

CEFR C2



STEP TO

Masters

Teacher Book

**For the revised &
updated papers**

Official
preparation
material for
Anglia ESOL
International
Examinations

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Step To Masters Teacher's Book

(February 2015 Version)

Answers, Teaching Notes, and Transcripts

This Teacher's Book is a work in progress. At the moment it is mostly just answers and transcripts. It will be periodically updated with additional teaching notes and extra material. **Note:** Page numbers – unless otherwise stated – refer to the Student Book pages, not the Teacher Book pages.

Handbook for Teachers

There is an Anglia 'Handbook for Teachers' which gives a breakdown of the test sections for all ten levels of tests from **First Step** to **Masters**. The 126-page guide has detailed notes on the grammar patterns and vocabulary tested at each level.

Contents

4	General Advice
4	UNIT 1: Travel
5	UNIT 2: Work
6	UNIT 3: Politics and the News
7	UNIT 4: Words
8	UNIT 5: Food
9	UNIT 6: Questions of Equality
10	UNIT 7: The Sea
11	UNIT 8: War and Peace
11	UNIT 9: Science
12	UNIT 10: In the Spotlight
14	TRANSCRIPTS
28	Sample Paper Answer Key
30	MP3 Track List

General Advice

The Masters exam is different from other Anglia exams because of its difficulty. At this ultra-high level, students need to focus on the exam rather than improving their general English ability. Test-takers should walk into the exam room knowing what to expect, how to answer the questions, and – through practice – be able to do so quickly.

Step to Masters provides much of the necessary targeted practice, but students should also try past exams (available at anglia.org/central-documents). Although slightly different in format from the current test, these old tests are still useful, as are the Proficiency level exams. Practice is vital; for the writing section, this will increase a student's writing speed; for the reading sections it will give students a more intuitive feel for the correct answers; for the listening sections, practice will give students familiarity with the accents, and a comfortable feel for the pacing and spread of answers.

Assign Homework

Many of the sections, especially the test practice sections, should be done at home and the answers discussed in class. For the listening sections, transcripts can be handed out and students asked to find the answers and distractors. Writing homework should be given on a regular basis.

Correct Mistakes

Given the near-perfect English required to pass Masters, correction is vital. But, once again, the exam should be the focus of any correction. Don't worry so much about oral mistakes – very few students take the separate speaking test. Concentrate on the writing errors. Mistakes can be written up on the board and answers elicited.

Personalise the Language

Get students to practise words and sentence patterns by making TRUE sentences about THEMSELVES. Emphasise that the sentences should be true and personalised; this is an aid to memory, is more fun, and leads to greater discussion. Focus on Usage rather than Explanation
It's very easy to get sidetracked with long explanations about words and phrases, especially when it comes to explaining the subtle differences between similar words. You should concentrate on giving good examples that show common collocations.

UNIT 1: Travel

Pg. 6

The Dennis Potter quote is a play on words with 'terminal illness' (a deadly, incurable disease) and 'terminal' as in an airport building. 'Heathrow' is an international airport located about 25 km (15 miles) west of the centre of London. Poorly laid-out, drab, and congested, it is generally regarded as among the worst major airports.

General Note on Handling Quotations

The quotes are designed to generate discussion. They can be handled in various ways. It's usually best to discuss what they mean and then whether you agree with them.

Pg. 7 L4 & W1

2. The notes will vary. As explained later in the boxed note 'Targeted Note Taking' on the following page of the student book, it's important to read the question to see what information is needed. Don't explain this to the students until they've taken the notes from the recording, so they learn the hard way.

Pg. 8

4. The factual mistakes are:

It opens at ~~9.00~~ **7.15**.

...a free guided tour at ~~10.00~~ **11.15** or ~~1.00~~ **2.30**.

...just a ~~ten~~ **two**-minute walk from the cathedral, and entry is ~~£8.00~~ **£7.00**.

...special cycling route; it's ~~14~~ **18** kilometres long

...a village with about ~~40~~ **50** historic buildings.

Admission is ~~£10.00~~ **£9.50**.

...the number ~~16~~ **60** Stagecoach Bus...

Pg. 9

1. Favourite Place Names

consensus **agreement**

descent **ancestry**

ungainly **clumsy**

forbidding **ominous**

widely **generally**

essence **spirit**

tendency **inclination**

ridiculous **absurd**

specifically **accurately**

line **swathe**

murky **unclear**

uplifting **inspiring**

Pg. 11

2. Paraphrasing Practice

Words to be circled are:

1. **sandwiched** squeezed in located
2. **seclusion** solitude isolation
3. **topography** landscape geography
4. **become involved** take part participate
5. **most exclusive** premier select
6. **impose a quota on** restrict set limits on
7. **registered** approved licensed
8. **a large influx** an invasion a flood
9. **adversely impact** damage have a negative effect on
10. **measured in terms of** gauged by evaluated by
11. **stimulated** boosted invigorated
12. **resulted in** led to caused

Pg. 12

4.

- A. heavy, Question 3
- B. priority, Question 1
- C. casual, Question 1, perhaps 2
- D. reality, Question 3, perhaps 2
- E. subjective, Question 5
- F. objectively, Question 5
- G. applicable, Question 4 or 5.
- H. devil's, could be answering various questions

Pg. 13 Idioms

1. candle 2. lining 3. lone 4. burn 5. depth
6. bark 7. household 8. spoilt 9. deep
10. wise 11. skeletons 12. Beggars

Pg. 14–15 R1 Reading

1. C climates 2. D pronounced 3. A quencher
4. A flesh 5. D segments
6. a 7. d 8. a 9. c 10. c



UNIT 2: Work

Pg. 16

1. 1. flight attendant 2. radiologist 3. florist
3. 1. A 2. B 3. C (From the recording: When people think of the job they imagine action, or conversely that there's actually a lot of paperwork and routine drudgery. Well, the thing that surprises you is that the job is mostly about

talking to people – talking, and listening too. So people expect (A) action (B) paperwork but are surprised by how much it involves (C) conversing with the public)

4. B

Pg. 18 Useful Phrases

2. 1. believe 2. far 3. defending 4. admit
5. saying 6. wouldn't 7. extent. 8. coming
9. quote 10. Frankly

Pg. 19

3. 1. more 2. point. 3. add 4. covered
5. depth 6. assessment 7. again 8. admire
9. sense 10. close

Proverb Opposites

1. pen 2. wait 3. old 4. leap 5. best 6. Birds
7. spoil 8. fonder 9. golden
- A. free B. attract C. speak D. tide E. wheel
- F. iron G. tricks H. hands I. Out

Matching pairs: 1 A, 2 D, 3 G, 4 F, 5 A, 6 B, 7 H, 8 I, 9 E

Pg. 20

1. many 2. most of 3. on balance 4. average
5. often 6. is said to 7. in particular 8. some truth 9. All in all 10. in part

Pg. 22

4. Academic Language

The problems with the other sentences is given in brackets.

1. While it is certainly difficult... ('Sure,' is too informal)
2. Many workers have lost... ('My uncle' – personal example)
3. Affirmative action is a complex issue... ('hot' – slang, 'every coin' – proverb)
4. The unavoidable reality is... ('At the end of the day' – too informal)
5. Although a worthy aim... ('double-edged sword' – too informal)
6. Apart from a tiny minority... (overgeneralisation)
7. Information technology companies... (a little overgeneralised)
8. Unfortunately, job security... ('Alas' and 'the way of the dinosaur' – too informal)
9. There are several possible solutions... ('So' and question – too informal)
10. Many corporations seem to have a prefer-

ence... (overly informal and emotional)

Pg. 23

7. Concluding Sentences (Answers may vary.)

Topic 1: renewable energy

Possible essay task: *Governments need to put much more effort into using renewable energy.*

Topic 2: increased surveillance by security cameras

Possible essay task: *The increased use of security cameras is undermining our rights to privacy.*

Topic 3: public access to museums

Possible essay task: *Everyone should have free access to public museums and art galleries.*

Topic 4: extinction/saving of endangered languages

Possible essay task: *We must do everything possible to prevent languages from dying out.*

Topic 5: hosting an international sporting event

Possible essay task: *The huge costs of hosting a large international sporting event such as the Olympics are not justified by the relatively few benefits.*

Pg. 24

1. J 2. J 3. J 4. B 5. D

Pg. 25 The Level of Formality

contractions I, slang I, question tags I (SF), phrasal verbs I (SF), idioms I, exclamation marks I, indirect questions F (SF)

Example Email corrections:

There are actually six overly informal words/phrases:

Dear **Prof M**, / your **awesome** Art History classes / the perfect **guy** / would be **over the moon** / is the **boss** / **Thanks**, Jamie Parker

In addition, the phrase “**All** it will entail is...” is marginal – the tone is a little too casual and dismissive.



UNIT 3: Politics and the News

Pg. 28

2. Common Headline Vocabulary

1. CELTIC **AXE** COACH (fire)
2. HOSPITAL FACES **AXE** (closure)

3. SOMALI PIRATES: GOVT URGED TO **ACT** (do something)
4. PM **BACKS** BAN ON JUNK FOOD ADS (supports)
5. STORM ENDS EVEREST **BID** (attempt)
6. UNIONS **CALL FOR** MINIMUM WAGE RISE (demand)
7. PENSIONERS **FOIL** BANK ROBBERS (thwart)
8. HIGH-SPEED RAIL GETS **GO-AHEAD** (approval)
9. BUSINESS LEADERS **HAIL** TAX CHANGES (praise)
10. REBELS **SEIZE** CAPITAL CITY (take control of)
11. CUSTOMS **SEIZE** 20KG COCAINE (confiscate)
12. LABOUR DENIES **RIFT** OVER DEFENCE POLICY (serious disagreement)
13. MASSACRE **TOLL** CLIMBS TO 22 (number of deaths)
14. GOVT **MULL** PEACE TALKS (consider)
15. ARTS FUNDING **ROW** THREATENS FESTIVAL (argument)
16. UK **TROOPS** EXIT KABUL (soldiers)

3. The headlines are most likely referring to:

FUEL RISES HIT MANUFACTURING PROFITS (Fuel price rises have reduced profits in manufacturing.)

DEATH MARS FIRST STAGE OF DAKAR RALLY (There has been a death during the first stage of the Dakar Rally. Note: the Dakar Rally is a long-distance off-rally car race that usually takes place in northern Africa.)

COUNCIL SCRAPS NEW PARKING SYSTEM (A council has scrapped a new parking system.)

PAKISTAN & EU TO BOOST TERROR CO-OP (Pakistan and the European Union are going to increase co-operation on fighting terrorism.)

BOMB SCARE ‘FALSE ALARM’ (A bomb scare turned out to be a ‘false alarm’. Note: the quotation marks show that someone described the bomb scare as a ‘false alarm’.)

STRIKING TRUCKERS FACE SACK (Truckers who are on strike may be sacked.)

MOB RIOTS IN CITY CENTRE (A mob has rioted in the city centre.)

UNION LEADER VOWS TO FIGHT (A union leader has said he will keep fighting, i.e. not back down.)

Pg. 29

4.

1. GOVT SCRAPS PLANS FOR NEW MOTORWAY
2. TORY MP VOWS TO CUT FUEL TAX
3. 10 PRIMARY SCHOOLS FACE AXE
4. IRAN QUAKE TOLL 120
5. GOVT MULLS NATIONAL ID CARD

Pg. 30 Idioms

1. nerve
2. foot
3. thin
4. last
5. greener
6. one-horse
7. race
8. made
9. double
10. truth
11. salt
12. barking

Pg. 31

2. A. Much as I like Robert and Lucy, I can't stand their kids.
- B. As much as I enjoy his music, I wouldn't call him a 'musical genius'.
- C. I'm at a loss as to why he lost the election.
- D. As far as the coach is concerned, the poor results were due to bad luck.

Pg. 32

4. 1. No sooner had I cleaned the floor than the dog walked in with its dirty paws.
2. Never will I forget his kindness.
3. Little did we know that he was facing bankruptcy.
4. No sooner had he bought the car than it was stolen.
5. No sooner had I left the house than it started to snow.

Pg. 33

5. Sentence Transformation Practice

1. become accustomed to
2. Careful consideration... given
3. defendant's... coercion
4. elaborate on
5. have... objection to... turning
6. at a... for words
7. Not until there is
8. Had... followed... would... got
9. need... solve... immediately
10. You needn't have got
11. recent addition to



UNIT 4: Words

Pg. 35 Book Reviews

Hitch 22: A Memoir: memoir, articulate, conven-

tional, chronological, vignettes, iconoclast
The Other Boleyn Girl: based, details, praise, adaptation, series

Pg. 37

2. Possible answers include:

1. telling – revealing / illuminating
2. ancestry – descent
3. open doors to riches – lead to lucrative opportunities
4. Put simply – In short / In a nutshell
5. soul-crushing – dispiriting / disheartening / demoralising / depressing
6. tapping into – exploiting
7. Chances are – It's likely
8. mother tongue – first language
9. relevant – pertinent / related / applicable
10. increasingly – more and more
11. middling – mediocre / average / modest
12. consigned to the sidelines – kept / relegated to the minor leagues

3. A likely question would be something like: Summarise in no more than 150 words the reasons the author gives in the text for why the material rewards of learning Mandarin are poor.

Pg. 38–39

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

Note: Although the L1 sections in the student book have six questions, the L1 section in the actual exam has **eight** questions.

Pg. 40

4.

1. (C) luck keywords: *hard work and luck... but it was actually **the latter** that made the difference.*
2. (C) Greene keywords: *and **above all**, Graeme Greene.*
3. (B) online ordering keywords: *online ordering, changing reading habits, and ebooks – and **in that order of importance.***
4. Her favourite genre is: (A) romance keywords: *with romance **just winning by a fraction.***
5. (B) financial reasons keyword: ***primarily** because the place is a tax haven and she could keep a lot more of her income.*
6. (C) novellas keywords: *Novels... **overrated.** The novella is the **supreme literary** form. ... short stories... a close **second.***

Pg. 40–41

1. Latin words used in English 1. b 2. c 3. d
4. e 5. j 6. l 7. l 8. h 9. a 10. f 11. g

Pg. 42–43 R1 Reading

1. B, frauds 2. A, ostensible 3. C, Americas
4. D, solely 5. B, plagiarism 6. A, irritation
7. C (b is acceptable – will change this question
in the next edition to make it less confusing)
8. B 9. C 10. C



UNIT 5: Food

Pg. 44 Noun Collocations

1. salt 2. bravery 3. luck 4. applause 5. emer-
gency 6. advice 7. soap 8. rage 9. case
10. breath 11. flock 12. spell 13. head 14.
speck 15. pack 16. lump 17. cube

Pg. 45

1. 1. B 2. C 3. C (The women says 'The rooms
are spacious but dated, and could do with a bit
of a scrub,' so it seems that both answers A.
'very old' and C. 'dirty' are possible. However,
'very' makes the answer a less perfect match
than 'dirty' with 'could do with a bit of a scrub.')

4. C
Note: the answer for 4 is given in the first and
second paragraphs. In the actual test the an-
swers are placed in a more orderly fashion – the
first question is answered first and then the sec-
ond after that.

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

Pg. 46

2. 1. ale 2. brew 3. tankard 4. be up for
5. be on the wagon 6. designated driver
7. rough it 8. a show of hands

Pg. 47

3. Sample Letter 1. Excuse 2. especially
3. basically 4. pretty 5. still 6. ground
7. anyway 8. check out 9. up for

Pg. 48

4. It's a Steal 1. limited 2. throw in 3. goes
4. served 5. cover 6. budgets, shoestring

7. tight 8. hot, off 9. gift 10. house 11. twin
share, complimentary

Pg. 48–49 W4 Writing

1. 1. particular 2. silver 3. quick-fix
4. problematic, defining 5. personal, nanny
6. tax, blanket 7. precedents, sin
2. Some of these statements could have more
than one interpretation. 1. in favour 2. neutral
3. neutral 4. against 5. against 6. against
7. in favour

Showing Certainty

*Smoking rates have fallen because of higher
taxes on tobacco.*

This is the most certain of the four sentences.

*Substantial increases to the tobacco tax have
been instrumental in lowering rates of smoking.*

This is a better sentence, with 'instrumental' be-
ing strong but not limiting the effect to a single
cause.

*Combined with other measures, steep tax in-
creases on cigarettes have brought about a
dramatic reduction in smoking rates.*

Another good sentence with the detail of "steep
tax increases" and "dramatic reduction" and tax
increases not given sole credit.

*I think higher taxes have helped bring down lev-
els of smoking.*

This is the least certain of the sentences – the
certainty lowered by "I think" and "helped."

3. 1. have shown 2. undoubtedly
3. established 4. obviously 5. clear

Pg. 50 French Words Used in Eng-
lish

A. 2 à la carte, B. 10 boutique, C. 5 cuisine,
D. 4 cul-de-sac, E. 1 déjà vu, F. 7 gourmet,
G. 6 faux pas, H. 3 nouveau riche, I. 8 cliché,
J. 9, en suite

Pg. 51 Section C Practice

(Other slightly different answers are possible.)

1. The company has plans to lay off ten employ-
ees.
2. The drought has not had an adverse effect
on the economy.
3. The doctor said that his condition had not
improved.
4. The forecast said that there might be heavy
rain tonight.
5. He said it was an extremely (other adverbs

UNIT 6: Questions of Equality

Pg. 55 Foot-binding

Note: 'Qing' is mispronounced in the recording; it should be pronounced 'ching' rather than 'king'.

1.

1. What does Dr. Ko say about Manchu women in regard to foot-binding?

Answer: a – They were not allowed to have their feet bound.

The Qing rulers, the Manchu, forbade their women to bind their feet

2. Bound feet became a powerful symbol of...

Answer: b – Chinese identity.

Additionally, bound feet were a mark of Han Chinese, the mark of civilized people, those without were barbarians. The custom was so strong even Jews living in China took up the practice.

3. It's rare to find erotic prints which show...

Answer: c – women's naked feet.

From the thousands and thousands of pictures I've looked at, I've only seen a few pictures of naked feet.

4. What was a far-reaching global consequence of foot-binding?

Answer: c – A failure to colonise distant lands.

And the women couldn't travel. So while the West was able to explore the world, to colonize the world and send out settlers, the Chinese were restricted by the both the physical and mental consequences of foot-binding. They couldn't take their women.

5. What first attracted Dr. Ko to foot-binding?

Answer: e – Its forbidden nature.

When I was a boy there were two things that couldn't be talked about, politics and erotic material. I was drawn towards them, had a very strong desire to learn about them. That they were prohibited subjects only increased my desire.

6. Building the collection was made easier by...

Answer: b – the donation of items.

Also, many people with small private collections leave their shoes to me when they die,...

Note: Although the L1 sections in the student book have six questions, the L1 section in the actual exam has **eight** questions.

are possible) important matter.

6. (Answers are likely to vary because it's difficult to incorporate/replace 'along'.) The lower Yellow River (area) was the cradle of Chinese civilisation.
7. The museum is open daily(,) with the exception of Mondays.
8. They believe that globalisation has been a disaster for the poor. ????
9. He breathed deeply then dived into the ocean.
10. I don't believe in the existence of ghosts.
11. He didn't win the race because of his mistiming (of) the final lap.
12. As far as the manager is concerned, the office is overstaffed.
13. He takes his secretary's hard work for granted.
14. She failed the exam despite studying hard for it.

Pg. 52

Email A

The most obviously unsuitable words are underlined and in bold; words that are not wrong but would be better replaced with something more formal are just underlined.

Hi Manager,

I recently had a wedding reception in a private room at your hotel. We were dissatisfied with the service. I didn't complain at the time because I did not want to make a scene on such an important day. The waiters were unfriendly and sloth-like. The service was really slow and guests at the same table were served at different times. I could put up with it if it was some **cheapo** place but the Regency Hotel calls itself a five-star establishment. To cut a long story short, the service really **sucked**. We deserve a partial refund, **don't we?**

Regards,

Kevin Wilson

Email B

Too informal: What's up? ... rgd ... Thx.

Too formal: ...please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to your reply, Yours faithfully,



Pg. 57

3. Baby boomers B, demographics E, birth control D, grey power C, dependency ratio A

Pg. 58 Idioms

1. worlds 2. runs 3. touch 4. keep 5. sheep
6. fell 7. born 8. loan 9. dogs 10. up
11. trees 12. over

Pg. 58–59

2. Section W2

1. Many people came down with pneumonia in the winter.
2. He set up a meeting for the following weekend.
3. After threatening to hit me, the man backed down and apologized.
4. Fearing legal action, the newspaper took back its accusations.
5. He used to work in a soup kitchen handing out meals to the homeless.
6. Despite earning a very low salary he was able to get by.
7. He fell in with a group of petty criminals.
8. Alan Turing was able to come up with a solution to what was known as the 'decision problem'. (Note: Other answers are possible. It would be easier to use 'came up with a solution' but we must use other forms of the given word 'come')
9. He's grown out of teddy bears.
10. Despite turning to her friends for help, she wasn't able to raise the money.
11. Our teachers often told us off for being lazy.
12. They set off on the journey to Europe on Christmas Day. / They set off for Europe on Christmas Day. Note: 'set out' can also be used.
13. He's fed up with his colleagues making fun of his weight.
14. Sales have taken off since the merger.

Pg. 60–61 R1 Reading

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. B

Pg. 63

3. The summary has multiple problems. It looks at both pros and cons rather than just 'arguments against double-pricing' as asked for in the task instructions. It is not written as if it were by the author. It references the author, e.g. 'The author looks at... I

agree with the author's conclusion....'

The summary uses idioms, e.g. *gives a green light*.

Sentences are copied from the essay. *If the government is ripping off tourists, then why shouldn't the little guys?*

Points are listed.

Excess details and an unnecessary example. *In India, foreign tourists pay 970 rupees to see the Taj Mahal, while Indians pay only 20 rupees.*

The writer of the summary gives his/her own opinion. *I agree...*



UNIT 7: The Sea

Pg. 65 L1 Listening

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

Pg. 66 Vocabulary

1. Pictures clockwise from top left: canyoning or trekking, ziplining, scuba diving, orienteering, jet-skiing, kitesurfing

2. 1. orienteering (keyword: maps) 2. rafting (canoeing or kayaking) 3. abseiling 4. jet-skiing 5. zip lining (Note: 'stone' is a unit of weight equal to 14 pounds or 6.35 kg. The plural is 'stones'. The weight limit mentioned, 18 stone, is 114.3 kg.)

Pg. 67

3 **Sample Letter** 1. long 2. guy 3. offer ('sale' is not quite as good but also possible) 4. taster 5. promotion ('sale' is also a possibility but is more often used when goods are offered at a discount, rather than for services) 6. tonnes 7. brochure 8. ASAP 9. laugh 10. Lots

Pg. 69

(**Note:** Other answers are possible.) a. conjures up *evokes* b. an assigned text *required reading* c. prose *writing, style, writing style* d. an inspiration *encouraging* e. sailor *seaman, mariner* f. ill-fated *doomed* g. drawn *haggard, tired* h. deceitful *false* i. soul *heart* j. aromatic *fragrant* k. fleeting *brief, short-lived*

Pg. 71

The Old Man and the Sea / Jaws / The Hunt for Red October / Moby Dick / The Riddle of the Sands / Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea / Life of Pi

Pg. 73

- 2.** 1. unpredictable 2. mounted (on)
3. straightforward 4. depressing 5. lethargy
6. dishonest 7. skilled 8. conclusive
3. Idioms 1. down 2. ropes 3. sailing 4. miss
5. run 6. out 7. clear 8. dry 9. knots
10. wind 11. in 12. take 13. boat 14. wide



UNIT 8: War and Peace

Pg. 75

- 1.** 1. A 2. F 3. A 4. A 5. F 6. A 7. F 8. F
9. A 10. A 11. A

2. Gun Vocabulary

1. firearms 2. pistol 3. armed 4. shotgun
5. ammunition 6. amnesty

Pg. 76

4 Example Essay

1. well-worn 2. gun-related 3. high-profile
4. fundamental 5. military-style 6. law-abiding
7. domestic 8. inconclusive 9. tight
10. responsible

Pg. 77

7. Formality

Answers will vary depending on how much more/less formal the writer wants the sentences to be.

Pg. 78

- 1. Headlines:** A. 7, B. 10, C. 6, D. 5, E. 1, F. 9,
G. 8

Pg. 80–81

- 4. Headlines:** A. 9, B. 5, C. 14, D. 4, E. 6, F. 8,
G. 13, H. 2, I. 10



UNIT 9: Science

Pg. 83

- 2** 1. binary 2. game 3. fosters 4. enforcement
5. pick 6. stifles 7. infringement

3. Describing Arguments

1. straw man, F 2. cherry picking, E 3. false analogy, F
4. ad hominem, A 5. confirmation bias, D 6. false dilemma, C

Pg. 85

- 2.** 1. galaxy, b 2. redshift, g 3. optical, c
4. antennas, e 5. array, a 6. extraterrestrial, d
7. Big Bang, f

Pg. 85–86

Section L1 Listening

1. b 2. a 3. a ('c' is correct but not as good as 'a' because it is mentioned second, and the answer 'observe redshifts' is too general – the recording specifies the biggest redshifts.)
4. a 5. b 6. a

Pg. 87

Idioms and Proverbs

- 1.** 1. blames 2. lunch 3. fences 4. drink
5. putting 6. best 7. spoil 8. learn 9. tongue
10. light 11. sight 12. wheel 13. Strike
14. golden

Pg. 88 Section L1 Listening

1. a (c is also possible) (This question will be changed in the next edition. The relevant section from the recording is: *We think it makes more sense to have one car of four people than four cars with one person in each. It cuts carbon and congestion, and saves everyone money. It's a simple solution for a big problem. Now that the technology is here and there is a genuine willingness amongst people to make positive changes, everything is in place for car sharing to become mainstream.*)

The answer can't be 'b. has become mainstream' because the time reference is wrong. As for 'c' there's no mention of the technology being 'simple' though some readers will justifiably assume that Facebook is so ubiquitous and user-friendly that it is 'simple'. The problem with answer 'a. primarily focused on saving money' is 'primarily' when that benefit is mentioned alongside cutting carbon and congestion.

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

Pg. 89

4. 1. crowd funding 2. microfinance 3. social media 4. crowdsourcing 5. flash mob

Pg. 90 Commonly confused words

1. illicit 2. elicit 3. pedal 4. peddling
5. tortuous 6. torturous 7. imply 8. infer
9. horde 10. hoard 11. draught ('draft' in American English) 12. draft 13. compliment 14. complement 15. counsel 16. council
17. defuse 18. diffuse 19. censured
20. censored

Pg. 91 R1 Reading

1. c, aggressive 2. c, good-humoured 3. b, It was a case of medical malpractice (Note how 'treatment' is in quotation marks, the reference to the 'toxic' and 'poisonous' medicines and the 'worst of all' reference to blood-letting) 4. c, tartar emetic 5. b, The late 18th to mid-19th century



UNIT 10: In the Spotlight

Pg. 93

2. 1. early-bird 2. served 3. roughing 4. yurts
5. shuttle 6. guardian 7. workshop 8. fee
9. stalls

Pg. 94 Useful Vocabulary for the L1 Listening Section

1. curve 2. comeback 3. influences 4. wonder
5. humble 6. overnight 7. break 8. place
9. disillusioned 10. separated 11. auditions
12. nominated

Pg. 95

2. ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND LAWN BOWLS (ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND **WAR**)
YOU CAN TEACH AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS (YOU **CAN'T** TEACH AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS)
IT TAKES THREE TO TANGO (IT TAKES **TWO** TO TANGO)
NO PLACE LIKE PARENT'S HOME (NO PLACE LIKE HOME)
TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BANQUET (TOO

MANY COOKS SPOIL THE **BROTH**)

Possible stories: For the headline ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND LAWN BOWLS the substitution of 'war' with 'lawn bowls' suggests some conflict at a lawn bowls club or competition. YOU CAN TEACH AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS could be about an elderly dog learning something. For IT TAKES THREE TO TANGO you might have a story about tango dancing where one of a dance pair needed to be replaced by a third person.

Pg. 96

3. A. 9 B. 8 C. 3 D. 2 E. 1 F. 10

Pg. 97 A2 Listening

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B

Pg. 98–99 Section W2 Test Practice

1. Little did I know that she was already married.
2. I don't know how she puts up with her husband's drinking.
3. If only she hadn't called the police, we wouldn't be in prison.
4. Do you have any objection to me opening the window?
5. I believe (that) people are essentially good.
6. As far as I'm concerned, happiness is the most important thing in life.
7. His main weakness as a manager is his inability to delegate work.
8. Employers often take advantage of migrant workers.
9. They put up a spirited defence.
10. All the teachers wish he weren't leaving.
11. We are in complete opposition to the planned motorway extension
12. The long-term risks of borrowing are seldom considered (by people).
13. I'll let you stay for free on the condition (that) you take care of the grounds.
14. He doesn't have a head for heights.
15. The sequel is inferior to the original.
16. Contrary to what most people believe (or 'Contrary to popular belief'), boys are not better at maths than girls are.
17. Despite offering the doorman a bribe, we were unable to get in the club.
18. The restaurant exceeded my expectations.

Pg. 100 Listening L2

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. W 5. B 6. C

Pg. 101 Section W3

First Letter

Mistakes underlined – corrections in brackets and bolded.

Hope your (**you're**) well. ... sorry (**for**) making ...
your friends made off (**of**) my... more entertaining
(**entertained**) than insulted. I certainly did (**didn't**)
mean ... please (**pass**) on my apologies.

Second Letter

Parts of the email are too rude (commands rather than requests) and too informal. **Possible changes are:**

Lost Property Department, → Dear Lost Property Department,

URGENT! You need to help me out. → I'm writing to you ... with an urgent request for help / because I'm in urgent need of your help / in the hope that you'll be able to help me.

Look for it ASAP and let me know if someone handed it in. → Could you please look to see whether anyone has handed it in.

Thanks, Jessie → Thanking you in advance for your help. Yours faithfully, Jessie (Add Surname)

TRANSCRIPTS

UNIT 1

Pg. 7 2

Best known for its magnificent 900-year-old cathedral, Chichester has numerous other attractions in and around the town that make it a perfect weekend getaway. And you needn't blow your budget. Chichester Cathedral is a good place to start your exploring. It's open daily, from 7.15. Entry is free, though of course a small donation is always appreciated. Wander around on your own or join a free guided tour. These are at 11.15 and 2.30, Monday to Saturday.

After visiting Chichester Cathedral, head over to the Novium, a new museum built on the site of a former Roman Bath House. It opened in 2012 and is just a two-minute walk from the cathedral, 15 minutes from bus and train stations. It's open seven days a week – including bank holidays – the summer hours are 10 to 5, except for Sunday when it closes at four. Admission is seven pounds for adults, and two pounds fifty for children aged 4 to 15. For more info ring 01243 775888.

Chichester was an important centre in Roman times. The Romans built walls and laid out streets that still define the shape of the town. The Roman walls were rebuilt in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The distance around is one and a half miles, which makes for a leisurely 50-minute walk. The elevated walkway gives great views and there are signposts and information at points of interest.

After time in the city, head out and enjoy the beauty of the countryside and coast. West Wittering Beach, at the entrance to Chichester Harbour, is a popular place for a traditional bucket-and-spade day at the beach. The water is clean and the sand white. Cycling to the beach is a great way to enjoy this area of outstanding beauty. There's a special cycling route, called the Salterns Way Cycle Route, from Chichester to the beach. The route is 18 kilometres in length with dedicated cycle paths, although some sections are country lanes and roads.

There are plenty of other places around Chichester that are worth visiting. Just 11 kilometres to the north is the *Weald and Downland Open Air Museum*. Spread out over the 50-acre site are nearly 50 exhibit buildings; these are historic buildings saved from destruction, moved here, and lovingly restored. Spanning 600 years from the fourteenth to nineteenth centuries, many have period furnishings and gardens. Visiting the museum is like stepping back in time. Complimenting the buildings and grounds are special hands-on activities such as cooking and weaving demonstrations. Their website is www.wealddown.co.uk: that's weald, W-E-A-L-D, down, D-O-W-N, dot co dot UK. Summer opening times are ten thirty through to six. Admission for adults is nine pounds fifty, five for children. Access by public transport is easy using the number 60 Stagecoach Bus from Chichester.

UNIT 2

Pg. 17 1 Guess the Occupation

One

It's not a bad job – notice that I said job rather than career – because it's not really something you want to be doing when you're old, and there's not much in the way of promotion other than moving up closer to the sharp end. You're on your feet a lot, and although the work isn't that hard, the jet lag takes its toll. Personally, I find that the hardest thing is being away from home – it isn't the best for family life or maintaining a relationship. There was a certain amount of glamour attached to the job in the good ol' days; that's mostly gone now – it's not much different from being on a bus.

Two

It's a field I've always wanted to work in since I was very young. Perhaps there was an element of brainwashing from my parents; they were always keen for us to follow in my father's footsteps. My sister took up the scalpel, and my brother went into dermatology. The problem is that I've never been able to stand the sight of blood. I'm better than I used to be in that regard but it still turns my stomach. That's why I chose my specialisation. And I'm glad I did. There's a shortage – constantly getting zapped – going to start glowing in the dark, get cancer, but it's very safe.

Three

I enjoy the job but it's certainly not for everyone. It's for those not afraid of getting their hands dirty. And you need to be an early riser; every other day you'll have to get to the market early, no later than five, to get the pick of the produce. The hours are long, and you work all the big days of the year. The money isn't marvelous. It's a competitive industry; more and more it's going online, but it's pleasant spending most of your day surrounded by nature's beauty.

As well as having green thumbs, you should get some training at a horticultural school. As well as being good with your hands, you need to be good with people too - not just because you'll be dealing with them in the shop. You're involved with emotional occasions like funerals and weddings.

Pg. 17 3 Section L3 Listening

Extract One

The great thing is you rarely do the exact same thing month to month. Each client brings new requirements. And each project involves dealing with contractors, assessing whether their estimates are reasonable, and seeing how you can keep costs down. It's a nice mix of indoors and outside too, the office and on site. It's a creative job but in a very real way – grounded. Not just about making things look good, but about functionality, meeting codes, budgets and schedules. You can't do things in a haphazard fashioned, pardon my French.

Moneywise, the job doesn't pay that well compared to other professions, considering the hoops you have to jump through to get qualified and licensed. Another thing, our industry is one of the first to suffer when the economy – like now – is in the sewer. We're the first to feel it. Construction grinds to a halt, projects are put on hold and work dries up. Dealing with people can be hard too. Clients change their minds, or are indecisive, sometimes just outright difficult. So, communication skills are as important as drawing skills; you need to be a good listener, and able to explain your drawings and plans such that anyone can understand what you're trying to achieve. But there's a lot of satisfaction watching lines on paper take shape in wood, stone and steel – every project is like a little miracle.

Extract Two

It's demanding but rewarding work. When people think of the job they imagine action, or conversely that there's actually a lot of paperwork and routine drudgery. Well, the thing that surprises you is that the job is mostly about talking to people – talking, and listening too. It was an easy transition for me as I'd worked in a pub for a few years, behind the bar pouring pints and also as a bouncer. In a pub you learn to talk to people from all walks of life, and you learn to diffuse potentially explosive situations.

Apart from having the gift of the gab, police work requires physical fitness and teamwork; it also helps if you're inquisitive, decisive – being able to think on your feet – and flexible. I enjoy the work, but it isn't for everyone. The shift work makes it tough to have a proper social life. Tough whether you're single looking for fun, or if you're married and looking for a normal family life. For me personally, the hardest thing is that you're never really off duty when you're a copper; you can get called up for a court appearance, and the like. And, worse than that, when you're off duty you need to watch yourself – need to be careful about the friends you keep, you know what I mean, and you need to be careful about letting your hair down. If you get into an... um... heated altercation, you know, a fight in a pub, that sort of thing, you could get the sack.

Pg. 18 1 Outsourcing

Tony: Outsourcing means a race to the bottom, exploiting workers in developing countries, workers who earn pennies while big companies rake in millions.

Anne: Do you really believe that?

Tony: Yes, it's the ugly truth.

Anne: The workers earn pennies? I wouldn't go as far as that. Granted, they don't earn much by our standards, but these outsourced jobs tend to pay better than local companies do.

Tony: So, slightly exploited instead of heavily exploited, mmm; it's not much of a boast.

Anne: I'm not defending multi-national companies. I'm just saying that it's not quite as black-and-white as...

Tony: And don't you think outsourcing causes unemployment and drives down incomes in developed countries?

Anne: Perhaps. Well, whenever things change, there are winners and losers. Industries have to adapt, they have to up their game. That's how the free market operates. Competition.

Tony: Come on! You have to admit that it's unfair competition. Some of these corporations are so big that they can bully governments. They make their own rules.

Anne: I know what you're saying but I think it's the exception rather than the rule.

Tony: And wouldn't you agree then that outsourcing results in giant multi-nationals abusing the environment in poor countries in a way that they couldn't do in their home countries?

Anne: To some extent. You have a point there but at least multi-nationals are more responsive to public pressure. They don't want bad publicity.

Tony: Sure, but public pressure would be much greater if the production was done at home rather than outsourced.

Anne: I understand where you are coming from, but, to be honest, that's not really my problem. I only care about paying the lowest prices. Outsourcing means cheaper products for consumers like you and me.

Tony: I can't quote any figures off the top of my head but the net effect is negative. If products were more expensive but the salaries put into the local economy, then the country would be richer overall.

Anne: Frankly, I can't see it. I would argue that it's the opposite – protected markets result in lower standards of living. Anyway, if you're so opposed to outsourcing, shopping must be a nightmare.

Tony: It's hard though I do try to buy local products. And when I buy foreign things I go for fair trade products.

Pg. 18 2 Useful Phrases

1. Do you really believe that?
2. I wouldn't go as far as that.
3. I'm not defending multi-national companies. I'm just saying that things aren't quite as black-and-white as you're making them out to be.
4. Come on! You have to admit that it's unfair competition.
5. I know what you're saying but I think it's the exception rather than the rule.
6. And wouldn't you agree then that outsourcing means...?
7. To some extent. You have a point there...
8. I understand where you are coming from, but, to be honest,...
9. I can't quote any figures off the top of my head but...
10. Frankly, I can't see it. I would argue that it's the opposite.

1. Absolutely! I couldn't agree more.
2. That's an interesting point. I hadn't thought of it.
3. There's not really that much I can add.
4. You've covered all the points I was going to mention.
5. I'm afraid I'm a little out of my depth here – I know very little about finance.
6. I think that's a pretty fair assessment. All I would add is that...
7. You can say that again!
8. I admire your optimism.
9. That makes a lot of sense.
10. I think our positions are fairly close. I would just say that...

Pg. 24 Section L2

- Janet:** What's your take on résumés and error-free English? Obviously, I cut non-native speakers some slack but if a native speaker turns in something substandard, I bin it. I'd say about a quarter of the applications I receive aren't up to scratch; they go straight in the bin.
- David:** You'd think applicants would proofread their cover letter and résumé a few times, wouldn't you? Blindingly obvious but alas, so depressingly rare. I've pretty much raised the white flag. I used to be like you, pretty hard-core but I've softened with age. If the job doesn't involve writing skills, I'm not that fussy.
- Janet:** C'mon. It's not really about the writing skills per se. Second-rate writing and errors – they're signs that the person is careless or lazy, and that the applicant is not really interested in the position.
- David:** I used to think like that. But I've found that the ultra-correct applicants are sometimes a bit uptight. If you're looking for someone laid back, let's say a tour guide, the kind of person who crosses every 'T', dots every 'I' might not be a good match. Sometimes, perfection is a warning... of pedantry, you know, being a bit anal-retentive.
- Janet:** You've gone over to the dark side. Seems I'm on my own stemming the tide of the Facebook generation. But you know what, my quality control with errors actually makes life easier for me. You get 20 applications, filter out the garbage and it's down to a dozen or so right away. How do you usually make that first cut?
- David:** My pet peeve is references with the same surname, so someone giving their brother, spouse or mum as a reference contact. Another favourite is childish email addresses – I got one the other week, 'zombie rocker'. But seriously, my standard filter is location. If they're not local, I don't consider them, well, unless they've got tonnes of experience or such.
- Janet:** Hah! Simple yet effective, and you'll never be accused of discrimination based on location. Speaking of which, how do you feel about résumés with photographs?
- David:** Probably the most common question I get asked, whether to include one or not. I've got mixed feelings. It helps personalize the application, shows that the applicant is clean-cut, presentable, not a freak but personally, it's not my style.
- Janet:** You don't really feel comfortable with it. Me neither. Personally, I wouldn't send a photograph. Why give someone a reason to take a dislike to you or to pigeonhole you?
- David:** Yeah, most personnel managers still advise against it, but the trend seems to be against us.
- Janet:** There was a study that came out recently. They said that it – overall – at least, harms a person's chances.
- David:** I read that too. They said it seems to be useful for good-looking men, but disadvantageous for good-looking women. A bit of a surprise.
- Janet:** Not really. Society judges women a lot more harshly than it does men.
- David:** Hang on a second! You've conveniently forgotten an important thing about that study. They said the bias against women was largely coming from women seeing as they make up about 70% of recruiting staff.
- Janet:** Well, you can't believe everything you read.

UNIT 4

Pg. 38 1 Section L1 Listening Practice

Interviewer: Steven Crook is a freelance writer based in Asia. He has written three books about Taiwan, and over 700 articles. So, Steven, you're such a prolific writer. How do you get ideas?

Steven: Anything and everything you see as you go about your daily business can become fodder for some writing. For me, this 'constant awareness' takes the form of a mental readiness to capture ideas that can be spun into articles. Here's an example. A few years back, I was watching a children's TV programme with my son. The presenter was touring a new library in Taipei, which had been designed to be exceptionally energy-efficient. The program was fascinating; I grabbed a pen and paper and started taking notes. Since then I've been writing about sustainable architecture in Taiwan, and I continue to delve into this field, which I find both intellectually engrossing and, in terms of article sales, quite lucrative.

Interviewer: Ha, watching TV for inspiration! Any other suggestions?

Steven: Museums are always stimulating places; every time I visit one, I come away with ideas for articles. Visiting a new museum last year, I discovered that Taiwan's first public bus service was launched in January 1913. Guess what subject I'll be pitching to editors shortly, as they begin to make plans for the end of this year and the beginning of next year? It's said that anniversaries make for lazy journalists. It's true, in a way, but editors and readers seem to like anniversaries, so make a point of what happened in history 100 or even 500 years ago.

Interviewer: What's your advice for people looking to improve their writing?

Steven: Write, write, and write some more. In his best-seller Outliers: The Story of Success, Malcolm Gladwell emphasizes the importance of practice. He goes on at length about the '10,000-hour rule', asserting that only those with 10,000 hours of experience under their belts can expect to become masters at what they do. That's equivalent to five years' working full time, and thinking about it that way may well discourage you. But if you're the kind of person who's always enjoyed writing well you've already clocked up a good many hours. That was the case with me. I rarely found high school essays a chore, and when backpacking through India and Nepal in my early 20s I took great pleasure in composing long letters home.

Interviewer: There's no getting away from the basics, is there? Write more and also read more, right?

Steven: Yes. To quote author Bill Vossler: Read for pleasure, yes, but study what you read. Of course, not everything you enjoy reading will be applicable to the writing you're trying to sell. For example, I adore the novels of Martin Amis, but his pessimistic-comedic view of modern English life simply isn't relevant to my feature articles about Asia. Read with a notebook close at hand, and not just to jot down new words and endearing phrases. Reading will help you generate story ideas.

Interviewer: How do you feel about writers writing articles for free?

Steven: Of the 700-plus pieces I've had published, fewer than five were done with no expectation of payment. That said, some writers have found giving their work away helps them in the early stages of their career. Many writers are adamantly opposed to writing for free, saying that in all other jobs, people get paid from day one. They say, by writing for free, freelancers trying to make a name for themselves depress payment rates throughout the industry. I'm not convinced of this. Respected, money-spinning publications still pay decent money. Having worked on the other side of the fence, as an editor responsible for both content and advertising revenue, I have a good understanding of magazine economics. I don't think many publications could afford to boost payment rates significantly. But, going back to your question, in my experience, it isn't necessary to write for free.

Interviewer: It's difficult for freelance writers to make a full-time living from writing. You do some editing work too, I believe. Is it a hindrance to your writing?

Steven: Sometimes writers ask me whether I think taking on editing work is a good idea. The answer – unless you're making a lot of money from your own writing – is a resounding 'Yes'. Researching and writing your own work is almost always more satisfying than polishing another person's work. Nevertheless, there are good reasons – over and above any desire to pay bills and put food on the table – why you should accept editing assignments. Each year for the last eight, I've devoted a good part of the late autumn and winter to a well-paid but awfully dull editing job. Doing lots of editing has taught me some useful skills. I've learned how to say the same thing in a dozen different ways. I've gotten much better at spotting phrases which – while not bad English – could be made more elegant. I can pare any text without losing substance. Any kind of language work will make you a better writer.

Pg. 40 4 Distinguishing Between Multiple Correct Answers

1. There were two major factors behind his success; hard work and luck. He himself likes to stress the former but it was actually the latter that made the difference.
2. Reading his work you can find multiple influences, some Dickens, a bit of Hemingway, and above all, Graeme Greene.
3. What was to blame for the drop in bookstore sales; well, there's no simple answer but I would say a combination of things; online ordering, changing reading habits, and ebooks – and in that order of importance.
4. She lists the Magical Realism classics, *Chocolat* and *One Hundred Years of Solitude* as her all-time favourites but in terms of a picking a genre, it would be a toss up between crime fiction and romance, with romance just winning by a fraction.
5. She moved to the Channel Islands primarily because the place is a tax haven and she could keep a lot more of her income. Another reason was that she had a brother living there.
6. Novels are great, as are short stories and novellas. Novels have rather bullied the literary scene for two centuries and are a bit overrated. The novella is the supreme literary form. I'd rank short stories as a close second.

Unit 5

Pg. 45 Section L3 Listening Practice

Extract One

Since Cactus Kitchen opened in town last summer it's become something of a favourite among my circle but this was my first time there. I went there with two friends, Phil and Gary. We ordered different dishes and shared them. I had the seafood risotto. It was pretty good but a touch over-seasoned with garlic and salt. Phil had a pizza – I think it was their Italian pizza – sun dried tomatoes, mozzarella cheese, and basil. The toppings were exquisite; just a pity the pizza crust itself was soggy. Gary ordered the roast lamb. It was cooked to perfection and nicely complimented by a lovely garlic wine sauce. It came with generous portions of vegetables. Of the three dishes, it was the unanimous favourite.

Apart from the food, it was a bit of a mixed bag. Service was fine but nothing to write home about. We had to wait a long time for our food, though to be fair the manager explained that his main cook was off sick so the kitchen was not operating at full steam. As for décor, the place looks a bit shabby. And, to be honest, some of the modern art, the paintings on the walls – wow! They look like they were done by a lobotomized monkey. Oh well, good for a laugh I guess and certainly a talking point. And, overall, given the quality of the ingredients and the big portions, Cactus Kitchen is pretty good value for money.

Extract Two

It came down to the Hispaniola and the Sovereign, and my husband and I went with the latter because it has better beach access. The staff were great; we were treated like royalty from the moment we arrived. They went out of their way to make our stay an enjoyable one, lining up some activities for us including parasailing and horse riding. The hotel resort grounds are magnificent. Buildings are spread out along the beach front; it's like staying in a tropical park. The downside of that though is that it's sometimes a bit of a trek to get between point A and point B. The beach is beautiful – white sand and very clean – which is sadly not the case elsewhere on the island. The rooms are spacious but dated, and could do with a bit of a scrub. As for meals, breakfast was very good. Lunch and dinner were mediocre and overpriced, and after getting ripped off twice we ended up eating at places across the road from the hotel for less than half the price.

Overall, I'd give the Sovereign three and a half stars out of five. The location is not for all tastes – idyllic, quiet and relaxing, yes, but it's out of the way, and we were a bit bored by the end of our four-night stay. Things are dead at night, and if you're looking for a bit of fun, you need to take a taxi into town, and that adds up. If I were going back, I'd choose a more central location.

Pg. 46 1 Ludlow Food Festival

Yes, September is here and it's time for the annual Ludlow Marches Festival of Food and Drink. This year it's from Friday, the 13th of September through to Sunday, the 15th. Ludlow is a historic gem, a small market town set in the beautiful Shropshire countryside.

The three-day festival is centered on medieval Ludlow castle where more than a hundred and fifty local food producers will be offering their wares for sale and tastings. Entry is a very reasonable £8.50 for adults, only £2.00 for children, and £20.00 for families. Savings are available for two-day and three-day passes. Tickets are available online at www.foodfestival.co.uk or on site. The ticket price includes entry to talks and demonstrations.

Outside the castle walls Ludlow town plays host to a series of trails. Visitors follow mapped trails to sample various goodies. There are trails for sausages, ales and breads. The Sausage Trail is on Saturday only, starting at 9.30am and the last sausage served at 2pm. Tickets are £3.50 each available on the day from the Festival Box Office near the castle entrance.

The Real Ale Trail runs both Saturday and Sunday. Pick up a ticket entry form, £6.50, from the Festival Box Office from 9.30am on Saturday. This is super good value – you get a map, marking card, and a free sample at a dozen pubs – and on completion of the trail, you'll be given a free souvenir tasting tankard, and a bottle of ale.

For comprehensive visitor info check out the Ludlow website – www.ludlow.org.uk – or call the Ludlow Visitor Information Centre at 01584 875053. If you're looking for a fun and affordable place to crash, try the festival campsite at Ludlow Rugby Club. There are sites for tents – £7.00 per person per night, caravans, and they rent out Mongolian yurts.

Getting to Ludlow is easy. On the Manchester to Cardiff line, there are frequent and fast trains. From London, it's three hours from Paddington Station and requires one transfer in Newport.

UNIT 6

Pg. 55 Foot-binding

Interviewer: For a thousand years prior to its eventual demise in the early 20th century, the Chinese practiced the custom of binding young girls' feet. The painful process essentially meant a life of disability. Doctor Ko, it seems inconceivable that this could have been done to all but a few women. How common was foot-binding?

Doctor: During its peak in the Qing dynasty, it was over ninety percent among some groups. The Qing rulers, the Manchu, forbade their women to bind their feet but they accounted for no more than two percent of the population. The Manchus actually tried to stamp it out when they took power but failed, and some Manchu women even risked severe punishment to do it. It is the longest lasting and most widespread fetish custom in history. It lasted for a thousand years and I've calculated that over that time it was done to three billion women. Three billion women! That's exactly half the world's current population; in other words, the number of women who have had their feet bound is equal to the number of every woman on earth today, every single woman on earth!

Interviewer: And why did so many parents inflict so much pain on three billion daughters?

Doctor: Foot-binding was a way of controlling women. A rich man had several wives in his household, and keeping an eye on them was difficult. Binding restricted their movements, stopped them escaping and having romantic interests outside. Of course, small feet became a mark of beauty – of sexual attraction – and affected eligibility of marriage. If a mother wanted her daughter to marry well, then she had to bind her daughter's feet. Additionally, bound feet were a mark of Han Chinese, the mark of civilized people, those without were barbarians. The custom was so strong even Jews living in China took up the practice.

Interviewer: Women's feet were considered attractive?

Doctor: Women's feet were considered the most intimate part of her body, and her shoes were also very precious and intimate. Here, look at these old erotic prints. You see here, completely naked except for the feet, and here again. The women always wearing their little shoes, or at least socks. From the thousands and thousands of pictures I've looked at, I've only seen a few pictures of naked feet. Even today the few remaining old women with bound feet feel that their feet are very private and it takes a lot of persuasion to get them to take off their shoes and bindings.

Interviewer: What were some of the consequences of foot-binding for Chinese civilisation?

Doctor: The maximum distance women could walk was about three or five miles, so it shrunk their world, made them conservative, they needed care and support, needed large families. It also had an important influence on architecture. Chinese houses have a single floor, two at most, because women couldn't climb up stairs. Everything was small, small villages, narrow lanes, and so on because women needed support to walk, a man's help, a rail, or a wall, or they carried umbrellas to use as walking sticks. And the women couldn't travel. So while the West was able to explore the world, to colonize the world and send out settlers, the Chinese were restricted by the both the physical and mental consequences of foot-binding. They couldn't take their women.

Interviewer: How did you develop an interest in the subject of foot-binding?

Doctor: When I was a boy there were two things that couldn't be talked about, politics and erotic material. I was drawn towards them, had a very strong desire to learn about them. That they were prohibited subjects only increased my desire. It wasn't easy at that time. The material I wanted couldn't be published or sold, and the books and magazines that I wanted were illegal. I had to use many methods to find and keep them. I had a total of 3,000 books, magazines, pictures and other items. My family had no idea. The more I read the more I was drawn to foot-binding because it was such a taboo subject, and when I was eighteen I bought my first pair of shoes. Now I have one thousand pairs of shoes, and another three thousand related items.

Interviewer: So, was building up your collection financially challenging?

Doctor: Not that expensive. The items are not too expensive. Taiwanese don't want them; there's no status such as with a painting or porcelain. Also, many people with small private collections leave their shoes to me when they die, because they know I'll take good care of them. I have a duty to keep them and show the world. If I don't nobody will, and the story of foot-binding will remain hidden. Chinese people think it's something shameful and want to ignore it.

UNIT 7

Pg. 65 1 Section L1 Listening Test Practice

Interviewer: Linda Ross is a coastguard skipper, mum of two and a medical researcher.

Linda, as a female skipper, what kind of reactions have you had?

Linda: When I became an Auckland Coastguard skipper back in 2002, I wasn't the first female to do so but it often felt that way, as I was the first in two decades, and some of my male colleagues didn't want to go out to sea with me at the helm. I eventually won them over and gained their trust, their confidence that I could do the job and not damage the boat. I was named Coastguard Skipper of the Year in 2004, and that pretty much put any lingering doubts to bed. As for the public, there's a certain element of surprise. When I arrive on the scene of a rescue, the men often look a bit confused. They do a bit of a double take when I introduce myself as skipper. No worries though. They're appreciative and give you a fair go.

Interviewer: I understand that your rescue boat is called Trillian? A strange name but it sounds vaguely familiar?

Linda: We get that a lot. Trillian is a female character in the sci-fi comedy series Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. And we get some funding from a trust called the Trillian Trust. The boat itself is called the Trillian Rescue Alpha, one of Auckland Coastguard's three Dedicated Rescue Vessels. It's a 9.5-metre quick response vessel, and a draught of one metre, the draught being the depth of the keel below the water line. It's an exhilarating ride; She's powered by two 500 horsepower Yamaha outboards, and gets up to a top speed of 41 knots, for landlubbers that's 76 clicks an hour. Her cruising speed is 30 knots, a very respectable 55 and a half kilometres an hour. I'm not a speed junkie but I do love it.

Interviewer: Is the coastguard funded by the government?

Linda: The public has a misconception that we're part of a government department, either related to fisheries protection or some kind of border control, but we're not. We're a charitable society, supported by the community; the money comes from residents, sponsors and trusts. The government does help out, but it's a minor part of it, about \$1.8 million a year out of total costs of around \$12 million a year. As well as the boats, it costs a fair bit to train each volunteer – both in the water and the air – so they can respond to emergencies effectively. And things haven't been easy with the recession; there's been a decrease in donations, and volunteer availability. Things in the workplace are tighter; employers less likely to give workers time off, and employees are afraid to take time off.

Interviewer: What do you enjoy about being in the coastguard? Can you say something about the highs and lows of rescue work?

Linda: Apart from the satisfaction of doing something constructive, as our motto says 'saving lives at sea', it's a tremendous tonic; it's a fun way to recharge my batteries. I love making quick decisions in the heat of battle, the satisfaction of doing it well. As for 'lows', well, 'frustrations' might be more accurate. It's frustrating to use our limited resources on boaters who have brought trouble upon themselves by not being properly prepared; people who go out without any lifejacket, GPS, or a VHF radio.

Interviewer: How did you get into it?

Linda: Well, I grew up in Auckland, on the coast, and in a sailing family, so it was in the blood. After finishing training as a nurse, I worked up in Northland, and became involved with the coastguard, the Kawau Coastguard. I absolutely loved it, and after three years had climbed up to the position of president. I returned to Auckland in 2000 for a new job and joined Coastguard's Auckland branch. The coastguard work up north was valuable as the conditions there are wilder, the coast being more exposed. Also, with fewer support services at hand you're more on your own.

Interviewer: It must be hard balancing work and family life with the coastguard?

Linda: Yep. There's not much down time – that's for sure. We've got a 5-year-old boy, Logan, and a 3-year-old girl, Rebecca. Luckily my husband, Alister, is good with the kids and he has a pretty good work schedule. He works as a police sergeant at Auckland Airport, that means working shifts. I work full-time but I work from home so it's quite flexible. I used to be a nurse. Now I'm a senior clinical researcher, working in the private sector, overseeing drug trials for drug companies. That requires a lot of travel, to Asia, to the U.S., and around the country which sometimes makes finding time for rescue work really hard.

UNIT 9

Pg. 83 2 Intellectual Property

A: It's not a binary choice between IP protection and open source; we don't need to choose between two opposites. Take software for example, large institutions and companies can afford to buy the legal stuff, and other people will use copied material. It's not a zero-sum game. Everyone can benefit.

B: Not really. Society benefits from tighter copyright enforcement because it fosters creativity by financially rewarding creators. In an environment of lax enforcement, creators will be discouraged because they're not going to be able to sell many items.

A: There is some truth to that, but potential financial reward is but one of many motives. The desire to create is a bigger driving force. And, artists and inventors are going to have to find new ways to generate income, like giving away free music downloads to create awareness, then making money from concerts.

B: It's easy to cherry pick examples but for most artists, there aren't any practical ways to do that.

A: Actually, I think artists benefit from a freer environment. Too much copyright protection stifles creativity; companies patent technologies that restrict research and development, and competition, songwriters are unable to reinterpret old classics because that would be an infringement. Copying and modification is a central part of the arts with a long tradition.

Pg. 85 3 Section L1 Listening Professor Peter Quinn

Interviewer: Professor, how did you choose astronomy as a field?

Professor: When I looked at astronomy, I saw a science where there was a lot of potential for a young scientist to make a contribution. If you went into any other field there were millions of people doing the subject, but if you looked at astronomy, there was only perhaps a few thousand fulltime professional astronomers in the world. So, if you wanted the chance to make some huge headway and get yourself down to the forefront and the big picture, astronomy was a great fertile ground. I thought, OK this is it, Astronomy is really cool and Australia is a good place to do it. So I packed my bags and went to Canberra and did a PhD in astronomy. I think it's important, as a scientist, to go and find somewhere where you can make the biggest bang, so to speak, and so astronomy was clearly it for me.

Interviewer: Who has been the biggest scientific influence in your life?

Professor: I've been lucky enough to work with a couple of people who are truly inspirational. One was a gentleman that I first met and worked for at the Hubble Space Telescope institute in America, that's

Professor Riccardo Giacconi, the co-recipient of the 2002 Nobel Prize for Physics. Professor Gioconni was that great blend of all things, he was a great scientist, a technologist, an industrialist, a politician, a leader, he was the true all in all, 100% everything man. He was very inspirational because he taught me that it's important to be a multi-dimensional person to be a scientist, to be an astronomer in particular, and that one should learn that being a scientist in the modern world requires you to gain all sorts of skills. Not only just as a scientist, but as a leader, a leader of people, as a leader of projects, as someone who can run budgets, design things, build things and who can talk to politicians, talk to educators and talk to people on the street.

Interviewer: Why do you think radio astronomy is particularly important?

Professor: It's particularly important for two reasons; firstly because it helps us look in the parts of the universe we can't look into with other types of astronomy, it gives us a different view of galaxies, a fundamentally different view, we see the gas and components of galaxies which are not visible in the optical wavelengths. Secondly, because it is in the radio that we see the lowest frequency emissions and these lowest frequency emissions are the ones with the biggest redshifts, and the biggest redshifts come from the edge of the universe. So, in principle the radio spectrum gives us a look at the very very early universe.

Interviewer: You're the director of ICRAR. Why are you excited about ICRAR and its goals?

Professor: We live in a particularly important time. Like all important stories, it's the right place at the right time. So here we are in Australia, in Western Australia right now, we probably have the best place in the world to do radio astronomy, we have an international community of 20 countries wanting to build the world's biggest radio telescope, a telescope that's going to be 10,000 times better than any other radio telescope ever built. We have a federal government and a state government providing money to support our efforts. We have the means, we have the opportunity, we just need to do it. It's a very exciting time to do science, to grow a scientific community in Western Australia, to take advantage of this amazing set of opportunities.

Interviewer: What do you think the first big discoveries made by the SKA will be?

Professor: One of the historical facts about telescopes is that they always find things you don't expect. Every time you make a prediction you're wrong, so I guess I'm not going to make a prediction. But I can assure you that the SKA is capable of making amazing discoveries, and I think for me personally, looking at the hydrogen gas, the gas which stars are made from, galaxies are made from, looking at that raw material that makes all the things we can see, back into the past of the universe before the galaxies were largely formed. SKA will give us our first deep, deep vision of the universe in the hydrogen gas. But then there are ten things that it'll do that we don't really know what they'll be! I think it'd be great if they found signals from extraterrestrial life, that would be fabulous, so there are all sorts of amazing possibilities with SKA.

Interviewer: Is there anything else you'd like to say about ICRAR?

Professor: We're living, I think, in a time in the history of science when research is really very global, very big. The questions and the challenges are big in terms of resources. That's why science, and astronomy in particular, is becoming very global. Learning how to be a good global scientist is very important for the up and coming generation, to learn how to work in teams, to know how those teams are distributed around the world, to learn how to participate as a scientist as a leader of a group, as a builder of machines, as a builder of software, all of those skills are becoming more and more important as scientists all over the world participate. So, young people coming into astronomy, and I think the people we train here in ICRAR, we have to give them a sense of how important all these ingredients are in becoming a scientist these days. If we can produce for the world, good global scientific researchers, I'll be happy as the director of ICRAR.

Interviewer: So, goCarShare, what's it all about?

Gilbert: There are 38 million empty car seats travelling around Britain every single day – this seems crazy given the problems that we are incurring with congestion and pollution. We think it makes more sense to have one car of four people than four cars with one person in each. It cuts carbon and congestion, and saves everyone money. It's a simple solution for a big problem. Now that the technology is here and there is a genuine willingness amongst people to make positive changes, everything is in place for car sharing to become mainstream.

Drivers looking for a passenger and would-be passengers looking for a ride can make a request on goCarShare by simply entering the details about their planned journey. The interested parties then contact each other and either decline or agree to go together.

Interviewer: Is there anything new in what you're doing? How is goCarShare unique?

Gilbert: We are promoting car sharing with a lot of exciting festivals and sporting events. Because goCarShare is linked with Facebook it is easy to find out information about fellow users, such as whether you have friends in common, their interests, or which university they attended. goCarShare isn't like 'online hitchhiking'... no, not at all. It's not about getting into a car with a 'stranger'; it's about sharing a ride with someone you know that you are likely to get on with. If you are going to a festival, choose someone who likes the same bands; If you are student travelling home from university, travel with someone who you've got mutual friends with on Facebook; Going to a football match? Well obviously go with someone who likes the same team and talk tactics to your heart's content.

Interviewer: How about the money side of things? How much do the passengers pay?

Gilbert: There is no compulsory charge for using the site for either the passengers or the drivers. Passengers give a contribution to the driver. goCarShare leaves it in the hands of the driver to decide upon the size of the contribution they would like to ask for. However, if drivers are struggling to decide upon how much to charge for petrol, a sensible approach would be for them to ask their passengers for a fee in the region of 10 pence per passenger per mile. Users can use tools such as the AA route planner to estimate the journey length and work out the desired contributions. For example, a driver might ask the passenger for £23.60 for the return trip London to Bristol (that's 10p per mile for 236 miles).

Interviewer: In terms of the environment, do you think that car sharing really makes that much of a difference?

Gilbert: It might mean a lot to you, it might not, but goCarSharing is part of a green movement and it has very clear benefits to the environment. As a driver of an average car, you will be saving 20 kilos of carbon if you choose to car share for a 100 mile trip. Doing our bit is important to us too: At goCarShare we are aiming to be carbon negative and we would like to help you be the same if it's important to you. Of course, with the average person being responsible for 7 tonnes of CO₂ each year, that's going to be quite a challenge.

Interviewer: On your website you mention 'collaborative consumption'. Can you explain it?

Gilbert: Our company is part of the collaborative consumption movement and there are lots of other businesses springing up around this idea. I really like the idea of collaborative consumption, the idea that what's mine is yours. My philosophy is that we should try to use our collective assets more efficiently. Everything you have – from your power drill to your spare room to your car – can be swapped, lent, bartered or rented. We don't need to own everything that we use. Sceptical? Well, if you suggested 15 years ago that people would buy and sell online, dealing with others they would never meet, I bet most of us would have said that it wouldn't work. But once it becomes the norm no one questions it. That is what I hope for my business.

Interviewer: Looking ahead, what does the future hold for you and car sharing?

Gilbert: We are marketing it initially to young people and students in particular who will be hopefully keener to try the concept. We are then keen to 'do a Facebook' and grow the concept into other demographics. The website is currently free to use as we build up users. This is important as the website needs a high volume of users to match passengers and drivers effectively. In the short term we will use targeted advertising, this means advertising a product or service that will be of use based on the place that the person is travelling to. The next step will be, rather than passengers giving drivers a contribution in cash for the journey as they do at the moment, passengers will pay the website; we'll take a small transaction fee and pass the balance on to the driver upon completion of the journey.

Pg. 93 3 Section L4 Listening Practice

WOMAD, the World of Music, Art, and Dance, is an annual festival of world culture. Womad is all about discovering something new – whether music, dance, arts and crafts, cooking demonstrations, or health; you'll find everything from big-name stars to yoga laughter workshops. Womad is Held in Charlton Park, Wiltshire, over the last weekend in July; this year that means the 25th to the 28th.

A weekend ticket is great value at just £135. This includes free camping and parking. Access to the campsite and festival arena covers the whole weekend, from 8am on Friday the 25th through to Monday, the 28th of July. A day ticket on the Saturday or Sunday is £65. You can also upgrade from the standard camping option to a Campervan or Glamorous Camping option.

For teenagers aged 14 to 17, a weekend ticket costs £70. Teenagers must be accompanied by a ticket holding parent or guardian over the age of 21. Children are welcome, in fact, tickets are free for those aged 13 and under. Certain conditions apply; check the website, womad.co.uk, for details. For telephone purchase of tickets call 0118 960 6060, Monday to Friday between 10am and 5pm. There is a £10 booking fee per transaction (not per ticket) which includes postage.

Getting to Womad from London is easy with Andybus; they will be running special coach services direct from London Victoria coach station. A return ticket from London costs £30 per adult and £25 per child. Buses leave at 1pm on both the Thursday and Friday, and depart Womad on the Monday at 9am. For any bus related queries or to book your bus ticket please contact Andybus on 01666 825 655.

UNIT 10

Pg. 97 Section L2 Listening

Extract One

My uncle's friend, well, uncle's friend's friend to be exact, anyway, his name is Frank, and he's 69 years old, was diagnosed with cancer, terminal cancer. He was only expected to live a few months. So, he and his wife drew up a bucket list and began working their way through it. They sold their house, and he gave away most of his possessions; his tools, as he used to own a handyman business, and household items. Because they were in a hurry to sell the house, they sold it for well below the market value. They also used credit cards, even borrowed money from people, to finance it all. They travelled and lived it up – went on holiday to Fiji where they stayed at a five-star hotel, and to Australia. It might sound a bit reckless but Frank's wife was counting on his life insurance policy pay-out to cover all the debt and allow her to restart a new life. Well, the best laid plans of mice and men, and all that. It turns out that the diagnosis was wrong. He didn't have cancer, and Frank's finances were the only thing that kicked the bucket. So, now they are without a house and are about fifty thousand pounds in debt. The last my uncle heard was that Frank and his wife were suing the medical authorities but I don't think they have a leg to stand on. After all, it's not as if the doctor prescribed a spending spree.

Extract Two

I had everything a successful guy is supposed to have – a wonderful wife, a big house, and a successful career in finance. And yet, here I was in my late thirties, desperately unhappy, I felt my life lacked meaning. I know that sounds ungrateful and melodramatic, but that's the way it was. I decided I should throw in my City job and move to the sticks to run a small family farm. My wife Jenny wasn't wild about the idea but she eventually gave a luke-warm shrug of approval. And, here we are now, seven years later on a ten-acre farm, raising a motley collection of chickens, goats and cows, and making artisan cheeses. It's been a big step out of our comfort zone, a lot of self-discovery and hard work. A labour of love, with emphasis on the labour. It's harder than I ever imagined, but Jenny's taken to the country life like a duck to water. We enjoy the farming itself. Goats are lovely animals, surprising really. It's financially, to be honest, where I have doubts; are we real farmers or just messing around pretending to be? You see, it's a subsidised lifestyle in some ways – savings from my previous job have kept us above water. Still, life is not a dress rehearsal, and I'm glad we made the move.

Pg. 100 Section L2 Listening

Craig: What did you think of that? Would you read his book based on that?

Wendy: To be honest, I don't know why your friend forwarded it to you. The talk was a bit superficial – and too short really. What can you expect in a few minutes? And a title like 'Secrets of Success'? Any title with the word 'secrets' is a bit of a con. The things he mentioned like passion, hard work, and persistence are hardly secrets – they're all commonsense stuff.

Craig: Yep, won't be buying the Ferrari just yet. To be fair though, he did say as much himself, that there was no magic solution, just practice, practice, and more practice. I find a lot of these TED talks a bit evangelical – how technology will save the world, even how gaming can be educational, and a lot of them – like this one – is a bit heavy on the power of positive thinking.

Wendy: Well, motivation can be a good thing. Showing examples of success can be motivational. I don't see a problem with encouraging hard work and following your passion, and I like the message that you can have fun while doing it.

Craig: I'm not sure about that. If you don't have intrinsic motivation – if you need motivation from others, perhaps you shouldn't be doing it. It's like learning a language. You either have enough motivation to learn it or not; can the people around you really make a difference?

Wendy: Depends on the situation, on the individual I'd say. So, anyway, what do you think is the main key to success?

Craig: Luck. All the other stuff is... well, not unimportant, but much less crucial. You've got to be in the right place at the right time. And know people, the right people, and that's mostly a question of luck, who you're born to and the people you bump into all the way through life.

Wendy: Not persistence? I think it's persistence, and if you look behind the persistence, you can break it down to a couple of elements – discipline, self-discipline I guess, and then you need the self-belief, optimism. Success often comes after repeated failures, so you've got to keep rolling the dice until your luck changes, only it's not really luck, it's learning and improving along the way, and staying the course because of persistence.

Craig: Persistence, yeah. I don't know. There has to come a point when it just becomes a bit sad. What's the saying; the definition of insanity is doing the same thing again and again and expecting a different outcome.

Wendy: Something like that.

Craig: In fact, the 'follow your dream' spiel can be harmful. When do you call it quits?

Wendy: It's a good question. As usual it's probably a question of balance – follow your dreams but don't give up your day job. That reminds me of another TED talk where a guy talked about the benefits of choosing less fashionable areas of work, jobs that few people want.

Craig: Makes sense. How many movie directors does the world need? Better to look for something less glamorous – a field with a supply-and-demand dynamic that gives you better odds.

Wendy: That's a narrow way at looking at artistic endeavors – there are loads of film-related jobs.

Sample Paper Answer Key

MASTERS LISTENING

Section L1 (16 marks)

2 marks for each correct answer.

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. A

Section L2 (10 marks)

2 marks for each correct answer.

9. B
10. C
11. C
12. D
13. C

Section L3 (8 marks)

2 marks for each correct answer.

14. C
15. A
16. B
17. B

Section L4/W1 (16 marks)

(2 marks for each of the following points)

- Six Rivers has 3 main pools. 1= Olympic size.
- Also has diving pool with 2 diving boards and platforms (1m, 3m, 5m, 7.5m and 10m) Leisure pool with 2 water slides, flume and wave machine. Extra tropical pool for kids
- Daily opening 7am – 9 pm, 9am – 6pm Sundays/ Bank hols
- Cost = £3.50 per adult (£2.50 for under 14s)
- Swim for Free Day Fri+ Sat, 17th and 18th Sept
- Taster sessions in swimming, diving aqua fit classes 15 mins each
- Find out more at www.sixrivers.com
- Appropriately worded invitation to go together

Section L4/W1 (5 marks)

A mark out of 5 is awarded for overall organisation and appropriacy of letter i.e. The letter must be informal enough to be to a *friend*. The content of the letter is awarded in the Listening skill.

MASTERS READING/WRITING PAPER

Section R1 (10 marks)

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. C

Section R2 (10 marks)

1 mark for each correct headline chosen.

- | | |
|---|----|
| A | 9 |
| B | 5 |
| C | 4 |
| D | 2 |
| E | 14 |
| F | 12 |
| G | 15 |
| H | 11 |
| I | 8 |
| J | 3 |

Section R3 (10 marks)

1 mark for each correct word inserted in a gap.

No marks if more than one word is inserted, even if the sentence is correct. No marks if the spelling is incorrect.

1. tree
2. waste
3. wink
4. sleeve
5. moon
6. eye
7. nineteen / ten
8. fence

9. parrot
10. rocket

A further 2 marks should be awarded for linking of ideas and natural flow.

Section W2 (10 marks)

1. Police believe criminal gangs had some involvement. / Police believe there was involvement from criminal gangs.
2. He had / showed a lack of motivation.
3. I caught sight of Katie as she ran into the supermarket. / As she was running into the supermarket I caught sight of Katie.
4. It is improbable that he will succeed.
5. Only recently did they discover the artefacts. / were the artefacts discovered.
6. There has been a gradual increase in the number of thefts recently.
7. The success of the theatre depends on the support of the public.
8. Hedge fund managers are usually highly paid.
9. He was given permission [by his boss] to leave early.
10. Had it not been for his parents' encouragement, he wouldn't have gone to drama school.

- 1880s Hans Dreisch separated the cells of a sea urchin which grew independently.
- Tadpoles first cloned in 1970s. Cells transplanted from unfertilized to fertilized egg.
- Dolly – the first mammal cloned in 1996.
- Other species cloned (cows, mice).
- The first endangered animal cloned in 2001.

Section W4 Writing (20 marks)

Section W3 (15 marks)

Section R4 Part One (10 marks)

1 mark for each definition.

Example answers, there may be acceptable variations:

- a. received, attracted, gathered
- b. generated, caused, set off
- c. outcry, uproar
- d. composition, DNA
- e. Growing substance / medium / mixture
- f. encouraged (NOT motivated)
- g. **e.g. animals without backbones**
- h. offspring (NOT children)
- i. Removed, destroyed, extracted, obliterated (NOT rubbed out)
- j. concern, anxiety
- k. pessimists, cynics, critics

Section R4 Part Two (10 marks)

Summary criteria apply.

Candidates should make reference to all of the following (2 marks each)

MP3 Track List

Track 1	Unit 1	Page 7, 2
Track 2	Unit 2	Page 17, 1
Track 3		Page 17, 3
Track 4		Page 18, 1
Track 5		Page 18, 2
Track 6		Page 19, 3
Track 7		Page 24
Track 8	Unit 4	Page 38, 1
Track 9		Page 40, 4
Track 10	Unit 5	Page 45
Track 11		Page 46
Track 12	Unit 6	Page 55
Track 13	Unit 7	Page 65
Track 14	Unit 9	Page 83
Track 15		Page 85, 3
Track 16		Page 88, 1
Track 17		Page 93, 3
Track 18	Unit 10	Page 97
Track 19		Page 100
Track 20	Sample Paper Listening	