank tomorrow.
4. Silvia isn't able to find a parking space.
5. I'm able to understand Portuguese, but I'm not able to speak it.
6. She is able to be here before six.

PAGE 127, EX. E

1. They were able to help us.
2. Margaret and Kate couldn't go to the game. / Margaret and Kate weren't able to go to the game.
3. I was able to get there before noon on most days.
4. Marcia was able to bring a fishing rod for the kids.
5. Morgan and Clark weren't able to go hiking on vacation. / Morgan and Clark couldn't go hiking on vacation.

PAGE 127, EX. F

1. I haven't ~~could~~ **been able to** get my new passport yet, so I can't make a reservation for the flight right now.
2. Have they ~~could~~ **been able to** call the restaurant to see if it's open today?
3. She's ~~could~~ **been able to** get to the beach much faster since they repaired the old road.
4. We've been away for a month, so we haven't ~~could~~ **been able to** visit our kids.

LESSON 2

PAGE 128, EX. A

1. circle: wouldn't; she would
2. circle: isn't; it isn't
3. circle: didn't; they did
4. circle: don't; we don't
5. circle: wasn't it; it was
6. circle: didn't; I didn't
7. circle: have; they have

Student's Book Answer Key

8. circle: can't; we can't
9. circle: isn't; it is
10. circle: is there; there isn't

PAGE 128, EX. B

1. It's a short meeting, is **isn't** it?
2. You're Becca's sister, ~~weren't~~ **aren't** you?
3. Bill didn't take the train, ~~didn't~~ **did** he?
4. Greg saw that movie twice, ~~hasn't~~ **didn't** he?
5. Lisa has been to Australia, hasn't ~~she~~ **Lisa**?
6. There were a lot of people at the meeting, ~~wasn't it~~ **weren't there**?
7. The students don't know about the test, ~~don't~~ **do** they?
8. They'd prefer to eat in a restaurant, ~~would~~ **wouldn't** they?
9. It's very important to dress appropriately, ~~aren't they~~ **isn't it**?
10. I'm late, ~~wasn't~~ **aren't I**?

UNIT 2**LESSON 1****PAGE 129, EX. A**

1. may make us
2. made her apologize
3. make us turn off
4. make our kids do
5. make the store
6. make you wear

PAGE 129, EX. B

1. They don't let their son drink soda.
2. Don't let them move the meeting up a month.
3. I wouldn't let my dog sleep in my bed.
4. You should let your sister wear your dress to the party.
5. My parents didn't let me go to the mall alone.
6. You should always let people make their own decisions.
7. Our boss didn't let us take extra vacation days.

LESSON 2**PAGE 129, EX. A**

1. You should get / have your computer fixed by Valerie at Genius Tech Support.
2. You should get / have your dog walked by Ken at Pets and Friends.
3. You should get / have your clothes dry-cleaned by Mr. Snyder at Village Cleaners.
4. You should get / have your hair cut by Eva at Sunflower Salon.
5. You should get / have your shoes repaired at Leather Experts.

UNIT 3**LESSON 2****PAGE 131, EX. A**

1. Do you know whether this book is a best-seller?
2. Have you heard whether the movie is sold out?
3. We're not sure whether the flight is canceled.
4. Could you tell me whether you're going to be late?
5. I can't remember whether that book has a happy ending.
6. I wonder whether the concert was very long.

PAGE 131, EX. B

1. They'd like to understand why the meeting was canceled.
2. We're not sure what time the party is.
3. Please let me know when the concert is.
4. Can you tell me how I get to the bank?
5. Please tell the class what your favorite book is.
6. I wonder who painted this picture.

PAGE 131, EX. C

Beginning phrases will vary.

1. Can you tell me when the next bus is?
2. Do you know who made the hotel reservation?
3. I wonder where the nearest pharmacy is.

4. Let's ask what time the movie is.
5. Can you explain why this e-reader isn't working?
6. I'm not sure how long the audiobook is.

PAGE 131, EX. D

1. Can you tell me how much ~~does~~ the newspaper ~~cost~~ **costs**?
2. Do you remember when ~~was~~ it **was** written?
3. I was wondering where ~~is~~ the bathroom **is**.
4. I'm not sure why did he ~~dislike~~ **disliked** the book.
5. I'd like to know who ~~is~~ the author **is**?
6. I wonder **whether (or not) / if it** will rain tomorrow?
7. Could you please tell me when ~~does~~ the train ~~arrive~~ **arrives**?

UNIT 4**LESSON 1****PAGE 132, EX. A**

1. This afternoon, we ~~play~~ **played** soccer outside. / This afternoon, ~~we play~~ **we're playing** soccer outside. / This afternoon, ~~we play~~ **we're going to play** soccer outside.
2. Every Saturday I'm ~~visiting~~ **I visit** my grandmother.
3. The bus ~~is always arriving~~ **always arrives** at 8:30.
4. I ~~drive~~ **I'm driving** to the pharmacy right now.
5. I ~~have been seeing~~ **I've seen** that movie three times.
6. Greg ~~is wanting~~ **wants** to go home soon.
7. Yesterday we ~~studied~~ **were studying** when the phone rang.
8. He ~~is usually eating~~ **He usually eats** healthy food.
9. She ~~used to wear~~ **She's been wearing** glasses since 2015. / She ~~used to wear~~ **She's worn glasses** since 2015.
10. She ~~talks~~ **She's talking** to the doctor about her symptoms now.

PAGE 133, EX. B

- ✓ 2. The kids have been playing soccer all day.
- ✓ 4. How long have they been studying medicine?
- ✓ 6. I have been waiting here for you for an hour!
- ✓ 8. She has been seeing Dr. Thomas since 2017.
- ✓ 9. He has been living alone for two years.

PAGE 133, EX. C

1. started already / has already started
2. didn't sleep
3. **A:** Have . . . (already) met / Did (already) meet
B: met
4. 'd discussed
5. already saw / 've already seen
6. **A:** Did, have
B: 'd forgotten

LESSON 2**PAGE 133, EX. A**

1. hope
2. wish
3. hope
4. hopes
5. wishes
6. hopes

UNIT 5**LESSON 1****PAGE 134, EX. A**

1. Megan told me, "Bring a flashlight."
2. My parents said, "Please come home early."
3. I said, "There's a flood downtown."
4. She said, "Look at today's newspaper."
5. He said, "Don't forget to buy milk on the way home."

6. I told them, "Please call me when you can."
7. Tim said, "I'm sorry I can't visit you tomorrow."

PAGE 134, EX. B

1. The teacher told us, "Use the stairs, not the elevator."
2. My friend called and said, "Turn on the news."
3. They said, "Don't call after 10 p.m."
4. Carla told me, "Don't drive during the storm."

LESSON 2**PAGE 134, EX. A**

1. They just said (that) this hurricane is going to be the worst in years.
2. Kelly said (that) the earthquake caused a fire downtown.
3. They told me not to wait for them if they are late.
4. He said to turn on the TV. There's an awful storm in Hawaii.
5. They said (that) it's safer to take the stairs than the elevator during an emergency.
6. The news is saying to watch out for floods in our neighborhood.
7. My husband just told me (that) we should find shelter immediately.
8. When I was a child, my parents told me (that) being prepared for an emergency is very important.

UNIT 6**LESSON 1****PAGE 135, EX. A**

✓ 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9

PAGE 135, EX. B

1. are going to leave
2. will not eat
3. are going to have
4. will be / is going to be
5. am going to go

LESSON 2**PAGE 136, EX. A**

1. They should have taken the train instead of driving.
2. I ought to have called to make a reservation at the restaurant.
3. Should you have taken the business class?
4. He ought to have studied more for the test.
5. We shouldn't have gotten tickets for the late show.

PAGE 136, EX. B

1. Katie wishes she had gotten more sleep.
2. Jason wishes he hadn't dropped out of business school.
3. Ted's friend wishes Ted had bought a plug-in car.
4. Ms. Cooke wishes she had spent less money on her vacation.

UNIT 7**LESSON 1****PAGE 136, EX. A**

1. The store that sells decorations is closed today.
2. The costumes that are worn in the parade are very beautiful.
3. My friend who lives in Seattle is coming to visit next year.
4. The hotel that has a swimming pool is very expensive.
5. The student who sits next to me is always late!
6. The festival that's next week is my favorite.

PAGE 137, EX. B

1. myself
2. herself
3. himself
4. ourselves

5. themselves
6. yourself
7. myself

PAGE 137, EX. C

1. hurt yourself (Note: "burn yourself" is also acceptable)
2. teach yourself
3. take care of yourself
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

PAGE 137, EX. D

1. by himself
2. by herself
3. by themselves
4. by myself

PAGE 137, EX. E

1. wish each other well / wish one another well
2. dance with each other / dance with one another
3. give gifts to each other / give gifts to one another
4. throw water at each other / throw water at one another; wish each other well / wish one another well
5. Answers will vary.

LESSON 2**PAGE 138, EX. A**

1. whom
2. who
3. whom
4. who
5. whom
6. whom
7. whom
8. whom
9. who
10. whom

UNIT 8**LESSON 1****PAGE 138, EX. A**

1. If you ~~will~~ get a smart fridge, it will make shopping easier.
2. Most people would like the plant hamburger if they try **tried** it.
3. If the weather ~~will be~~ **were** warmer, I'd go to the beach.
4. ~~Will~~ **Would** you walk to work if your car broke down? / Will you walk to work if your car ~~broke~~ **breaks** down?
5. If I ~~was~~ **were** you, I would call them now.
6. Where would you go if you ~~would~~ **could** go on vacation? / Where would you go if you ~~would go~~ **went** on vacation? / Where ~~would~~ **will** you go if you ~~would~~ go on vacation?
7. This phone will be OK if you ~~get~~ **get** a new battery. / This phone ~~will~~ **would** be OK if you got a new battery.
8. If I ~~would have~~ **had** a chance, I would work closer to where I live.

PAGE 138, EX. B

1. Unless you have a new phone, the app doesn't work.
2. Unless you're in a hurry, you should go by bike.
3. Scott doesn't buy a new gadget unless it's cutting-edge.
4. The juicer doesn't work unless you buy the vegetables from the company.

UNIT 9**LESSON 1****PAGE 140, EX. B**

1. The protesters were ordered (by the police) to go home.
2. My mother was persuaded (by us) to come live with us.
3. We were reminded (by Gail) to prepare for next week's meeting.

4. All employees are required (by the company) to use a company credit card.
5. Everyone has already been told (by us) to bring a dish to the party.
6. People were warned (by the news program) to evacuate before the hurricane hits.

LESSON 2

PAGE 141, EX. A

1. poverty
2. a radical
3. education
4. candidates
5. advice
6. elections
7. crime

UNIT 10

LESSON 1

PAGE 141, EX. A

1. on, in
2. in, of, on
3. of
4. on, of
5. in, on
6. on
7. in, of
8. of, in
9. on
10. in, of

PAGE 142, EX. B

1. I would like to visit the **M**useum of **M**odern **A**rt.
2. **M**y friend works at the **N**ational **S**tock **E**xchange.
3. The **O**lympic **S**tadium in **B**arcelona was built in 1927.
4. **W**e loved the documentary about the **G**anges **R**iver.
5. **M**y sister is studying **I**talian.

6. **C**alifornia is in the western part of the **U**nited **S**tates.
7. **O**ur parents speak **J**apanese and **E**nglish fluently.
8. **S**he's reading a book about the **M**iddle **A**ges.
9. The **T**ower of **L**ondon is very interesting to visit.
10. Their daughter was born last **T**uesday.
11. **M**y aunt works for the **E**uropean **C**entral **B**ank.
12. I go to the **H**ighlight **C**inema every weekend.

PAGE 143, EX. C

1. Iceland is an island nation in **the** North Atlantic Ocean.
2. I can't wait to visit **the** Berlin.
3. He is a very popular singer in **the** Korea.
4. I have met a lot of people from **the** United States of America.
5. I lived in **the** Central African Republic for about six months.
6. We studied together at **the** University of Dublin.
7. **The** Dominican Republic and **the** Haiti are neighbors on the same island.
8. He is interested in working for **the** World Health Organization.
9. When she traveled to **the** Brazil, she brought her children with her.
10. Jennifer is a student at **the** Technical Institute.
11. **The** Lebanon is a country in **the** Middle East.
12. They are experts in the art history of **the** Far East.

LESSON 2

PAGE 143, EX. A

1. ought to go to the top of the Shanghai Tower
2. ought to make their reservations early
3. ought to use his GPS to find that restaurant

4. ought to text your wife and let her know you arrived safely
5. ought to bring flashlights when you visit the cave
6. ought to wear hiking boots when I go see the waterfall

WRITING HANDBOOK

UNIT 1

PAGE 144, EX. A

Steve → Dear Steve,

it → It

u → you

Maybe on Thursday at your office? = fragment
2 discuss → to discuss

LMK if u want change the time → Let me know if you want to change the time.

Add a complimentary close.

UNIT 4

PAGE 147, EX. A

1. It can be scary to have a toothache while traveling. **Likewise**, feeling dizzy while on the road can be a frightening experience.
2. **Both** painkillers and antihistamines can often be bought without a prescription.
3. A broken tooth requires a visit to the dentist, **and** a lost filling does, **too**.
4. An X-ray doesn't take much time to do, and a blood test doesn't **either**.
5. You may have to wait for the results of an X-ray. **Similarly**, the results of a blood test may not be ready for several days.

PAGE 148, EX. B

1. If you feel pain in your back, you can try taking a painkiller. **On the other hand**, if you have pain in your chest, you should see a doctor.
2. Homeopathy is fairly common in Europe, **while** it is not as popular in the United States. / **While** homeopathy is fairly common in Europe, it is not as popular in the United States.

3. An integrative approach considers patients' social needs, **unlike** other types of treatments. / **Unlike** other types of treatments, an integrative approach considers patients' social needs.
4. Conventional medicine and acupuncture have been used for thousands of years, **whereas** homeopathy was only introduced in the late eighteenth century. / **Whereas** conventional medicine and acupuncture have been used for thousands of years, homeopathy was only introduced in the late eighteenth century.
5. Many people choose conventional medicine first when they need medical help. **However**, about 30% of U.S. adults choose to use alternative remedies for some conditions.

UNIT 5

PAGE 148, EX. A

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

Here are some things not to forget when preparing for an emergency. First and most importantly, be sure to follow all emergency instructions carefully: Your life and the life of your family could depend on it. Next, keep a supply of blankets and warm jackets in case of power outages or flooding. Following that, have a discussion with all family members about the importance of listening to emergency broadcasts. Finally, tell family members that if they have to leave home, to call or text relatives in other places so they don't worry.

UNIT 6

PAGE 149, EX. A

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

Paragraph 2: Failures

Paragraph 3: Living in Paris / Becoming a Painter

Paragraph 4: Living in Arles / Developing His Style / Difficult Years

Paragraph 5: A Sad Ending

UNIT 8

PAGE 150, EX. A

Main ideas:

... here are some do's and don'ts that will make your presentations more successful.

Keep your slides concise.

Use only a few colors and fonts and keep them consistent throughout the presentation.

Don't use all capital letters.

Never use dark letters on a dark background.

Don't use sound effects that are unrelated to the meaning of your presentation and avoid distracting transitions.

Answers will vary. Possible summary statement:

In summary, to prepare a successful presentation using presentation software technology, limit the amount of information on each slide as well as the number of different colors and fonts. Avoid using all capital letters, dark letters on dark backgrounds, and distracting sound effects and transitions. Regardless of which presentation software technology you use, following these principles will help you prepare a successful presentation.

UNIT 9

PAGE 151, EX. A

Main idea 1: The benefits of requiring people to wear helmets

Main idea 2: The downsides of requiring people to wear helmets

2

UNIT 10

PAGE 152, EX. A

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

1. Maxwell is **in the center of** Freeport.
2. Shetland is **along the** coast.
3. **To the southwest of** Freeport is Baker Island.
4. **In the north of** Freeport is Dellwood.
5. Lake Freed is **to the north of** Maxwell.
6. Lake Freed is **at the start of** the James River.