

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 5. ART

LESSON 1

1. a) about applied and decorative arts.

b) 1. applied art; 2. decorative art; 3. applied art: architecture, decorative art: pottery and metalwork; 4. gave it the biggest boost; 5. beautiful and functional.

2. a) decorative art.

b) 1) simple-looking; 2) secondhand; 3) eye-watering; 4) long-lost; 5) egg-shaped; 6) open-air; 7) one-time; 8) long-standing; 9) a goldsmith; 10) a scrap metal dealer.

c) hand-painted — painted by hand; three-century — lasting for three centuries; a masterpiece — a work of outstanding skill; whereabouts — the place where something is.

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

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1. a) 1. commissioned; 2. canvas; 3. iconic; 4. background; 5. breathtaking; 6. recognisable; 7. contemporary; 8. stained-glass.

b) 1. a; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a; 6. c; 7. b; 8. c.

2. a) 1. had ever signed; 2. was working; 3. has been turning; 4. was hanging, had been hanging; 5. had been painting, had sold, had created; 6. has been taking; 7. had been adding.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) 1) happened; 2) were clearing; 3) came; 4) found; 5) turned; 6) had disappeared; 7) had been lying; 8) was stolen; 9) went; 10) have been contacting.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. a) Students' own answers.

b) 1. ~~had been planning~~ — were planning, ~~had always been being~~ — had always been, ~~had been creating~~ — had created, OK; 2. ~~had been staying~~ — was

staying, OK; 3. ~~had been doing~~ — have been doing, ~~had been working~~ — was working; 4. ~~had been spending~~ — had spent, ~~had been standing~~ — has been standing.

2. a) Because it is a dreamlike scene: vibrant colours, upside down people and objects, subjects are shown from different points of view.

b) 1. was; 2. which; 3. out; 4. is; 5. the; 6. of; 7. he; 8. both; 9. as.

3. a) 1) artworks; 2) canvas; 3) commissioned; 4) vibrant; 5) background; 6) homage; 7) heritage.

b) 1. Details of the painting: title, materials, location. 2. Description: subject matter, structure, colours; 3. Interpretation: theme, symbols, atmosphere.

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. a) B.

b) 1. much-loved; 2. east-coast; 3. 200-tonne; 4. Turner prize-winning; 5. full-size, computer-generated.

2. a) A. How was the sculpture of the Angel created? B. What is the Angel of the North? C. Was it a very expensive project? D. Where is the public artwork situated? E. What message does the sculpture convey? F. How was the idea of such a public art project born? G. How popular is the sculpture? H. What does the sculpture look like?

b) 1B; 2D; 3H; 4F; 5A; 6E; 7G; 8C.

3. a) Suggested answers:

1. When did Stonehenge become a UNUESCO World Heritage Site? / Since when has Stonehenge been a UNUESCO World Heritage Site? 2. How long does it take to get to Stonehenge from London? 3. What didn't Stonehenge creators know? 4. What is Stonehenge according to the latest theory? 5. How many stones can be seen now in the stone circle? 6. Where were the bluestones taken from? 7. How much does the largest sarsen weigh? 8. What can be seen rising behind the Heel Stone?

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

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. 1) has been hosting; 2) has become; 3) are talking; 4) houses; 5) is associated; 6) had appeared; 7) looked; 8) did it get; 9) has been; 10) would be; 11) had been pouring; 12) had been going; 13) was finally given; 14) threw; 15) has been protecting.

2. a) Mir Castle: 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14; Nesvizh Castle: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13.
b) A: 6, 11; B: 1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12; C: 4, 9, 10; D: 2, 5, 8, 13; E: 1, 3, 14.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1. a) A1; B4; C3; D8; E5; F2; G7; H6.
b) 1T; 2F; 3T; 4NI; 5NI; 6F.
c) Students' own answers.
2. a) 1. once-in-a-lifetime, everlasting; 2. well-put-together; 3. bite-sized; 4. 10-minute; 5. life-sized; 6. limited-time; 7. 10-year-old; 8. self-guided, breathtaking.
b) Common viewers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 8; review or advert: 1, 4, 6; not happy: 2, 7.
3. a) **positive**: fascinated, worth seeing / spending, an unforgettable experience, see sth in all its glory, don't mind, impressive; **negative**: bored, can't see what all the hype is about, disappointed, crowded, a waste of time, not live up to one's expectations, ridiculous.
b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. a) B.
b) 1) both; 2) with; 3) no; 4) date; 5) from; 6) whom; 7) also; 8) Among; 9) few; 10) has.
2. a) 1. *The Art of the Brick*; 2. sculptures made from LEGO bricks and photos; 3. people of all ages / general public; 4. interaction with the display of emotions by adding some bricks to express their own emotion when looking at the piece of art; a hands-on creative space for visitors to recreate a piece of art or express their own emotions using LEGO bricks; 5. material used, works of art: both original pieces and reimagined world-famous masterpieces, the way it engages its visitors.
b) Students' own answers.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 8

1. a) 1) creative; 2) express; 3) hope; 4) boring; 5) feel; 6) shoes; 7) emotions; 8) spirit; 9) open; 10) shape.

b) Suggested answers:
A10; B –; C1, 3, 7, 8; D5, 9; E6; F2; G4.

2. a) 1c; 2a; 3b.

b) Students' own answers.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. a) Mandala art.

b) A2; B7; C3; D5; E1; F6; G4.

2. a) creating an animal collage.

b) 1. ~~ean~~ (before 'see'); 2. ~~a~~ (before 'paper'); 3. ~~than~~; 4. ~~there~~; 5. ~~the~~; 6. ~~not~~; 7. ~~yourself~~; 8. ~~out~~; 9. ~~only~~; 10. ~~been~~.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. A. glory; B. homage; C. grand; D. background; E. vibrant.

2. a) 1. recognition; 2. unrecognisable; 3. recognised; 4. decoration; 5. decorative; 6. undecorated; 7. dominated; 8. dominating; 9. dominant.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) Both are portraits of the Queen. She sat for neither of them.

b) A: 1. ~~celebrated~~ – was celebrating, 2. ~~prepared~~ – was preparing, 3. ~~painting~~ – had been painting, 4. OK, 5. ~~threw~~ – had been throwing, 6. OK, 7. ~~imagined~~ – had imagined, 8. OK, 9. OK, 10. OK; B: 1. OK, 2. OK, 3. OK, 4. ~~ruling~~ – were ruling, 5. ~~sat~~ – had been sitting, 6. ~~made~~ – had been making, 7. ~~did~~ – had done, 8. OK, 9. OK, 10. OK.

LESSON 11

1. a) A child prodigy who started painting before she could walk.

b) 1G; 2D; 3B; 4A; 5E; 6C.

2. 1T; 2F; 3T; 4NI; 5F.

3. 1. She started playing with paint, squeezing all tubes and spreading the colours out and mixing them around when she was 9 months old. 2. Seven of her fifteen works were sold even before the exhibition opened. 3. She was 4. 4. She paints in acrylic and often adds 3D objects. Critics define it as abstract expressionism. 5. Students' own answers.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. recognisable, background; 2. commission; 3. canvas; 4. iconic; 5. homage.

b) 1. ~~twenty-century~~ – twentieth-century; 2. ~~79-years-long~~ – 79-year-long; 3. ~~church-inspiring~~ – church-inspired; 4. ~~longlife~~ – lifelong; 5. OK; 6. ~~record-broken~~ – record-breaking.

2. 1) pass; 2) has been dominating; 3) was going; 4) decided; 5) would have lost; 6) had fallen; 7) had been campaigning; 8) became; 9) was restored; 10) was formally reopened; 11) had saved; 12) appeared.

3. Students' own answers.

UNIT 6. SCIENCE

LESSON 1

1. a) 1. related; 2. matter; 3. apply; 4. applied; 5. scientist; 6. variety; 7. research; 8. field; 9. object; 10. physicist; 11. branch; 12. level; 13. physician; 14. disciplines.

b) Students' own answers.

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

3. a) 1) variety; 2) related; 3) research; 4) related; 5) objects; 6) research.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1. a) 1. deadline; 2. curiosity; 3. plagiarism; 4. chemical; 5. colleague.

b) Suggested answers:

1. 1) Did he miss the deadline for applications? 2) What did he miss? 3) He missed the dead line for applications, didn't he? 4) Did he miss the deadline for applications or for the report?

2. 1) Did Dian Fossey have a natural curiosity for the world around her? 2) Who had a natural curiosity for the world around her? 3) Dian Fossey had a natural curiosity for the world around her, didn't she? 4) Did she have a natural curiosity for the world around her or for languages?

3. 1) Was his scientific paper checked for plagiarism? 2) What was checked for plagiarism? What was his paper checked for? 3) His scientific paper was checked for plagiarism, wasn't it? 4) Was his scientific paper checked for plagiarism or misprints?

4. 1) Was the chemical waste toxic? 2) What was the chemical waste like? What was highly toxic? 3) The chemical waste was highly toxic, wasn't it? 4) Was the chemical waste highly toxic or downright deadly?

5. 1) Did he make the discovery together with his colleague? 2) What did he do with his colleague? Who did he make the discovery with? 3) He made the discovery together with his colleague, didn't he? 4) Did he make the discovery with his colleague or his wife?

2. a) 1) were working; 2) were having; 3) was asked; 4) were; 5) asked; 6) tried; 7) were answering; 8) discovered; 9) started; 10) had been taught; 11) discovered; 12) were able; 13) had (actually) played a trick.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) 1) became; 2) had; 3) didn't trust; 4) were standing; 5) asked; 6) was getting; 7) was standing; 8) had called; 9) returned; 10) was; 11) had been able.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. 1. A ray; 2. invisible; 3. donate; 4. available; 5. X-ray; 6. experiments; 7. patented; 8. Lead; 9. fortune; 10. fame; 11. publicity.

2. a) Suggested answers:

1. No sooner had Alexandre Fleming discovered penicillin, than it was used to treat eye infection by his student.

2. Hardly had Julia met her friend, when she told her the shocking news.

3. Scarcely had Jack earned his first money, when he bought flowers for his mother.

4. No sooner had the sun risen, than the fog disappeared.

5. Hardly had Jamie graduated from university, when he found a well-paid and interesting job.

6. Scarcely had Remington seen the lion, when he fired his gun.

7. Hardly had the bell rung, when the teacher entered the classroom.

8. Scarcely had he arrived at the bus station, when the bus came.

9. No sooner had the technologist had his lungs X-rayed, than he noticed a shadow on his left lung.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) 1) no; 2) does; 3) to; 4) such; 5) of; 6) with/ by; 7) outside; 8) inside; 9) off.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. 1. to think outside the box; 2. to make a contribution to the project; 3. The prospects of; 4. from a scientific perspective; 5. a scientific paper; 6. scientific paper; 7. perspective to.

2. 1) has been; 2) have been held; 3) were carried out; 4) participated; 5) expanded; 6) had joined; 7) was held; 8) has been (successfully) conducted; 9) had been held; 10) were signed.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. 1. homo(geneous); 2. hetero(geneous); 3. semi(conductors); 4. homo(geneous); 5. hetero(geneous); 6. Semi(formal); 7. semi(circle); 8. semi(final); 9. homo(geneous), hetero(geneous).

2. a) 1) curiosity; 2) apply; 3) fellow; 4) X-rays; 5) rays; 6) Hardly; 7) research; 8) colleague; 9) experiments; 10) scientific paper; 11) making a contribution; 12) field; 13) objects; 14) thought outside the box; 15) is an inspiration; 16) prospective; 17) fame; 18) fortune.

b) Marie Curie.

3. a) 1) was demonstrating; 2) was; 3) were trying; 4) broke; 5) had; 6) named; 7) wrote; 8) was; 9) had failed; 10) worked; 11) was awarded; 12) published; 13) made; 14) was; 15) won; 16) had made; 17) had left; 18) was; 19) became; 20) enjoyed.

b) Students' own answers.

c) (from left to right) Albert Einstein, Marie Curie, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin.

LESSON 6

1. 1. pioneering; 2. cybernetic; 3. cyborg; 4. AI; 5. efficient, function; 6. contributed; 7. generates; 8. facilitate.

2. a) 1. will be doing; 2. 'll / will help; 3. won't be joining; 4. 'll / will be flying; 5. 'll / will happen; 6. 'll / will be working; 7. will be launching; 8. will (they) be researching; 9. won't be able; 10. Will you be using the computer later? 11. 'll / will be passing; 12. 'll / will be attending; 13. 'll / will get.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a)

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective
<i>science</i>	<i>scientist</i>	—	<i>scientific</i>
application	applicant	apply	applicable
variety	—	vary	varied / variable
donation	donor	donate	—
patent	—	patent	patented
contribution	contributor	contribute	contributory
inspiration	—	inspire	inspirational
facilitation	facilitator	facilitate	—
generation	generator	generate	generational
function	functionary	function	functional
—	pioneer	pioneer	pioneering

b) 1) pioneering; 2) contributions; 3) variety; 4) inspired; 5) generations; 6) patented; 7) application.

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. a) 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D.

b) 1d; 2i; 3a; 4h; 5j; 6f; 7e; 8c; 9b; 10g.

c) Group A3: 1d; 2i; 10g; Group B1: 3a; 4h; 9b; Group C2: 5j; 7e; 8c; Group D4: 6f.

d) Students' own answers.

2. 1) will be healing; 2) will be jumping; 3) will be avoiding; 4) will be able; 5) will be wearing; 6) will be turning; 7) will be wearing; 8) will be giving; 8) won't be ready.

3. a)

Pro: 1, 4, 6, 7, 9.

Contra: 2, 3, 5, 8.

b) On the one hand, robot-soldiers seem to have numerous advantages. Compared to humans, they never get tired and are able to stay without sleep, food or rest. The only thing they need is energy. If they ~~had~~ **have** built-in power-packs, they will be very efficient in the fight. Also, one such robot-soldier could replace several human soldiers if it were necessary. Cyborg soldiers will not be losing their attention to detail on the battlefield. Finally, machines ~~do not~~ know no fear (Or:

do not know ~~no~~ any fear). Thus, robot-soldiers ~~won't~~ **will not** be demoralised by powerful weapons or extremely dangerous situations. Consequently, human lives will be spared.

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 8

1. 1. misconception; 2. obvious; 3. sense; 4. detect; 5. sensed.

2. a) 1. Spanish; 2. tallish; 3. fiftyish; 4. Danish; 5. childish; 6. selfish; 7. eightish; 8. foolish; 9. English.

b) A4, 9; B1; C5, 8; D6; E2; F3, 7.

3. a) 1c; 2b; 3f; 4i; 5a; 6d; 7h; 8j; 9e; 10g.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. a) 1) was; 2) was working; 3) were used; 4) was; 5) went on; 6) had discovered; 7) was offered; 8) was doing; 9) made; 10) showed; 11) turned out; 12) received; 13) had died; 14) asked; 15) wrote; 16) would never have received.

b) A. What was she working **on** in 1942?

B. What did she use her research **for**?

C. Why did Rosalind receive **no** prize in 1962?

D. As it was against the Nobel Committee's rules, she was not awarded a Nobel Prize posthumously, was **she**?

E. Would James Watson have received the Nobel Prize if it wasn't **for** Rosalind?

c) Suggested answers:

A. (She was working) on the properties of carbon. B. (She used her research) for her PhD thesis at Cambridge. C. She had died by that time. D. No, she wasn't. E. No, he wouldn't.

2. 1) contribution; 2) related; 3) available; 4) inspired; 5) curiosity; 6) fellow; 7) think outside the box; 8) researched; 9) research; 10) pioneering; 11) field; 12) scientific papers; 13) level; 14) functioned; 15) efficiently; 16) No sooner; 17) obvious; 18) inspiration.

3. a) 1. What animal is responsible for half the deaths in human history?

2. What modern device contains more than half the elements in the periodic table?

3. What gets stronger if carrots are added to it?

4. How many virus particles can the droplets in a single cough contain?

5. What trick stops lions attacking cows?

6. What does the mysterious green code that begins all the Matrix movies represent?

b) 1. the mosquito; 2. Apple iPhone; 3. concrete; 4. 200 million; 5. drawing eyes on cow's bottoms; 6. recipes for sushi.

LESSON 10

1. a) 1) 've seen; 2) destroyed; 3) were (repeatedly) saying; 4) had been growing; 5) had formed; 6) was rising; 7) was coming out; 8) happened; 9) was sailing; 10) heard; 11) didn't know; 12) had erupted; 13) had seen.

b) 1) will be; 2) won't / will not look; 3) will be soaring; 4) will have; 5) will be crashing; 6) will be; 7) will still be raining and snowing; 8) will be blowing; 9) will change.

2. a) 1. plagiarism; 2. deadline; 3. publicity; 4. perspective; 5. misconception; 6. obvious; 7. level; 8. prospect.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) contradiction.

b) Suggested answers:

1) *D i s a d v a n t a g e s*: nuclear weapons; hypercommunication; misinformation; destruction of ecological habitats; disappearance of animal species; climate changing for the worse; people becoming artificial; self-destructive tendencies; violence; ... (*to be continued*);

2) *a d v a n t a g e s*: new fast, small and smart devices; walking on the moon; space exploration; medical advances; ... (*to be continued*).

LESSON 11

1. b) the achievements of the Curie family.

2. 1 F; 2 T; 3 NG; 4 T; 5 T; 6 F; 7 NG.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. has been an inspiration; 2. fellow; 3. publicity; 4. sensed; 5. facilitated; 6. efficiently.

b) 1. publicity; 2. level; 3. perspective; 4. prospect; 5. available; 6. object

2. a) 1. No sooner had he got some results from his experiments, than he published an article in a scientific journal. 2. Hardly had Janet taken a painkiller, when the pain was gone. 3. Scarcely had the ship left the port, when a storm began. 4. No sooner had Ben asked a question about the homework, than the teacher got

- angry. 5. Scarcely had the scientist begun his speech, when he was interrupted.
6. Hardly had Jemma gone to bed, when she fell asleep.
- b)** 1c; 2d; 3a; 4f; 5e; 6b.
c) 1. won't be playing; 2. 'll probably be working; 3. Will you be using; 4. 'll be lying; 5. 'll be learning; 6. 'll be doing.
d) 1) was born; 2) contributed; 3) had become; 4) had been winning; 5) applied; 6) was preparing; 7) was (also) working; 8) won; 9) graduated; 10) had (already) published; 11) was awarded; 12) was.
3. Students' own answers.

UNIT 7. GREAT PEOPLE

LESSON 1

1. **a)** 1. intelligent; 2. gifted; 3. clever; 4. bright; 5. smart; 6. brainy; 7. brilliant.
b) A: 1, 7; B: 3, 4, 6, 8; C: 2, 5.
2. **a)** 1. mix, get; 2. heat, melts; 3. freezes, gets; 4. mix, get; 5. boils, heat; 6. don't eat, die; 7. gets, rusts; 8. shines, grow; 9. fade, don't water; 10. didn't listen, got grounded.
b) Students' own answers.
3. 2. If I don't understand my teacher's explanation, I ask for clarification.
3. If I get hungry at night, I eat some fruit. 4. If people forget about my birthday, I say I don't mind. 5. If I'm late for school, I apologise. 6. If I forget to do my homework, I promise to do it later. 7. If I have to take a serious exam, I stay at home and prepare. 8. If I get sunburnt, I put on some cream. 9. If my parents are angry with me, I try to understand why. 10. If I get bored, I listen to my favourite music.

LESSON 2

1. 1. showed a sign of genius; 2. has a genius; 3. renowned; 4. exceptional; 5. masterful; 6. notable; 7. unique; 8. evil genius; 9. phenomenal; 10. outstanding.
2. **a)** 1) an; 2) to; 3) of; 4) with; 5) at; 6) which / that; 7) or; 8) if / when; 9) whose; 10) always; 11) not; 12) much / considerably / way; 13) the.
b) Students' own answers.
3. **a)** 2l; 3e; 4j; 5c; 6g; 7f; 8a; 9d; 10k; 11i; 12h.
b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. 1) question; 2) genius; 3) quest; 4) fad; 5) show a sign of genius; 6) polymaths; 7) procrastinate.

2. a) 1) could, would (you) choose; 2) didn't need, would (you) spend; 3) would (you) change, could; 4) won, would (you) do; 5) would (you) like, were; 6) could, would (you) prefer; 7) would (you) change, could; 8) would (you) do, were; 9) could, would (it) be.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) 1) Do they spend enough time on socializing with their peers?

2) What do you have to do to be more confident and to adapt to life?

3) Who can get criticized by their classmates?

4) Do they need to be smarter or stronger than those who bully them?

5) Why (What for) do they have to learn how to function in this world successfully?

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. a) 1. society; 2. nurture; 3. societies; 4. nurture; 5. society; 6. nurture; 7. society.

b) Students' own answers

2. 1. unsociable; 2. impossible; 3. unbelievable; 4. dishonest; 5. immortal; 6. immoral.

3. a) 1. antivirus; 2. disabled; 3. unnatural; 4. illogical; 5. impossible; 6. irreplaceable; 7. inaccessible.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. 1. inattentive; 2. poor; 3. persistence; 4. mischievous; 5. mentor; 6. upbringing; 7. solid.

2. 1. enabled; 2. entertainment; 3. phenomenally; 4. unearthed; 5. production; 6. exceptional; 7. notable; 8. inattentive.

3. Suggested answers:

1) I'll be taking a shower at 7 a.m. 2) I'll be coming into my classroom at 8 a.m. 3) I'll be daydreaming in class at 9 a.m. 4) I'll be having lunch at 1 p.m. 5) I'll be doing homework at 4 p.m. 6) I'll be having dinner at 6 p.m. 7) I'll be listening to music at 7 p.m. 8) I'll be walking my dog at 9 p.m. 9) I'll be getting ready for bed at 11 p.m. 10) I'll be falling asleep at midnight.

LESSON 6

1. 1. interplanetary; 2. embodied; 3. reprinted; 4. co-authored; 5. postmodern; 6. persistence; 7. upbringing; 8. procrastinate.

2. 1. co-founded; 2. interactive; 3. post-war; 4. reeducate; 5. empower; 6. rethink; 7. international.

3. a) 1) fields; 2) polymaths; 3) had a genius for; 4) scientific papers; 5) immortal; 6) to question; 7) procrastinated; 8) society; 9) reprinted; 10) co-authored; 11) disciplines; 12) pioneer; 13) showed a sign of genius; 14) outstanding; 15) persistence; 16) co-founded; 17) scientific papers; 18) renowned.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. a) Story 1 — B; Story 2 — A.

b) 1) entrepreneur; 2) conventional.

c) Students' own answers.

2. 1. hadn't realized, wouldn't have started; 2. wouldn't have started, hadn't decided; 3. wouldn't have begun; hadn't started; 4. hadn't seen, wouldn't have started; 5. hadn't received, would never have decided; 6. hadn't shared, would have helped; 7. wouldn't have decided, had missed.

3. 1. ~~will~~; 2. ~~became~~ become; 3. ~~would~~ have; 4. ~~will~~ gets; 5. ~~was~~ were; 6. CORRECT; 7. ~~didn't show~~ hadn't shown.

LESSON 8

1. 1. a, prominent; 2. descendant; 3. ancestors; 4. endure; 5. an impact on; 6. hardship; 7. legacy.

2. 1. listened; 2. had watered; 3. boils; 4. 'll catch; 5. would never forget; 6. thought; 7. rains; 8. had been; 9. had; 10. would have taken; 11. were; 12. fits.

3. a) 1) variety; 2) renowned; 3) prominent; 4) quest; 5) pioneering; 6) made a contribution; 7) facilitated; 8) society; 9) fame; 10) legacy; 11) scientific papers; 12) unique; 13) be an inspiration; 14) curiosity; 15) persistence; 16) sense.

b) Students' own answers.

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. a) 1. quest; 2. genius; 3. conventional; 4. immortal; 5. descendant, ancestor; 6. hardship; 7. genius, genius; 8. persistence; 9. legacy.

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) 1. will be communicating, will be carrying; 2. won't be using, will be ordering; 3. will be travelling; 4. will be getting, will be ordering; 5. will be flying; 6. will be learning; 7. won't be using, will be taking.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) 1) dwell upon; 2) mentor; 3) quest; 4) polymath; 5) inattentive; 6) mischievous; 7) persistence; 8) inspiration; 9) research; 10) genius; 11) disciplines; 12) fields.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. a) 1) intelligent; 2) renowned; 3) solid; 4) upbringing; 5) inattentive; 6) mischievous; 7) poor; 8) conventional; 9) persistence; 10) unsuccessful; 11) questioning; 12) immoral; 13) dishonest; 14) had; 15) impact; 16) had made; 17) contribution; 18) fame; 19) fortune; 20) outstanding; 21) prominent; 22) genius; 23) legacy, 24) embodies.

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) Suggested answers:

1. If there had been no taxes on clothing and salt, Gandhi wouldn't have started making his own clothes. 2. If he hadn't travelled to the ocean, people wouldn't have followed him. 3. The British wouldn't have started losing money, if the Indians hadn't boycotted buying their goods. 4. If Gandhi had died in prison, people would have protested. 5. Gandhi would have died in prison if his mother hadn't taught him to go without food. 6. If Gandhi hadn't been so much loved and respected, the British would have let him die in jail.

b) 1. was, would keep; 2. don't give up, are; 3. read, will find out; 4. hadn't got, would have lived; 5. were, would be.

3. 1. will be detecting, translating; 2. will be shaking; 3. will be settling down; 4. will be using; 5. will be creating; 6. will be giving off; 7. will be using, getting; 8. will be using; 9. will be living.

Students' own answers.

LESSON 11

1. A33; B11; C22.

2. a) 1A, B; 2A; 3A, C; 4A; 5C; 6B, C; 7B.

b) Suggested answers:

A. At what age did Joan d'Arc become a prominent military leader? Why is she often referred to as the Maid of Orleans? What was a Polish-born French hairdresser inspired by when he created the hairstyle called 'bob'?

B. Who was allowed to succeed their fathers as the rulers of the country? What for did Hatshepsut send expeditions into the depths of the African continent? When was her mummy identified?

C. What does 'suffrage' mean? What was the motto of the new Suffragettes society formed by Emmeline Pankhurst? What kind of roles did women stop playing when World War I broke out?

3. See the underlined parts of the texts.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. Will you be using the bicycle tonight? 2. This time tomorrow I'll be working on my project. 3. They'll be singing a new song at the concert. 4. What do you think you'll be doing in five years? 5. What time will your sister be arriving tomorrow? 6. Will you be making dinner when your mother comes home?

b) 1a; 2c; 3b; 4f; 5e; 6d.

2. a) 1. embody; 2. endure; 3. a genius for; 4. fad; 5. procrastinate; 6. solid.

b) 1. post-war; 2. disappearance; 3. intercontinental; 4. endangered; 5. post-industrial; 6. empower.

3. Students' own answers.

UNIT 8. MASS MEDIA

LESSON 1

1. 1) multimedia; 2) credibility; 3) outreach; 4) influence; 5) information; 6) sources; 7) relevant; 8) communicate; 9) opinions; 10) media; 11) radio; 12) television; 13) reach; 14) newspapers.

2. a) 1) transmit; 2) communication; 3) means of communication; 4) communicate; 5) communications.

b) Communicate.

3. a) 1. Mass media transmit information to people, communicating thoughts and ideas with the use of means of communication.

2. The Internet, which became available to general public in the early 1990s, revolutionised our life and developed new forms of distance communication.

3. Distance communication and the variety of platforms on the Internet made it possible for any person to create their own content.

4. There are huge amounts of information on the Internet, as well as in traditional mass media, striving to increase their outreach and influence people's minds and behaviour through their presence on the Internet.

5. Being at the core of the media, storytelling influences the minds and feelings of the readers and listeners, thus making credibility of the storyteller a number one issue.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1. a) Students' own answers.

b) Students' own answers.

2. 1) boring; 2) backward; 3) less healthy; 4) more aggressive; 5) lacking progress; 6) less educational; 7) less motivational; 8) less exciting; 9) less adventurous; 10) lacking development.

3.

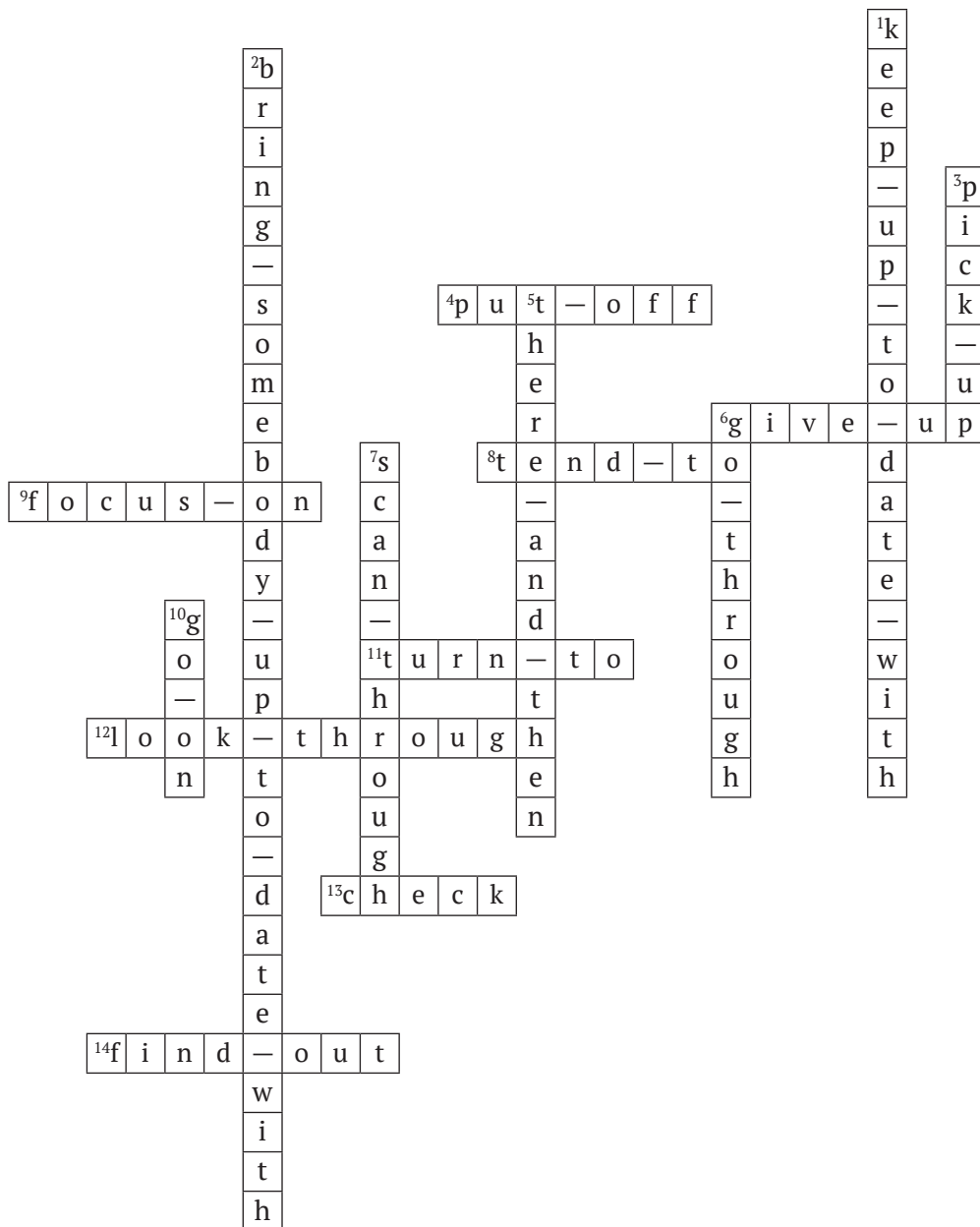
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4. What is typical of headlines?

Headlines are usually short sentences meant to catch the reader's (readers') attention. They are printed in large bold letters. They sound dramatic, sensational, humorous, or sarcastic to be catchy. And finally, they do not always contain articles or action words.

LESSON 3

1.



2. a) Students' own answers.
- b) Students' own answers.
- c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. a) A: 4, 7, 1, 9, 8, 2, 3, 6, 5, Students' own answers;
 B: 7, 6, 8, 5, 1, 2, 4, 10, 9, 3, Students' own answers;
 C: 4, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 5, 8, 14, 6, 1, 2, 10, 7, Students' own answers;
 D: 6, 4, 1, 5, 3, 2, Students' own answers.
- b) Students' own answers.
- c) Students' own answers.
- d) Students' own answers

2. Suggested answers:

1. The interviewers asked the interviewee to tell them about his / her background as a copy editor. 2. The interviewers wanted to know how he / she planned and organised his / her work. 3. The interviewers asked the interviewee to describe how he / she revised copy to ensure accuracy and clarity. 4. The interviewers wondered if / whether the interviewee had ever provided excellent copy-editing to a client and when it had been. 5. The interviewers also wanted to find out if / whether the interviewee had ever been in charge of a publication process — from design to layout to copy-editing.

NB: The verbs used to introduce reported questions may be different from given here.

LESSON 5

1. 1. A daily; 2. a weekly; 3. a broadsheet; 4. a stablemate; 5. a tabloid; 6. a sensationalist newspaper; 7. a compact format; 8. a 'Berliner' format; 9. a subscription.

2. a) 1. Newspapers cannot be defined by the second word — 'paper'. They've got to be defined by the first word — 'news'.

2. Newspapers should be read for the study of facts. They should not be allowed to kill the habit of independent thinking.

3. All I know is what I read in the papers.

4. Newspapers should have no friends.

5. People care about what newspapers tell them to care about.

 b) Students' own answers.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1. a) 1. The big problem in America is that everyone is spending 2–3 hours a day watching TV. If you spend that same amount of time reading, you'll be in the top 1 % of whatever your field is.

2. The truth is we're all probably more creative than we realize, except we spend our lives watching TV or reading somebody else's book. We never pick up a brush and stand in front of our own easel.

3. Whether or not you're aware of it, you're taking the information you get from watching TV and putting it into your brain.

4. I love hanging out with friends and family, going to the beach or just being a couch potato and binge-watching TV shows or watching a good movie.

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) Students' own answers.

b) Students' own answers.

c) Students' own answers.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. 1) wrote; 2) do not read (don't read); 3) are; 4) read; 5) are; 6) is not (isn't); 7) used; 8) was; 9) means; 10) were; 11) is; 12) is; 13) is; 14) banned; 15) lacks; 16) were.

2. a) 1) 'Disinformation'; 2) mislead; 3) 'Misinformation'; 4) created or shared; 5) post; 6) Internet; 7) sources; 8) standards; 9) Content; 10) editorial; 11) social media; 12) search; 13) creators; 14) fake news; 15) genuine news; 16) site; 17) visible; 18) harmless; 19) wrong; 20) election; 21) health; 22) necessary.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) 1. Google; 2. source; 3. Check; 4. sites; 5. Sources; 6. critical.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 8

1. 1) 'social media'; 2) sites; 3) interact; 4) term; 5) site; 6) blogs; 7) opinion; 8) words; 9) 'Social'; 10) 'media'; 11) Internet; 12) communication; 13) multimedia; 14) Traditional; 15) mass; 16) minds.

2. Thus, social media can be defined as Internet-based sites, platforms, messaging apps, with their specific tools and technologies for communication,

enabling people to interact with each other — to exchange information without delay.

3. 1. Personal accounts; 2. Profile pages; 3. Friends, groups, followers, and subscriptions; 4. News feeds; 5. Notifications; 6. Saving or posting information; 7. Like buttons and comment sections; 8. Review, rating, and voting forms.

4. Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. a) Students' own answers.

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) 1. each other; 2. person, world; 3. friends; 4. louder, brighter, better; 5. friend, light; 6. laugh, sleep; 7. lightly, deeply, interest.

b) Students' own answers.

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. Students' own answers.

2. Students' own answers.

LESSON 11

1. a) 1) The Daily Mirror; 2) The Guardian; 3) The Times; 4) The Daily Mail; 5) The Financial Times; 6) The Morning Star; 7) The Daily Telegraph.

b) Students' own answers.

c) Students' own answers.

2. a) 1. Google the news. 2. Check the source. 3. Check other sources. 4. Check the facts. 5. Use fact-checking sites. 6. Maintain a critical mindset.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 12

1. The interviewer asked / wanted to know ...

1) ... how *I* made sure *my* articles and reports were accurate.

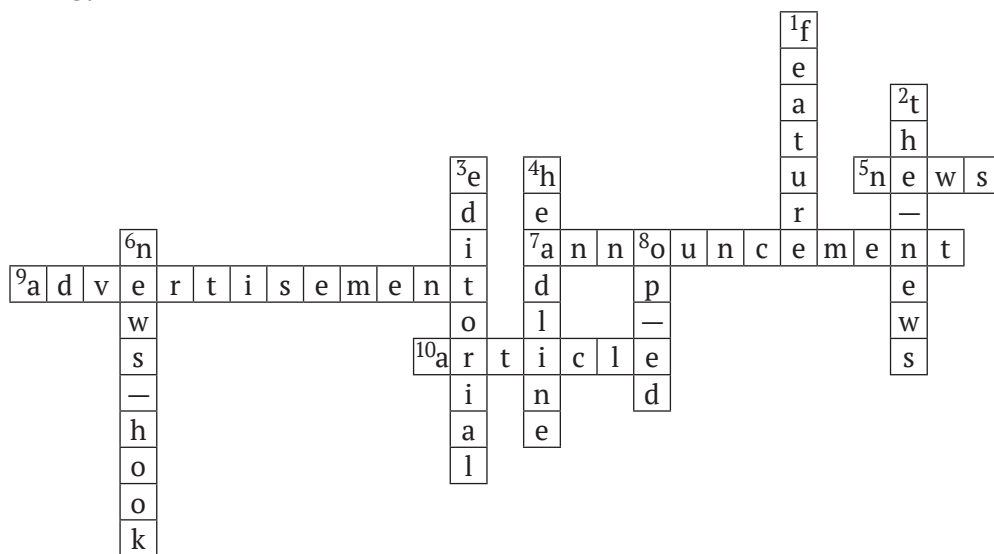
2) ... if *I* had ever had to manage strict deadlines.

- 3) ... if I could name three current top news stories.
- 4) ... if I could speak about the best qualities of *my* writing style.
- 5) ... how I would deal with an aggressive interviewee.

2. 1. Harry Allen Overstreet (1875–1970), an American writer and lecturer, a popular author of books on psychology and sociology, wrote that newspapers had developed what might be called a vested interest in catastrophe. If they could spot a fight, they played up that fight. If they could uncover a tragedy, they would headline that tragedy.

2. Michael Jackson (1958–2009), an American singer, songwriter, dancer, and philanthropist, once said that people should remember that the press is a business: newspapers and magazines are in business to make money – sometimes at the expense of accuracy, fairness and even the truth. (No changes, as the author thought the fact that newspapers are a business is generally true).

3.



4. Students' own answers.

UNIT 9. BELARUS

LESSON 1

1.



2. Students' own answers.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1.

¹ c	o	m	p	r	e	h	e	n	s	i	v	e	(schools)		
		² g	r	a	d	e									
³ s	c	h	e	d	u	l	e								
	⁴ s	e	l	e	c	t	i	v	e						
		⁵ a	v	e	r	a	g	e							
			⁶ v	a	c	a	t	i	o	n					
				⁷ r	e	q	u	i	r	e					
						⁸ g	o	a	l						
							⁹ e	n	t	r	a	n	c	e	(exams)

Suggested answer:

E d u c a t i o n is the process of receiving or giving instruction, especially at a school or university or the action or process of educating or of being educated.

2.

I tried to do my homework
but a show was on TV.
A song was on the radio.
A friend was texting me.
 My email chimed, and so, of course,
 I had to look at that.
 It linked me to a video
 of someone's silly cat.

I watched a dozen videos,
and then I played a game.
I almost didn't hear her
when my mother called my name.
 I looked up at the clock
 and it was time to go to bed.
 I didn't get my homework done;
 just other stuff instead.

I hope my teacher listens
to the cause of my inaction.
It's really not my fault the world
is just one big distraction.

3. 2. If I studied in Belgium, I would have to choose where to study as there are four different types of secondary schools.

3. If I studied in Switzerland, the lessons would be taught in German, French or Italian depending on the region.

4. If I studied in Finland, I would have relatively little homework and only one mandatory test at age 16.

LESSON 3

1. a) 1. curiosity; 2. awareness; 3. empower; 4. diversity; 5. Citizenship; 6. solution; 7. encourage; 8. participant.

b) Students' own answers.

2. 1) to become; 2) think; 3) exchanging; 4) understand; 5) find; 6) to hear; 7) (to) take; 8) to live; 9) to be; 10) to contribute; 11) spending; 12) being.

3. a) Students' own answers.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

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

b) 164 radio broadcast stations; 98 television broadcast stations; BELTA news agency; satellite TV channel Belarus 24.

2. "...I haven't got my homework finished yet!"

3. Suggested answer:

Sarah checks mail, answers all her messages, plays games, watches cartoons, chats with kids in other countries, reads about her favourite bands, buys an MP3, downloads movie trailers, reads about celebrities, watches music videos. And I start by Then I ... and

LESSON 5

1. 1. There's no place like home. — Нет ничего лучше дома. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. / Няма нічога лепей, чым дом. У гасцях добра, а дома лепш.

2. East or West, home is best. — Все дороги ведут к дому. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. / Усе дарогі вядуць да дома. У гасцях добра, а дома лепш.

3. Home is where the heart is. — С милым рай и в шалаше. / Хоць у будане жыць, абы з каханым быць.

4. My home is my castle. — Мой дом — моя крепость. / Мой дом — мая крэпасць.

5. It is easier to pull down than to build. — Ломать — не строить. / Ламаць — не будаваць.

6. Good fences make good neighbours ("Mending a Wall" by Robert Frost). — Хороший сосед начинается с высокого забора (строка из поэмы Роберта Фроста «Ремонт стены»). / Добры сусед пачынаецца з высокага плота (радок з паэмы Роберта Фроста «Рамонт сцяны»).

7. A home can be made a heaven or a hell. *Eleanor Roosevelt* — Дом может стать и раем, и адом. / Дом можа стаць і раем, і пеклам.

8. Home, sweet home! (Payne, John Howard, 1792—1852) — Дом, милый дом! (название и рефрен популярного стихотворения и песни Джона Пейна). / Дом, мілы дом! (назва і рэфрэн папулярнага верша і песні Джона Пэйна (Payne, John Howard, 1792—1852)).

Мой край родной, как ты мне мил!.. / Мой родны кут, як ты мне мілы!..

9. Men make houses, women make homes. — Хозяйкою дом стоит. / Гаспадыняю дом стаіць.

10. No good building without good foundation. — Нет хорошего здания без хорошего фундамента. / Няма добрага будынка без добрага падмурка.

2. Students' own answers.

3. a) 1) at the door; 2) much more; 3) care; 4) flows; 5) above.
b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1.

General rules	
add -s	books, cups, sprouts, boys, days, keys, kangaroos, pianos, videos, roofs
add -es	boxes, buses, prizes, heroes, volcanoes, potatoes
y becomes -ies	babies, countries
f or -fe becomes -ves	loaves, wolves, housewives

2. a) Foot, goose, mouse, man, woman, child, tooth, person.

b) Media, crises, phenomena, brothers-in-law, data, merry-go-rounds.

3. 1. Advice, hair, furniture, information, knowledge, money, trouble, physics, mathematics, politics, optics, news.

2. Clothes, police, trousers, pajamas, cattle, glasses, scissors, goods, holidays, customs, jeans, tights, shorts.

LESSON 7

1. a) 1) themselves; 2) hardly; 3) the other; 4) a; 5) Also; 6) interested; 7) happened; 8) did; 9) to give; 10) sincerely; 11) to flatter; 12) looks; 13) has lost; 14) a; 15) have noticed; 16) a.

b) Students' own answers.

2. A. 1) with; 2) to; 3) the; 4) be; 5) on; 6) that / which; 7) in; 8) is; 9) a; 10) to; 11) have; 12) to; 13) at; 14) if;

B. 1) are; 2) to; 3) so; 4) to; 5) are; 6) the; 7) with; 8) than.

3. 1. Haven't you? 2. Is there? 3. Are they? 4. Did you? 5. Do you? 6. Were you? 7. Would you? 8. Does he?

LESSON 8

1. Students' own answers.

2. 1) project; 2) great; 3) culture.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. a)

amazing	gorgeous	perfect
attractive	handsome	picturesque
awesome	imposing	pleasant
charming	impressive	pretty
delicious	incredible	reasonable
delightful	lively	remarkable
elegant	luxurious	splendid
enjoyable	magic	stylish
exciting	magnificent	terrific
extraordinary	marvellous	useful
fabulous	peaceful	wonderful

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) Enormous, vast, massive, huge, great, spacious.

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) Students' own answers.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. 1) was searching; 2) didn't realise; 3) are / were; 4) took; 5) visited; 6) has; 7) has been destroyed; 8) was turned; 9) looks; 10) entered; 11) were; 12) were re-enacting; 13) said; 14) were only held; 15) are held.

2. A. I was born and raised in Grodno and left **from** the city at a young age. After 30 years I returned for a visit with my son who had recently graduated **from** high school. I had one of the most amazing trips of my life in Belarus, exploring my ancestral homeland and meeting so many **wonderful** friendly locals! From Minsk, Maly Trastenets death camp, Mir, Novogruduk, Slonim, Grodno, Brest, Radin, Volozhin, Belavezha Forest, and more including the gorgeous **scenery** and fresh air, I really enjoyed **this** experience! It's impossible **to express** what I experienced, and I **am still riding** the emotional roller coaster of this trip.

B. We decided to go **on** a trip to Belarus to find our father's birthplace some distance into the countryside as well as any information we could learn about our ancestors and general history of the area. We were not **disappointed**. Tanya, our guide, went above and beyond and **had** obviously done some homework

beforehand. We visited local **municipalities**, churches and spoke with priests to look **for** any records and chatted with local residents for more information. We **were told** about some long-neglected graveyards we hadn't known about. Our guide on our last day, being a tour of Minsk, was **another** Tanya who was **also** an excellent guide.

3. A. Oleg took us on **so** an amazing tour to the castles. He offered **us** to drive us straight to the airport after our tour so we could have as much time as possible. Oleg talked nonstop on the drive sharing stories about the history of Belarus about the sites we were passing and answering our questions about the country's past. I was **being** fascinated by his information the entire time and learned so much about this beautiful country. I would highly recommend Oleg as a guide and know that if I **will** return to Minsk I will definitely contact **with** him again!

B. Together with a visit to **the** Nesvizh, the restored castle makes a good day trip from Minsk. You can climb **on** some steep, narrow winding stairs to the galleries and the top (inside) of one of the towers. The castle has been significantly restored **it** and the process seems to be largely completed. It is open daily 10 a.m. — 6 p.m. and my ticket to the castle complex **was** cost BYN 15.30. There is a restaurant at the castle but I had a hearty lunch at a family restaurant **which** just down the road.

LESSON 11

1. Secret documents, Festivals, How to get there

2. 1. Prince Holsha, the Sapieha family, the Kuntsevichi, Masevichi, Patsev, and Zhab families, the Russian officer Gorbaney; 2. Congresses of influential feudal lords of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania; 3. Napoleon Orda; 4. Grand Duke Jagiello; 5. Hexagonal towers at the corners of the castle; 6. The restoration of the first tower; 7. The black monk / The ghost of the young man; 8. The young man who loved Princess Hann-Gordislav Halshanskaya; 9. The inhabitants of the castle whose ghosts appear near the ruins; 10. Uladzimir Karatkevich did.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1) eager to get a degree; 2) university curriculum; 3) sufficient knowledge; 4) command of foreign languages; 5) affordable prices; 6) awarded (with) scholarships.

b) 1) to; 2) of; 3) on; 4) on; 5) in; 6) through; 7) by; 8) with; 9) to; 10) to; 11) on; 12) in.

2. a) 1. Our Belarusian guides are knowledgeable people who have got a lot of experience. 2. These are my most favourite means of transport. 3. Poets have written poems about Belarusian women. 4. Passers-by were looking at the smoking chimneys of the factories. 5. The children grabbed the money and disappeared in the bushes. 6. You can see deer, wolves, bison and many other species in Belarus.

b) 1) want; 2) to spend; 3) don't mind; 4) going; 5) have been; 6) like / liked; 7) hadn't attended; 8) wouldn't have met; 9) will let; 10) join; 11) will be ruined; 12) spend.

3. Students' own answers.