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# Third Edition Solutions

Upper-Intermediate

Student's Book

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Unit	A Vocabulary	B Grammar	C Vocabulary	
<b>I</b> Introduction	<b>p4 Friends</b> Verb patterns Speaking: Talking about memorable events	<b>p5 Present and future tenses</b> Present simple and present continuous <i>will</i> and <i>going to</i>	<b>p6 Life events</b> Stages of life Speaking: Describing life events	
Unit	A Vocabulary	B Grammar	C Listening	D Grammar
<b>1</b> Fame	<b>p8 What are they like?</b> Personality adjectives Compound adjectives Speaking: Personal qualities Recycle: Present perfect and past simple contrast 🎧 Life experiences	<b>p10 Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous</b> Use of English Speaking: Emotions	<b>p11 Press intrusion</b> Strategy: Identifying similar words with different connotations Vocabulary: The media Speaking: The paparazzi 🎧 Celebrities in the public eye	<b>p12 used to and would</b> Use of English Speaking: Things you used to do
p18 Exam Skills Trainer 1 • Reading: Multiple matching • Listening: Short text multiple choice • Use of English: Word formation • Speaking: Photo-based discussion				
<b>2</b> Problems	<b>p20 It drives me crazy!</b> Describing feelings Idioms to describe feelings Speaking: Talking about feelings, using idioms Recycle: Present continuous 🎧 What things affect feelings	<b>p22 Comparison</b> Comparative structures Qualifying comparatives ( <i>almost, not quite, nowhere near as ... as, etc.</i> ) Use of English Speaking: Agreeing and disagreeing with statements	<b>p23 Keep calm!</b> Strategy: Word stress Speaking: Are you good in a crisis? 🎧 Teens talking about a difficult situation	<b>p24 Infinitives and -ing forms</b> Infinitives without <i>to</i> ( <i>I'd rather, I'd sooner, etc.</i> )
<b>3</b> Customs and culture	<b>p30 Express yourself</b> Gestures and expressions Human sounds Speaking: When do you use different gestures? Recycle: The first conditional for predicting 🎧 People talking about different cultural habits	<b>p32 Modals: present and future</b> Advice, obligation and necessity Possibility, probability and certainty Use of English Speaking: Discussing how a visitor to your country should behave	<b>p33 When in Rome ...</b> Strategy: Identifying text type Speaking: Role-playing formal and informal situations 🎧 Matching speakers to situations	<b>p34 Modals in the past</b> <i>needn't have / didn't need to</i> Speaking: Advising what should have been done
p40 Exam Skills Trainer 2 • Reading: Multiple choice • Listening: Multiple matching • Use of English: Key word transformation • Speaking: Situational role-play				
<b>4</b> Holidays and tourism	<b>p42 Getting away from it all!</b> Holidays and holiday accommodation Holiday activities Describing places Speaking: The pros and cons of different types of holiday Recycle: Second conditional; <i>I wish, if only</i> 🎧 People describing holidays	<b>p44 Future continuous, future perfect simple and future perfect continuous</b>	<b>p45 Trip of a lifetime</b> Strategy: Identifying the context of a conversation Vocabulary: Travel collocations Grammar: Uses of <i>just</i> 🎧 A dialogue about a holiday	<b>p46 Future time clauses</b> <i>By the time ... , This time tomorrow ... , etc.</i> First conditional sentences
<b>5</b> Relationships	<b>p52 Relating to people</b> <i>admire, adore, etc.</i> Verbal interaction Recycle: The passive 🎧 Teens talking about their family relations	<b>p54 Negative structures</b> Negative adverbials Negative questions, infinitives and <i>-ing</i> forms Use of English	<b>p55 Sibling rivalry</b> Strategy: Features of fast speech 🎧 Talking about sibling rivalry	<b>p56 Articles and quantifiers</b> Use of English
p62 Exam Skills Trainer 3 • Reading: Missing sentences • Listening: True / False • Use of English: Multiple-choice cloze • Speaking: Photo comparison				
<b>6</b> Health	<b>p64 Food science</b> Food and health Nutrition Speaking: Discussing food and diet Recycle: Obligation and prohibition 🎧 People talking about health	<b>p66 The passive</b> Verbs with two objects in passive structures	<b>p67 Keeping fit</b> Strategy: Differences of expression between the task and the audio Vocabulary: Exercise verbs and nouns; Collocations Speaking: Giving opinions on sports and fitness 🎧 People talking about sport	<b>p68 The passive: advanced structures</b> Use of English
<b>7</b> Tall stories	<b>p74 Truth and lies</b> Truth and falsehood: verbs and adjectives Speaking: Discussing situations where it is acceptable to lie Recycle: Defining relative clauses 🎧 People telling lies	<b>p76 Reported speech</b> Changes in reported speech Reported questions	<b>p77 Urban legends</b> Strategy: Identifying intonation and stress patterns to help understand meaning 🎧 Interview with an expert on urban legends	<b>p78 Reporting verbs</b> Other reporting structures
p84 Exam Skills Trainer 4 • Reading: Multiple matching • Listening: Sentence completion (short answers) • Use of English: Open cloze				
<b>8</b> Change the world	<b>p86 Protest</b> Protesting Political issues Protest collocations Speaking: Talking about global issues Recycle: Non-defining relative clauses 🎧 People talking about political events	<b>p88 Second and third conditional</b> Alternatives to <i>if</i> Use of English	<b>p89 Hashtag activism</b> Strategy: Listening for linking words and discourse markers Key phrases: Discourse markers 🎧 People talking about online campaigns	<b>p90 Mixed conditionals</b> Speaking: Talking about imaginary situations
<b>9</b> Consumerism	<b>p96 Shopping</b> Shopping: verbs ( <i>afford, budget, etc.</i> ) Online shopping Recycle: Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous 🎧 People talking about bargains	<b>p98 Emphasis</b> <i>It was Joe who ... , What Kate lost was ... , etc.</i> <i>One thing I really like is ...</i>	<b>p99 Moneyless living</b> Strategy: Distinguishing between fact and opinion Key phrases: Introducing facts and opinions 🎧 Talking about consumption	<b>p100 Participle clauses</b> Conjunctions and prepositions
p106 Exam Skills Trainer 5 • Reading: True / False / Not given • Listening: Multiple choice • Use of English: Banked cloze • Speaking: Picture comparison and discussion				



Culture Bank p108

- 1 RADA 2 The Longitude Prize 3 Erasmus 4 Aborigines and Maoris 5 Race relations
- 6 Healthy cities 7 Cowboys 8 BBC Radio 1 9 Shopping with a difference

Vocabulary Builder p117

Grammar Builder and Reference p122

Extra Speaking Tasks p143

Listening (1.01 = disk 1, track 1 / 2.01 = disk 2, track 2, etc.)

E Word Skills	F Reading	G Speaking	H Writing
<p><b>p13 Position and order of adjectives</b> Speaking: A famous person you'd like to meet</p> <p>• Writing: A letter to the editor</p>	<p><b>p14 Vloggers</b> Stars of the vlogosphere Strategy: Multiple-choice questions Vocabulary: Digital media Speaking: Vloggers Internet research: Vloggers in your country</p>	<p><b>p16 Photo comparison</b> Strategy: Speculating Vocabulary: Extreme adjectives Key phrases: Comparing photos Photo comparisons</p>	<p><b>p17 A formal letter</b> Strategy: Using formal language</p>
<p><b>p25 Preposition + noun phrases</b> Dictionary work</p>	<p><b>p26 Solving crime</b> Strategy: Matching texts to questions Vocabulary: Crime collocations Speaking: Debating CCTV</p>	<p><b>p28 Role-play</b> Strategy: Listening with interest; Using question tags Key phrases: Being diplomatic Grammar: <i>be supposed to</i> Negotiating cleaning duties in a flat share</p>	<p><b>p29 A for and against essay</b> Strategy: Structuring an essay Key phrases: Introducing different sides of the argument Grammar: <i>provided that / providing / on condition that / even though / even if</i></p>
<p><b>p35 American English</b> American English spelling and word stress Dictionary work</p> <p>• Writing: A for and against essay</p>	<p><b>p36 The Kite Runner</b> Strategy: Looking for clues in gapped-sentence tasks Vocabulary: Compound adjectives Speaking: Friendships with people from different cultural and social backgrounds Internet research: The author of <i>The Kite Runner</i></p>	<p><b>p38 Topic-based presentation</b> Strategy 1: Moving on to another topic Strategy 2: Paraphrasing Key phrases: Moving on to another topic; Paraphrasing Describing celebrations</p>	<p><b>p39 A blog post</b> Strategy: Structuring a blog post Grammar: Sequencing clauses for describing past events</p>
<p><b>p47 Adverbs and adverbial phrases</b></p>	<p><b>p48 Globetrotters</b> 'Travelling' online Strategy: Matching questions to different texts Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs Speaking: The pros and cons of tourism</p>	<p><b>p50 Interview and stimulus-based discussion</b> Strategy: Giving reasons for your choice Key phrases: Making a selection Planning a holiday abroad</p>	<p><b>p51 A letter of complaint</b> Strategy: Structuring a formal letter Grammar: The subjunctive</p>
<p><b>p57 Phrasal verbs</b> Dictionary work</p> <p>• Writing: An opinion essay</p>	<p><b>p58 Love is in the air</b> Strategy: Dealing with unknown words when doing a multiple choice task Vocabulary: Experiments Speaking: The most important qualities in another person</p>	<p><b>p60 Photo description and comparison</b> Strategy: Speculating and deducing Key phrases: Speculating and deducing Grammar: <i>might / must / can't have</i> Photo comparisons</p>	<p><b>p61 An opinion essay</b> Strategy: Making your writing more interesting Grammar: <i>do / did</i> for emphasis; structures and features to use in essays</p>
<p><b>p69 Compound adjectives</b> Strategy: Dictionary entries for compound adjectives Dictionary work</p>	<p><b>p70 Junk food</b> Food addiction Strategy: Looking for connecting words when doing gapped-sentence tasks Vocabulary: Food adjectives and nouns Speaking: Debate about fast food</p>	<p><b>p72 Role-play</b> Strategy: Asking for clarification Vocabulary: Illnesses, injuries and symptoms; Treatments and remedies Key phrases: Asking for clarification Patient-doctor dialogue</p>	<p><b>p73 An article</b> Strategy: Using adverbs and conjunctions to help coherence Key phrases: Comment adverbs</p>
<p><b>p79 Nouns and dependent prepositions</b> Strategy: Using the dictionary to check Dictionary work Use of English</p> <p>• Speaking: Individual long turn (topic presentation) / Debate • Writing: An article</p>	<p><b>p80 Media wars</b> Who can you trust? Strategy: Answering multiple-choice questions Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs Speaking: Discussion about the influence of the media</p>	<p><b>p82 Presentation</b> Strategy: Developing your responses Key phrases: Introducing examples and extra information Discussing the impact of social media on crime</p>	<p><b>p83 A story</b> Strategy: Writing a narrative Grammar: Nominal clauses with <i>what</i></p>
<p><b>p91 Verb patterns</b> Verb + object + infinitive Verb + object + present or past participle</p>	<p><b>p92 Making a difference</b> Strategy: Matching texts to questions Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs Speaking: People who have made a difference in your country</p>	<p><b>p94 Collaborative task</b> Key phrases: Starting a discussion; Expressing an opinion; Adding an opinion; Agreeing and disagreeing Strategy: Responding to what the other person says Key phrases: Involving your partner; Interrupting; Reaching an agreement People talking about combatting climate change</p>	<p><b>p95 A report</b> Strategy: Structuring a report Key phrases: Introducing the subject; Reporting views; Summing up; Recommending / Suggesting</p>
<p><b>p101 Money idioms</b> <i>hard up, rolling in it, etc.</i> Dictionary work</p> <p>Writing: A report</p>	<p><b>p102 Playing with our emotions</b> Strategy: Using vocabulary links to help with gapped-sentence tasks Vocabulary: Advertising Project: Prepare an advert</p>	<p><b>p104 Photo comparison</b> Strategy: Useful language for comparing photos and discussing the topic Key phrases: Justifying your opinion; Expressing a tentative opinion Buying a present for a friend</p>	<p><b>p105 A letter to a newspaper</b> Strategy: Using synonyms and paraphrases</p>

# I

## Introduction

# IA

### Vocabulary

## Friends

I can talk about friends and friendship.



### Tell us what you think is important in a best friend.

**JACKO** Well, I **hope** to be supported by a best friend when I have a problem and I expect them to **spend time** listening to me. I also don't want to have to **apologise** for being me!

**QUEEN** I agree. A good friend shouldn't **mind** putting up with the bad side of my personality. They should also be honest and **warn** me against doing things they don't think are good. And they should **advise** me to do things they think are good, even if I **decide** not to do them!

**MATE365** Good points. A best friend doesn't **choose** to be your friend only when things are going well. They should always be there when you need them!

**1 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Read the forum posts and discuss the opinions. Do you agree with them? Think of two more things that are important in a best friend.

**2** Match the highlighted verbs in the forum posts with the verb patterns below.

- 1 verb + *-ing* form
- 2 verb + infinitive
- 3 verb + object + infinitive
- 4 verb + object + preposition + *-ing* form
- 5 verb + preposition + *-ing* form

**3** Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

- 1 Jack admitted to **copy** / **copying** the test.
- 2 Amy hopes to **study** / **studying** medicine.
- 3 We really enjoyed to **visit** / **visiting** the exhibition together.
- 4 I agreed to **go** / **going** to help him with his homework.
- 5 Mark encouraged me to **apply** / **applying** for the summer job.
- 6 They praised him for to **volunteer** / **volunteering**.

**4 VOCABULARY** Match the verbs below with the verb patterns in exercise 2. Then add the verbs from exercise 3.

**Verb patterns** accuse afford beg blame deny end up insist on keep manage mention offer persuade promise propose remind tell thank for think wonder about

**5** Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs below.

accuse apologise ask insist remind think

- Max** Hi, Lily. You look a bit anxious. What's the matter?  
**Lily** Well, I was <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of going to Amy's, but she's just texted me to say she's busy all weekend. I think she's angry with me.  
**Max** Why? I thought you were good friends.  
**Lily** We are, but she <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ me to go out with her last Saturday and I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ her about Monday's maths exam and said we should stay in and study.  
**Max** That seems reasonable. So what's the problem?  
**Lily** Well, she <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on going out and of course she didn't study. She didn't do well in the exam and now she's <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ me of being a bad friend because I didn't stop her from going out!  
**Max** That's really unfair! She should be ashamed of herself. In my opinion, she should <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ for being so unreasonable!

**6** Find adjectives in the dialogue that correspond with these nouns: *anger, anxiety, shame*.

➔ **Vocabulary Builder** Word families: page 117

**7 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Do you think Amy is right to be annoyed with Lily? What would you do in a situation like this?

### LEARN THIS! Verbs followed by the infinitive or *-ing*

- 1 Some verbs are followed by either the infinitive or *-ing* form of a verb without any change in meaning.
- 2 Some verbs change their meaning depending on whether they are followed by an infinitive or an *-ing* form.

**8** Read the **Learn this!** box. Put the verbs below into the correct group (1 or 2) in the **Learn this!** box.

continue forget go on like prefer remember start stop try

**9** Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences. Sometimes both answers are correct.

- 1 I don't like to **go** / **going** to discos.
- 2 Did you remember to **tell** / **telling** Ewan about the party?
- 3 I tried not to **laugh** / **laughing**, but I couldn't stop myself.
- 4 Anna told me about her holidays; then she went on to **talk** / **talking** about life at university.
- 5 We continued to **play** / **playing** video games until midnight.
- 6 It started to **rain** / **raining** as soon as we got to the tennis court.

**10 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Tell your partner about something you did recently. Use verbs from this lesson.

# Present and future tenses

I can use different tenses to talk about the present and future.

- 1 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Look at the list of annoying habits. Which annoy you the most? Which do you do?

Someone who:

- checks their mobile phone all the time.
- always arrives late when meeting friends.
- interrupts people all the time.
- borrows things, but never returns them.
- always talks about himself/herself.

- 2 **1.02** Read and listen to the dialogue. Which of the faults in exercise 1 does Andy complain about? Do you agree with the advice Jessica gives Andy? Why? / Why not?

Jessica Hi, Andy. You don't seem too happy!

Andy Oh, it's Tom. I know he's a friend, but he can be really annoying sometimes.

Jessica What do you mean?

Andy Well, he never asks about what I'm doing. **He's always talking about his life** and what he's going to do, but he doesn't care about anyone else!

Jessica Yes, I've noticed that **he never takes an interest in other people**. **Are you going to do anything about it?**

Andy What can I do? **That's the personality he's got**.

Jessica **Next time you see him**, tell him that it annoys you. **I'll tell him if you want** because it irritates me too!

Andy Perhaps I should, because **his attitude is really putting me off him**. If he can't change his behaviour, then I don't see how we can stay friends. **Our first lesson tomorrow is English**. **I'll speak to him then**.

Jessica Good idea. If he's really a good friend, **he won't get angry**.

Andy Well, thanks for your advice. **I'm playing football this evening**, and **it looks like it's going to rain**, so I'd better go home and pick up my waterproofs. See you.

Jessica OK. Good luck with Tom!

- 3 Read the **Learn this!** box. Match the highlighted sentences (1–7) in exercise 2 with the structures (a–g).

### LEARN THIS! Present simple and continuous

We use the present simple:

- for habits and routines.
- for a permanent situation or fact.
- for timetables and schedules.
- in future time clauses after *when, as soon as, after, etc.* or *(the) next time, etc.*

We use the present continuous:

- for something happening now or about now.
- for describing annoying behaviour with *always*.
- for future arrangements.

- 4 Find more examples of the present simple and continuous in the dialogue in exercise 2. Match them with the uses in the **Learn this!** box.

- 5 Complete the text with the correct present simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets. More than one answer may be possible.

I frequently <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (text) my friends on my mobile phone, but I'm not like some people who <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (always use) their phones, even when they <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go out) with friends. I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (use) it at the moment because I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (revise) with some friends tomorrow (our exams <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (start) on Monday) and we <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to decide where to meet. Texting <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you organise your life, but shouldn't dominate it!

➔ Grammar Builder I.1 page 122

- 6 Read the **Learn this!** box. Complete the rules with *will* or *going to*. Use the underlined examples from the dialogue in exercise 2 to help you.

### LEARN THIS! will and going to

For predictions, we use:

- \_\_\_\_\_ when it is based on what we can see or hear.
- \_\_\_\_\_ when it is based on what we know or is just a guess.

For plans, we use:

- \_\_\_\_\_ when we have already decided what to do.
- \_\_\_\_\_ when we decide what to do at the moment of speaking.
- We use \_\_\_\_\_ to make offers and promises.

➔ Grammar Builder I.2 page 122

- 7 Read the questions. Which present and future tenses would you use to answer each one?

- What habits do you have that might annoy people?
- What do you do if someone has habits that are annoying?
- What social arrangements have you made for the next few days?
- What events in school do you predict for the coming year?
- What plans do you have for the next school holiday?

- 8 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7.

## Life events

I can talk about my family and life events.



**1 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Look at the list below and choose two things from your childhood to tell your partner about.

- your first day at school
- where you used to go on holiday
- visiting your grandparents
- the first birthday that you can remember
- learning to ride a bike

**2 1.03 VOCABULARY** Listen. How old are the people being described? Choose from the stages of life below.

**Stages of life** be an adult be a centenarian be an infant  
be a toddler be elderly be in your teens be middle-aged

**3 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Discuss how a person's life changes between the stages below.

- 1 infant to toddler  
*Toddlers have learned to walk and talk. They are more independent than infants.*
- 2 small child to teenager
- 3 being in your teens to being in your twenties
- 4 being middle-aged to being elderly
- 5 being elderly to being a centenarian

**4** Complete the questions with the prepositions below. You can use them more than once.

about at by of to with

At which age or ages do you think people are ...

- 1 most obsessed \_\_\_\_ fashion?
- 2 curious \_\_\_\_ the world?
- 3 good \_\_\_\_ sport?
- 4 addicted \_\_\_\_ social media?
- 5 more sensitive \_\_\_\_ other people's feelings?
- 6 unhappy \_\_\_\_ their financial situation?
- 7 shocked \_\_\_\_ young people's behaviour?
- 8 aware \_\_\_\_ the environment?

➔ **Vocabulary Builder** Adjective + preposition: page 117

**5 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Answer the questions in exercise 4.

**6 VOCABULARY** Complete the life events with the verbs below.

become born fall get have learn leave pass  
settle start

**Life events** get married buy a house or flat emigrate  
be<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_ be brought up (by) retire start a family  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_ in love get divorced <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_ engaged go to  
university grow up <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_ a change of career  
inherit (money, a house, etc.) <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_ to drive <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_ home  
leave school/university move (house) <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_ away  
split up <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_ down <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_ a business start school  
<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_ a grandparent get your first job

**7** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in exercise 6.

- 1 I was \_\_\_\_ in Manchester on 20 August 1985, but we \_\_\_\_ to Liverpool in 1987 and I \_\_\_\_ up near the Liverpool football stadium.
- 2 My brother \_\_\_\_ school at sixteen and got his first \_\_\_\_ four months later. However, when he was in his twenties, he decided he wanted to \_\_\_\_ to university and later had a change of \_\_\_\_.
- 3 My parents \_\_\_\_ in love when they were in their late thirties. They got \_\_\_\_ after three months and then \_\_\_\_ married a month later!
- 4 Although my mum is 65 and has become a \_\_\_\_, she still doesn't want to \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, she says she loves work and wants to start \_\_\_\_ of her own!
- 5 We didn't have to \_\_\_\_ a house because my dad \_\_\_\_ his parents' house after they had sadly \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 My dad \_\_\_\_ from Ireland in 1998. He met my mum and they \_\_\_\_ down in London where they \_\_\_\_ a family.
- 7 My mum's parents \_\_\_\_ up when she was very young. They got \_\_\_\_ soon after. They both had to travel for their jobs so my mum was \_\_\_\_ by her aunt.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_ home when I was eighteen. I was really sad to leave my town. It's where I \_\_\_\_ at the age of five, learned \_\_\_\_ and where I met my girlfriend.

**8** Complete the text with the correct form of the phrases in exercise 6.

I was <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_ on 17 October 2001 in London, although my parents aren't Londoners. My dad <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_ from Ireland when he was a teenager and my mum, who is from Croatia, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_ home after she had <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_ to university. My dad started a business and my mum got her first, and only, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_ in his company!

Well, after a few months, they <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_ in love, and six months later they <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_ engaged. After they got <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_, they <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_ to south-east London and <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_ down in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, where they started a <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_, and I was the first one to come along! I've also got a brother and sister, and we've all been <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_ up in the same house. What's more, when my mum's mum <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_ a grandmother, she decided to leave Croatia too and come and help my mum!

**9 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Describe events in your family life. Use phrases from exercises 2 and 6 to help you.

I was born in a small town, and when I was twelve, we moved here.

## Past tenses

I can talk about events that took place in the past.



- 1 **SPEAKING** Describe the photo. Have you ever been to a wedding? What was it like?

**LEARN THIS!** Past tenses

- a We use the past simple for a sequence of events that happened one after the other.
- b We use the past continuous to describe an activity that was in progress at a certain time in the past.
- c We use the past simple for a single event that interrupted a longer event in the past. We use the past continuous for the longer event.
- d We use the past perfect for an event that happened before another time in the past.

- 2 Read the **Learn this!** box. Match a–d with four sentences from 1–9.

- 1 We went to the wedding ceremony in the town hall, then on to the reception – we ate loads then danced all night.
- 2 They've been having dancing lessons, so now they're both really confident on the dancefloor.
- 3 We were eating dinner when the band began to play.
- 4 We were celebrating all day on the wedding day.
- 5 My mum had ordered the cake the week before the wedding.
- 6 My older sister has been living with her fiancé for two years.
- 7 My little sister has been a bridesmaid three times.
- 8 My cousin has been engaged for six weeks.
- 9 I haven't met my cousin's fiancé yet.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct past simple, past continuous, or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to drive while he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at university.
- 2 It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) all the time that we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) up to Scotland.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up in London, but when I was sixteen, we \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Edinburgh.
- 4 My sister finally \_\_\_\_\_ (get) her first job a year after she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) university!
- 5 My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (emigrate) to New York, and she \_\_\_\_\_ (start) a business while she \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) my best friend last night. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) her for over a year!

➔ Grammar Builder 1.3 page 122

- 4 Read the **Learn this!** box. Then find examples from the sentences in exercise 2 for each rule (a–e).

**LEARN THIS!** Present perfect simple and continuous

We use the present perfect simple to talk about:

- a how long a current situation has existed (often with *for* and *since*).
- b a completed experience at an unspecified time in the past.
- c an event that is strongly connected with the present (often with *just*, *already* and *yet*).

We use the present perfect continuous to talk about:

- d an event that began in the past and is still in progress. (We often use *for* or *since* to say how long the event has been in progress.)
- e an event that has recently stopped and which explains the present situation.

- 5 Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 I've **been reading** / **read** this book all week, but I still haven't **been finishing** / **finished** it.
- 2 Mary's face is red because she has **been jogging** / **jogged** for an hour.
- 3 My parents have **been marrying** / **married** for 25 years.
- 4 It's **been raining** / **rained** all morning and I don't think it'll ever stop.
- 5 We've **been buying** / **bought** a new house, and we move in next week!
- 6 I've **been studying** / **studied** maths all night, but it still doesn't make any sense to me.

➔ Grammar Builder 1.4 and 1.5 pages 123–124

- 6 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct tense from the two **Learn this!** boxes.

I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) an email from my cousin Carl. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) him since he <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married last summer. We all <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the wedding. It <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great fun. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to a wedding before. Anyway, he and Sally <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married for about nine months now. They <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London since the marriage. According to Carl, Sally <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) really hard and her boss <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) her a job in the Paris office. That's great news. She's going to accept it. She <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) French while she <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in France in the 1990s, so she'll have no problem settling in there.

- 7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 How many family events have you been to in the past few years?
- 2 What kind of events were they? What happened?

# 1

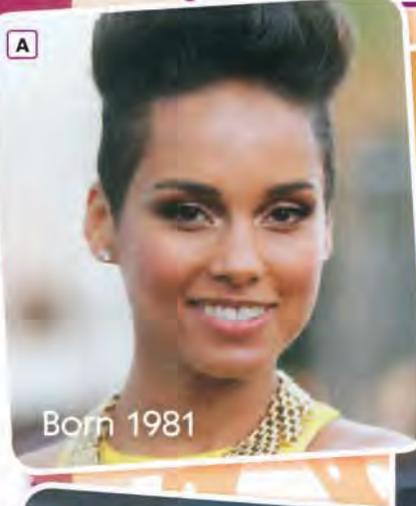
## Fame

### 1A

#### Vocabulary

### What are they like?

*I can describe people's personalities.*



#### Unit map

##### Vocabulary

Personality adjectives  
 Compound adjectives  
 The media  
 Digital media  
 Extreme adjectives

##### Word Skills

Position and order of adjectives

##### Grammar

Past perfect simple and past  
 perfect continuous  
 used to and would

##### Listening

Press intrusion



##### Reading

Vloggers



##### Speaking

Photo comparison



##### Writing

A formal letter

##### Culture 1

RADA



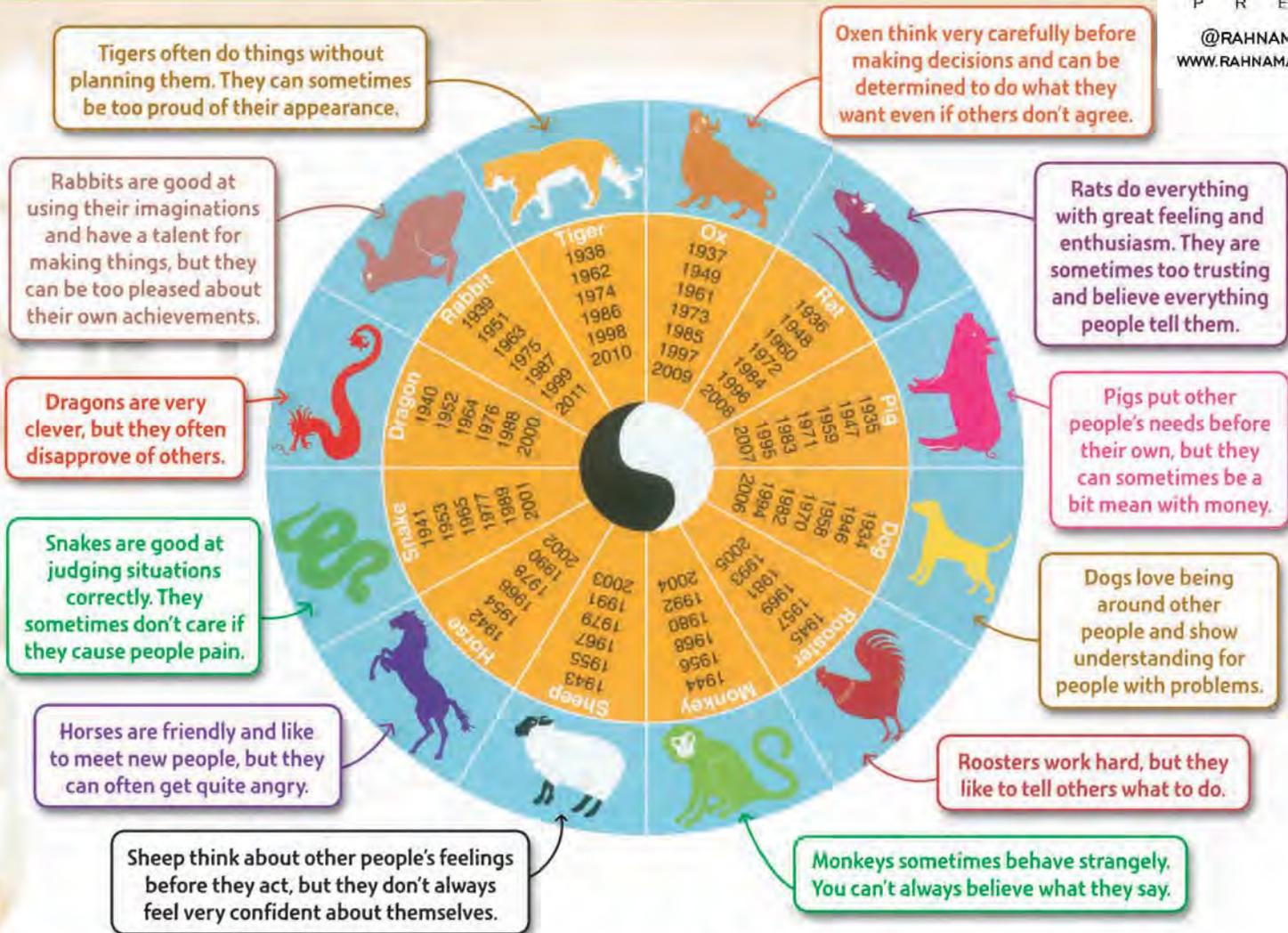
##### Vocabulary Builder

page 117

##### Grammar Builder and

Reference page 125

- 1 SPEAKING** Look at the photos (A–F). Can you identify the people and their occupations? What have they done to become famous?
- 2 VOCABULARY** In pairs, check the meaning of the adjectives below. Then decide which qualities you would need to be successful at each occupation in exercise 1.  
*We think you would need to be creative and industrious to be a successful writer.*  
**Personality adjectives** bad-tempered bossy cautious considerate creative cruel eccentric gullible industrious insecure intelligent judgemental outgoing passionate sociable selfless self-satisfied shrewd spontaneous stingy stubborn sympathetic untrustworthy vain
- 3** Read the Chinese horoscope on the next page. Match each of the descriptions with two adjectives from exercise 2.  
*Tigers: spontaneous, vain*
- 4** Using the years they were born, match the people in exercise 1 with an animal from the Chinese horoscope. Are the personality adjectives similar to those you chose in exercise 1?
- 5** Look at the year when you were born in the Chinese horoscope. Which animal are you? Do you agree with the description?
- 6 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Use adjectives that you already know and the adjectives from exercise 2 to describe a famous person that you both know. Can you guess the person from your partner's description?



**7 VOCABULARY** Match the compound adjectives below with definitions 1–10.

**Compound adjectives** bad-mannered easy-going  
hard-working light-hearted open-minded  
quick-witted self-confident single-minded  
thick-skinned well-behaved

- Having confidence in yourself and your abilities.
- Thinking only about the thing that you want to achieve.
- Not easily upset by negative comments.
- Relaxed and happy to accept things without worrying.
- Behaving in a way that is acceptable.
- Able to think in a fast way.
- Cheerful and without problems.
- Rude and not showing respect.
- Willing to accept other ideas and ways of doing things.
- Putting a lot of effort into something.

**8 1.04** Listen to three speakers talking about different life experiences. What are the experiences? Which qualities from exercise 7 does each speaker say are important?

**RECYCLE!** Present perfect and past simple contrast

We use the present perfect to talk about an experience in the past without mentioning the exact time.

We use the past simple to talk about a past event that took place at a specific time.

**9 1.04** Read the **Recycle!** box. Then listen again and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or present perfect, affirmative or negative.

- Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (give) comedy shows all over the country.
- Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good experience in Liverpool.
- By travelling alone, Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (make) friends with a lot more people.
- Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) insects just to be polite.
- Speaker 3's brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not find) it difficult to stop an argument at a wedding.
- As a DJ, Speaker 3's brother \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to deal with many similar situations.

**10 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Look at the personality adjectives from exercises 2 and 7 and discuss the questions below.

Which qualities ...

- would you like to have, but don't have?
- do you look for in a friend?
- do you think are the most irritating?
- are the most useful for succeeding at school?
- can be both positive and negative?

I'd like to be more spontaneous and less insecure.

I like my friends to be ...

## Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

I can use the past perfect simple and past perfect continuous.

- 1 Read the text. What is a stunt double? Who might have one and why?



When I arrived on set to interview Paul Lacovara one afternoon, he looked exhausted. That was probably to be expected, given that he'd spent the morning jumping off buildings and being beaten up. Paul is a stunt double, the unknown star of films such as *Thor* and *The Avengers*. His career began ten years ago. Since childhood, Paul had always wanted to be either an actor or a fighter pilot. His maths had never been good enough for a career in flying, but he managed to get a job as an extra in the film *We Were Soldiers*. He turned out to be the perfect stunt double for action films – mainly because, in the months before starting work, he had been learning martial arts and training as a bodybuilder. He hadn't been doing the job for very long when he was noticed by the director – and his career took off from there. Within ten years, he had won an award for his stunt work and had received nominations for two more. And amazingly, he still has a 100% accident-free record!

- 2 Read the **Learn this!** box. Find all the examples of the past perfect simple and past perfect continuous in the text and match them with rules a–d.

### LEARN THIS! Past perfect simple and continuous

- a** We use the past perfect simple for completed actions that happened before a specific time in the past.  
*By the age of six, she'd appeared on television twice.*
- b** We use the past perfect continuous for longer actions or situations that happened before a specific time in the past.  
*They were tired because they'd been rehearsing hard.*
- c** With state verbs, we use the past perfect simple with *for* and *since* to say how long an action had been in progress.  
*He'd been an actor since childhood.*
- d** With action verbs, we use the past perfect continuous with *for* and *since* to say how long an action had been in progress.  
*She'd been writing for years before she became famous.*

➔ Grammar Builder 1.1 page 125

- 3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous. Then match each sentence with a rule in the **Learn this!** box.

- After he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) speaking, everyone stood up and clapped.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) the project for months when it was suddenly cancelled.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not wait) long when the actors arrived.
- Many fans \_\_\_\_\_ (queue) since midday to see the stars.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (know) what job she wanted to do since she was a child.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) protective clothing when the accident happened, so he was badly injured.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to get into acting for years before he got the part in the film.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (win) two Oscars by the age of thirty.

- 4 **USE OF ENGLISH** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous. Use no more than five words, including the words provided.

- She \_\_\_\_\_ (act / years) before she won an Oscar.
- Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (not / visited / the USA) until he was in his thirties.
- My cousin had a terrible headache because he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch / television) since midday.
- The play was a real disappointment, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (want / see) it for such a long time.
- Were they upset because they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / manage / buy) tickets for the concert that evening?
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) many weeks before the director noticed him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (you / leave / university) by the time you became an extra?

- 5 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Think about the last time you were:

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1 exhausted.    | 5 shocked. |
| 2 amazed.       | 6 upset.   |
| 3 bad-tempered. | 7 worried. |
| 4 disappointed. |            |

Find out why your partner felt that way. Use appropriate past tenses.

Why were you exhausted?

Because I'd been playing tennis all morning. Why were you exhausted?

Because I'd had a really bad night's sleep.

1C

Listening

## Press intrusion

*I can identify the attitude of a speaker.*

- 1 SPEAKING** Describe the photo. What is the drone doing? Why is it there? Who is controlling it?
- Read the magazine article. Do you think that the paparazzi should be able to use drones?



# THE FLIGHT OF THE DRONES

## WHAT ARE DRONES?

Drones are increasingly being used by the paparazzi to film or photograph people who are in the public eye, often without their knowledge and certainly without their permission. These small, radio-controlled flying cameras can be bought relatively cheaply and can easily be used to invade someone's privacy.

## WHAT PROBLEMS DO THEY CAUSE?

The growing number of these aircraft is causing celebrities to run for cover inside their homes, but they are not safe even there, as the cameras can film through windows.

## WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THEM?

In the USA, where most drones have been sold, press regulators have been rushing to redraft the country's privacy laws. In fact, paparazzi drones have already been banned in California. But the fear is that the operators of these intrusive devices will be impossible to track down.

- 3 VOCABULARY** In pairs, check the meaning of the words and phrases below. How many can you find in the text?

### The media

**Nouns and noun phrases** celebrities free press investigative journalism journalist paparazzi the press press regulators privacy laws publicity scandal tabloid press

**Verbs and verb phrases** be in the public eye be in the public interest harass invade someone's privacy stalk sue for libel

➔ **Vocabulary Builder** Adjectives with positive and negative meanings: page 117

### Listening Strategy

When you listen, pay attention to what words each speaker uses to express his/her attitude. Words with a similar meaning may have different connotations.

- 4 1.05** Read the **Listening Strategy**. Then listen and underline the correct words to complete the sentences.
  - Speaker 1 describes the film premiere as **packed** / **bustling**.
  - Speaker 2 says that the singer was **watched** / **spied on**.
  - Speaker 3 describes the actor as **stubborn** / **determined**.
  - Speaker 4 thinks the footballer is **generous** / **extravagant**.
  - Speaker 5 says that the people in the TV show often **chat** / **gossip**.

- 5 1.05** Check the meaning of all the adjectives. Choose the adjective describing the attitude of each speaker (a, b or c). Then listen again and check. Use your answers to exercise 4 to help you.

- Speaker 1 is  
a disappointed.    b bored.    c enthusiastic.
- Speaker 2 is  
a indifferent.    b disapproving.    c sarcastic.
- Speaker 3 is  
a optimistic.    b impressed.    c uninterested.
- Speaker 4 is  
a accusing.    b disbelieving.    c approving.
- Speaker 5 is  
a critical.    b interested.    c passionate.

- 6 1.06** Listen and match the speakers (1–4) with sentences A–E. Write the correct number. There is one extra sentence.
  - \_\_\_ A The speaker's attitude towards celebrities is unsympathetic.
  - \_\_\_ B The speaker feels outraged about the paparazzi's harassment of celebrities.
  - \_\_\_ C The speaker has a balanced view of the use of drones in public life.
  - \_\_\_ D The speaker is enthusiastic about celebrity gossip.
  - \_\_\_ E The speaker isn't completely supportive of all journalists.

- 7 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Would you like to live your life in the public eye? Why? / Why not?
- Is it justified for the paparazzi to follow celebrities?
- Could you imagine yourself working as a paparazzi photographer? Why? / Why not?

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