



a n s w e r    B O O K   T H R E E

M A R Y   M A S O N

3

Breakthrough  
to learning



## Chapter 1 – Problem – solution

Page	Exercise	
2	2	Stories: <b>A, D, F</b>
3		<b>B.</b> Part of a story? <b>C.</b> Description <b>E.</b> Opinion? Introduction to a story?
5	3	<b>D.</b> The slashes (/) show the divisions of the story. <b>F. Situation:</b> Amber's father was away at the war. <b>Problem:</b> Amber missed him very much. The other children were too little to remember him well, but Amber and her mother felt the house very empty without him. <b>Solution:</b> When the war ended, Amber's father came home. <b>Outcome:</b> All the family were overjoyed.
6	4	<b>A.</b> 1, 4, 3, 2 <b>B.</b> 3, 1, 4, 2 <b>C.</b> 1, 4, 3, 2
8	6	<b>For example:</b> <b>A.</b> The little girls liked their brother helping them get ready for the nursery, so they were quicker. Now Jamila sometimes got to school on time, but her brother was sometimes late. <b>B.</b> She went to karate classes and learned to defend herself. <b>C.</b> His parents could not afford lessons for him and they had no musical instrument.

# ANSWERS

## Chapter 2 – Chaining

Page	Exercise
10	1
12	3

2, 4, 1, 3.

**For example:**

**Problem:** But George, the youngest child, always got sick when he rode pillion.

**Solution:** Somebody told his mother that eating Chinese ginger cured people of travel sickness. George tried out this idea,

**Outcome:** and luckily it worked for him. That meant he could take his turn as his father's passenger.

## Chapter 3 – Some variations of problem - solution

Page	Exercise
16	1

**For example:**

Jarama stumbled upon a cellar where a number of people were sheltering. It was sealed against radiation. The people welcomed Jarama and offered to share their food and water with her.

**For example:**

1. She missed her school dinners and got hungry.
2. She missed her friends and felt lonely.
3. After a while it got boring.

**Page**  
**19**      **Exercise**  
**3**

I put a new bulb in, when the light went out. **Or**  
...since/as/because the light had gone out. **OR:** The light  
having gone out, I put in a new bulb. **Or:**  
I put a new bulb in. The reason was that the light had gone  
out. (etc. etc.)

**19**      **3**

**For example:**

I decided to stay in and write letters. The reason was that  
the weather was awful.

Gordon goes shopping early, as he likes to avoid the crowds.  
The old man put his hand out to stop the bus.

Hester wrote a letter to her friends in America, because she  
had been thinking about them.

I took on a paper round, since I needed the money.

**Chapter 4 – No answers.**

## Chapter 5 – Point of view

**Page**  
**32**      **Exercise**  
**1**

1. They spent the evening eating and drinking.
2. You'd better go to the doctor with that cough.
3. She's very slim since she's been dieting.
4. He's both firm and prudent.
5. Bravely she jumped into the canal to save her friend.

# ANSWERS

Page 33 Exercise 2

**For example:**

Jake's uncle was tall and scraggy. He was nearly bald, which made him look weird. He always looked a miserable old devil. He dressed badly in scruffy old slacks and jumpers. Everybody was scared of him.

34 3

**For example:**

Charming period house with attractive bay windows, cosy rooms, picturesque kitchen, many up-to-date features including modern bathroom and new front door.

Old-fashioned house with poky rooms and creaky floorboards. Needs a lot doing to it, including old kitchen, rickety staircase and peeling wallpaper.

**Page**  
37      **Exercise**  
4

**For example:**

Dear Anthea,

Thank you for your last letter and the postal order. I shall get myself some warm stockings to help my arthritis.

I hope all my lovely grandchildren are well. Tell Cissie I hope she likes her new school.

Those rude nosy children from up the lane got into my garden again last week. They even had the cheek to get into the shed where I keep the old paints and dry the herbs. I crept up and locked them in! That scared them, I can tell you. Of course, I only left them for a few minutes. You should have seen them scamper off! Perhaps they'll leave me alone for a while now.

Timmy was off his food yesterday. I was very worried, because it's not like him. Today he brought in a big blackbird, so I think he must be all right again.

I miss you all very much. I wish you lived nearer, so that I could see you more often. Anyway, I'm lucky to have such a kind daughter. Thank you again for the money.

God bless you all.

Your loving mother.

## Chapter 6 – Problem-solution

41      1

**Situation:** For my project in media studies I had to devise an alternative opening to "Brookside".

**Problem:** As pictures of Brookside Close proved to be rare,

**Solution:** I decided to use photographs of Liverpool to introduce the soap opera.

**Outcome:** I think my opening shows a soap opera very much more involved with the city of Liverpool.

# ANSWERS

<b>Page</b> 42	<b>Exercise</b> 2	<b>Exercise 2</b> A.2.(Sit), 4.(P), 1.(Sol), 3.(O), B.2.(Sit), 4.(P), 3.(Sol), 1.(O), C.4.(Sit), 1.(P), 3.(Sol), 2.(O), D.3.(Sit), 2.(P), 4.(Sol), 1.(O),
<b>43</b>		
<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>A.2 B.4 C.1 D.3</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Situation:</b> Background, Starting-point, State of affairs, What things were like before we started <b>Problem:</b> Task, Difficulty, Purpose, Need, Question, Gap in knowledge, What we had to do <b>Solution:</b> Action, Response, Answer, What we did about things <b>Outcome:</b> Comment, Result, Success, What happened as a result of our action
<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>A.3 B.1 C.2</b>
<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>A. 2, 3, 4, 1. B. 2, 3, 1, 4. C. 3, 1, 4, 2.</b>

## Chapter 7 – Chaining

<b>Page</b> 53	<b>Exercise</b> 1	2, 4, 1, 3.
<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6. Sol 1, 1.. Uns 0, 2. Sol 2, 7. Uns 0, 5. Sol 3, 3. Uns 0, 8. Sol 4, 4. Final 0.</b>
<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3. B, 1. C, 2. A</b>

Page	Exercise	
58	4	3. Sit, 6. P, 2. Sol, 5. Uns O, 1. Sol 4. Uns O.
59	5	6. Sol and Uns O, 1. S.O, 4. P.1,2,3,4, 3.Sol, 5. Uns O, 2. S.O

## Chapter 8 – Some variations on problem – solution

Page	Exercise	
62	1	6. Sit, 3. P. 1, 5. P. 2, 1. P. 3, 4. Sol, 2. S. O.
64	2	<b>Problem 1:</b> B, E, C. <b>Problem 2:</b> D, A.
67	5	1. D, 2. H, 3. E, 4. B, 5. C, 6. G, 7. F, 8. A
68	5	6 Solution 1: C, D, F, H, J.      Solution2: A, G, K.      Solution 3: B, E, I.
70	6	<p><b>For example:</b> It was found that Dieldrin and Aldrin were killing many forms of wildlife, so they were removed from the list of pesticides.</p> <p>In order to increase their income, farmers were making coarse earthenware as early as the fourteenth century.</p> <p>English shipping was in need of stimulation. Therefore, the Navigation Laws were passed in 1651 and re-enacted in 1660 on the restoration of Charles II.</p> <p>If you have been likely to have broken a bone or needed to have your lungs checked, you may have had an X-ray.</p>





**Chapter 10 – Contraction**

Page	Exercise
85	1

1. Rich people could afford to be fussy. (especially, such as)
2. In my opinion a good education should leave you a lot more independent. (include)
3. In both countries personal freedom was limited. (For instance)
4. Perennials are plants which do not die during the winter months. They persist, either with some foliage above ground or in dormant underground forms. (as, as)
5. During the week ..... had no respect for them. (For example)

86	2
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1. Perennials are plants which do not die during the winter months.
2. During the week when the ten Comprehensive School students spent time at a famous Public School, their views changed drastically.
3. The towers were judged by two teachers. Our tower won.
4. It is necessary to decide which type of drawing board will be suitable for my use.
5. President Truman now had an extra weapon at his disposal. It was the atomic bomb.

# ANSWERS

Page 88 Exercise 3

**For example:**

1. New sporting facilities
2. Offal
3. What is a good education?
4. Personal freedom in Italy and Germany
5. Perennials
6. Result of tower competition
7. Making a drawing board
8. A new weapon

89 4

**For example:**

1. Riots suppressed
2. A quick method of bread-making
3. Extracting sulphur
4. How to put a fire out
5. Using chicken left-overs
6. Renewing Shanghai's sewage system
7. Salmonella mystery solved
8. Overcoming house crow nuisance

## Chapter 11 – Ordering (1)

Page 94 Exercise 1

**For example:**

Dear Aunt Mabel,

You said the other day that all pop stars are stupid nasty people. I've been looking through my magazine and I can prove you are wrong.

Some pop stars are really nice people. For instance, Jon Bon Jovi and Dave Sabo of Skid Row were best friends at school and have stayed that way.

A lot of stars are not spoiled by success, but remain ordinary nice people. Lisa Stansfield, for example, has no illusions about fame. But she's just like anybody else - when she heard her song was Number One, she burst out crying. Jazzie B is an independent fun-loving character, who has a lot of influence on other people.

I hope this shows you that some pop stars at least are bright nice people and not stupid and nasty, as you said.

With love

Hi, Gina!

There's a bit in this week's "Smash Hits" that you'll like. Kylie's bringing her stage show to England - the reviewer says she really can sing.

There's a letter from a guy who likes the same things as you and wants people to write to him. Why not have a go?

### The Language of Pop Magazines

Every group has its own special language and pop magazines are a good example of this.

You find long lists of adjectives that you don't find anywhere else. For instance, "dancey dancey - housey - hippy - hoppy - happy- rappy".

There are good words for when people are talking. Lisa Stansfield "twirnups", for example, and Sebastian "drools". Sometimes the writers try to sound as though they are speaking. One letter writer uses emphasis - "I'm one mean rocker." He also writes "I lurve" and starts his letter with "Hi". In a piece about Kylie Minogue, the writer also imitates speech. He says "Does it work? Well, Yeeees, sort of", and later puts "Maan" in brackets.

1. Alphabetical.
2. Put the ones with the hardest water first and those with the softest last.
3. Birmingham and Nottingham (variable)
4. Bournemouth      5  
Norwich              5  
Oxford                5  
Coventry             4-5  
Newcastle            4  
York                    4  
Stoke-on-Trent      3-4  
Cambridge            3  
Leicester             3  
Edinburgh            2-3  
Belfast                2  
Derby                  2  
Exeter                 2  
Aberdeen             1  
Bradford              1  
Cardiff                1  
Glasgow              1  
Liverpool             1  
Manchester            1
5. For example

### **The Hardest Water In the United Kingdom**

I have always found our water hard here in Oxford, but recently I saw a table giving the comparative hardness of water in the 21 major cities of the United Kingdom. Oxford water is the hardest of all, equalled only by Bournemouth and Norwich! All the others have softer water than we do - six cities have really soft water, including Aberdeen and Liverpool. I hope the citizens of Oxford will not have to struggle forever with the problems created by hard water.

**Chapter 12 – Ordering (2)**

<b>Page</b>	<b>Exercise</b>	
<b>101</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.</b> c, a, d, b, e <b>2.</b> b, a, c <b>3.</b> c, a, b <b>4.</b> d, b, e, f, a, c
<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>	He starts on the outside of the diagram and works his way in.
<b>103</b>	<b>3</b>	4, 1, 3, 6, 5, 7, 2
<b>105</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.</b> C. A. B. <b>2.</b> C. B. A.
<b>107</b>	<b>5</b>	Advantages: 6, 2, 5, 7. Disadvantages: 4, 1, 3, 8,
<b>108</b>	<b>6</b>	Advantages: 1, 4, 5, 8. Disadvantages: 2, 3, 6, 7.
<b>109</b>	<b>7</b>	B. C. A.
<b>109</b>	<b>8</b>	B, D, A, C.
<b>110</b>	<b>9</b>	2, 3, 1
<b>111</b>	<b>10</b>	Disadvantages: 1, 2, 4, 6, 10 Advantages: 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11

# ANSWERS

## Chapter 13 – Comparisons (1)

<b>Page 114</b>	<b>Exercise 1</b>	<b>Jenny and Claire</b>			
			<b>Same</b>	<b>Different</b>	
		Looks	✓		
		Clothes		✓	
		Taste in men	✓		
<b>115</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>The Beeches</b>		<b>The Fox</b>	
		Hotel?	yes	no	
		Service	silver	plate	
		Dinner	yes	no	
		Seating in restaurant	less	more	
		bars	less	more	
		Prices	high	low	
		Hygiene rules		same	
		Overheads		same	
		Management of staff		same	
		Delivery of food		same	
		Special function?	yes	yes	
<b>117</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>A. Comparing three victoria sandwich cakes</b>			
			<b>Home-made</b>	<b>Packet Mix</b>	<b>Bought</b>
		Time to make	longer	shorter	
		Oven temperature	gas 4 (180°C)	gas 5 (190°C)	
		Eggs	2	1	
		Weight	433g	315g	227g
		Height	tallest		
		Colour			palest
		Cost	33p	between 33p and 65p	65p

**Page**      **Exercise**  
**114**      **1**

### B. Materials for kitchen units

	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Looks</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Steel	strong	light			expensive
Plastic	strong	light	difficult		cheaper
Chipboard	weaker	heavy	some problems		
Hardboard	flimsy				cheap
Woods			harder		expensive
Plywood	strong			veneer needed	

### C. Fascism In Italy and Germany

	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Italy</b>
Support		company owners, landowners, farmers
Gaining power		armed force
Communist Party		banned
Personal Freedom		limited
Extermination of minorities	Jews and gypsies	no
Concentration camps	yes	no

**118**      **5**

**3.** the main difference, different, while, unlike, more than, So do, a lot higher than, basically the same, both, both

**4.A.** Comparing, compared, longer, different, while, and, and, the tallest, the palest looking, the most expensive, the cheapest

**B.** weigh less, not as expensive as, one of the cheapest materials, harder to work with, more attractive

**C.** both, both, both, both, but, Nor, as



# ANSWERS

Page 119 Exercise 6

**For example:**

- A. The annual rainfall in Lisbon (Portugal) is 708 mm, but in Bergen (Norway) it is 1930 mm.
- B. The amount of water available per head of population in Finland is 21.33 thousand cubic metres, whereas in Malta it is 0.07.
- C. In Manila the rainfall in January is 18 mm, but in July it is 253 mm. However, in Jakarta, the January rainfall is 335 mm and the July rainfall 61 mm.

120 8

contrast, however, twice as much, only half, while, difference, while

**For example:**

- A. The annual rainfall in Lisbon (Portugal) is less than half that in Bergen (Norway), being 708 mm and 1930 mm respectively.
- B. The contrast between the amount of water available per head of population in Finland and Malta is very marked: in Finland it is 21.33 thousand cubic metres, while in Malta it is only 0.07 thousand cubic metres.
- C. The wet and dry seasons in Manila and Jakarta are opposite. In Manila the rainfall in January is only 18mm, but in July it is 253mm. In Jakarta, by contrast, the January rainfall is 335mm, whereas the July rainfall is only 61mm.

121 9

**For example:**

- A. Water for rich and poor
- B. Bee and wasp stings
- C. Newspapers in U.K. and Pakistan
- D. Higher education in U.S.A. and Guatemala
- E. Industry in Great Britain and U.S.A.
- F. Respiration: aerobic and anaerobic

## Chapter 14 – Comparisons (2)

Page 125	Exercise 1	the same, both, both, while, whereas, different, while ..... on the other hand.
125	2	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <p><b>June and Abdul: a comparison</b></p> <p>June and Abdul are both very good at their school work. In most other respects, however, they are very different. June is younger than Abdul: he is 16 and she is only 13. Whereas June has two sisters, Abdul has two brothers. Abdul is short and plump with dark hair, while June is tall and thin with mousy hair.</p> <p>Their characters are different too. June is quiet and serious and likes playing chess and reading, but Abdul is noisy and jolly and likes football.</p>
127	2	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <p><b>The Climate of Harare compared with Capetown</b></p> <p>The temperatures in Harare and Capetown are not very different. The mean temperature in January is 20°C in Harare and 20.6°C in Capetown. In July it is a little warmer in Harare with 13.6°C, while in Capetown it is 12.2°C at that time of the year.</p> <p>The rainfall pattern is very different, however. Harare has 216 mm in January, whereas Capetown has, by contrast, only 15. The contrast is equally marked in July, when Harare has only 1 mm of rainfall, while Capetown has 89.</p>

## **A Comparison of the News on Radio and Television**

A comparison was made between two news programmes, one on radio and one on television on the evening of Friday 21st April 1989.

The programmes were similar in length, the radio programme at 29 minutes being slightly longer than the television programme of 25 minutes. Both programmes started with the main headlines, and the items that followed were grouped together under the general headings of home, overseas, financial news etc. Both finished with human interest stories.

Seven of the news items were the same: the Hillsborough Disaster Inquiry; the Plessey takeover bid; compensation for a brain-damaged girl; a drug-smuggler who had been cleared of helping her husband escape from prison; the newspaper invasion of privacy; news from the Lebanon and demonstrations in China.

However, the order of the items was not the same and there were items in each programme which were not given in the other. The main story on radio was the Hillsborough Disaster, while the first place on television was given to troops breaking up demonstrations in Georgia. This did not feature at all on the radio programme (probably because it went out earlier than the television programme).

Other items on the television programme which were not given on radio were a further item of foreign news and three sports items. By contrast there was no sports news on the radio programme, but more financial information.

The human interest story to finish with was different in each case: radio reported a centenarian who had renewed his driving licence, while the television news concluded with the first sight of the Duchess of York's baby.

<b>Page</b> 130	<b>Exercise</b> 5
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**For example:**

The comparison is pointed up in the second version (horizontal). A clearer picture of each individual is given in the first (vertical).

131	6
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**For example:**

**June and Jessie - vertical**

June is fourteen years old and her birthday is in June. She is short and stocky in build. Her school performance is fair and she is interested in fashion and music.

Jessie is fourteen and a half with her birthday in December. She is tall and thin, and her school performance is usually good. She enjoys sport and music.

**June and Jessie- horizontal**

June is a little younger than Jessie. She is fourteen, while Jessie is fourteen and a half. June's birthday is in June, and Jessie's is in December. June is short and stocky in contrast to Jessie, who is tall and thin. Jessie is better than June at school work - hers is usually good, but June's is only fair.

They both like music, but June is keen on fashion and Jessie is fond of sport.

131	7
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**For example:**

**A Comparison of Junior and Secondary Schools - vertical**

Children go to Junior School between the ages of 7 and 11. They are in classes of between 30 and 40 and have the same teacher for most subjects. They have to do all the subjects offered. Junior schools usually have between 100 and 200 pupils.

Students go to Secondary School between the ages of 11 and 16. They are in classes of between 20 and 30. They have specialist teachers, different ones for each subject. They are offered a range of subjects and have some choice in what they study. Secondary schools are large with between 800 and 2000 students.

# ANSWERS

Page 132    Exercise 9

	mercury	alcohol
Expands more evenly	✓	
Expands more		✓
A better conductor	✓	
Useful at high temperatures	✓	
Useful at low temperatures		✓

Alpha-sulphur and beta-sulphur are similar in two respects. First, with regard to solubility: neither is soluble in water, but both dissolve in organic solvents like methylbenzene and carbon disulphide. Secondly, when burnt in oxygen, both produce sulphur dioxide, leaving no residue. They are, however, different in most other respects. In appearance alpha-sulphur consists of bright yellow crystals, while beta sulphur is formed of orange-brown needle-shaped crystals. They differ too in the effect of heat on them: alpha-sulphur melts at a lower temperature than beta-sulphur (113°C and 119°C respectively). Their range of stability is also different. Alpha-sulphur is more stable below 96°C, while beta-sulphur is more stable above 96°C.

## Chapter 15 – Theory and practice

<b>Page 136</b>	<b>Exercise 1</b>	1. C.   2. E.   3. B.   4. F.   5. D.   6. A.										
<b>138</b>	<b>2</b>	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What happens to cheese in the stomach?</li> <li>2. What is the source of the infection?</li> <li>3. How is the weather created?</li> </ol>										
<b>138</b>	<b>3</b>	A. 2.   B. 3.   C. 1.										
<b>138</b>	<b>4</b>	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the chemical composition of hard water?</li> <li>2. What has changed since the times when there was enough food?</li> <li>3. How can you kill wasps?</li> <li>4. How can we kill the enemy without being killed ourselves?</li> <li>5. What other sources of energy are there?</li> <li>6. What happens to food in the body?</li> <li>7. What has caused wars and revolutions in the past?</li> <li>8. What do these creatures need to stay alive?</li> <li>9. How do you keep accounts?</li> <li>10. What causes cancer?</li> </ol>										
<b>139</b>	<b>5</b>	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Chemistry</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Geography, History</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Biology, Chemistry</td> <td>4. Physics, Chemistry, History</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Physics, Geography</td> <td>6. Biology, Home Economics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. History</td> <td>8. Biology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Mathematics, Commerce</td> <td>10. Biology, Chemistry</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1. Chemistry	2. Geography, History	3. Biology, Chemistry	4. Physics, Chemistry, History	5. Physics, Geography	6. Biology, Home Economics	7. History	8. Biology	9. Mathematics, Commerce	10. Biology, Chemistry
1. Chemistry	2. Geography, History											
3. Biology, Chemistry	4. Physics, Chemistry, History											
5. Physics, Geography	6. Biology, Home Economics											
7. History	8. Biology											
9. Mathematics, Commerce	10. Biology, Chemistry											

# ANSWERS

Page	Exercise	
139	5	Engineering: 4, 5. Ecology: 2, 3, 4, 5, 8. Economics: 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9. Psychology: 2, 4, 6, 7, 10. Bio-chemistry: 3, 4, 6, 10.
141	7	1. C. 2. F. 3. B. 4. D. 5. G. 6. A. 7. E.
142	8	<b>For example:</b> 1. The Function of Eyelids 2. The Prevention of Bacterial Contamination of Food 3. How Plants Store Food 4. Stages of Development 5. U.S. Policy after the First World War 6. Fuels 7. X-Rays
142	9	1. How do you plan new developments in old towns? 2. What are fertilizers used for? 3. How are molecules made up? 4. What led to the First World War? 5. How does the blood circulate round the body?
143	10	1. What is a force? 2. What are the vocal cords and how do they work? 3. What changes have occurred in the patterns of human settlement in the Chilterns? 4. What is the effect of using chemicals to control insect pests? 5. Who were the poor in the nineteenth century?

**Page**  
**143**      **Exercise**  
**11**

**For example:**

1. Forces
2. The Structure and Function of the Vocal Cords
3. Changes in Settlement Patterns in the Chilterns
4. Chemical Control of Insect Pests
5. The Condition of the Poor in Nineteenth Century England

**144**      **12**

Chemists: measuring equipment, graphs, gas jars, bunsen burners, computers, statistics, centrifuges, language

Geographers: measuring equipment, documents, aerial photographs, graphs, computers, statistics, maps, language, questionnaires, geometry

Physicists: measuring equipment, telescopes, graphs, bunsen burners, computers, statistics, algebra, centrifuges, language

Historians: measuring equipment, documents, aerial photographs, graphs, computers, statistics, maps, language, questionnaires

Biologists: measuring equipment, graphs, computers, statistics, maps, language

## **Chapter 16 – Point of view**

**Page**  
**146**      **Exercise**  
**1**

1. cleverly designed
2. quite well, well, nice
3. quick, most gentle, admired, the best-designed and the strongest, very pleased
4. enjoyed, a good idea



# ANSWERS

**Page**  
**146**      **Exercise**  
**2**

**For example:**

2. The results of the assignment were only fair. The quiche was not too bad but any fool can make a salad.
3. Helen got the job of building the tower as she was less clumsy than the rest of us. We didn't think much of the tower but it was the best of a bad bunch.
4. It's boring working with the other people. I could have done better on my own.

**147**      **3**

1. ruthless and brutal
2. danger, illegal, addictive
3. unfortunately
4. closed-minded and highly insensitive, not fair
5. terrible, slaving away, very poor wages, not enough

**149**      **4**

1. North-East
2. M - glacier
- P - Lake C

**152**      **5**

1. Too dependent, danger
  2. scourge
  3. Worse than that, damages and corrodes
  4. It is a pity
  5. It was fortunate, much more effective
- All but 5 disapproving

**153**      **6**

- A. 5      B. 2      C. 3      D. 4      E. 1**
- A. Unfortunately, more effective
  - B. positive result, well within the range of all, very popular
  - C. happily
  - D. a clever idea
  - E. Fortunately, there is every chance

## Chapter 17 –Link-words

<p><b>Page</b> 157</p> <p><b>Exercise</b> 1</p>	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <p>Jack &amp; Shamala Smith are tired of working for other people. They want to make the break and start their own business. They are both keen on clothes and think there is a demand for a clothes shop in their area.</p>
<p><b>157</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <p>They want to make the break and start their own business. Moreover, they are both keen on clothes and think there is a demand for a clothes shop in their area.</p>
<p><b>158</b></p> <p><b>3</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A horserider, with a red warning flag, preceded the train, which was greeted by a crowd of 40,000 at Stockton</li> <li>2. Ice is slippery because it is covered with water, which lubricates it like oil</li> <li>3. The pleural membrane produces the fluid which lubricates the surface in the region of contact between the lungs and the thorax</li> <li>4. The lower ribs are raised upwards and outwards by contraction of the intercostal muscles, which run obliquely from one rib to the next</li> </ol>

# ANSWERS

**Page**  
**159**      **Exercise**  
**4**

1. Birmingham, which is the second largest city in the country, is a very fine place to live,
2. The book, which I put on the table, has disappeared.
3. The soluble part, which is in solution, passes through the filter paper.
4. In the dogfish, which hunts its prey by smell, the front lobes of the fore-brain are very large and well developed
5. In the salmon, which depends more on sight for capturing food, the optic lobes of the miki-brain are much larger than the fore-brain
6. The point on the ladder at which it balances is called the centre of gravity
7. Other countries which depend to a great extent on one product are Gambia and Senegal
8. Disraeli's measures, which his opponents derided as 'a plumber's policy', did much to accustom Englishmen to the idea of the public control of private health

**160**      **5**

1. The soluble part, which is in solution, passes through the filter paper and is collected in the flask
2. Enzymes have the effect of speeding up natural processes which would otherwise take place slowly and their rate of action increases in the presence of warmth
3. British chests swelled to the strains of "Rule Britannia" and they were proud of the patches of red on the map of the world, which showed how wide British possessions were
4. Ultra High Temperature (UHT) is a new method of quick sterilisation in which milk is heated to 275-284 F (135-140° C) for 2 seconds and then hermetically sealed in sterile containers

**Page**      **Exercise**  
**160**      **5**

5. Prepared suet is purified fat which has been shredded and mixed with wheat or rye flour to stop the pieces sticking together
6. By the end of the 1860's the screw propeller had triumphed over the paddle wheel, and the ship was ideal for cable-laying, which became her main function
7. One feature of the steel ships which followed was the double-bottom, which was later made compulsory in passenger ships

**161**      **6**

**For example:**

1. In the end, Italy negotiated directly with Yugoslavia and kept Istria. She did not, however, get Dalmatia
2. Relief affects the climate of an area, as the atmosphere tends to become cooler, the higher up the mountain one goes, but climate also has an effect on relief, because rain, wind and ice gradually wear away the hills
3. "One egg" twins are the same sex and are identical in nearly every physical respect although differences in position and blood-supply while in the uterus may cause them to differ initially in weight and vigour
4. Improved techniques in deep freezing have contributed to the popularity of vegetables. Nevertheless, vegetables are still more widely used on the continent
5. When cut and polished, diamonds are very beautiful stones, but their value lies more in their rarity than in their beauty
6. You can push a drawing pin into a piece of wood. However, you cannot push your finger into the wood even if you exert a larger force

# ANSWERS

**Page**     **Exercise**  
**162**     **7**

**For example:**

The car wouldn't start that morning and Reg was furious. He stamped his feet and shouted at the children. Finally, he phoned the garage to complain. Moreover, he told them what he thought about them.

The car wouldn't start that morning, and Reg, who had an important meeting at 9.00, was furious. He stamped his feet and shouted at the children, who kept out of the way. Finally, he phoned the garage, which he had used for many years, to demand a replacement car immediately. Moreover, he told them what he thought about them.

The car wouldn't start that morning, although it had been serviced only the day before. Reg had an important meeting at 9.00 and he was furious. He was usually a mild-tempered man but he stamped his feet. Moreover, he shouted at the children, although it was not their fault. They kept out of the way. Finally he phoned the garage, which he had used for many years, to demand a replacement car immediately. He also told them what he thought about them.

## Chapter 18 – Time, condition and manner

<b>Page</b> <b>164</b>	<b>Exercise</b> <b>1</b>	e, b, h, f, a, c, g, i, d
<b>165</b>	<b>2</b>	B, D, A, C
<b>166</b>	<b>3</b>	1. after                      2. until                      3. as/when 4. while                     5. as soon as/when       6. since

<b>Page</b> 166	<b>Exercise</b> 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. After he passed his test, Ranjit was allowed to ride his bike.</li> <li>3. When he cycled off with his friend, Ranjit was very happy.</li> <li>4. As soon as she woke up, Margaret knew she was late.</li> <li>5. Ever since she was a little girl, Margeret had wanted to play netball for the school.</li> </ol>
<b>167</b>	<b>5</b>	1. before   2. after   3. until   4. Before   5. when   6. until
<b>168</b>	<b>6</b>	1. g   2. e   3. a   4. b   5. f   6. d   7. c
<b>168</b>	<b>7</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If your washing machine is not working properly, read the instructions.</li> <li>2. If the door cannot be opened, turn the wash programme selector to the starting position.</li> <li>3. If the programme does not start, check that the machine is plugged in</li> <li>4. If there is too little laundry in the drum, this may lead to vibration.</li> <li>5. If the machine is oversudsing, use less powder for the next wash.</li> </ol>
<b>169</b>	<b>8</b>	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Your washing machine is not working properly. <b>In that case</b>, read the instructions.</li> <li>2. <b>Provided that</b> there is a railway line in the valley, the milk may be sent to the co-operative dairy by train.</li> <li>3. No machine will work <b>unless</b> the power is switched on.</li> <li>4. The temperature must be held at 116<sup>o</sup>C for ten minutes or more. <b>Otherwise</b> some bacteria will survive.</li> <li>5. The Government was afraid of riots <b>unless</b> there was a strong military presence.</li> </ol>

# ANSWERS

Page 169    Exercise 9

1. If the mixture is added to water, warmed and stirred, the soluble part, salt will dissolve in water.
2. If the mixture is then filtered, the insoluble part remains in the filter-paper.
3. If the filtrate is evaporated, the original solid, salt, is re-formed.
4. If food is swallowed hastily without chewing, ptyalin does not have time to do its work and indigestion may result.

170    10

1. Mr and Mrs. Davies want to stop working for other people by setting up their own business.
2. Bacteria can be killed by freezing.
3. Britain secured its trade by controlling the shipping routes.
4. Chemicals can be produced from coal by using destructive distillation.
5. Mixtures can sometimes be separated by using a solvent.
6. The farmers of Western Norway manage to make a living by transhumance.

171    11

1. (1) but                    (2) and                    (3) and  
(4) if                        (5) so that/when
2. (1) which                (2) when                (3) which/that  
(4) and                    (5) until                (6) Before
3. (a) (1) when            (2) because            (3) If                    (4) until
3. (b) (5) If                (6) and                (7) until                (8) when/if
4. (a) (1) whenever      (2) but                (3) such as  
(4) until                    (5) then                (6) Finally  
(7) In this way/Thus.
5. (b) (1) when or if      (2) as                    (3) but  
(4) when                    (5) then                (6) while  
(7) and                    (8) If                    (9) and

## Chapter 19 – Cause, effect and purpose

Page	Exercise	
174	1	1 f   2 d   3 a   4 b   5 c   6 e
174	2	<p>2. Since/as he was eager to ride his bike, Ranjit passed his test first time.</p> <p>3. As/since we forgot to water the plants, they died.</p> <p>4. Since/as he was unhappy, he was crying.</p> <p>5. As/since I need some shopping, I must go to town.</p> <p>6. Since/as she was ill, she had to go to hospital.</p>
175	3	<p>1. Cause   2. Time   3. Cause   4. Time</p> <p>5. Cause   6. Cause   7. Time   8. Time</p>
177	4	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <p>2. Because over-heating hardens the protein, the food will become tough and indigestible</p> <p>3. The used fuel is left in giant underground water tanks, as it is highly radioactive</p> <p>4. The cooling fins on the back of a refrigerator will radiate more heat away because they are dull black.</p> <p>5. Since life in a village is often quiet, young people tend to move away.</p> <p>6. Vertebrates depend on bacterial action for the digestion of cellulose, as they have no enzyme for digesting it.</p>
177	5	<p><b>For example:</b></p> <p>1. Foodcrops are grown as subsistence crops for the farmer and his family to live off. Consequently, they are found mainly near the settlement.</p> <p>2. Sulphur dioxide has a boiling point of <math>-10^{\circ}\text{C}</math>. Therefore, it can easily be liquified by pressurising it to about three times atmospheric pressure.</p>



# ANSWERS

**Page**    **Exercise**  
**177**    **5**

3. Milk has a high nutritional value. As a result, it may easily become a breeding place for bacteria.
4. No new source of grain appeared until later in the century. Hence, the expected flood of imported foreign corn did not occur.
5. Higher temperatures will cause the burning of the humus in the soil. Consequently, they cannot be used.

**178**    **6**

- 1.(E)    2.(C)    3.(B.)    4.(A.)    5.(G)    6.(D)    7.(F)

**179**    **7**

1. (1) where (2) and (3) or (4) before (5) especially (6) when (7) If (8) until

**180**

2. (1) As (2) However (3) although (or but) (4) Nevertheless (5) as (6) as (or when) (7) but (8) which (9) and (10) which (11) so that (12) when.
3. (1) If (2) which (3) which (4) for example (5) and (6) but (7) however (8) and (9) and (10) who (or which or that) (11) as (or because or since) (12) so (13) and (14) however (15) but (16) and

## Chapter 20 – Using problem - solution

**Page**    **Exercise**  
**184**    **1**

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

**185**    **2**

- A. Problems E F
- B. Solutions before C19 G A C
- C. Solutions during C19 B D

<b>Page</b> <b>186</b>	<b>Exercise</b> <b>3</b>	<p>1. c.   2. a.   3. b.</p> <p>2. a. is very general - disease. The others are particular - germs and bacteria.</p>
<b>187</b>	<b>4</b>	<p>You are asked for one example.</p> <p><b>For example:</b> The spread of disease in humans can be halted by killing the bacteria which cause food to become poisonous by freezing them.</p> <p><b>Or:</b> The spread of disease in humans can be halted by vaccination, which means that germs have fewer hosts to infect.</p>
<b>188</b>	<b>5</b>	<p><b>A. 4.   B. 3.   C. 1.   D. 2.</b></p>
<b>188</b>	<b>6</b>	<p><b>1. b.   2. a.   3. d.   4. c.   5. e.</b></p>
<b>189</b>	<b>7</b>	<p>dehydrated soup: <b>2.</b>   pickled onions: <b>1,3,4</b> crusty bread: <b>5</b></p> <p>You are asked for one reason.</p> <p><b>For example:</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> Dehydrated soup is packaged in a foil-lined packet because this is a strong material and the sharp points of the soup will not penetrate it.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Pickled onions are packed in a glass jar, because glass will not react with the acid in the vinegar.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Crusty bread needs to be kept clean yet has to be exposed to the air to remain crisp. A wrapping with holes in it is therefore used.</p>

# ANSWERS

<b>Page</b> 191	<b>Exercise</b> 9	2. 4. 3. 1.
<b>191</b>	<b>10</b>	Solution.
<b>191</b>	<b>11</b>	Question: How do you get the salt out of sea-water? Answer: By distillation.
<b>191</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>For example:</b> Purifying petrol, making alcoholic drinks
<b>192</b>	<b>13</b>	evaporation and condensation
<b>194</b>	<b>14</b>	1. b      2. d      3. a      4. c
<b>194</b>	<b>15</b>	One word. Photosynthesis
<b>195</b>	<b>16</b>	1. b      2. a      3. a

## Chapter 21 – Using general-particular

<b>Page</b> 198	<b>Exercise</b> 1	C
<b>199</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>For example:</b> The heroines of most novels have basically good characters. otherwise we would not find them sympathetic. But they may have weaknesses. For example. Silas Marner is a miser. In many novels the hero or heroine is poor. For example, Oliver Twist was born in the workhouse. A hero or heroine has to suffer. For example, Jane Eyre nearly dies, penniless and alone, on the moor.

Page	Exercise
200	3

b

201	4
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**For example:** Children often grow very fast between the ages of 5 and 7. Paula's parents measure her height every three months.

**Page 185: History.** *First sentence:* The development of surgery before the nineteenth century. *Whole question:* The developments in surgery during the nineteenth century.

**Page 186: Biology.** *First sentence:* the spread of disease  
*Whole question:* the prevention of disease.

**Page 189: Catering.** *First sentence:* Packaging of food  
*Whole question:* Reasons why food is packaged in certain ways.

**Page 190: Science:**  
*First sentence:* Round the World boat race  
*Whole question:* distillation

**Page 192: Science:** no problems

**Page 194: Science.** *First sentence:* the structure of the cell  
*Whole question:* one part of the cell (the chloroplast which carries out photosynthesis)

**Page 198: Music.** *First sentence:* listening to music  
*Whole question:* How to describe a piece of music.

**Page 199: English Literature.** *First sentence:* Characteristics of true heroine or hero (general)  
*Whole question:* Characteristics of true hero or heroine, illustrated from a particular text or texts.

**Page 200: Statistics.** *First sentence:* Mr. Merit  
*Whole question:* maximum absolute error.

# ANSWERS

## Chapter 22 – Using compare – contrast

Page	Exercise	
202	6	<b>Abstract:</b> weight, time, pain, kindness, death, heroism <b>Concrete:</b> iron, clock, surgeon, scar, germ, Mr. Darcy
200	7	<b>Processes:</b> grief, treatment, farming, distillation, freezing, dissolving, evaporation, separation <b>Qualities:</b> thoughtfulness, prosperity, cruelty <b>Properties:</b> height, warmth, altitude, depth
203	8	sounds, instruments, rhythm, melody, dynamics, shape, texture, harmony
205	9	<b>c (ii) For example:</b> the financial independence of women, greater ease of divorce <b>c (iv) For example:</b> Six factors which may contribute to the happiness of a home are: the support of relatives, the stability of adult relationships, a regular income, good health, a lot of shared laughter and the fact that the parents wanted to have children.
206	10	<b>Page 185:</b> History: (c) <b>Page 186:</b> Biology: (b) <b>Page 189:</b> Catering: (b) <b>Page 190:</b> Science: (a) <b>Page 192:</b> Science: (a) - not even one word - just labels <b>Page 194:</b> Science: (a) <b>Page 198:</b> Music: (d) - using the headings given <b>Page 199:</b> English Literature: (d) <b>Page 200:</b> Statistics: (a) - figures not words

Page 207	Exercise 11	1. a	2. b	3. c
211	1	differences		
211	2	most		
211	3	<b>C</b> (i) most likely (ii) increasing (before and after) (iii) percentage		
212	4	sounds, instruments, speed, rhythm, melody, dynamics, shape, texture, harmony If all the factors are relevant, two marks for each point. The remaining two marks may go for two points under one of the factors.		
213	5	Anaesthetics (for pain control) and antiseptics (to prevent infection)		
213	5	<b>For example:</b> wetness and acidity You are asked for one reason. You will give one reason. Two marks for each reason.		
215	6	There are fifteen points in the plan of the answer. This would make two marks for each point - two if the points are accurate and well-made, one if there is something there but not totally clear or accurate.		
216	7	range		

# ANSWERS

<b>Page</b> <b>217</b>	<b>Exercise</b> <b>8</b>	variety height and build
<b>217</b>	<b>8</b>	A mark for each of the correct words, half a mark for each factor, leaving two marks for three suitable sports.
<b>218</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.A.</b> (i) and (ii) - examples from the cartoon <b>2.A.</b> Cartoon: more equal, changed (before and after) <b>B.</b> Table: more, percentage, 50:50 <b>C.</b> different <b>D.</b> (ii) changed <b>E.</b> more <b>3.C, D, E</b>
<b>221</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1. b</b> <b>2. c</b> <b>3. c</b>