

REFLECT

LISTENING & SPEAKING

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1 ANSWER KEY

CONNECT TO THE TOPIC (p. 3)

1. The Lofoten Islands, in Norway, have tall mountains and beautiful beaches. The water in the fjords is blue and looks calm. It looks like an isolated place that offers locals and visitors outdoor adventure.
2. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* The beautiful landscape, the Nordic way of life, and the adventures they can have in the mountains or at sea probably connect people to the Lofoten Islands.

PREPARE TO WATCH

B (p. 4)

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

C (p. 5)

1. Island
2. typical
3. green
4. expensive
5. Italy
6. apartment
7. mountainous
8. rich

WATCH & SPEAK

B (p. 6)

1. b
2. a

C (p. 7)

Answers will vary. Possible answers: calm and interested

D (p. 7)

1. b
2. a

3. b

4. b

5. b

6. a

E (p. 8)

1. conveniences
2. relied on
3. survival
4. harvest
5. adapt
6. transformation

F (p. 8)

Answers will vary. Possible answers: astronaut, farmer, miner, fisherman, gamekeeper, beekeeper, (park/forest/mountain) ranger, conservationist, port worker, tour guide, oil rig worker/engineer

G (p. 8)

1. it's/it is still possible to live from the land
2. you've/you have lived here all your life
3. the animal population has decreased in that time
4. how you are continuing your traditional way of life
5. how big the Inuit population is nowadays

H (p. 9)

1. still exist
2. you use igloos/them
3. (you) how long it takes
4. does an igloo have/does a hunting igloo have/does one have/does it have
5. have (just) one room (, too)
6. it/an igloo (very) cold inside

PREPARE TO LISTEN

B (p. 10)

1. i
2. e
3. c
4. h
5. g
6. j

7. f
8. b
9. d
10. a

LISTEN & SPEAK

B (p. 13)

Answers to what the meanings are will vary. Possible answers:

1. *Have someone (over)* means to invite someone.
2. *Way of life* is the typical behavior of a person or group.
3. *Be defined by* means to be characterized or defined by something.
4. *Take pride in* means to be proud of; to highly value.

C (p. 13)

1. surroundings
2. (emotional) attachment/(emotional) connection/feeling of belonging
3. **a.** special quality; **b.** your past; **c.** good or proud; **d.** quality of life

E (p. 14)

1. social aspects
2. land
3. buildings
4. way of life
5. railroads

F (p. 14)

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

H (p. 15)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Place?	<i>Granada, in Nicaragua</i>
Connection to place?	family's home
Connection to past?	grew up there; spent a lot of life there
Special qualities?	oldest colonial city in Latin America; beautiful buildings
Feeling of pride?	yes, popular tourist destination
Quality of life?	people are relaxed, weather is beautiful, there's enough work, a lot of fresh fruit and vegetables
Main reason it's special?	connection with childhood

J (p. 16)

1. Could you
2. Do your
3. What do you
4. Can you

K (p. 17)

Does that (all) make sense?

What I mean (by that) is . . .

What I'm trying to say is . . .

REFLECT

B (p. 19)

Nouns: *aspect, attachment, convenience; livelihood, means, quality of life, suburb, surroundings, survival, transformation*

Verbs: *adapt, associated with, harvest, rely on, utilize;*

Adjectives: *distinctive, historical, industrial, proud of, typical*

UNIT 2 ANSWER KEY

CONNECT TO THE TOPIC (p. 21)

1. The cuisine, or style of food, is borrowed because Hong Kong Fusion is a Chinese-food restaurant located in Cambridge, England. Also, the use of the word *fusion* in the name of the restaurant suggests that parts of the cuisine have been borrowed from other cuisines.
2. *Answers will vary. Possible answer: Cultural borrowing* is when one culture starts using aspects of another culture.

PREPARE TO WATCH

A (p. 22)

1. offend, cases
2. stereotype, debate
3. admiring, valuable
4. influence, meaning
5. particular, original

B (p. 22)

1. Japanese
2. *Pokémon*
3. American
4. *Avatar*

C (p. 23)

Are you familiar with . . . ?

WATCH & SPEAK

A (p. 24)

Answers will vary. Correct answer: 2

B (p. 24)

1. world
2. healthy
3. offend (people from)
4. questions

C (p. 24)

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

D (p. 26)

1. negative
2. traditional

3. valuable

4. profit

E (p. 26)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Background examples: the obelisk from Egypt, sidewalk cafés from France, pizza from Italy, yoga from India, blues music from the south of the United States, the hammock from Central America, the Parka coat from the Inuit near the Arctic Circle
Arguments for example: pizza, the parka coat
Arguments against example: Native American headdresses, traditional Samoan tattoo designs, like the pe'a

Conclusion example: Am I helping to create a negative image or stereotype of another culture? Does this thing I am borrowing have a special spiritual or traditional meaning? Could my use of it make its meaning less important or valuable? Am I making a profit from this thing at someone else's expense, or will they also benefit?

G (p. 27)

1. should
2. could
3. had to
4. can, can't
5. may
6. Could

H (p. 27)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. have to/must
2. can/could/might
3. may/might/should
4. could/might
5. could/might/may
6. should

PREPARE TO LISTEN

A (p. 28)

Answers will vary. Correct answers:

Arabic—caravan, sofa; Chinese—tea, typhoon; French—café, croissant; German—delicatessen, burger; Hindi/Punjabi—guru; Italian—piano, umbrella; Japanese—emoji, karaoke; Russian—balaclava; Spanish—mosquito, siesta; Urdu—pajamas

B (pp. 28–29)

1. versions
2. complicated
3. logical
4. pronounce
5. expression
6. replaced
7. suitable
8. predictable
9. Similarly
10. translate

LISTEN & SPEAK

A (p. 31)

Answers will vary. Correct answers: a, b, d e

B (p. 31)

- | | |
|------|------|
| a. 1 | d. 3 |
| b. 4 | e. 2 |
| c. – | |

C (p. 31)

1. Arabic influenced Spanish; French and Latin influenced English; Chinese writing influenced Japanese and Korean.
2. pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar
3. Interesting expressions, like “back of beyond” and “good on ya”
4. no suitable word in the borrowing language; the borrowed word expresses an idea better or in fewer words
5. German: classic car; English: older, experienced person
6. digital camera; simplifying and shortening a word

D (p. 32)

1. *On the one hand* is used to introduce one point of view. We introduce a later sentence with a contrasting idea with *On the other hand*.
2. *No exact equivalent* means there is not something equal or comparable. *Answers to the question will vary.*

E (p. 32)

1. influence
2. Spanish
3. borrow

4. expressions

5. suitable
6. French
7. different
8. original

F (p. 33)

1. similar in many different languages
2. chocolate, metro, photo/photograph, football
3. chocolate
4. start in/come from one place
5. airport and computer

G (p. 33)

1. street
2. discover
3. describe
4. suggests
5. Spanish
6. worst
7. asks
8. months
9. thinks
10. translate

I (p. 34)

1. First
2. thanks
3. lasts
4. script

J (p. 34)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. found
2. also found
3. this suggests
4. interestingly
5. it seems

REFLECT

B (p. 37)

Nouns: case, debate, expression, influence, meaning, stereotype, version;

Verbs: admire, offend, pronounce, replace, translate;

Adjectives: complicated, logical, original, particular, predictable, suitable, valuable;

Adverb & Other: similarly

UNIT 3 ANSWER KEY

CONNECT TO THE TOPIC (p. 39)

1. We see symbols for businesses and the Merlion statue, which is the national symbol of Singapore.
2. *Answers will vary. Possible answers:* We use symbols to represent something else. Symbols can communicate complex ideas in a simple way.

PREPARE TO WATCH

A (p. 40)

1. link
2. diagram
3. significant
4. represent
5. documented
6. exact
7. form
8. symbol
9. apart
10. abstract

C (p. 41)

1. the Mexican artist Frida Kahlo and her husband, Diego Rivera
2. traditional Mexican clothes
3. peace
4. It's complicated.

D (p. 41)

1. is holding
2. There's
3. flying
4. There appear

WATCH & SPEAK

A (p. 42)

1. The geometric symbols that are often found next to animal forms in early (Stone Age) cave art
2. (Early Stone Age sites in) France, Spain, Portugal and Italy
3. The same (geometric) symbols/signs
4. That the signs were an early method of communication; they represented significant things in these people's lives.
5. That the symbols could be some early form of written language

6. A necklace (made of deer teeth) from 16,000 years ago with (combinations of) the same symbols

B (p. 43)

1. 38,000
2. 17,000
3. 52
4. 32
5. 65
6. 4,000
7. 5,000
8. 16,000

C (p. 44)

1. document
2. significant
3. communicate
4. cave symbols
5. combinations
6. link

E (p. 45)

1. had noticed
2. was
3. began
4. concluded
5. had found
6. developed

F (p. 45)

1. published
2. had made
3. described
4. had found
5. said
6. were
7. thought
8. had added

PREPARE TO LISTEN

B (p. 46)

1. appropriate
2. stand for
3. universal

4. come across
5. species
6. came up with
7. date back
8. indicate
9. started out
10. initials

C (p. 47)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. *Answers will vary.*
2. Laughing out loud
3. It isn't universal. It can mean *no* in some countries, for example, in Greece.
4. *Answers will vary.*
5. No, other primates, such as chimpanzees, use hand gestures.
6. *Answers will vary.*
7. It appeared in the 1960s, but became popular in the 1970s, when it was a "feel good" symbol seen on cups, key rings, earrings, etc.
8. *Answers will vary.*
9. *Answers will vary.*
10. *Answers will vary.*

D (p. 47)

1. come across
2. start out
3. date back
4. come up with
5. stand for

LISTEN & SPEAK

A (p. 49)

1. *Answers will vary.*
2. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* Humans use symbols to communicate ideas.

B (p. 49)

1. They are unique to humans. / Only humans use symbols to communicate.
2. Symbols that are very clear representations of an idea and symbols that are more abstract
3. The abstract ones

C (p. 49)

Unique to means belonging to or connected to one particular person, group, or place.

Come into being means to begin to exist.

D (p. 49)

Symbol	Meaning	When it dates back to	Connection to meaning
√	Correct answer or choice in English-speaking countries Incorrect answer or choice in Sweden and Japan Originally: to check off items on a list	Roman times, around 2,000 years old or older	It represents the letter <i>v</i> in Latin, and stands for the word <i>veritas</i> , meaning true.
@	<i>at</i> (in email addresses) <i>each at</i> (to indicate cost)	The 17th century, but it was connected to computing in the 1970s	It may have been the letter <i>e</i> with the letter <i>a</i> inside of it to represent the words <i>each at</i> . It connects individuals' names to their computers' names in email addresses.
ⓧ	It represents Bluetooth.	1996	The symbol is a combination of King Harald Bluetooth's initials, <i>H</i> and <i>B</i> , in Old Norse writing. King Harald united Denmark, and Bluetooth connects devices.

E (p. 49)

The examples show how abstract symbols often start out with a clear link to the meaning, but over time, that connection is forgotten.

F (p. 50)

1. **a.** happiness; **b.** (a) one-way street; **c.** where to put your coat; **d.** Wi-Fi is available
2. Sweden, Japan
3. *v*, *veritas* (*true* in Latin)
4. 100 bananas, 1 cent each, \$1
5. the individual's name, the computer's name
6. *H*, *B* (in Old Norse writing)
7. Denmark
8. they came from, they mean

G (p. 50)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

The @ sign was historically used by merchants to indicate cost. The symbol could be the letter *e* with the letter *a* inside it to represent the words *each at*. In the 1970s, a programmer named Ray Tomlinson connected the symbol to computing. He wanted to share information with different users of his company's computer system. He needed a way to link the individual's name and the computer's name. He decided the @ sign was perfect for that.

The Bluetooth symbol was created in 1996 when 3 technology companies met to come up with a way for devices to connect wirelessly over short distances. Jim Kardach of Intel suggested naming the technology Bluetooth after King Harald Bluetooth, a 10th-century king of Denmark. Kardach liked the name because King Harald had united Denmark, and the technology companies were trying to unite devices. The Bluetooth symbol is a combination of King Harald's initials, *H* and *B*, in Old Norse writing. The two theories about why King Harald was called Bluetooth are that he had a dead tooth in his mouth, or that he liked to eat blueberries.

H (p. 51)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- a.** A sign asking people to be quiet in a library or to use a leash on their dog in a park

- b.** A sign that indicates a cycling path or where you can swim
- c.** A sign reminding people to recycle or not to litter
- d.** A sign to remind people not to smoke or to wash their hands

I (p. 51)

1. a
2. a train, an airplane, or a movie theater
3. c

J (p. 52)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 3. train | 7. who |
| 4. show | 8. space |
| 6. seat | |

K (p. 52)

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. live | 6. leave |
| 2. pen | 7. pool |
| 3. pain | 8. pain |
| 4. note | 9. not/lock |
| 5. pull | 10. pull |

L (p. 52)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. taste | 4. food |
| 2. sleep | 5. pepper |
| 3. shut | 6. coat |

M (p. 53)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. as you can see from
2. shows
3. If you look at

REFLECT

B (p. 55)

Nouns: *diagram, form, initials, link, species, symbol;*

Verbs: *come across, come up with, date back, document, indicate, represent, stand for, start out;*

Adjectives: *abstract, appropriate, exact, significant, universal;*

Adverb & Other: *apart*

UNIT 4 ANSWER KEY

CONNECT TO THE TOPIC (p. 57)

1. *Answers will vary.*
2. *Answers will vary.*

PREPARE TO LISTEN

A (p. 58)

1. specializes in
2. growth
3. revolutionized
4. characteristic(s)
5. contribution
6. phenomenon
7. detect
8. curious
9. draw conclusions
10. breakthrough

B (p. 58)

1. An astronomer
2. Bamboo
3. Paper
4. It doesn't tarnish, i.e., lose its shine; it's soft; it doesn't rust.
5. He wrote a 30-volume text on medicine and surgery; many consider him the father of modern surgery.
6. Gravity
7. An earthquake
8. Einstein
9. He noticed that the amount of water that spilled out of the bath was equal to the volume of the part of his body that was underwater.
10. That the sun was the center of the solar system, not Earth; Earth and the other planets orbit (move around) the sun

C (p. 58)

1. a little
2. curious
3. technology
4. yes (for the most part)
5. people not having enough food

D (p. 59)

for me
I'd say

LISTEN & SPEAK

A (p. 61)

1. 72%
2. 86%
3. problems
4. positive

B (p. 61)

1. artificial intelligence, machine learning
2. astrobiology, life on other planets
3. medicine, vaccine

C (p. 61)

a and d

D (p. 62)

1. T
2. T
3. F; The speaker says machines will use data to ~~control~~ **predict** weather events.
4. T
5. F; The new telescope means scientists can analyze planets in ~~our~~ **other** solar systems.
6. F; The speaker is ~~hopeful~~ **not hopeful/doubtful** we will find a universal vaccine soon.

E (p. 62)

1. Present
2. Past
3. Past
4. Present

F (p. 63)

1. had, wouldn't take/would not take/might not take
2. 'd go/would go/could go/might go, traveled/could travel
3. hadn't been/had not been/'d not been, would have studied/would've studied/could have studied/could've studied
4. had discovered/'d discovered, could have used/could've used/might have used/might've used/would have used/would've used
5. would solve/could solve, found
6. had been/'d been, would have asked/would've asked/could have asked/could've asked

PREPARE TO WATCH

A (p. 64)

Answers will vary. Possible answer: The photo was taken in 1968. The engineer is demonstrating a newly-developed video recorder.

B (p. 64)

1. invention/device
2. dramatically
3. demonstration
4. bet
5. commonplace
6. envision
7. impractical
8. device/invention
9. inspire
10. congratulate

C (p. 64)

A microwave

WATCH & SPEAK

B (p. 66)

1. e *Note that the date appears on the video; it isn't spoken.*
2. f
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. c

C (p. 66)

Face-to-face means physically together and facing one another.

A step ahead means more prepared, advanced, or skilled.

Achieve a dream means to accomplish an ideal you had really hoped to accomplish.

D (p. 67)

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

E (p. 68)

1. congratulate
2. make
3. youngsters
4. joy
5. bet
6. grandmothers

F (p. 68)

Answers will vary. Possible answer:

Ever since the invention of the telephone, people have imagined contact with videophones. The first real videophone was made in the 1960s, but it was very expensive. It was only with the Internet that videophones became possible and then commonplace.

H (p. 69)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Make buildings of many different shapes and sizes
Build very tall buildings
Have people live or work so close together
Have large open areas in buildings
Build the Burj Khalifa in Dubai or the Sydney Opera House

I (p. 69)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Yes, because the rhetorical question sets up an expectation in the listener that they are going to hear something surprising.
2. Yes, because it is outlining important consequences of the invention the presenter described, so it brings the topic up to date.

J (p. 70)

But think about it. Reinforced concrete has allowed us to make buildings with many different shapes and sizes. It has transformed our environment. . . . If it hadn't been invented, they would never have built the Burj Khalifa in Dubai or the Sydney Opera House.

K (p. 70)

Many people don't realize what an amazing material this concrete is. They think it's ugly and functional. But it's changed the way we live and work completely. If this material weren't available, the world would look very different today.

L (p. 71)

1. who thought we could ever put a man on the moon
2. could we manage without computers (now)
3. did/could people keep food cold for long periods (of time)
4. do you think the telescope was invented/was the telescope invented
5. don't most people believe the science
6. say if I told you that robots will replace most workers in the next 10 years

REFLECT**B (p. 73)**

Nouns: *breakthrough, characteristic, contribution, demonstration, device, growth, invention, phenomenon;*

Verbs: *bet, congratulate, detect, draw conclusions, envision, inspire, revolutionize, specialize in;*

Adjectives: *commonplace, curious, impractical;*

Adverb & Other: *dramatically*

UNIT 5 ANSWER KEY

CONNECT TO THE TOPIC (p. 75)

1. *Answers will vary.*
2. *Answers will vary.*

PREPARE TO LISTEN

A (p. 76)

1. recycle
2. packaging
3. Invest in
4. addicted to
5. material
6. waste
7. conscious of
8. is worth/'s worth
9. urgent
10. consumers

C (p. 76)

	Is mostly plastic	Contains some plastic	Possibly contains plastic	Contains no plastic
Breakfast cereal packaging		✓		
Mobile phone	✓			
Jeans			✓	

D (p. 77)

1. probably
2. I imagine
3. It could be

LISTEN & SPEAK

A (p. 78)

a

B (p. 79)

1. careless
2. once
3. recycled
4. worth
5. governments/government

C (p. 79)

1. 50%/50 percent
2. 60%/60 percent
3. 400 to 500/four (hundred) to five hundred
4. Half/50%/50 percent
5. (late) 1950s
6. 8.3 billion tons
7. 6.3 billion tons
8. 9%/9 percent
9. Most
10. 10%/10 percent
11. air we breathe

E (p. 80)

1. Plastic can be used to make many things: clothes, containers, and building materials.
2. We use plastic carelessly; half of it becomes waste in less than a year.
3. Some plastic waste has been burned, but most of it has been put into landfills.
4. In the past, we sent plastic for recycling to other countries, believing it would be turned into new products.
5. Many countries no longer want the rest of the world's plastic waste. They have enough of their own.
6. The problem of waste can't be solved by consumers on their own. Governments and industry must invest in ways to recycle more.

F (pp. 80–81)

1. The first plastic was invented
2. both possible
3. plastic provided a cheap alternative to traditional materials
4. both possible
5. The slogan *reduce, reuse, recycle* was created
6. both possible

G (p. 81)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. It needs to be passive.
2. The meanings are similar, but using the passive shifts the focus to plastic bags and not on who recycles them. It also makes the sentence more impersonal.

H (p. 81)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Supermarkets could do a lot more to reduce waste. / A lot more could be done by supermarkets to reduce waste.
2. Governments could pay people to recycle. / People could be paid to recycle.
3. Stores could not offer plastic bags. / Plastic bags could not be offered by stores.
4. The government could make public announcements. / Public announcements could be made (by the government).

Reflect (p. 81)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Consumers	Consumers could buy fewer products made of plastic or that have plastic packaging, and they could recycle more plastic.
Industries/businesses	Industries/businesses could use less plastic in their products and packaging, and they could take more responsibility for recycling old plastic materials.
Governments	Governments could create more laws for businesses regarding plastic use and recycling, and they could also implement bans on plastic bags in stores.

PREPARE TO WATCH**A (p. 82)**

1. stuff
2. make up
3. concept
4. long-lasting
5. by-products
6. trial
7. alternative
8. melt
9. estimate
10. manufacturers

Reflect (p. 83)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

The turbines to generate wind energy take up a lot of land space. It takes longer to recharge electric cars than it does to fill a car's tank with gas. Organic farming may result in fewer crops because of bugs and animals eating them. Paper bags use paper, which means cutting down trees.

WATCH & SPEAK**A (p. 84)**

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Roads are usually made of concrete or asphalt (concrete with bitumen added for flexibility). Common machines used are those to dig the road area (excavators), to mix the surface materials (mixing plant), and to flatten the new surface (compactor/roller).
2. It varies according to the type of road, the area the road is in (city roads are more expensive than country ones), and the materials used. It can cost between \$2 million and \$10 million per mile (between \$3.2 million and \$16 million per kilometer).
3. It affects the environment by destroying natural areas and animal habitats and polluting the air (directly through the paving process and indirectly through increased vehicle use).

C (p. 85)

Benefits	Possible risks
Partly made from recycled materials	Maybe not very environmentally friendly
Longer-lasting	Possible contamination of the plastics being recycled
Stronger	Maybe the roads can't be recycled themselves
Good for businesses who want to help the environment	
Could save councils (governments) money in the long run	

D (p. 85)

1. landfill
2. 0.5

3. 6
4. trial
5. recycle
6. 50, bags

E (p. 85)

A winner means something that is successful or likely to be successful.

Time will tell means that the truth about something will be known in the future.

Do one's bit for means to contribute to something.

Tick a box means to fulfill all requirements or to have all the needed characteristics.

F (p. 86)

1. F; melts, makes up
2. F; is no
3. O; hopefully
4. O; I think

H (p. 87)

1. original form
2. uses
3. efficient
4. electricity
5. oil
6. 10,000
7. pollution
8. green product

I (p. 88)

o O o
announcement
confusion
consumer
electric
solution

o O o o
ability
acceptable

activity
industrial
reusable

J (p. 88)

1. ar•ti•fi•cial
2. ar•gu•ment
3. a•tten•tion
4. cool•er
5. judg•ment
6. or•gan•ic
7. pro•duc•tion
8. re•charge•able
9. re•spon•si•bil•ity
10. u•ni•ver•sity

K (p. 88)

1. potential
2. solution
3. environment

L (p. 89)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Although
2. The main drawback
3. On the one hand, on the other (hand)
4. The main advantage of this
5. Another positive point

REFLECT

B (p. 91)

Nouns: *alternative, by-product, concept, consumer, manufacturer, material, packaging, stuff, trial, waste;*

Verbs: *be worth, estimate, invest in, make up, melt, recycle;*

Adjectives: *addicted to, conscious of, long-lasting, urgent*

UNIT 6 ANSWER KEY

CONNECT TO THE TOPIC (p. 93)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. People volunteer for Habitat for Humanity for different reasons, including to help people, to make a difference in their community or abroad, and to learn new skills. They benefit because they feel good about helping others, learn/use different skills, and gain experience.
2. You can volunteer to help build houses, and/or you can donate money.

PREPARE TO LISTEN

A (p. 94)

business model (n phr): a company's plan for making money, including identifying products, customers, money sources, and expenses

customer loyalty (n phr): a customer's consistent buying from a company based on positive experiences

financially sustainable (adj phr): having enough money now and in the future to operate without increasing debt

have a mission (v phr): to have an important goal or purpose along with a strong commitment to achieve or do something

job prospect (n phr): the possibility of getting a job

make a profit (v phr): to make money from a business

market rate (n phr): the usual price for something

raise awareness (v phr): to make others aware of or help them gain knowledge of something

run a business (v phr): to operate a business/company

volunteer work (n phr): the act of giving your time and labor for free

B (p. 94)

1. market rate
2. make a profit
3. job prospects
4. business model
5. run a business
6. financially sustainable
7. volunteer work
8. raise awareness
9. customer loyalty
10. have a mission

D (p. 94)

a, c, d, g

E (p. 95)

I used to think that . . . , but nowadays . . .

Reflect (p. 95)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Their employees, the community at large, the shareholders
2. They can pay their employees well and offer them career opportunities, use business practices that don't harm the environment, support local community institutions (schools, etc.), donate part of their profits to help people, etc.

LISTEN & SPEAK

A (p. 97)

1. business
2. social
3. financially
4. donations
5. volunteer

B (p. 97)

1. raise awareness (of a particular issue)
2. give work to people with limited job prospects
3. benefit a local community
4. support poor or disadvantaged people around the world

C (p. 97)

1. art
2. model
3. elephant
4. awareness
5. employment
6. hard time
7. prisoners
8. repair shop
9. local
10. volunteers
11. transportation
12. customer
13. child

E (p. 98)

These days, many young entrepreneurs (PC) prefer to start social enterprises rather than regular companies. This is because they want to offer some help (NC) to others in society. Making a lot of money (NC) is less important to them. So, we find that most social enterprises (PC) are not-for-profit companies. That means they don't have any shareholders (PC) to pay, who only make money when the business makes money.

F (p. 99)

1. All
2. Some
3. Many
4. a lot of
5. many
6. some
7. no
8. every
9. A few
10. most

PREPARE TO WATCH**A (p. 100)**

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

WATCH & SPEAK**B (p. 103)**

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. affordable glasses and eye checks
2. local people, often women; "Vision Entrepreneurs"
3. by selling affordable glasses (not donating them)

C (p. 103)

Point to a moment means identify a specific time.
Make a dent in means to make noticeable progress on a task or to decrease something noticeably.
In terms of means with regards to something (you specify what aspect of something you are referring to).

D (p. 103)

1. eye doctor
2. blind
3. connect to/with
4. productive and economically viable
5. affordable/simple
6. door to door
7. (more) advanced care
8. price point
9. personal and economic

E (p. 104)

Note that the answers to numbers 4 and 5 are on-screen only.

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

F (p. 104)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. It follows the models of giving work to people who need it and of helping the local community.
2. It brings better eyesight to those who need it and also makes them more productive, helping the local economies. It provides work, too.
3. There seem to be few problems with it, but it does depend on a supply of cheap glasses, which could change if the price of the raw materials changed. It also depends on having local volunteers and people to train those volunteers.

G (p. 105)

1. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* They want to create a vegetable garden on the school grounds in order to grow vegetables and sell them to the school cafeteria.

2. Triple Bottom Line
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.

H (p. 105)

1. won't
2. will
3. low-profit
4. back into the business
5. experience
6. less food waste
7. the college
8. passes

I (p. 106)

1. Our idea is to turn a small section of the college sports fields into a vegetable garden.
2. We are a team of college students who are trying to promote social enterprise.
3. Our aim is to open up access to education.
4. They rely on donations from two organizations located in the area.
5. Would you be interested in donating to our organization?
6. Jordan Kassalow is a social entrepreneur and an eye doctor.

J (p. 106)

- A:** How do you explain the term *Angel Investor*?
- B:** It's a person who invests in social enterprises.
- A:** Do they share in the profits of the enterprise, too?
- B:** Yes, often. But sometimes they do it just because they like the idea.

K (p. 106)

1. child
2. worker
3. vision

The world that I'm trying to create is a world where no child falls out of school because he or she can't see. A world where no worker falls out of the workplace because he or she can't see. A world where vision is no longer a barrier to personal and economic development.

L (p. 107)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. brings about social change
2. donations or volunteer work
3. works or helps for no money
4. having a reasonable price; able to be bought by most people
5. that a business makes enough money to continue
6. to bring attention to an issue
7. to decrease something slightly
8. help local people get eye care
9. able to work
10. donating an item for every item a customer buys

REFLECT

B (p. 109)

Nouns: *barrier, business model, charity, customer loyalty, income, job prospect, market rate, volunteer work;*

Verbs: *enable, have a mission, identify, make a profit, provide, raise awareness, run a business, transform;*

Adjectives: *affordable, financially sustainable, productive, viable*

UNIT 7 ANSWER KEY

CONNECT TO THE TOPIC (p. 111)

1. *Answers will vary.*
2. *Answers will vary.*

PREPARE TO LISTEN

A (p. 112)

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

C (p. 112)

It depends.

D (p. 113)

That's an interesting question.

My first reaction is . . .

But then again, . . .

LISTEN & SPEAK

A (p. 115)

1. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* The men probably feel sad and disappointed because they just lost a rugby game during the 2020 Olympics in Tokyo, Japan.
2. *Answers will vary.*

B (p. 115)

1. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* He's a science journalist who published a book called *Emotional Intelligence*.
2. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* build more successful relationships (both at work and in your personal life) and progress in your career
3. a.; 2 b.; 5 c.; 3 d.; 1 e.; 4

C (p. 115)

1. they can't/no
2. disappointment/bad decision/regret
3. a reward/money/a promotion

4. everything OK
5. do business

E (p. 116)

1. Consequently,
2. Then
3. Obviously,
4. In contrast,
5. Instead,
6. Indeed,
7. so

F (p. 117)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. listen to what they say
2. he/she should be a good listener
3. we can learn not to act on them
4. there can be misunderstandings
5. you should control them in public
6. it's very important in business

G (p. 117)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Obviously, Liam has some self-awareness because he knew he was too busy to help his colleague. However, he did not display very good self-regulation when he got angry or social skills in dealing with his colleague's initial request.
2. Gary did not display very good self-regulation, empathy, or social skills.
3. Liam should try to see the request from Gary's perspective. Following that, he should also control his anger and the response to his anger. Gary should recognize how busy Liam is and respond to that rather than to the words Liam uses. Gary should also recognize that the project is his responsibility, and Liam did not have to help.
4. *Answers will vary.*

PREPARE TO WATCH

A (p. 118)

1. objective
2. handle
3. acknowledge
4. expression
5. genuinely

6. work through
7. frustrated
8. overwhelmed
9. appropriately
10. confused

D (p. 119)

Answers will vary. Possible answer: He feels sad because he's watching a sad movie. Maybe a scene reminds him of something that happened in his life.

WATCH & SPEAK

A (p. 121)

Answers will vary. Possible answer: She might be asking the child how she feels, suggesting ways to feel calmer, and reassuring her that things will be OK. Helping the child to name her emotions and to find ways to deal with them are ways the teacher can help to build the child's emotional intelligence.

C (p. 121)

1. during the day
2. realistic
3. allow them to come and go
4. listening and asking questions
5. recognize
6. facial expressions

D (p. 121)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:
Loads to do means a lot of tasks to do.
See a positive means to see something good in a situation, particularly a difficult situation.
Key part of means an important part of something.

E (p. 121)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. loads to do | 6. job |
| 2. extra sleep | 7. negative |
| 3. Confused | 8. Frustrated |
| 4. saying | 9. his suggestions/his ideas/him |
| 5. Depressed | |

F (p. 122)

1. disgust, (true) happiness/joy, sadness, anger
2. micro-expressions

3. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* They enable us to react to people appropriately.

G (p. 122)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 3. d |
| 2. a | 4. b |

H (p. 122)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. You can listen to a podcast you've been wanting to listen to.
2. You don't have to spend a long time on the project.
3. You can use that feedback to improve your work on the next project.
4. You can read, go for a walk, or do another activity off-line.
5. You get to learn about and travel to another place.

I (p. 123)

3

J (p. 123)

1. You didn't need to create a scene.
2. Actually, I wasn't really thinking.
3. Actually, I think it's my responsibility to apologize first.

K (p. 124)

1. No, I think he was right to be angry.
2. Yes, but he didn't deal well with it at all.
3. Yes, but did he empathize with her?
4. If you ask me, it's his attitude.
5. Don't. It's not your fault he got upset.
6. Now I just need to work on controlling them.
7. Actually, I'm excited about it.

REFLECT

B (p. 127)

Nouns: *disappointment, expression, perspective, reaction, regret, weakness;*

Verbs: *acknowledge, blame, handle, judge, perform, work through;*

Adjectives: *confused, frustrated, objective, overwhelmed, realistic, self-confident;*

Adverb & Other: *appropriately, genuinely*

UNIT 8 ANSWER KEY

CONNECT TO THE TOPIC (p. 129)

1. *Answers will vary.*
2. *Answers will vary.*

PREPARE TO LISTEN

B (p. 130)

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

LISTEN AND SPEAK

A (p. 133)

Answers will vary. Possible answer: Give practical advice; make them feel welcome; suggest they try new things.

B (p. 133)

Answers will vary. Possible answer: Hassan says that new students should avoid stress by getting to things on time, and that they shouldn't spend all their time studying. They should get involved in different activities in order to make friends and learn more about themselves, and they should never be scared to ask questions or approach people socially.

C (p. 133)

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

F (p. 134)

1. I remember *how* I felt.
2. I can't stress enough *how important this is*.
3. I know *that it can be intimidating*.
4. I thought *that people wouldn't understand my accent*.

5. Maybe you're worried that you won't understand *what your professor is saying*.
6. My message is not *that the work is unimportant*.
7. You will miss a very important part of *what student life is about*.
8. Every experience feeds into *who you will become*.
9. Don't forget *that you are more than just your schoolwork*.

G (p. 135)

1. what he says
2. where she used to study/where she studied before
3. that I get good grades
4. how you pronounce the word
5. how intelligent he is
6. what your concerns are
7. which university to go to/which university you want to go to yet
8. why he reacted like that/why he reacted (in) that way

PREPARE TO WATCH

A (p. 136)

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

C (p. 137)

Self-confidence

Reflect (p. 137)

1. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* Companies often require a university degree.
2. *Answers will vary. Possible answer:* Companies often want to hire people with experience in the job.
3. *Answers will vary.*

WATCH & SPEAK

A (p. 139)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Her expression changes—she smiles. Raghava KK wears an EG headset that measures his brainwaves and communicates his mental state to a computer. The computer changes the art based on how he's feeling. He calms down to get Mona Lisa 2.0 to smile.
2. The viewer does not just look at the art—he or she is a co-creator of the art.

B (p. 139)

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

C (p. 139)

b, d, e

D (p. 140)

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

E (p. 140)

1. a
2. b
3. a

F (p. 140)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Family: His family is well educated and could help him learn from the world.

Friends: He has successful friends who could connect him to people.

Personality: He is easy-going and funny. It's probably easy for him to connect with people and make friends. He probably learns and moves on from disappointments.

H (p. 141)

1. When she is asked to do something that is outside of her comfort zone
2. To write and perform a short poem or rap (about something they really cared about) / to do a spoken-word performance

3. The people who have made a difference in her life

4. Amazing, wonderful

I (p. 141)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. You can try things you normally wouldn't and learn from them.
2. You learn more when you feel relaxed.

J (p. 142)

She asked us all to write and perform a short poem/or a rap/about something we really cared about.

K (p. 142)

Answers will vary. Pauses heard in the audio:

And I didn't know what to write about. / But then I thought, / "I'll write about all the people who have made a difference in my life." / And when I read my poem,/everyone in the class clapped, / and I felt amazing.

M (p. 143)

1. didn't quite get
2. exactly did you mean by that
3. you know how
4. I just meant that

N (p. 143)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

I'm not sure I understood an expression you used.

What exactly is a "substitute teacher?" Could you say a bit more about the kind of workers?

I didn't quite get what you said about the material.

What did you make the plane out of?

I didn't follow the part about what the teacher said.

REFLECT

B (p. 145)

Nouns: *bias, campus, concentration, discipline, individual, resource, state, truth;*

Verbs: *broaden, emerge, get involved in, make the most of, quit, stress;*

Adjectives: *academic, concerned, formal, hard-working, intimidating, outgoing*