

EVERYDAY ENGLISH LEVEL 3 - ANSWERS

1.1 Guy Fawkes and Carnivals

Guy Fawkes

- 1 In 1605 a man named Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament while the King was there.
- 2 He was a Catholic and was angry about the lack of religious freedom in England at the time.
- 3 The plot was discovered and he was executed.
- 4 Now every year on 5th November people have firework displays and burn a model of Guy Fawkes on a bonfire.

Carnivals

- 1 The origins of carnivals go back to pagan celebrations of fertility.
- 2 The celebrations were very popular, and the Catholic Church found it difficult to ban them, so it made them part of the Church's own celebrations.
- 3 Today some of the most famous carnivals are held in Catholic communities around the world.
- 4 Celebrations begin on 6th January and continue until midnight on Mardi Gras, which changes from year to year and can be any day from 3rd Feb to 9th March.

1.2 Festivals around the world

- 1 Cannes, France
- 2 Pamplona, Spain
- 3 Edinburgh, Scotland
- 4 Munich, Germany
- 5 New Orleans, USA

Festivals crossword

Across

1. comedy
3. beer
6. France
8. November
10. bull
14. film stars
15. whistle
17. instrument
18. drum
19. Venice
20. Spain

Down

1. cars
2. celebrate
4. Edinburgh
5. Parliament
7. costume
9. fertility
11. mask
12. parade
13. fireworks
16. French

Grammar: present perfect tense with for, since, ever, never, just

1. Have you read
2. he's just arrived
3. I've known
4. have you ever been
5. he's never learnt
6. have you ever tried
7. they've just announced
8. there's been
9. they've never visited
10. I've lost
11. she's broken
12. I've just made
13. I've just bought
14. Have you ever eaten
15. I've just had
16. I've already seen
17. have drawn

2.1 A birthday celebration

The words in the box go into the dialogue in the following order: maybe, getting, lessons, selling, fit, driving, pollution, expensive.

2.2 A birthday puzzle

name	Jim	Alicia	Stacey	Rob	Jane	Terry	Eddie
birthday	2 nd Aug	24 th April	31 st Dec	24 th Aug	2 ^{3rd} Sept	1 st May	30 th Sept
star sign	Leo	Taurus	Capricorn	Virgo	Virgo	Taurus	Libra

2.4 A Typical Wedding

- 1 The parents of the bride send out wedding invitations.
- 2 The groom has a party with his male friends, called a stag night (or bachelor party in the US).
- 3 The wedding ceremony takes place.
- 4 Photos are taken of all of the guests.
- 5 There is a reception where all the guests have a meal, called the wedding breakfast.
- 6 The father of the bride and the best man both make a speech.
- 7 The happy couple leave the reception to go on honeymoon.

2.5 Weird Weddings

- 1 Bungee jumping
- 2 Disney World
- 3 In a shark tank
- 4 'Wing walking'
- 5 Taco Bell
- 6 Top of Mount Everest
- 7 Skydiving

Special occasions crossword

NB Clue 11 down should read 'another word for 15 across.'

Across

5. breakfast 7. celebrate 9. couple 12. guest 13. groom 14. father 15. present 17. wedding
18. invitation 19. photos

Down

1. microphone 2. party 3. honeymoon 4. photographer 5. bride 6. bachelor party 8. birthday
10. weird 11. gift 16. speech

Grammar: adjectives and adverbials of quantity

1. Have you got very much work to do?
2. Was there much traffic on the motorway?
3. There weren't very many people at the meeting.
4. We'd better hurry because we haven't got much time.
5. Book now because they haven't got many seats left.
6. He works hard but he hasn't got very much confidence.
7. They've had a lot of problems with their car recently.
8. There aren't many electric cars on the road at the moment.
9. He's applied for a lot of jobs, but he hasn't had very much luck.
10. The British and the Irish drink a lot of tea.

3.1 Transport quiz

1 a 2 b 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 b 7 a 8 c 9 a 10 a 11 a 12 c 13 a 14 c

3.2 A short history of travel

DATE	EVENT
1522	Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigates the globe.
1825	First railway built by George Stephenson.
1841	First package tour arranged by Thomas Cook in the UK.
1855	First package tour arranged by Thomas Cook to Europe.
1912	Titanic launched (and sank)
1928	First commercial transatlantic airship flight.
1937	36 people killed in the Hindenberg disaster.

3.3 Modes of transport

Rail: ticket inspector, buffet car, buy a single, track, platform, carriage

Air: to take off, safety demonstration, check-in desk, departure lounge, boarding card, security check, seatbelt

Sea: ferry, lifeboat, life jacket, to feel seasick, to book a cabin, a cruise

Road: traffic jam, toll road, to overtake, roadworks, driving test, seatbelt

3.4 The history of the bicycle

Tapescript (to be read by the teacher if no AV equipment is available)

For much of man's history on earth, he had two choices for getting around, either on foot or on the back of an animal. With the invention of the bicycle man had a third transportation option which multiplied human efficiency by a factor of approximately five.

But who actually invented the bicycle? Well, it's difficult to say, because it went through a number of changes as various people improved on what had gone before. The dandy horse was the first means of transport to make use of the two-wheeler principle. It had a rear brake but no pedals and is regarded as the forerunner of the bicycle. It was invented by the German Baron Karl von Drais in 1817.

The first mechanically-propelled, two-wheeled vehicle may have been built by Kirkpatrick MacMillan, a Scottish blacksmith, in 1839, although the claim is often disputed.

In the early 1860s, Frenchmen Pierre Michaux and Pierre Lallement took bicycle design in a new direction by adding a mechanical crank drive with pedals on an enlarged front wheel. Theirs was the first company to construct bicycles with pedals on a large scale, but at the time the machine was called a velocipede.

The next change in design was to enlarge the front wheel, make the rear wheel smaller and the frame lighter to enable higher speeds. This type of bicycle was later nicknamed the penny-farthing. They were fast, but unsafe. In the event of an accident the rider could end up with two broken wrists. Although French and English inventors modified the velocipede into the high-wheel bicycle, the French were still recovering from the Franco-Prussian war, so English entrepreneurs put the high-wheeler on the English market, and the machine became very popular there. Over a twenty-year period, the British brought the bicycle to its present form,

thanks mainly to James Starley of the Coventry Sewing Machine Company. Pneumatic tyres, wire-spoked wheels, chain drive, variable gears, and cable controls were added, and Starley's 1885 Rover is usually described as the first recognizably modern bicycle. Today this nineteenth-century invention is still the most common and most efficient form of personal transport in the world.

True or False?

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F (19th cent.) 5. T 6. T 7. F (it wasn't safe) 8. T 9. F (1885) 10. T

Means of transport crossword

Across

1. bus 4. station 6. road accident 7. coach 10. motorbike 13. train 15. wheels 18. petrol
19. horses 20. road 21. hovercraft

Down

1. boat 2. flight 3. traffic 5. ticket 8. seatbelt 9. bicycle 11. passengers 12. subway 14. ferry
16. engine 17. ship

Grammar: connecting clauses using because

1. k 2. r 3. p 4. m 5. a 6. j 7. b 8. o 9. c 10. f 11. n 12. e 13. q 14. d 15. i 16. l 17. h 18. g

Unit 4

You can start this unit by asking the students to write down the names of the last film they saw, their favourite film, and their favourite actor/actress. Give them enough time to do this, then ask a few students (not all of them) what they have written. Beware - You will almost certainly be confronted with film titles that have been translated.

4.2 Film vocabulary

This exercise can be done in pairs. Don't help with any vocabulary until the students have attempted to complete the exercise.

Types of film: science fiction, romance, comedy, musical, western, thriller, horror, historical

Film vocab. (nouns): actor, director, plot, dialogue, screen, stunts, ending, scenery

Film vocab. (adjectives): exciting, dramatic, sad, hilarious, dynamic, scary, moving, brilliant

4.3 Types of film

it makes you laugh - **comedy** it can make you cry - **romance** it frightens you - **horror** the actors have to sing and dance - **musical** it has cowboys in it - **western** it is about life in the future - **science fiction** it is about life in the past - **historical** you don't know how it's going to end - **thriller**

4.4 Film stars

Brad Pitt Charlie Chaplin Kate Winslet Catherine Zeta Jones Cameron Diaz Marilyn Monroe
Jude Law Tom Cruise Jennifer Lopez Julia Roberts Sofia Loren Harrison Ford Jackie Chan

4.5 History of Cinema

Get the students to match the dates to the events.

1895 First moving picture show in Paris.

1912 Hollywood established as a movie-making centre.

1927 First talking picture produced.

1932 First film in 'technicolor' produced.

1938 Walt Disney produces *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.

1962 Marilyn Monroe dies in mysterious circumstances.

1971 Steven Spielberg directs his first film.

4.6 Film dialogue

John: Have you seen *Wedding Crashers*?

Amanda: No, I haven't. Is it a new film?

John: It's been out a while; it's on DVD.

Amanda: Who's in it?

John: Owen Wilson and Vince Vaughn play the main characters.

Amanda: Oh right. I've seen them in other comedies. So what's it about?

John: Well, they play these two guys who keep going to society weddings they haven't been invited to so they can pick up girls.

Amanda: Is it set in America, then?

John: Yes, around Washington, I think.

Amanda: So it's worth seeing, is it?

John: Yes, I thought it was really funny; better than most Hollywood comedies.

Amanda: OK, I'll look for it the next time I rent a film.

Entertainment crossword

Across

3. hilarious 8. science 9. musical 10. front row 11. actor 15. director 17. comedy 18. review
19. romance 20. fiction 21. horror

Down

1. famous 2. movie 3. Hollywood 4. western 5. ticket 6. audience 7. favourite 12. popcorn
13. trailer 14. theater 16. rent

Grammar: will referring to the future for informing and predicting

1. e 2. i 3. l 4. a 5. p 6. b 7. o 8. c 9. n 10. f 11. m 12. h 13. d 14. j 15. g 16. k

5.1 The power of music

air, remember, brain, sounds, people

5.3 Guess who?

Christina Aguilera

This singer was born in Staten Island, New York in 1980.

Her second album was titled *Mi Reflejo*, and her fourth album was *Stripped*.

She has sold nearly 50 million albums worldwide and is one of the best-selling artists of all time.

Rolling Stone magazine ranked her number 58 on their list of the 100 Greatest Singers of All Time.

Katie Perry

This singer was born Katheryn Hudson in Santa Barbara, California in 1984.

She grew up listening to only gospel music and sang in her local church as a child.

Her album *One of the Boys* was the thirty third-best selling album worldwide of 2008.

In 2010 she married British comedian and actor Russell Brand.

Music crossword

Across

2. classical 4. England 7. Queen 8. drums 10. Sweden 12. Rolling 13. grapevine 16. umbrella
18. Oasis 19. Kings of Leon 20. Cuba 21. saxophone

Down

1. jazz 2. Colombia 3. Stones 5. New York 6. Lennon 9. reggae 11. Dreams 14. Pink 15. Smooth
17. Mozart

Grammar: Expressions of preference

1. e 2. m 3. j 4. i 5. p 6. b 7. k 8. a 9. g 10. o 11. l 12. d 13. n 14. c 15. f 16. h

6.1 Old friends

Hello Stuart! We haven't seen each other for ages.

Yeah, that's right. So what have you been up to?

Yes, you told me at the party - how's it going up there?

I bet! So what's Bristol like?

Sounds like an invitation - maybe I will, if I can find the time.

Almost. I'm just completing my portfolio; I've got a couple of interviews coming up soon.

The first one is for London, and the second one is down in Cornwall.

Maybe, but the college has a really good reputation.

I will. I'll send you a message on Facebook.

True or False?

1. F (that was the last time they met) 2. F (Stuart is studying in Bristol) 3. T 4. T 5. T

6.2 So what have you been up to lately, Jen?

1. One of Jen's cousins 2. France 3. Jen's brother 4. He fell while he was skiing 5. In a supermarket 6. Putting fruit and veg on the shelves, working on the check-out 7. Because she can sit down for a while 8. Football 9. No 10. Yes

6.3 A week in pictures

Tapescript (to be read by the teacher if no AV equipment is available)

So, these are six pictures which illustrate my week. I took the first one at the weekend. We went for a drive along the coast and saw this old American tank. During the Second World War it was used in a training exercise and had fallen into the sea. It was recovered from the seabed in 1984, and is now a memorial to those who died. The second picture is my two kids – it was taken in a restaurant after my daughter's graduation ceremony. The third picture is of two seagull chicks – every year we have seagulls nesting on our roof – they can be very noisy, especially when they're protecting their young. The fourth picture is of the birthday cake my daughter made for my father – he was seventy-nine – too old for candles! I took picture number five when I went for a walk – it's the harbour in Torquay where I live. Torquay is known as the English Riviera because from a distance the white buildings on the hills make it look like somewhere on the Mediterranean coast, but I can promise you that the weather is still very English. The last photo is of my cat. I work from home and she spends most of the day in my office, either sleeping on my desk or sitting on the bookshelf.

1. tank (bottom left) 2. young people (bottom right) 3. seagulls (bottom middle) 4. birthday cake ((top middle) 5. harbour view (top left) 6. cat (top right)

If you have the facilities, get students to take 6 photos which illustrate their week/stay, and get them to present them to the class with short explanations, as in the listening exercise above.

6.5 Identity parade: number 4 stole the phone

6.6 English in situations

1. p 2. j 3. g 4. t 5. q 6. s 7. b 8. i 9. e 10. c 11. r 12. d 13. h 14. k 15. a 16. l 18. o 19. n 20. m

7.1 Your travel experiences

1 a good book ... /some form ... (two possibilities) 2 a winter retreat ... 3 in Aleppo ... 4 the train journey ... 5 Nepal ... 6 the ferry to ... 7 camping in North Wales .. 8 memories ...

7.2 Around the English-speaking world in 80 days

You may need to help students with this puzzle, which they should do in pairs. There are various clues in the diary excerpts in the student book, but some of these will have to be read together with the information about the various countries below.

The route they took is:

DUBLIN – GIBRALTAR – UAE – INDIA – MALAYSIA – PHILIPPINES – AUSTRALIA – USA – CANADA – BAHAMAS – DUBLIN

Travel crossword

Across

2. round trip 5. abroad 8. crew 9. vacation 11. language 12. sunglasses 16. souvenirs
19. departure 20. tourist 21. flight

Down

1. coach 3. pocket 4. towel 6. hotel 7. beach 10. passport 13. guide 14. lounge 15. seatbelt
17. seasick 18. jet lag

Grammar: Expressions of preference

1. f 2. l 3. o 4. i 5. a 6. n 7. p 8. k 9. c 10. g 11. m 12. d 13. h 14. e 15. b 16. j

8.1 Quotes about money

"Anyone who lives within their means suffers from a lack of imagination."

"The only thing I like about rich people is their money."

"Anyone who says money can't buy happiness doesn't know where to shop."

"Neither a borrower nor a lender be."

"A bank is a place that will lend you money if you can prove that you don't need it."

"Money can't buy happiness, but it makes the misery easier to deal with."

"The safest way to double your money is to fold it over once and put it in your pocket."

"The man who dies rich dies in disgrace."

8.2 Jewellery theft in London

1. trade 2. climbed 3. thick 4. boxes 5. stolen 6. use 7. cameras 8. keep 9. best 10. experts

8.3 Questionnaire: You and your money

Get students to do this individually, and then have a round up of answers. Keep the feedback snappy - a show of hands for the yes/no questions, and jump around the class for other answers, such as 'tell us about something you have bought and regretted'.

8.4 Would you believe it ...?

A 4 B 5 C 6 D 2 E 1 F 3

Money crossword

Across

3. accountant 7. afford 11. profit 12. cost 17. account 18. currency 19. bank 20. salary 21. interest 22. loan

Down

1. cash 2. tax 4. credit card 5. inflation 6. mortgage 8. debt 9. spend 10. money 13. financial 14. budget 15. economy 16. invest

Grammar: Infinitive of purpose

1. l 2. h 3. n 4. a 5. j 6. c 7. p 8. e 9. b 10. o 11. g 12. d 13. i 14. f 15. k 16. m

9.1 Things you wear

Clothes: blouse bra coat crop top dress jacket jeans jog pants jumper pyjamas shirt shorts skirt socks suit sweatshirt tights trousers T-shirt

Footwear: boots high heels sandals shoes trainers

Accessories: belt bracelet cap earrings hat necklace scarf tie

Material: cotton denim fur leather plastic silk

Pattern: camouflage checked plain striped tie-dye

9.2 The history of fashion

Tapescript (to be read by the teacher if no AV equipment is available)

In the sixteenth century in Europe there were big differences from country to country in the way people dressed, but by the end of the century upper-class Europeans were starting to dress in a similar fashion. By the 1780s French styles were leading the way, as engravings were published illustrating the latest Paris styles. By 1800, all Western Europeans were dressing alike.

The history of fashion design dates from 1858 when the English-born Charles Frederick Worth opened the first true fashion house in Paris, and today the four major current fashion capitals of the world are acknowledged to be Paris, Milan, New York City, and London. Fashion weeks are held in these cities, where designers exhibit their new clothing collections to audiences.

In the 20th century major fashion designers such as Coco Chanel and Yves Saint-Laurent kept Paris as the centre most watched by the rest of the world.

Although the fashion industry developed first in Europe and America, today it is an international and highly globalized industry, with clothing often designed in one country, manufactured in another, and sold world-wide.

For example, an American fashion company might source fabric in China and have the clothes manufactured in Vietnam, finished in Italy, and shipped to a warehouse in the United States for distribution to retail outlets internationally. The fashion industry has long been one of the largest employers in the USA, and it remains so today. However, U.S. employment declined considerably as production increasingly moved overseas, especially to China.

1. end of the 16th cent. 2. England 3. Paris 4. 1858 5. Rome 6. Designers 7. China and Vietnam 8. USA

9.3 Are you a fashion victim?

Q1 SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0 **Q2** SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0 **Q3** SA 0, A 1, D 2, SD 3 **Q4** SA 0, A 1, D 2, SD 3
Q5 SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0 **Q6** SA 0, A 1, D 2, SD 3 **Q7** SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0 **Q8** SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0
Q9 SA 0, A 1, D 2, SD 3 **Q10** SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0 **Q11** SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0 **Q12** SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0
Q13 SA 0, A 1, D 2, SD 3 **Q14** SA 3, A 2, D 1, SD 0

Fashion crossword

Across

5. fur 6. magazine 9. sandals 11. earring 13. boot 14. pattern 15. ring 17. famous 18. leather
20. model 21. get dressed

Down

1. wear 2. pair 3. brand 4. designer 5. fashion 7. influence 8. hairdresser 10. pants 12. tattoo
14. perfume 16. jacket 19. hat

Grammar: present continuous tense for future use

At 7 o'clock on Monday she's having dinner with Liz

At 12.30 on Tuesday she's having lunch with her mother.

At six o'clock on Tuesday she's watching Adam's school play.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday she's visiting a new factory.

At two o'clock on Wednesday she's having a meeting with the directors.

At nine o'clock on Thursday she's writing a sales report.

At six o'clock on Thursday she's playing tennis with Sue.

At 10.30 on Friday she's giving a presentation.

At seven o'clock on Friday she's going to the cinema with Dave.

On Saturday morning she's going shopping.

On Saturday afternoon she's tidying her flat.

At 10 o'clock on Sunday she's picking up Angela from the airport.

At nine o'clock on Monday she's going to the dentist.

10.1 Laws from around the world

In Saudi Arabia women are not allowed to drive or ride bicycles on public roads.

In Thailand you mustn't step on the currency because it has the King's face on it.

In Sweden you can only buy alcohol in government-run shops.

In Switzerland you must not cross the road when the sign says 'don't walk'.

In England all males over 14 must do two hours' longbow practice every day.

In the Philippines certain cars are not allowed on the road on Mondays.

In Minnesota, it is illegal to hang male and female underwear on the same washing line.

On the island of Sark you are not allowed to have a car.

In Singapore you have to provide ID to buy chewing gum.

In the Vatican you cannot visit St Peter's if you are wearing shorts or a skirt above the knee.

In Denmark drivers have to have their headlights on at all times.

In the UAE you cannot eat in public during the month of Ramadan.

10.3 A strict upbringing

parents, wash, plate, allowed, help, visit, long

10.4 School rules

1 Well, it's a pretty normal state school. It's quite big; there are about twelve hundred pupils, and the building is quite new, so it looks nice.

2 Yeah; I've got lots of friends there, and it's quite close to my home.

3 That's right. Parents aren't allowed to bring kids by car because of the congestion it causes.

4 Well, we have to wear a school uniform, but that's the same in most schools.

5 Yes, but it's not encouraged. And you have to take it off for P.E.

6 Oh yes, you mustn't chew gum, because of the mess it makes when people don't throw it away sensibly.

7 Most of them are very nice. They call us by our first names, and they are all very approachable. Of course, that changes if you don't do your homework ...

8 You get a detention, which means you have to stay in school for an extra half an hour at the end of the day.

9 Of course not – I'm a model student!

Language focus

1. h 2. i 3. n 4. m 5. o 6. d 7. c 8. a 9. b 10. p 11. e 12. g 13. l 14. k 15. f 16. j

Grammar: modals for expressing obligation, necessity, certainty & uncertainty

1. don't have to 2. might 3. must 4. must 5. need to 6. must 7. don't have to 8. must 9. might 10. must 11. don't have to 12. might 13. need to 14. don't have to 15. must 16. might

11.1 Health quiz

1. b 2. c - if you get headaches you probably need to drink more. 3. True 4. c 5. False. But Queen Victoria used it as a painkiller during labour. 6. b (270 – 360 calories burned in 30 mins). Disco dancing burns 180 – 270 calories in 30 mins and general housework burns 150 – 180 calories. 7. False. Alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream through the wall of the stomach. 8. True 9. True; it causes a furry tongue and stops bacteria being washed away. 10. True; it was a safe alternative to water, which was often contaminated. 11. a (India is in second place) 12. True, but you would need to drink 12 to 15 cups a day. Symptoms of caffeine poisoning are headaches, irritability, buzzing in the ears, palpitations, indigestion, upset stomach, and a general feeling of anxiety. 13. b 14. False – a cup of tea contains about 35 mg of caffeine, and a cup of coffee about 100mg. 15. False 16. True 17. True 18. a boiled egg

11.2 Good advice

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

11.3 Living to 100?

Obviously this exercise is just a bit of fun, and shouldn't be taken too seriously by anyone, but it is based on accepted wisdom on what constitutes a healthy lifestyle.

Health and fitness crossword

Across

1. healthy 4. suffer 7. disease 8. doctor 14. sick 18. surgeon 19. treatment 20. nurse
21. ill 22. appointment

Down

2. hurt 3. pain 5. exercise 6. advice 7. drug 9. cigarette 10. germs 11. recover 12. operation
13. medical 15. cancer 16. injury 17. patient

English in situations

1. g 2. m 3. i 4. a 5. n 6. b 7. r 8. o 9. f 10. q 11. d 12. p 13. h 14. e 15. j 16. k 17. c 18. l

12.1 What do we know about language learning?

The aim of this course is not just to improve our students' English, but to change the way they think about learning English, and this first unit is focused on that. This first exercise aims to focus on what we know about foreign language learning as this will serve as a starting point to talk about how best to go about learning a foreign language. All the true/false statements are true – (1) We all learn to speak our own language so fluently that we don't have to think about it – our verbal responses are immediate. (2) We know that it is possible to learn a second (or even a third or fourth) language because we know many people who have done it. (3) We know that anyone can learn a foreign language – no special gift is required; it is not like playing a musical instrument or painting, but ... (4) we know it is not an easy process and requires special circumstances or a lot of effort, otherwise everyone would speak more than one language.

12.2 Ways of language learning

For the next exercise, the correct order, based on what we know about language learning, should be: 1 Faranak 2 Nadine 3 Linda 4 Paolo. The aim of this exercise (and the unit as a whole) is to show students that just going to English classes is not enough to acquire a good level of English; they have to get into the habit of using English outside the classroom and being more focused in their approach to language learning.

12.3 Memory & language learning

I have included this short description of how our memory works to support the argument that they need to use English outside the classroom if they are going to achieve a useful level of English. The message here is simple – if students don't engage with English outside the classroom they will largely be wasting their time inside the classroom, because much of what they 'learn' will not make it into their long-term memory.

1. disappears 2. enough 3. forget 4. writing 5. memory 6. facts 7. brain 8. driving 9. simple 10. worry

12.4 A question of numbers

1. 100 2. 1.5 billion 3. a quarter 4. half a million 5. 350 6. 700 7. 76% 8. 2,500

Learning a foreign language crossword

Across

3. bilingual 5. dictionary 7. adjective 11. stress 16. tense 17. vocabulary 18. bought 19. pronoun
20. adverb

Down

1. plural 2. fluent 4. went 6. irregular 8. took 9. were 10. memory 11. saw 12. singular
13. tongue 14. verb 15. mother 16. teeth

Grammar: past continuous tense

1. was taking/rang 2. were having/started 3. were having/knocked 4. was running/collapsed
5. was watching/started 6. was waiting/saw 7. were driving/cut 8. were still chatting/came
9. were all talking/walked 10. was watching/stole 11. were putting/arrested 12. was sitting/heard
13. was waiting/announced 14. was sitting/attacked 15. was explaining/dropped 16. were
winning/had

Exercises (final test)

Listening text (to be read by the teacher)

If you would like a holiday with a difference and don't mind cold weather you might like to consider one or two nights at the Ice Hotel in the village of Jukkasjärvi in Swedish Lapland. The village is situated two hundred kilometres inside the Arctic Circle, and holidaymakers come here from all around the globe to visit the famous hotel which is completely made of ice. Outside temperatures can go as low as -40 C and in December the sun doesn't rise over the horizon. The Sami people have lived in this part of the world for over two thousand years and they're trying hard to preserve their way of life. Their main source of food is reindeer because no vegetables grow this far north.

It takes 1½ hours to get to the hotel from Kiruna airport, travelling on a sled pulled by twelve huskies. The Ice Hotel has been re-built every year since 1989 and what started off as a 60 square metre igloo has grown to almost 5000 square metres. It's never more than six months old because in summer it melts and in winter they rebuild it all over again. Over 30,000 cubic metres of snow and 3,000 tons of ice are used to construct the Ice Hotel, and at one end they've even built a Chapel where people can get married.

The temperature inside the Hotel is kept at a constant -5°C to -8°C, and the interior actually feels quite pleasant, especially when outside temperatures can drop to around -37°C! You can admire several ice sculptures on your way to the Ice Bar, where you can sit on seats which are blocks of ice covered in reindeer skins. You can also buy hot drinks, but you must be careful not to put them on the bar!

There are about forty rooms in the hotel, and over six thousand guests check in every year. The temperature in the rooms is about minus four degrees, but they give you a sleeping bag which will keep you warm even if the temperature falls as low as minus fifty.

1. Listening

1 difference 2 nights 3 situated 4 globe 5 ice 6 rise 7 thousand 8 preserve 9 grow 10 pulled 11 grown
12 melts 13 snow 14 married 15 temperature 16 pleasant 17 skins 18 forty 19 guests
20 warm

2. Pronunciation

1 green 2 healthy 3 opposite 4 important 5 biscuit 6 expert 7 carpet 8 equality 9 comedy
10 leather 11 alarm clock 12 peaceful 13 cupboard 14 practice/practise 15 disaster 16 storm 17
teeth 18 ugly 19 worse 20 wealthy

3. Use of English

1. was 2. life 3. did 4. blacks 5. from 6. bus 7. seat 8. law(s) 9. was 10. began/started 11. others
12. fare 13. refused 14. people 15. news 16. times 17. from 18. end 19. their/the
20. died

4. Vocabulary (1)

1 length 2 heat 3 height 4 difficulty 5 possibility 6 death 7 truth 8 youth 9 difference 10
warmth 11 quiet 12 below 13 before 14 early 15 winter 16 start/begin 17 forget
18 noisy/loud 19 wet 20 future

5. Vocabulary (2)

1 money 2 stamp 3 hair 4 carrot 5 curtains 6 mushroom 7 blind 8 scissors 9 knife 10 mirror
11 cousin 12 cloud 13 museum 14 escape 15 knock 16 clothes 17 ant 18 quarter 19 cry 20
beard