Reader at Work I

Revised Edition

Answer Keys

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

1. MARY
1. No, she isn't.
2. Michigan / America / the U.S.
3. No, she isn't.

2. HANAKO
1. It is an international record company.
2. In Tokyo.
3. Tomiko is 24 and Akiko is 19.
4. Tomiko is a secretary for Japan Airlines and Akiko is a student at New York University.

3. LONGLEAT HOUSE
1. (It is) 140 km. west of London.
2. Lord Bath (owns it / does).
3. (They can see) the (beautiful) rooms and the antique furniture in the rooms (there).
4. They can drive through the park and see many animals there.
5. (It is open) every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m..
6. (It is open) only in the summer.
7. the house.
8. (the) visitors.

4. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
1. It is in Greenwich Village.
2. There is a post office there.
3. There are three.

5. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
1. It is in Bloomsbury.
2. The British Museum is near the university.
3. At restaurants and coffee shops.

6. JIM
1. It is a large film company.
2. In Paris.
3. (She lives with) her friend, Paul.
4. She is a student at the Faculty of Arts at the University of London.
5. There are five.

7. KATE
1. She is called Kate.
2. Near Leeds.
3. No, she doesn't.
4. She is a dental nurse.
5. No, she doesn't.
6. From Australia.
7. Yes, she does.
8. It's Bianca.
9. Yes, she is.
10 She is a teacher.
11. In a big school in the north of London.
12. Yes, she does.
13. No, she doesn't.
14. She lives in a house.
15. He is unemployed.
16. It's George.

8. THE OLD ENGLAND RESTAURANT & THE STATUE OF LIBERTY
A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
B.
1. (Because) they are never cold and are always delicious.
2.(You can) dance / listen to music / have a good time with your friends / have interesting drinks. (Any two.)

9. TOMIKO
1. In Glasgow.
2. Yes, it is.
3. Every Sunday.
4. They think she's very young.
5. By 8 o'clock.
6. By bus.
7. She doesn't like to drive in the London traffic.
8. Yes, she does.
9. At 4 o'clock.
10. She changes her clothes and watches TV or listens to music.

10. TOMIKO, KING AND TED
1. There are many places to go and many things to do there.
2. No, she doesn't.
3. (She sometimes feels afraid) at night.
4. There are three locks on her apartment door and she owns a big dog.
5. He protects Tomiko and her apartment when she is at work.
6. People he doesn't know.
7. They are / feel afraid of him.
8. No, she doesn't.
9. He works in the same company as she does.
10. He is afraid of dogs and he doesn't trust King because he's very big and he barks too much. / Ted is afraid that he may bite him someday.

11. THE GARSTON FAMILY
1. No, they don't.
2. Meat, biscuits and special dog food.
3. The shops in their village don't sell dog food.
4. They have got a cat.
5. At 6 o'clock.
6. They go for a long walk with him in the evening.
7. the neighbours
8. in London
9. the dogs

12. CINEMAS
1. The Color Purple
2. 4

13. PLAZA SHOPPING CENTRE
1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

14. THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
1. 6 (Monday to Saturday).
2. (The) International Restaurant (and the main entrance).
3. At the Hairdressing (and Beauty) Salon.
   At the Hair Salon.
   On the first floor.
4. (At) 6.30 (p.m.)
5. (To) the ground floor.
6. (At) the Coffee Shop.

15. JOB ADVERTISEMENTS
1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

16. YOUNG LOVE
1. It's a new band.
2. They are playing at The Cave tonight.
3. Yes, the do.
4. In an office.
5. She is singing in London / at The Cave tonight.

17. VARIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS
1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

18. SAN FRANCISCO
1. In the State of California in the west of the U.S..
2. No, it isn't.
3. People from Spain (did).
4. Chinatown, Fisherman's Wharf and Alcatraz.
5. The Chinese (do).
6. The ships passing under the Golden Gate Bridge and the cars crossing it.
7. The Golden Gate Bridge.
8. It was a famous prison between 1866 and 1920.
9. No, there aren't.
10. It is more Europian.Also, the sun always shines there and there are a lot of things to do at night.

19. LETTER FROM HALIMA AND AHMED
1. Fifteen million / 15 million.
2. (They are from) Egypt.
3. Samira.
4. Yes (,they do).
5. On Friday.
6. Historical sites.
7. No (,they aren't).
8. It's a big, white building.
9. (They took a picture of) the two dogs.
10. No (,they didn't).

20. DEREK
1. He wanted to be a jockey because he liked horses.
2. He enjoys his days at the riding school.
3. No, he wasn't.
4. By car.
5. A few miles.

21. ROLAND-EVI-DELLA
1. (They play) pop music.
2. (He plays) basketball.
   (He goes) skiing (in the Alps every winter).
3. (She studies English in) New York.
4. (He lives in) Berlin / Germany.
5. (He is) Evi's / Evi Pappas' (Italian) boyfriend.
   (He is) her (Italian) boyfriend.

22. LETTER FROM PAM
1. Last month.
2. Yes, she does.
3. Three.
4. No, she didn't.
5. In Istanbul.
6. Yes, they were.
7. No, they didn't.
8. Near the airport.
9. No, it wasn't.
10. A lot of interesting places.
11. (For) twelve hours.
12. Yes, she does.
13. She wants to buy some things for her father.
14. To Berlin.

23. JOAN
1. Computers were very interesting for her.
2. The work in the office.
3. Two years ago.
4. She can draw pictures.
5. Was Joan a good student at school? / Yes, she was.

24. MAHATMA GANDHI
1. In India.
2. In 1869.
3. It was a common custom in India at that time.
4. (He went to London) to become a lawyer.
5. In South Africa.
6. Twenty years later.
7. (He helped) the poor.
8. A fanatic (did).

25. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

A.
1. Eighteen
2. Anne Hathaway
3. He wanted to be an actor.
4. The Rose
5. (For) his plays

B.
1564 - Shakespeare was born.
1582 - He got married.
1587 - He went to London.
1603 - He worked for James I. / He performed his plays for the King and his friends / He worked at Globe Theatre.
1610 - He went back to Stratford. / He died.

26. ALFRED HITCHCOCK

1. In London.
2. Hitchcock started to work with a British film company and also he married Alma Revelle.
3. (They had) one daughter.
4. *The 39 Steps* and *The Man Who Knew Too Much.*
5. In Los Angeles.
6. *Psycho* and *The Birds.*
7. Queen Elizabeth II (did).

27. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

1. In London.
2. In 1889.
3. In music halls.
4. To the U.S.A..
5. He started to work at the Keystone Company in Hollywood.
6. In 1914.
7. The Little Tramp.

28. SUPER TANKER DISASTER

1. (At about) two (this morning).
2. (It was very) stormy.

29. SELTON'S SECOND SHOPPING CENTRE

1. Books, shoes, clothes (any two).
2. No, there isn't.
3. No, you can't.
4. Yes, they are.

30. LEBRAT'S VISIT

A. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T
B. 1. 20 2. 12 3. 15 4. 18 5. 0

31. THE BUZZ SURVEY

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

32. D.H. LAWRENCE

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

33. THE FUNNIEST FILM

A. 1. c 2. d 3. c 4. a
B.
1. the man and his dog
2. the usherette
3. the dog

34. TOM'S DIARY

A. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T
B.
1. America (USA).
2. (Just) opposite the Bailey School.
3. (He doesn't like) watching TV.
4. (It was) very good.
5. *The Jewel in the Crown.*

35. ELVIS PRESLEY

1. F 2. NI 3. NI 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F

36. GOING TO BRITAIN

A.
1. foreign money
2. (youth) hostel, campsite
3. underground
4. fish and chip (shops), hamburger (shops)

B.
1. (At) information centres and/or tourist offices.
2. a) under 24
   c) (travelling) with a family
3. (At) Indian and / or Chinese restaurants.
4. Inside / In a small shop.

37. TRANSPORTATION IN TURKEY

1.a) Highway vehicles.
   b) Trains.
2. a) W b) T c) W d) T e) W
3. a) Coal.
   b) A train.
4. Trains can carry more cargo. We can use a train wagon longer than we can use a truck. Trains use coal so they are more economical.

38. AMY'S RESTAURANT

1. You can eat at Amy's Restaurant.
2. It is a very good restaurant.
3. It is $3.45.

39. SMALL CARS

1. They are cheaper, more economical and safer.
2. You can save petrol and you can spend less money if you use a small car.

40. HOME SWEET HOME

1. A house.
2. 40%
3. a) No, they can't.
   b) They haven't got enough money to buy a house.
   c) They live in small flats or in their parents' houses.
4. They are higher in the south.
5. a) They are cheaper.
   b) They have to spend a lot of time and money on repairs and decoration.
6. 60% of the British people
7. Many young people
8. old houses
9. young people

41. A MEETING

1. He is the director of the UN university in Tokyo.
2. The World Health Organisation.
3. She has to return to Geneva on Friday.
4. In Tokyo.
5. They do a lot of research.
6. No, it doesn't.
7. No, she hasn't.

42. LAURA

1. When she was eighteen.
2. No, she didn't.
3. She was 21.
4. Two.
5. In a suburb of Bristol.
6. Yes, they have.
7. at the university
8. Tony
9. Has Laura ever lived in Ireland?
   No, she hasn't.
10. How long has Laura lived in Bristol?
    Since 1953. / Since she was born.

43. LETTER FROM WENDY

A.
1. London / Torquay
2. (a group of) Japanese tourists

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F

44. EDUCATION AT HOME (1)

1. She is a reporter.
2. They've got two daughters and three sons. / They have got five children.
3. Because they don't go to school/they study at home/their parents teach them at home.
4. Their parents/Marian and Roger teach them.
5. They study at home
6. a) F b) F
7. They can't read.
8. T
9. (She thinks) they are very bad.

45. EDUCATION AT HOME (2)

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

B.
1. 4.
2. They think these activities are very important.

46. JOHN LENNON

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

47. GUIDE TO GOOD EATING

A.
1. a) (In) pizza houses.
   b) (In) hamburger cafés.
2. In West Lane.
3. Tom Cousin / The writer and a friend.
4. (Tandoori) chicken, curries, wine, fruit salad.

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

48. RADIO TIMES READER HOLIDAYS

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

49. SEAFORD SCHOOL & BEDGEBURY SCHOOL

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

B.
1. (on) England's / the south coast.
2. Swimming, tennis, football, riding.

50. LETTER FROM GEORGE

1. (Because) he had an accident.
2. Tim.
3. His legs still hurt.
4. To France.
5. A camping holiday.
6. By car (and by ferry).
7. (At about) 8 o'clock.
8. 60 p.
9. A fireman.

51. NOTTINGHAM & BANGOR

A.
1. Sherwood Forest.
2. It is a small town. / Its population is 13,000 and there is little or no heavy industry.

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F

52. A LANGUAGE TEACHER'S PERSONAL OPINION

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

B.
1. (At) airports.
   (At) the cinema.

2. (To) our friend / our neighbours / a waiter (any two).

53. THE WORLDS OF WALT DISNEY

1. They are the two most famous entertainment parks in the world.
2. No, he didn't.
3. After he started to make cartoons in 1923.
4. Good, clean entertainment and fun.
5. He wanted everybody to enjoy good entertainment / to enjoy themselves.
6. 11 years.
7. In Walt Disney World, there are hotels and shopping centers, too.
8. Another entertainment center which has just been opened near Walt Disney World.
9. No, they don't.
10. a) Walt Disney
    b) Walt Disney World
    c) two other small cities
    d) Walt Disney's parks

54. LETTER FROM FAMILY FRIENDS AGENCY

1. On October 17th.
2. He wants to stay with a good family.
3. With the Cranleys.
4. Seven.
5. With Mrs. Eisley.
6. She is an opera singer.
7. The Cranleys have five children and three dogs so it is too noisy there.
8. Everyone likes her.
9. Wimbledon is far from London.
10. By underground.
11. Four.

55. LETTER FROM KATHY

A. 1. F 2. F 3. T

B.

1. a) It was on the eighth floor (of a large block of flats). / She's afraid of high places.
   b) It was on a busy main road.
2. a) It's a really cheap house.
   It has got four large bedrooms.
   It's really big.
   b) The children loved it because there's a big garden (to play in).
   There's a very good private school nearby (and they think / she thinks they'll send Chris and Claire there).

56. SINGLE FATHERS' CLUB

A. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T

B.

1. They started the first single father's group in the US.
2. How to look after a child with a temperature.
   Where to find milk at 6 a.m.
   How to help children who don't sleep well at night.
   What foods are best for their children.

57. PLANE CRASH IN PERU

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. F

B.

1. (Because) they wanted to spend Christmas with Juliana's father (, who was the manager of a bank there).
   (Because) Juliana's father was there and they wanted to see him / be with him at Christmas.
2. (Because) she did not have anything to eat for two days.
3. Five days.

58. INVERNESS

A. 1. T 2. T 3. F

B. 1. d 2. c 3. b

C.

1. It is the famous mountainous area in Scotland.
2. Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh

D. b, d, e, g

59. LACROSSE

A.

1. Canada, Britain, Australia and America.
2. Two
3. A stick (called a 'crosse') / a crosse.

B. 1.b 2.c 3.c 4.c 5.d 6.a 7.a

60. THE BARASANA

A. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F

B.

1. In 'The Vaupés Region' (between Colombia and Brazil). / In an area between Colombia and Brazil.
2. The Barasana (people).
3. The (Barasana) women.
4. They play with other children.
   They watch their parents.

61. THE MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY

1. b 2. d

62. THE OSTRICH

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

63. RUDYARD KIPLING

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

B.
1. the United Services College (in Devon) / his school (in Devon).
2. soldiers
3. wife
4. children
5. the Nobel Prize (for literature)

64. VIDEO CLIPS

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. d
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

65. DREAMS

A. 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. a
B. 1. F 2. T

66. ORANGES

A.
1. a) , that is,
   b) separate parts
2. a) i.e.
   b) parts which grow into a new part
3. a) In other words,
   b) In nature
4. a) , or
   b) grow
5. a) such as
   b) parts of Asia / in Asia
6. a) called
   b) North and South America
7. a) ( )
   b) farm product

B.
1. c
2. the orange tree
3. (the) oranges
4. in China

C.
1. Any three of the following:
   It is sweet / juicy / in sections / easy to eat.
   It has a (thick or thin) skin.
   It has a beautiful colour.
   Some oranges don't have seeds.
2. They took them from the Spanish. / The Spanish planted orange trees in North and South America. (They took them to Florida first.)
3. Because the colour of oranges is very beautiful.

D. 1. c 2. b

67. THE POSTAGE STAMP

A.
1. a) , or ...,
   b) took the letter to the person
2. a) That is,
   b) the sender paid for it before

B.
1. the first stamps (in 1840)
2. the Universal Postal System
   the UPS

C. 1. T 2. F 3. NI 4. F

D.
1. Some countries did not want to accept letters with the stamps of other countries.
2. Collecting stamps is one of the most popular hobbies in the world.

68. VOLCANOES

A.
1. the god of destruction 2. chimney
3. a liquid deep in the earth
4. a hot liquid 5. group

B.
1. people 2. volcanoes
3. (the island of) Vulcano, (just north of Sicily)

C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

69. CONTAINERS

A.
1. some of the simple and basic containers
2. the / a can opener
3. jars
4. Bottles
5. made of paper, foil or thin plastic

B.
1. strong and long-lasting
2. heavy paper
3. c
4. top or cover (which can be removed or thightened by screwing or unscrewing).
5. liquid food
6. soft and movable

C.
1. Paint cans, beverage cans, spray cans. (Any two.)
2. (Because) they are made of glass or ceramic.

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

70. LUMINOUS AND NON-LUMINOUS BODIES

A. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T
B. Clue: or
   send out
C. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. a

71. COAL

A.
1. coal
2. petroleum and natural gas
3. anthracite
4. lignite, subbituminous coal, bituminous coal

B.
1. take it / coal from under the earth
2. give out
3. keep
4. for uses in our homes

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

D.
1. invention of the steam engine
2. fuel
3. lignite // anthracite
4. burns slowly // maintains / keeps a uniform / constant fire
   has the highest carbon content // gives the most heat
5. produce steam
6. (about) 400 years

E.
1. (Because) we can find it closer to the surface (than petroleum and natural gas)
2. There is less of it than there is of the other kinds of coal.

72. CARS OF THE FUTURE

A.
1. cars.
2. tomorrow's cars.
3. special intelligent roads.
4. the vehicles.

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F

C. 1. c 2. d

73. USING ELECTRICITY

A.
1. electricity
2. shaft
3. ultraviolet (rays) and infrared (rays)
4. a doctor

B.
1. a) machines
   b) - ... -
2. a) doctors
   b) , or
3. a) correct
   b) ; that is,

C.
1. (a+b) electric fires, irons, toasters. (Any two.)
2. (a+b) subway trains, trolley buses, electric locomotives. (Any two.)

D.
1. the inside of the human body
2. washing machines / refrigerators / mixers / toasters / irons / electric fires (Any two.)

74. POLYMER BATTERIES FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

A.
1. vehicle
2. kill people

B.
1. (the certain amount of) fuel (in the world)
2. reason
3. the new type (of battery) / (the / a) conductive polymer battery
4. car builders can form it into any shape
5. vehicles

C. 1. c 2. a

D.
1. (Any three.)
a) It does not provide the necessary power for an electric car. / The car cannot go a long distance with such a battery.
b) You must replace it in time.
c) It is too heavy.
d) It is too expensive.
2. (Any three.)
a) It's three times stronger than the ordinary car battery.
b) It weighs less than 5 kilograms.
c) Car builders can form it into any shape. / You can place the battery anywhere in the car; for example .... ./ Its capacity to take various shapes.
d) It's cheap (because of the polymers used.)

75. EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING

A.
1. breathe it in
2. remove it / the tar
3. lasts for a very long time
4. have / get enough oxygen
5. can't do without it
6. (strong and fast-acting) stimulant

B.
1. the effects of carbon monoxide
2. (cigarette) smokers

C.
1. Smokers who only take the smoke into their mouths.
2. Certain forms of filters (in addition to the cigarette's own filter).
3. Because cigarettes are arousing agents (and they make people more nervous, not less).

76. MICROSCOPIC ORGANISMS

A.
1. a
2. a, c, f

B.
1. the studies of microscopic organisms

2. with (only) one cell
3. make / become more
4. not active

C.
1. microscopic organisms
2. scientists
3. (some) protists
4. protists
5. The cell

D.
1. Animal kingdom, plant kingdom, protist kingdom, monera kingdom.
2.
Unlike animal-like protists, plant-like protists have chlorophyll.
Unlike plant-like protists, animal-like protists cannot make food / get food from others.
3. Both provide food for other plants and animals that live in the water.
4.
a) Bacteria have only one cell; a virus is not a cell.
b) Viruses are much smaller than bacteria.

77. ROLLER-SKATING TAKES OFF

A.
1. (Every weekday morning) he roller-skates (seven miles across San Francisco) to his office / to work.
He puts on a suit and tie and roller-skates to his office.
2.
a) They / These wheels make skating (very) easy.
b) They are expensive (so many people prefer to rent them).

B. 1. F 2. F 3. T

C. d

78. LEARNING ABOUT MARS

A.
1. Mars and Earth
2. a 3. c 4. very small 5. b

B. 1. i 2. k 3. g 4. m 5. b 6. e 7. d

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

79. PIRATES

1. 200
2. *Treasure Island* and *Captain Blood*
3. a hat / turban / moustache / beard / gold earrings **and had** a pistol / gun
4. along the American coasts / on all the oceans of the world
5. Jean Lafitte
6. woman pirate

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

C. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10

80. GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

A.
1. b
2. the cold water
3. geothermal energy
4. c
5. provide the power to work

B. 1. F 2. F

C. In some places you do not have to drill to obtain geothermal energy.

D. 1. b 2. a

81. BALI

A.
1. in Bali
2. the Balinese people
3. tourists
4. the Balinese
5. Bali

B. 1. d 2. a 3. b

C.
1. They make music, paint or carve things out of wood and stone.
2. In the 1950's, when tourists began to visit Bali.
3. They produce more things for tourists but fewer things for their temples.
4. Tourists bring more money, new ideas and a new way of life.
5. There will be less money.
6. If there are too many tourists, the Balinese way of life will change too quickly.

82. LIFE IN SPACE

A.
1. Canadian astronomers'
2. the nearby stars
3. these unseen objects

B.
1. a new astronomical measuring technique
2. big / large
3. large
4. give back
5. ways
6. unchanging

C.
1. 100,000 million.
2. Stars.
3. Epsilon Eridani and Gamma Cephei.
4. The Space Telescope and a European satellite called Hipparchus.
5. stars and planets

D. There are about 100,000 million stars in our galaxy and about one fifth are stable; that is, unchanging and cool like our own sun.

E. 1. F 2. 0

83. NICE NOT EASY

A. 1. d 2. b

B.

1. a) Improving language skills.
   b) Discovering other cultures.
   c) Finding some independence.
2. a) She didn't let her eat without her permission.
   b) She didn't let her drink their biological milk / She didn't let her have a key.

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F

84. THE OLYMPIC MARATHON

A.

1. the marathon
2. to Olympia
3. these games
4. to Athens
5. 1896
6. Olympic athletes

B. 1. c 2. b 3. b

C.

1. The Greeks (had) won the war.
2. Since 1896.
3. 12 (countries).
4. Since 1923.

85. THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

A.

1. (F) They have taken the place of many farm workers.
2. T 3. T
4. (F) It hasn't changed in size.

B.

1. To process information about soil chemistry, insect control and plant genetics.
2. To type letters, send out bills, collect huge amounts of information and do calculations.
3. They are free to use their brain power to make new discoveries.

C.

1. man
2. modern tractors and threshers
3. the workers'

86. MANCHESTER

1. c 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. d 6. d 7. a 8. b
9. the cotton goods
10. the canal's

87. 'SEN' OR 'SİZ'?

A.

1. your parents
   your mother / mum and father / dad
2. their parents' and their parents' friends'
3. you
4. Turkey and France
5. English speaking people / Australians, Americans and the British

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F

C.

1. A few hundred years ago.
2. When the young people talk / are talking to each other / aren't talking to an older person.
3. (It changes) from a formal relationship / one to an informal one.

88. VIVE LA DIFFERENCE!

A.

1. countries
2. differences you cannot see immediately
3. the fact that people say something to each other before they start eating (such as "Guten Appetit")
4. people's

B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T

C.

1.

a) What people look like.
b) The different money they use.
c) The different food they eat.

2.

a) the way people greet their friends.
b) customs linked with eating.
c) what people do in their spare time (in the evening or at the weekend).

3. People in different countries have their own customs, traditions, languages and beliefs. / Countries are different from each other. (or any other answer which states a similar idea).

89. TORNADOES

A.

1. (About) 20 to 30 minutes.
2. Hot, humid days.
3. (some) underground area (such as a cellar or a basement)
4. Refer to lines 5-10, 11-12, 16-19.

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

90. INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND SAFETY

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

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F

91. LEARNING ABOUT COMPUTERS

A.

1. It can help us learn fast.
   It can help us work successfully.
   It can help us have a good time.
   It can store (or keep) (very) large amounts of information (for easy reference). (Any two.)
2. It saves / stores information (you want to keep).

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

92. SEAT BELTS
A. 1. b 2. d
B. 1. F 2. F

93. JAMES DEAN
A. 1. c 2. a
B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
C.
1. *Giant.*
2.
a) The sun was going down so the light was poor.
b) He wasn't wearing his glasses.

94. SKYSCRAPERS
A. 1. d 2. a 3. b
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T

95. TEMPERATE CLIMATES
A.
1. 6°C
2. Eastern / China type of warm temperate zone
B.

C.
1. The type of climate that is free from very high and very low temperatures.
2. On the Western coasts and across Southern Europe.
3. Up to five months.
4. A maritime zone.
5. The summers are warmer and the winters are cold.

96. THE PEN
1.c 2.b 3.d 4.c 5.d 6.b

97. POPULAR vs. QUALITY NEWSPAPERS
1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. c 7. d

98. ACID RAIN (1)
A.
1. coal or oil
2. poisonous gases
3. the pollution
B.
1. Burning coal or oil (causes it).
2. (The aim is) to convince the other countries that the problem has to be considered a major ecological threat.
3. They are forced to take action because damage has been reported in large areas of forest and lakeland.
4. The problem of acid rain (must be solved quickly).
5. (They will be accused) of having allowed forests to die.
6. A major international initiative to combat acid rain (is expected in the near future).

99. ACID RAIN (2)
A. a
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T

100. THE KON-TIKI VOYAGE, 1947
1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. d 8. a 9. b

101. U.S. CITIES: PAST AND PRESENT
A.
1. horses // other animals
2. butchers
3. poor planning / lack of planning // pollution / crime / accidents / dirt
4. water supplies
5. pickpockets
6. the planning of cities // their neighbourhoods
B. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. c
C.
1. By runaway horses.
2. Because of (communicable) diseases (such as smallpox, yellow fever, malaria, cholera and typhoid).

102. SPAS: GOOD OR BAD?
A. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. NI 5. T 6. NI 7. F
B. 1. c 2. d 3. c 4. b
C.
1. water
2. at / in spa resorts
3. people
4. these governments / the German, French and Austrian governments
D.
1. Water / Mineral springs, (hot) mud.
2. So that their backs, arms and legs will stop aching and their rough skin will feel smooth again.
3. (An old miner's tunnel), (now) a 'health tunnel'.

103. ARTS OR SCIENCE?
A.
1. be like
2. the children
3. scientists
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

C.
1. In order to give everyone with sufficient ability the opportunity to study. / To ensure that there will be well-trained men and women to run the government and industry in the future.
2. He is a lively person.
He has a good sense of humor.
He is interested in sports and pop music.
He has a lot of girlfriends.
He always has a good time.
He is attractive / interesting.
He cares more about his subject.
(Any two.)
3.
a) He can teach his subject (to earn a living).
b) He can work in a completely different field.

104. OUR FIRST WORDS

A.
1. Frederic II
2. skills
B. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. b
C. 1. F 2 . T 3. T

105. YOUR DIET

A. 1. c 2. c 3. d 4. a
B. 1. F 2. F 3. T
C.
1. (Because) they believe that the nation's children are properly fed.
(Because) they believe that children's dietary standards are not the business of the government.
2. (They eat meals of) chips, chocolate and bread and jam.

106. DANGER FOR THE FUN OF IT

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. d
B.
1. Most are men.
They know about the dangers of their sport.
They look down on usual sports (like tennis and golf).
They try to prove their masculinity. / They want to feel more masculine.
They find the sport habit-forming. / They make it a habit.
They like talking about their sport.
2. He talks / By talking about hot-air ballooning / his sport.
He introduces / By introducing ballooning into the conversation.

107. LOSING FERTILE LAND

A.
1. The environment
2. put in danger
3. farmers (who are losing their land)
4. ecologists / environmental scientists / scientists who are teaching the farmers about ecology
B. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
D.
1.
a) They pollute / By polluting the environment.
They use / By using poisonous chemicals (which contaminate the land).
b) They cut down / By cutting down trees and plants (which grow on the sides of the mountains)
2. They are overpopulated / They cannot support a large increase in population.

108. MONEY

A.
1. the money in the bank which you can take out at any time
2. a branch (of a bank)
B. 1. b 2. d 3. b
C.
a) He can ask the manager of a bank.
b) He can read the leaflets / booklets.
D. 1. Y 2. N

109. MONEY THEN AND NOW

A.
1. you buy
2. the ancient Greeks
3. coins
4. Nowadays more and more people are paying for things with cheques and credit cards instead of in cash.
B.
1. A system of exchange.
Exchanging one thing for another.
2.Business became much easier (because ...)
(Also, caused the introduction of banknotes because they were heavy.)
3. By introducing banknotes.
4. Cheques and credit cards.

110. THE CASHLESS SOCIETY

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. c

111. DAMS

A.
1. supplying crops with water
2. great
3. sand, soil or mud carried along by a river

4. productive
5. large

B. 1. F 2. T 3. T

C.

1. a) Irrigation (supplying crops with water).
   b) Controlling floods.
   c) Generating electricity.
2. Because water is trapped in the lake.
   Because water is no longer flowing rapidly.
3. The land below the dam may lose its fertility.
4. On the north of the Aswan High Dam.

112. MOTHERHOOD IN A CHANGING WORLD: WOMEN IN GHANA

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

B.

1. They bake and cook things to sell.
2.

a) They are available mainly in urban areas. / They are not enough in number.
b) The fees are (usually) too high for the poor. / They are (too) expensive (so the poor can't send their children to such centers).

113. ORDINARY ASPIRIN IS TRULY A WONDER DRUG

A. 1. P.3 2. P.2 3. P.4

B.

1.take
2. not strong
3. a disorder in the joints (of a body)
4. the chemical in aspirin
5. increase in (the) body temperature
6. press and break

C.

1. aspirin
2. the experiments (with salicylates / this chemical)
3. a small quantity of aspirin
4. the (aspirin) tablets

D.

1.

a) It is safe. / Its bad effects are mild / not strong.
b) It is very effective / an effective pain reliever.
   For millions of people suffering from arthritis, it is the only thing that works. (This is an example of aspirin being an effective pain reliever.)
c) It is cheap / not expensive.

2. When you chew the tablets before swallowing them (with water).
   When you crush the tablets (in milk or orange juice).

114. SOLAR ENERGY

1. c 2. 1972 3. send out 4. b 5. d

115. DESALINATION METHODS

A.

1. the undrinkable water in the oceans and seas
2. electrodialysis
3. the salt
4. the vapour
5. all desalting methods

B. 1. c 2. a 3. b

C. 1.F 2.T 3.T

D.

1. There could be no life on earth without water. Over three quarters of our body is water and without it we cannot grow crops, run factories or keep clean.
2. The electric charge that passes through the salty water.
3. It is very slow.
4. They are energy sources.

116. RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

A.

1. The air, the oceans, the land and the sun.
2. Less than 200 hundred years ago.
3. Four.

B.

- renewable e.g. grass
- non-renewable e.g. fossil fuels

C.

1. these resources
2. the resource
3. to conserve non-renewable resources

D. 1.c 2.b

E. 1.T 2.F 3.F

117. BOOKWORMS

1. c 2. d 3. b

118. WHAT A GOOD IDEA!

1. d 2. d 3. d 4. b

119. A LOAD OF RUBBISH

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. d 6. c 7. b 8. d

120. WORK AT HOME

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. b

121. WOMAN PILOT SAVES GANGSTER FROM PRISON

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

122. INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

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

123. AROUND THE WORLD IN A PAPER PLANE
1. d 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. b

124. FOOD
1. c 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. c 6. d 7. c 8. b

125. RURAL MIGRATION
1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. b

126. OUTWARD BOUND
1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. a

127. A PLAIN MAN'S GUIDE TO INVESTMENT
1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. d

128. THE SAMARITANS
1. c 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. d

129. WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DINOSAURS?
A.
1. dinosaurs'
2. A possibility
B.
1. enormous
2. to crash
C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T

130. THE ELEPHANTS' GRAVEYARD
A. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T
B.
1. wild elephants
2. 800,000 (African elephants)
C. 1. c 2. b

131. A NATION OF PET LOVERS
A.
1. the average U.S. family's
2. pet foods
3. the British public spent 2 hundred million pounds on pet food / (the British public) spending 2 hundred million pounds on pet food
4. British pets
5. getting rid of the mess that dogs leave on the streets
B.
1. statistic
2. unique
3. alarming
4. restricting
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F
D.
1. (It could be better used) by spending it on poor or old people. / The money could be spent on the poor and old. / It could be used for poor or old people.
2. They cause physical problems.
   The mess dogs leave on streets. / Pets which are allowed to run free. / Pets which are free are dangerous.
   They can cause disease. / The threat of rabies.
   Carelessness of pet owners. (Any two.)

132. BUSINESS GOES GREEN!
A. 1. c 2. c 3. b
B.
1. (more and more) consumers
2. green products
C.
1. green
2. recycle
3. consider

133. A GREENER WORLD
A.
1. Herbert Girardet and John Seymour
2. people's
3. Walking
4. poisonous chemicals
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T
C.
1.
a) Driving / Transport.
b) Poisonous chemicals.
2.
a) Friends of the Earth.
b) Greenpeace.

134. A 90-DAY STRETCH
A.
1. to ride a bike all the way across America / riding Bikecentennial's 4450 mile Trans-America Trail from Oregon to Virginia.
2. The package tours
B. 1. T 2. T
C. 1. d 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. c

135. GLENN CURTIS
A.
1. Glenn Curtis
2. building motorcycle engines
3. the Wright Brothers.
4. new ideas (on wing design)
B. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. d
C. 1. F 2. F

136. FLYING GRANDMOTHER

A.
1. aviation
2. learn to fly
3. the trainees

B.
1. solo
2. needy
3. opportunity
4. uppermost
5. goal

C. 1. T 2. F 3. F
D. 1. c 2. a 3. b

137. THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS

A.
1. Proprietary / Vocational schools
2. students
3. the teachers
4. get a good job

B. 1. b 2. a 3. b

C.
1. The students.
2.
a) Training in business.
b) Training in technical skills.
c) Training in self-improvement.
3. Cosmetology.
4. To give the students a sense of accomplishment.

138. VEGETARIANISM

A.
1. He doesn't want to kill. / He believes that we do not have to kill to feed ourselves. / It seems strange to him that in order to live we have to kill.
2.
a) There is no need to kill in order to feed ourselves.(Also lines 6-9, 11-14.)
b) Recently animals and poultry are treated with sex hormones (, which causes unknown dangers to human consumers).
c) Rivers and seas are full of poisonous chemicals (and when you eat fish, you get these poisons).
3. Any of the following:
A standard meal is dull, unimaginative and boring./ A standard meal is served with little change from day today and week to week./ A standard meal has an unchanging order. However, vegetarian cookery is rich and varied./ A vegetarian meal doesn't have to have a main course.

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

139. THE OZONE LAYER

A.
1. top government officials / people
2. pollution

B. 1. c 2. d
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F

D.
1. the manufacture of CFCs / the ozone layer depletion
2. aerosols / hamburger packaging / refrigerators (Any two.)
3. increase

140. A HOLIDAY BROCHURE

A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. d 6. a
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F

C.
1. 01-580 1221
2. travel documents, luggage labels
3. the transportation (cost)
4. folding beds
5. clerical work, the delivery of the visa
6. the first 5 pages of your passport

141. THE CONSUMER SOCIETY

A.
1. baby
2. TV commercials and children's programmes
3. children
4. take advantage of (the weakness of a mother)

B. 1. b 2. c
C. Choosing and buying goods and services.

142. ELIZABETHAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL

A. the rest periods / breaks
B. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. d
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

143. ONE WOMAN'S RACE ACROSS ALASKA

A. Sequencing:
iii. f, c, e, a, g, d, b

B.
1. get back on the trail (route)
2. the risk of serious frostbite, damaging her lungs / damage to her lungs
3. two people / teams / racers
Rick Swenson and Jerry Austin

C. 1. b 2. d 3. b

144. PHOBIAS

A.
1. Fear of spiders.
2. Fear of height / high places.
3. Fear of flying.

B.
1. the bathroom
2. the spider
3. large windows
4. the sky / air / atmosphere
C. 1.b 2.c 3.a

145. THE HAUNTED HOUSE

A.
1. (the fact that) the house was in the centre of London
2. the three women
B. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. b

146. WHITE LIES

A. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T
B. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a

147. THE DIRTY OLD MAN OF EUROPE

A. 1. b 2. c
B.
1. the aluminium
2. Other European nations
C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
D.
1. Great Britain.
2. Because acid rain causes chemical imbalances, resulting in death.
3. To reduce the sulphur emissions by 30 per cent by the year 1997.

148. FOOD ADDITIVES

A.
1. the food
2. preservatives, anti-oxidants, stabilisers and emulsifiers, and colouring agents.
3. contains additives
B. 1.b 2. d
C. T
D.
1.
a) Because they spoil the taste (of food).
b)They make the food dangerous to eat.
2.
a) Because they make sure that the ingredients mix.
b) They make sure that the ingredients do not separate out again.
3. Fresh and locally produced food.

149. HOLIDAYS

A.
1. on their / your / one's own
2. where you (will) stay
3. looking for
B.
1. more than 300 million people's
2. the large holiday resorts
3. package holidays
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
D.
1.
Where you are going.
How much money you have.
Whether you are travelling alone, or with family or friends.
Where you want to go.
How you want to travel.
How long you want to travel.
How long you want to stay.
(Any two.)
2. You book the holiday through a travel agent and pay the bill.
3.
Checking complicated timetables.
Chasing / running after cheap flights.
Trying to make hotel reservations (yourself) in a language you can't even speak.
It can cost more than package holidays.
(Any two.)

150. BODY LANGUAGE

A.
1. our looks
2. the exact shape of the mouth
3. (the) people
4. (The fact) that we learn our looks from those around us. / Learning our looks from those around us.
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F
C.
1. Physical appearance is culturally programmed. / We learn our looks; we are not born with them.
2. Because people on Madison Avenue, New York / in New York smile less than those on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia / in Georgia. / People in New York smile less than the Southerners.
D. c

151. COMPUTERS IN THE MODERN WORLD

A.
1. the computer
2. computers
3. customers
4. of customers / customers'
5. the money in an envelope / the envelope
6. money
7. computers

B.
1. Government, science, business and education.
2. Work in which speed is essential.
3. They are used to monitor accounts.
4. Health care, communication systems, business management and space exploration.
5. To control reservations, to keep records, to pay employees and to compute bills.

152. THE COMPUTER

A.
1. use
2. understand
3. non-living
4. stop
5. signals
6. within reach

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

C.
1. The stored - program characteristic.
2. By changing the instructions.

153. A NATIONAL DISEASE

A.
1. leisure time / evenings and weekends
2. the vast majority of the population
3. television
4. television
5. people

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

C. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T

D.
a) TV has beneficial effects on conversational habits. / People have something to talk about.
b) It broadens people's horizons / introduces people to new ideas and activities.

154. GETTING THE U.S. TO GO METRIC

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

155. THE CASH MACHINE

A.
1. the early 1970's
2. the / a magnetic strip
3. the amount needed

B.
a) 16,000
b) 80,000

a) Track 1: your / the customer's name
b) Track 2: bank information (the customer's account no.)
c) Track 3: more details about you / the customer

About £100,000

C.
1. The cash dispensers used before 1970's (worked like drinks machines and) gave out packets of money, but today these machines enable customers to carry out various banking transactions.
2. To enable customers to carry out various banking transactions.
3. In the cash machine.

D.
the card
PIN
checks
the information is correct
the amount needed
bank account
The cash is given out. / The customer withdraws the money.

156. FAIR PLAY FOR WOMEN'S FOOTBALL

A.
1. banning women from playing football / women wouldn't be allowed to play on proper fields with qualified officials in any organised way
2. the women's game
3. foreign clubs buying the best players / a foreign club buys the best players
4. doing something she loves
5. women's football

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

C.
1. They won the game (3-2).
2. In 1969.

D. 1. b 2. b

157. WHAT IS NEWS?

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

B.
1. News is what reporters, editors, and producers decide is news.

2.
a) Most reporters find document analysis dull and boring.
b) There is a need to personalize the news.

C.
1. victims of crime or natural disasters
2. have an effect on the audience / are relevant to people's lives

158. TV OR NOT TV; THAT'S THE PROBLEM

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

159. THE EARTH'S SPREADING DESERTS

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

B.

1. Mauritania's capital city
2. In some parts of the Amazon rain forest (in Brazil)
3. live in (these) dry regions (and whose number is 628 million)
4. Farmers
5. the fragile land's
6. grass and other plants
7. carrying water / the fact that water must be carried through pipes from hundreds of miles away
8. the cattle
9. the expanding world population

C. 1. 6 2. 4 3. 7

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

160. MR. JONES

A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. F

B.

1. (Because) he was blind and crippled / the ladies thought he was blind and crippled / he never left his room / he couldn't walk or see.
2. He had a long face, high cheekbones, and a birthmark on his left cheek, a small red mark shaped like a star.
3. In a subway car / On an underground train in Moscow.

161. FIRST TO SKI CROSS CONTINENT

A.

1. Antarctica
2. Messner and Fuchs
3. Messner
4. Fuchs
5. in the South Pole / near Amundsen - Scott station

B.

1. start
2. a device which shows distance
3. covered

C.

1. They learnt that there was not enough fuel to transport them to the FIS.
2. Bad weather, poor radio communication, and difficulty crossing giant fields of ice and snow slowed their arrival at their first supply place (at the Thiel Mountains).
3. Across the Polar Plateau (, through the Transantarctic Mountains). / Through the Transantarctic Mountains.
4. To put up / putting up the tent (by himself).
5.

a) On February 12, Messner and Fuchs reached New Zealand's Scott Base, on McMurdo Sound.
b) (That same day) the team of explorers led by Will Steger and J-L Etienne was 3,300 miles into its own seven-month crossing of Antarctica.

162. INFLATION

A.

1. persuade
2. bring back to its original state
3. methods of action

B.

1. a modern economic disease / inflation
2. our salaries
3. the ordinary voter

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

D.

1.

a) Prices are rising all the time. / Because of ever-increasing prices.
b) General price increases are larger than the pay rises (we receive).

2. How well they persuade the people that inflation can be controlled by their policies / that they will make pay rises equal to the increase of prices (in the shops) and restore the value of money.
3. Because there is no simple cure for the complex disease of inflation.
4. b

163. HOME SCHOOLING

A.

1. a number of parents 2. parents
3. children 4. the experience

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

C.

1.

a) They don't believe that public schools teach the correct religious values.
b) They believe that they can provide a better education for their children themselves.

2.

a) Home-schoolers miss many important things. / They may be uncomfortable mixing with other people in adult life (because they have never attended school.)
b) Most parents are not qualified enough to teach their children and they may pass on their own views to their children.

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4. Farmers
5. the fragile land's
6. grass and other plants
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B.

1. (Because) he was blind and crippled / the ladies thought he was blind and crippled / he never left his room / he couldn't walk or see.
2. He had a long face, high cheekbones, and a birthmark on his left cheek, a small red mark shaped like a star.
3. In a subway car / On an underground train in Moscow.

161. FIRST TO SKI CROSS CONTINENT

A.

1. Antarctica
2. Messner and Fuchs
3. Messner
4. Fuchs
5. in the South Pole / near Amundsen - Scott station

B.

1. start
2. a device which shows distance
3. covered

C.

1. They learnt that there was not enough fuel to transport them to the FIS.
2. Bad weather, poor radio communication, and difficulty crossing giant fields of ice and snow slowed their arrival at their first supply place (at the Thiel Mountains).
3. Across the Polar Plateau (, through the Transantarctic Mountains). / Through the Transantarctic Mountains.
4. To put up / putting up the tent (by himself).
5.

a) On February 12, Messner and Fuchs reached New Zealand's Scott Base, on McMurdo Sound.
b) (That same day) the team of explorers led by Will Steger and J-L Etienne was 3,300 miles into its own seven-month crossing of Antarctica.

162. INFLATION

A.

1. persuade
2. bring back to its original state
3. methods of action

B.

1. a modern economic disease / inflation
2. our salaries
3. the ordinary voter

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

D.

1.

a) Prices are rising all the time. / Because of ever-increasing prices.
b) General price increases are larger than the pay rises (we receive).

2. How well they persuade the people that inflation can be controlled by their policies / that they will make pay rises equal to the increase of prices (in the shops) and restore the value of money.
3. Because there is no simple cure for the complex disease of inflation.
4. b

163. HOME SCHOOLING

A.

1. a number of parents 2. parents
3. children 4. the experience

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

C.

1.

a) They don't believe that public schools teach the correct religious values.
b) They believe that they can provide a better education for their children themselves.

2.

a) Home-schoolers miss many important things. / They may be uncomfortable mixing with other people in adult life (because they have never attended school.)
b) Most parents are not qualified enough to teach their children and they may pass on their own views to their children.

164. EXPLORERS

A.
1. historians
2. America
3. Irish people
4. the Norsemen
5. A Vespucci
6. in the fifteenth century
7. the second expedition
8. Vespucci's discovery of the mouth of the Amazon River

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

C.
1. Asians - across the Bering Strait to Alaska, then through North America on to South America.
2. He proved that America was a new continent / was not a part of Asia.
3. Because he was a successful businessman and navigator / he was knowledgeable in geography and cosmography/ he was the financial representative of the Medici. (Any one.)
4. By organising his expeditions. / By obtaining the ships and the necessary supplies (such as food) for his expeditions.
5. To find answers to the questions raised by Columbus' claims. / To find out if it was possible to reach Asia by travelling west.

165. A ROSE-RED CITY

A.
1. the 19th century
2. the path
3. the central city area / Wadi Mousa
4. the tourists

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

C.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PETRA

Settlers	Date	Cultural Contributions
Edomites	5th cent. BC	founded the city
Nabateans	310 BC	built temples
		made pottery
		established an administrative system
Romans	106 (A.D.)	built monuments
		made improvements to the city

166. SURVEY ON EDUCATION

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

167. THE ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

A.
1. the 130,000 blind people in Britain
2. 75 (or older)
3. things we do every day (like....)
4. blind people
5. kinds of raised alphabet

B.
1. Age, character and the help you get from others.
2. It could be written as well as read.

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

168. HOW TO 'SEE' A CITY

A.
1. visiting a great city
2. the beautiful cities
3. the architecture
4. a central square
5. the places

B. 1. d 2. e 3. g 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. f

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

169. STUNTPEOPLE

A.
1. (doing all) the dangerous acting work in films
2. doing stunt work
3. cardboard boxes
4. risks
5. the six skills

B. 1. Y 2. N 3. N 4. Y 5. N 6. Y 7. Y

C. 1. c 2. b 3. b

170. COMPUTER EDUCATION

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

171. RUNNING AWAY FROM TROUBLES

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

172. FRIENDSHIP

A.
1. two people have in each other
2. close

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

C.
1.
a) How we meet that person.
b) First impressions.
2. Because they signal friendliness or unfriendliness.

3.
a) A big age difference.
b) Different backgrounds.
4.
Friends rely on one another.
They want to do their friends favours.
They hate to disappoint their friends.
They have similar ideas and beliefs.
They share the same attitudes and interests.
(Any four.)
5.
a) support
b) understanding

173. AMERICAN CITIES

A.
1. cities
2. Americans
3. the unpleasant situations of the modern cities
4. 800,000 middle-class New Yorkers (who left the city for the suburbs dreaming of grass and trees and a place for their children to play in)

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

C.
1. Americans don't like their cities (very much).
2.
a) They have related urban areas to Europe, which they believed to be full of dishonesty and illegal behaviour.
b) They believed that cities lacked spaciousness and innocence (, so easily found in rural areas).
3. The law which provided low-interest mortgages for Americans who wanted to buy a home.
4. Because they were dreaming of grass and trees and a place for their children to play in. /To live in a place surrounded by grass, trees and (to find) a place for their clidren to play in.
5. a

174. CULTURE SHOCK

A.
Culture shock (3)
Culture (1)
How to avoid culture shock (4)
Cultural differences (2)

B.
1. You shouldn't think of your cultural habits as right and other people's as wrong.
2.
Avoid quick judgements.
Try to understand people in another culture by looking at things from their own point of view.

To become more aware of what is going on around you.
Be willing to try new things and to have new experiences.
(Any one.)

C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

175. COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE

A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. d

B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

C.
1. Using our own culture as the standard to judge other cultures (is called ethnocentrism).
2. By comparing and contrasting the two languages.

176. FREE TRADE

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

B.
1. To export more than it imported.
2. (Because) they were afraid of foreign competition.
3. Britain.
4. A crisis in economy / The Wall Street crash.
5. It kept factories working and maintained full employment.
6. (Because) they think that they create more unemployment by spending less money.

177. TWO STRANGERS ON A TRAIN

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

B.
1. Because in Mexico she was very happy teaching English to businessmen and engineers.
   Her job there was very good.
2. Perfect Spanish, fluent German and French and an excellent knowledge of commercial and technical English.
3. Finding good, qualified teachers (who could teach the sort of English his students needed).
4. Technical and commercial translators.
5. When the man in his compartment started to snore loudly.
6. To start a conversation with her.
7. Joe would probably offer Kate a job with a high salary at his school.
   (Any other reasonable answer.)

178. VILLAGE VOICE

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

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

179. WHAT'S THIS THING CALLED LOVE?

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

B.
1. The connection between (falling in) love and brain chemistry.
   That (falling in) love is influenced by our chemistry.
2. Because the emotions they feel are very powerful (when they are in love).
3. When we are in close relationships.
4. Because love lowers the level of stimulation that our pleasure centers need.
   Because when people are in love, it takes less stimulation to give them pleasure.

180. WHO'S CRAZY?

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c
6. a 7. b 8. b 9. c 10. a

181. BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

A.
1. the main decision-making body in the university
2. discussion classes for a small group of students
3. teacher

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

C.
1. To meet the increasing demand for higher education degrees.
   Because there were too many people who wanted to get degrees.
   So many people wanted to study for a degree after 1945 that (even) the building of new universities didn't solve the problem.Therefore, polytechnics were formed.
2. Those (people / students) whose parents' income is below a certain level.
3. When / if he or she moves from one university to another (during a degree course).

182. LESS EQUALITY IN EDUCATION, MORE QUALITY

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

B.
1. children
2. a large number of educational theorists
   The theorists who ignore that every child has different abilities.
3. the / this argument
4. a good education

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F

183. WELCOME TO PRESTEL

A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T

B.
1. A keypad, an adapted television set and an ordinary telephone line.
2. By pressing / You press the numbered buttons on the keypad (the size of a pocket calculator).
3. (Special) index pages.
4. (From) Information Providers.
5. Foreign exchange rates / Business information / The availability of airline seats / Latest sports results / Latest news / Detalied guides to the countries of the world / Office space to rent / Theatre and cinema guides. (Any two.)
6. By sending messages to Information Providers using Response Pages.

184. WHERE ARE WE GOING?

A. 1. d 2. b 3. b

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

C.
1. By entering / He entered it for a competition.
2.
a) Some people / they were afraid of losing their jobs.
   If railways were to become widespread, they would lose their jobs.
   They saw their means of living threatened by (the introduction of) railways / the new rival.
b) Trains were considered to be dangerous (to the natural environment).
   Some / another group of people who were interested in the natural conservation of the country considered trains to be dangerous.
3. It provided work.
   The laying of tracks provided work for thousands of people and transportation of people and goods was made easier.
4. (Because) he had no formal engineering training.

185. ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

C.
1. They are politically correct, cheaper to operate and offer a healthier environment for workers.
2. They spread / To spread daylight evenly over the space.
3. It may be converted into housing.
4. They will become (even) more costly / expensive to operate.
5. (Because) they emit (ozone-depleting) CFCs.
   Office air conditioners, together with the manufacturing processes used to make building materials, emit nearly one-quarter of all ozone-depleting CFCs.
6. Because of their design and the synthetic materials they employ.

186. WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WEATHER?
A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T
B. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b

187. AUTOMATION
A.
1. In the 18th century.
2. No, they aren't.
B.
1.
a) .....in the industrialized countries are poor.

b) Solar energy is not being used widely because it is possible but not economical.
2. ...they can't be clearly understood
3. the fact that mass production techniques have produced a dependency on machines
4. Two.
5. c

188. AUTOMATION IS CREATING CONFLICT AMONG WORKERS
1.c 2.a 3. d 4.b

189. ASH FROM VOLCANO: IT MAY REMAIN ALOFT
1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c

190. ADVERTISING
1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. d 6. c 7. b 8. a

191. ARE YOU REALLY A NON-SMOKER?
1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. d 7. d

192. SCHOOL INSPECTORS
1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. d

193. PAIN
1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a

194. TYPHOONS
1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. a
9. c 10. c 11. c

195. WHAT DOES THE CHIP MEAN TO YOU?
1. d 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. b 6. c

196. THE OCEAN FLOOR
1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. b

197. MOTORWAYS
1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. d 7. c 8. a

198. CONSUMER PRESSURE
1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. b

199. LAW OF CONSERVATION OF MATTER: EVERYTHING MUST GO SOMEWHERE
1. a 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. d

200. THE PALEOLITHIC AGE
1. a 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. b 9. b

201. TRENDS
1. d 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. d 6. b

202. NUCLEAR POWER - A SAFE SOLUTION?
1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. d 8. d

203. HOW STOP COMPUTER ABUSE
1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. d 6. b 7. d 8. b
9.b 10. c 11. a

204. THE MIND AND THE BODY
1. c 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. c