

Student's Book Answer Key

Module 1



Unit 1, page 12, exercise 1

- a Kuwait.
- b Accept students' guesses – tell them they will find out what is happening when they read the text on the next page.
- c (Students' own answers)
- d (Students' own answers)

Unit 1, page 12, exercise 2

- a Hala February Festival takes place during the spring season.
Qurain Culture Festival takes place annually from late November to early December.
- b Hala celebrates the spread of joy, happiness and delight.
Qurain celebrates Kuwaiti artistic culture.
- c It coincides with National Day and Liberation Day.
- d By awarding 'Appreciation', 'Encouragement' and 'Personality of the Year' awards.
- e Hala: Arabian hospitality, cultural celebrations, colourful events, spring's arrival, discounts in shops
Qurain: artists performing, exhibitions, concerts, films, awards ceremony

Unit 1, page 13, exercise 3

- a atmosphere
- b guaranteed
- c patriotism
- d participating
- e disciplines
- f unrivalled

Unit 1, page 14, exercise 1

- a general ability
- b ability on one occasion
- c ability on one occasion
- d general ability
- e ability on one occasion
- f ability on one occasion

Unit 1, page 14, exercise 2

- a a: present time b–f: past time
- b a, b, c and d
- c was able to start

Unit 1, page 14, exercise 3

- 1 couldn't
- 2 could
- 3 managed to
- 4 couldn't
- 5 could
- 6 managed to



@English 4 all

Unit 1, page 14, exercise 4

- a You must be very / quite / really / pretty / fairly / extremely good at organising your time.
- b They are quite / really / very / a little / pretty / fairly / extremely preoccupied today.
- c He is my very best friend / He is absolutely my best friend.
- d That was a quite / really / very / pretty / fairly / extremely good book.

Unit 1, page 15, exercise 1 a (Suggested answers)

- 1 went out: to become extinguished
- 2 went on: continued
- 3 went off: to begin to sound
- 4 going away: leaving
- 5 gone up: to increase
- 6 go without: to miss or not have something

Unit 1, page 15, exercise 1 b (Suggested answers)

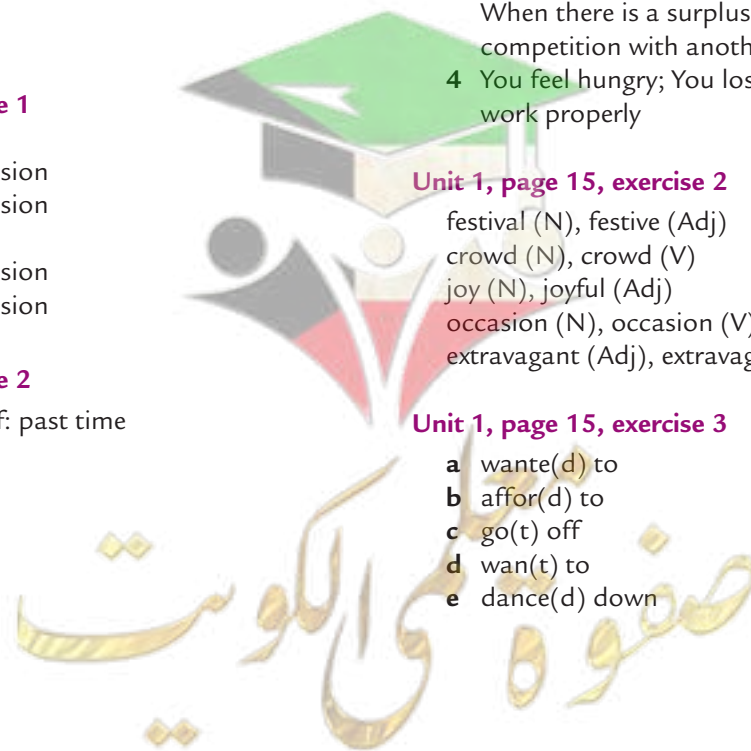
- 1 When water is thrown on them; When everything is burnt
- 2 When someone tries to break into the car; When someone goes too near the car by accident; When they go wrong
- 3 When the government increases or reduces tax; When there is a surplus or shortage; When there is competition with another retailer
- 4 You feel hungry; You lose weight; Your body doesn't work properly

Unit 1, page 15, exercise 2

- festival (N), festive (Adj)
- crowd (N), crowd (V)
- joy (N), joyful (Adj)
- occasion (N), occasion (V), occasionally (Adv)
- extravagant (Adj), extravagantly (Adv)

Unit 1, page 15, exercise 3

- a wante(d) to
- b affor(d) to
- c go(t) off
- d wan(t) to
- e dance(d) down



Unit 1, page 16, exercise 1

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

Unit 1, page 16, exercise 2

Speaker 1

- a False. National Day is celebrated annually on the 25th of February.
- b True. They stay at home to spend time with family that are visiting.

Speaker 2

- a False. The large decorated vehicle is called a float.
- b True. Thousands of people from across the world come to see the festival.

Speaker 3

- a True. Intricate pictures are made from coloured sand.
- b False. Losar is when Tibetans celebrate the New Year.

Unit 1, page 17, exercise 2

- a (Students' own answers)
- b No, the speaker had been preparing for it his whole life but couldn't understand the experience of the Hajj until he experienced it himself.
- c 'A sea of white cloths' refers to the men who are all dressed in white.

Unit 2, page 19, exercise 3 a

Speaker 1: brother's graduation from university

Speaker 2: family dinner on Friday evenings

Speaker 3: fiftieth wedding anniversary

Unit 2, page 19, exercise 3 b (Suggested answers)

Speaker 1: daughter of the family / sister

Speaker 2: son of the family

Speaker 3: grandfather

Unit 2, page 19, exercise 4

- a older; 10 years
- b a hall
- c (Students' own answers)
- d shopping, watching TV, eating
- e 15-20
- f (Students' own answers)
- g He said he didn't look any different from when he last saw him the day they left school.
- h (Students' own answers)

Unit 2, page 19, exercise 5

- a host
- b swap
- c made
- d signed

Unit 2, page 20, exercise 1

Grandmother celebrates her return from Hajj. Yesterday, we celebrated our grandmother's return from the Hajj. After we had collected her from the airport, Grandma explained to us that she had always dreamed of travelling to Makkah and that she had finally achieved her life-long aim. As soon as we had eaten a long breakfast together, we invited our close family over for a special meal, and welcomed Grandma's other friends and relatives to the house to celebrate. Mum had decorated the house in anticipation of her arrival. Grandma gave us some gifts. Then, we sat down together and tucked in to a large lunch of curry, fresh fruits and vegetables. By the time we finished the meal, Grandma had begun to tell us about her experience in Makkah. Once she had answered all our questions, we finally gave her some well-deserved breathing space.

Unit 2, page 20, exercise 2

	Simple past	Past perfect	Which action came first?
a	invited	had eaten	eating a long breakfast
b	surprised	had decorated	decorating the house
c	finished	had begun	beginning to tell us

Unit 2, page 20, exercise 4

- a watched; had already seen
- b had broken; felt
- c had never eaten; enjoyed
- d were; had been

Unit 2, page 20, exercise 5

(Students' own answers)

Unit 2, page 21, exercise 1 a

- a lunchtime
- b birthday
- c teapot
- d grandfather
- e fireworks
- f necklace
- g freelance



Unit 2, page 21, exercise 1 b

celebrate: celebration, celebrator
 decorate: decoration, decorator
 congratulate: congratulation, congratulator
 collect: collection, collector
 participate: participation, participator, participant
 arrive: arrival
 invite: invitation
 visit: visitor

Unit 2, page 21, exercise 2

- a 2
- b 1
- c 1
- d 2
- e 1

Unit 2, page 22, exercise 1

- a next Thursday; at Amal's house
- b because her sister is coming home from France
- c a big feast, a poetry reading and a film about Khaleda's life

Unit 2, page 23, exercise 1

The Aborigines' history; Their traditional lifestyle;
 Their situation today; Their treatment by the
 Europeans

Unit 3, page 24, exercise 3

- a Pasqua Rosee
- b businessmen, writers, politicians and scientists

Unit 3, page 25, exercise 4

- a False. Coffee was first grown in Ethiopia.
- b False. Arabs liked coffee because it had an interesting taste and gave them more energy when they felt sleepy.
- c True. The first coffee house was opened in London, England by Pasqua Rosee, who was from Turkey.
- d False. Coffee is a central part of Kuwaiti hospitality.
- e False. There were few / no arguments in London's coffee houses. They were calm places where quarreling was penalised.
- f True. It was first drunk as a medicine.

Unit 3, page 25, exercise 5

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

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 1

- a present; future with *will*
- b past simple; *would* + infinitive
- c past simple; *would* + infinitive

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 2

- a sentences **b** and **c** are unlikely
- b sentence **c** is never going to happen
- c sentence **a** is likely to happen

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 3 (Suggested answers)

If I were in charge, I'd ban cars in X street.
 If I were in charge, I'd build a new high school for local students, etc.

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 4

- a no; no
- b yes; yes
- c no; yes

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 5

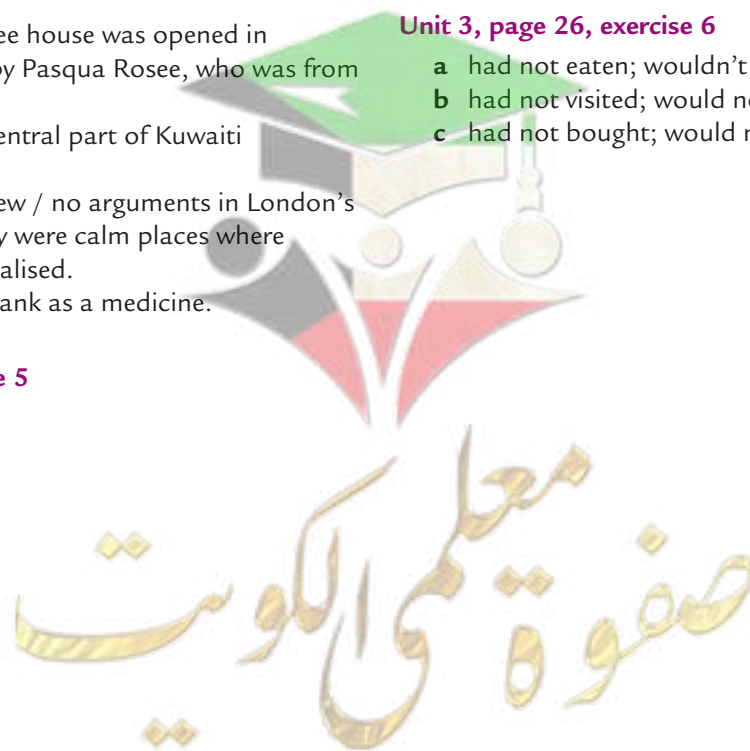
- a past perfect; *would* + *have* + past participle
- b the past
- c The first conditional describes an event that is likely to happen in the future, i.e. an event that *will certainly* happen *if* another event *does happen*.

The second conditional usually describes something that is *unlikely to happen* but *possible* in the future, i.e. an event that *would happen* if another event *did happen*.

The third conditional does not relate to the future at all. It describes an *imaginary situation* in which an event *would have happened* if another earlier event *had happened*, but as the earlier event *did not happen*, the second event *could not happen*.

Unit 3, page 26, exercise 6

- a had not eaten; *wouldn't* have become
- b had not visited; *would* not have seen
- c had not bought; *would* not have been



Unit 3, page 26, exercise 7 (Suggested answers)

- 1 **a** If he hadn't been sick, he wouldn't have gone to the hospital.
b If he had taken all his medicine, he wouldn't have been sick.
- 2 **a** If the plane hadn't been delayed, he would have arrived in Kuwait earlier.
b If he had run faster, he wouldn't have missed the plane.
- 3 **a** If they had listened to the weather forecast, they wouldn't have been stuck in the flood.
b If it hadn't rained so heavily, the car would have been able to move.

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 1 a

- 1 chatting
- 2 discuss
- 3 argue
- 4 speak
- 5 tell

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 1 b

- 1 chatting
- 2 discuss
- 3 argue

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 2 (Suggested answers)

- a** They need to talk to someone.
- b** They need something to do.
- c** They need some rest.
- d** They need to find some friends.
- e** They need to relax.
- f** They need to see a doctor.

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 3

- a** the first is a cup with coffee in it, the second is just the cup.
- b, c** and **d** follow the same idea as in **a**. The first phrase describes the substance and its container, whilst the second phrase just describes the container.

Unit 3, page 27, exercise 4

- a** a carton of milk
- b** a cup of coffee
- c** a box of matches
- d** a glass of water
- e** a piece of paper
- f** a bar of chocolate

Unit 3, page 29, exercise 1

- a** the café on the top floor of the shopping mall
- b** Thursday at 3
- c** have coffee and a catch-up, maybe go window shopping

Unit 3, page 29, exercise 2

- a** Make suggestions: I was wondering if you'd like to meet...; I was thinking of Tuesday; Can we reschedule for Thursday?; How about the shopping mall?; Is three o'clock all right?; We could have coffee and a catch up, and then maybe we could go window shopping...
- b** Agreeing or rejecting a suggestion: That'd be great; I'm sorry, I can't make it on Tuesday; Thursday afternoon would be fine; That's okay for me; Okay, good idea; Yes, that's fine; Okay



Student's Book Answer Key



Module 2

Unit 4, page 34, exercise 3

- a** Defensiveness is the major problem in communication. (Students give their own answer about how to deal with it.)
- b** Empathy is an essential factor of a healthy communication because it enables people to empathise with their interlocutors and understand what really mean. It also helps them avoid misunderstandings. (Students' own answer)
- c** "Listening between the lines" means not to listen to someone shallowly, but to attempt to understand what the other is trying to say indirectly.
- d** (Students' own answers)

piece – bread, cake, cheese, chocolate, advice, information, toast
slice – bread, cake, lemon, toast

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 1 b

- 1 pieces of paper
- 2 item of news
- 3 piece of advice
- 4 slices / pieces of toast; slices / pieces of bread
- 5 piece of bread / cheese / cake

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 2 a

Types of place names used with *the*: rivers; seas and oceans; mountain ranges; groups of islands
A few countries and continents also use *the*.

Unit 4, page 35, exercise 4

- a poor listening skills; assumptions; non-verbal signals; improper use of questions
- b lack of interest; distractions; disagreement with the speaker; passive listening
- c (Students' own answer)

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 2 b

(Students' own answers)

Unit 4, page 35, exercise 5

- a effective
- b one-way
- c interpersonal
- d supportive
- e valuable
- f skilful
- g threatened

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 3

- a 'comment (N)
com'ment (V)
- b re'port (N)
'report (V)
- c 'decrease (N)
de'crease (V)
- d 'insult (N)
in'sult (V)

Unit 4, page 36, exercise 1

- a 1 a
- b 2 the
- c 3 a; 4 the
- d 5 an; 6 a; 7 the; 8 a
- e 9 an; 10 the; 11 0 (zero article)

Unit 4, page 38, exercise 1

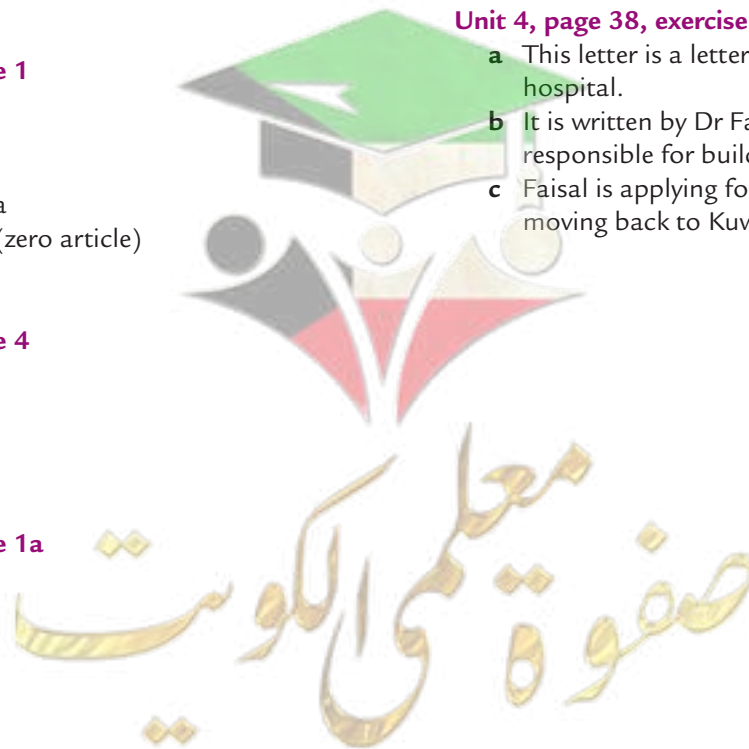
- a This letter is a letter of application for a job at a hospital.
- b It is written by Dr Faisal Assaif to the people responsible for building the new hospital.
- c Faisal is applying for a new job because he's moving back to Kuwait.

Unit 4, page 36, exercise 4

- a but
- b in spite of
- c although

Unit 4, page 37, exercise 1a

bar – chocolate
grain – rice, salt
item – clothing, news
lump – sugar
pane – glass



Unit 4, page 38, exercise 2 (Suggested answers)

- a** What makes the letter formal is that the verbs are not contracted but are written in their full form (e.g. 'you are building' not 'you're building') and formal words and phrases are also used (e.g. offer my services, extensive...) The beginning and ending of the letter also make it formal (Dear Sirs; Yours faithfully).
- b** full verb forms: you are building; I am a 31-year old Kuwaiti; I have been working; I have decided; I am enclosing; I will provide formal words and phrases: in response; offer my services; extensive; The main motive for; excellent opportunity; I am enclosing my curriculum vitae; attestation; Thank you in advance...
- c** (Students' own answer)
- d** The letter starts with "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Yours faithfully". Another way could be starting by "Dear Mr X" and ending in "Yours sincerely".

Unit 5, page 40, exercise 1

Cuneiform = Iraq
Simple pictograms = Iraq
Roman alphabet = Italy
Egyptian hieroglyphics = Egypt
Chinese characters = China
Ancient Greek = Greece
Arabic = Arab world

Unit 5, page 40, exercise 3 (Oldest first)

pictograms
hieroglyphics and cuneiform
Chinese characters
ancient Greek
Arabic
Roman alphabet

Unit 5, page 41, exercise 5

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 b

Unit 5, page 42, exercise 1

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

Unit 5, page 42, exercise 4 (Suggested answers)

for is used to describe the length of time that the action lasts, e.g. for a year; for a minute; for my whole life; for centuries.
since is used to describe the point in time when the action started, e.g. since 1999; since last year; since my graduation; since yesterday.

Unit 5, page 42, exercise 5

- a been drawing; since
- b acquired
- c lost; been looking
- d since; read; for
- e been using; for

Unit 5, page 43, exercise 1

- a wrote; brush; ink
- b inscribed; clay
- c paper; pen
- d draw; pencil; paint

Unit 5, page 43, exercise 2 a

practical-impractical; precious-worthless;
professional-amateur; simple-complicated

Unit 5, page 43, exercise 2 b

- 1 worthless
- 2 Amateur
- 3 complicated
- 4 impractical
- 5 modern

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 1 a and b

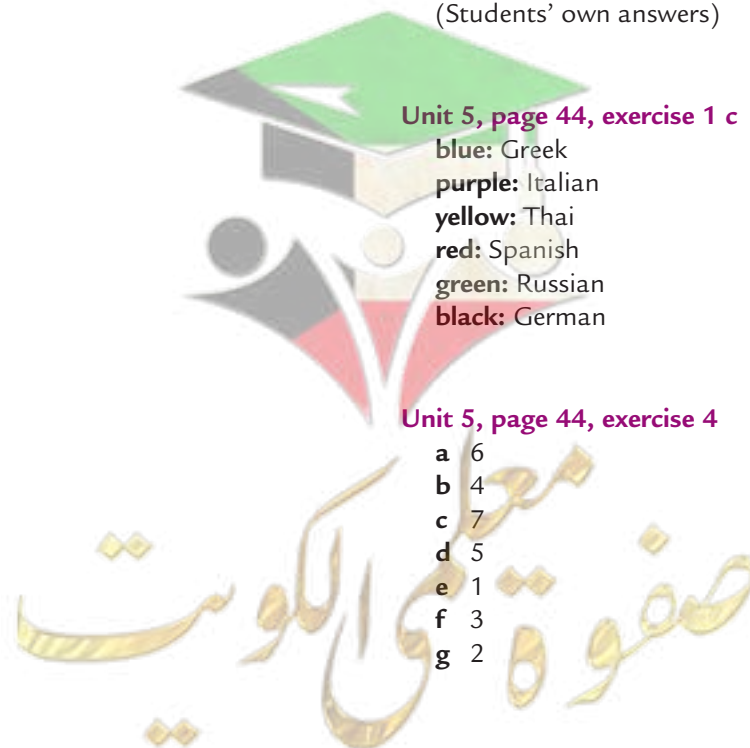
(Students' own answers)

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 1 c

blue: Greek
purple: Italian
yellow: Thai
red: Spanish
green: Russian
black: German

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 4

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



Unit 5, page 44, exercise 5

- a three thousand BCE (Before Common Era)
- b one thousand five hundred BCE
- c the fourth century CE
- d nineteen ninety-nine
- e two thousand and eight
- f the twenty-first century

Unit 5, page 44, exercise 6

- a 35 sounds
- b 26 letters
- c 2000 years
- d £160
- e 31 days
- f 1887

Unit 5, page 45, exercise 2

- a Can I start by asking you about this library you have founded?
- b Do you have any other projects serving the same purpose?
- c Can you tell us more about this foundation of yours?
- d How many honorary PhD certificates have you been granted?
- e What about medals?
- f And do you have any future plans you can tell us about?

Unit 6, page 47, exercise 5

- a mobile phone
- b phoning home with important messages; emergency calls; work; keeping in touch with family

Unit 6, page 47, exercise 6

- a True. This is implied: he hasn't brought it with him.
- b True. They are playing football after school.
- c False The passenger provides the number.
- d True. They will be there in about fifteen minutes.
- e True. He uses it ten or twenty times a day for work.
- f False. When he is away from home he calls his wife and children every evening.

Unit 6, page 47, exercise 7

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

Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1a

Question tags are formed like this:

- 1 and 2** negative main verb (e.g. You haven't brought your phone with you) -> positive auxiliary + pronoun + question mark (e.g. have you?)
- 3 and 4** positive main verb (e.g. We are playing football after school) -> negative auxiliary + pronoun + question mark (e.g. aren't we?)

Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1b

- 1 can we?
- 2 have we?
- 3 don't you?
- 4 isn't it?

Unit 6, page 48, exercise 1d

In positive imperative requests, we form the question tag as follows: *would / shall* + pronoun (Examples: students' own answers)

Unit 6, page 49, exercise 1

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

Unit 6, page 49, exercise 2

- a left; a message
- b received; an e-mail
- c sent; a text message
- d send; fax

Unit 6, page 49, exercise 3

- a up
- b up
- c up
- d down
- e down
- f up



Unit 6, page 50, exercise 1a

A

- 1 Menu
- 2 click
- 3 Address
- 4 surfing
- 5 typing
- 6 Bookmarks
- 7 access
- 8 forget
- 9 GPRS
- 10 modem

B

- 1 Menu
- 2 button
- 3 Click on
- 4 folder
- 5 Type
- 6 Save
- 7 pictures
- 8 Select
- 9 Return
- 10 Paste
- 11 similar

Unit 6, page 50, exercise 1b

A Connecting to the Internet through a mobile phone

B Creating a photo album on your mobile phone

Unit 6, page 51, exercise 1

- a Verbs in the imperative form
- b Negative instructions begin with 'Don't'.
- c Bullet points make each point very clear

