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VDOC.PUB Download Embed This document was uploaded by our user. The uploader already confirmed that they had the permission to publish it. If you are author/publisher or own the copyright of this documents, please report to us by using this DMCA report form. Report DMCA For revised exam from 2015Cambridge University Press, 2014. — 161 pages.Compact Advanced provides C1-level students with thorough preparation and practice of the grammar, vocabulary, language skills, topics and exam. Ten units cover all four exam papers, focusing on one part of each paper in each unit. Reading and Listening texts cover all core topics. Writing tasks include both sample and model answers, and Speaking activities are designed to improve fluency and accuracy, and to help students express themselves with confidence. Grammar sections provide additional focus on developing the necessary grammar for the Reading and Use of English paper. Vocabulary input is at C1 level and is informed by English Vocabulary Profile research. Grammar and vocabulary work is integrated with exam practice, and include exercises informed by the Cambridge Learner Corpus of real exam candidates. E-Book Information Pages In File: 162 Language: English Topic: 316 Library: twirpx Commentary: 1,754,815 Org File Size: 39,076,888 Extension: pdf Tags: Языки и языкознание Английский язык Meждународные экзамены CAE KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book MODULE 1 Lesson 1a Reading A. Open answer B. The book is a jobseeker's manual; a compilation of effective advice for job hunters. C. 1. b D. 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. c F. delve into: phrasal verb colloquial: adjective savvy: adjective recruit: verb connotation: noun counterpoint: noun etiquette: noun invaluable: adjective G. 1. d 2. g 3. a 4. f 5. b 6. h 7. I 8. e Vocabulary A. 1. elevate / boost 2. exceeded 3. enhance / boost 4. enhance / boost 5. undertook 6. manage 7. manages / runs 8. operate 9. profession / occupation, vocation 10. occupation / / profession / position 11. employment 12. position, career 13. economical 14. financial / economic 15. economic 16. productive traits: promising, diligence, systematic, articulate, wit, focused, humble, act on one's own initiative, team player, observant, persuasive Negative traits: procrastinate, absent-minded, impatient, opinionated Both: perfectionism, ambitious D. 1. unemployed 2. employee 3. employee 3 6. require 7. has consumed 8. don't involve 9. employ 10. think 11. includes 12. have tasted 13. have swallowed 14. have worked / have been working 15. have enjoyed 16. don't want 17. 'm going 18. refuse 19. have also been tasting 20. have even seen 21. have consuming / am consuming / am consuming 22. has managed 23. need 24. are considering / have considered 25. lack / are lacking 26. know / have known 27. have become 28. test / are testing 29. expand 30. tastes 31. mean Listening 1 B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b Who is speaking? ext. 1. Two friends/acquaintances/colleagues. ext. 2. A human resources expert. ext. 3. A personnel manager and an interviewer. What is the context? ext. 1. It could be a formal setting (in a café / restaurant). ext. 2. It is a formal setting (since it is an interview). What are these people talking about? ext. 1. student motivation ext. 2. It is probably a formal setting (since it is an interview). What are these people talking about? ext. 1. student motivation ext. 3. It is a formal setting (since it is an interview). ext. 3. how to hold onto qualified employees C. Question 5: fact Question 5: fact Question 5: fact Question 5: fact Question 4: exemplification Question 5: fact Question 5: fac don't see 11. gone been 12. am working / have been working / have been working / have been working / have been working 2 scores B. Open answer 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 1 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. Open answer 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 1 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. Open answer 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 1 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. Open answer 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 1 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. Open answer 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 1 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. Open answer 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 1 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. Open answer 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 1 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. Open answer 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 1 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. 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I would use the present, past and future tenses depending on the time reference of each question. 3. Suggested answer: Could you repeat that, please? - I'm sorry but I didn't get that. 4. Suggested answer: Well, that's an interesting question. Writing Grammar A. a. 6 b. 2, 5 c. 9 d. 4 e. 3 i. 11 j. 12, 14 k. 10 l. 13 recently joined, exercise, run, I'm really into, take, capture, upload) and some past ones (e.g. chose, wanted). c. 1. Personally 2. It's difficult to say, but I might 3. Moreover 4. Besides 5. The reason I chose this is because 6. In particular 7. Well, ... 9. You see, ... 10. To tell you the truth e. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5 e. 1 f. 2 D. a. Question 1 refers to the future, question 2 refers to the past, and question 3 refers to the present. b. Speaker 1 uses present and future tenses (e.g. don't like, hope, will have managed, don't care, will make, enjoy). Speaker 2 uses present and past tenses (e.g. like, 've B. 1. He doesn't mention if he has experience in animation, probably because he doesn't have any. 2. It would be most appropriate to add it in the second paragraph where he mentions the local businesses and online companies, both in print and digital media, he has worked for. 3. OPENING PARAGRAPH: the position he's applying for, where he saw the job ad, expresses his interest MAIN PART: para. 1 education, qualifications, work experience relevant to the job position, para. 2 personal qualities and skills relevant to the job position CLOSING PARAGRAPH: states that he has attached a CV 4. Sentences: complex sentences Content: positive personality traits, previous experience, qualifications, examples demonstrating abilities Register: formal Language: Grammar: Active Voice, linking words/ phrases, relative clauses Vocabulary: descriptive language 5. I think he does because he meets most of the basic requirements, he has some work experience and he exhibits many desired qualities. C. 1. exceptional 2. inception 3. certified 4. expertise 5. disciplined 6. favourable D. 1. spelling/grammar mistakes: knew new, to easy too easy, accomplish accomplish irrelevant information: I am tall and well-built - being a rugby player - meaning that I am a naturally imposing figure. Copyright © MM Publications 2 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book arrogant attitude: I single-handedly set the basis for a new online game and left when the work became too easy. 2. negative qualities: Although in my previous jobs I had an issue with being punctual... cautious language: ... so maybe I could become a great project manager. no expansion of qualities: I am a hard-working, honest, resourceful and adaptable individual as well as an excellent communicator. D. 1. already 2. have 3. not 4. be 5. set/form 6. will/may/might 7. matter 8. going/bound E. 1. I shared responsibilities with the CEO's executive assistant and established an electronic system to organise / which organised data more effectively. (action-oriented) 2. While working at a major telecommunications company, I was determined to increase the quality of customer service in our local branch. (displays leadership) 3. I demonstrated my ability to maintain a positive attitude when I handled / when handling unpredictable scenarios with clients. (adaptable) 4. Charity work is rewarding, so for the past three summers I have utilised my teaching experience and grasped the opportunity to teach underprivileged children in Southeast Asia. (self-motivated) C. A: Documentary filmmakers must make decisions on a number of controversial issues. B: The dilemma that filmmakers face reappears more forcefully when they are actually filming in the field. C: Viewers should be told the truth about all nonauthentic scenes. D: Dubbing sound in documentaries can be for the benefit of wildlife. E: Opinions are divided on the issue of whether it is right to manipulate animals in captivity in order to show a certain type of behaviour. F: Some filmmakers force animals to do things that are not in their nature in order to make documentaries more exciting. G: The dangers and technical issues involved often make filming in nature unfeasible. Words that make each statement sound more confident: 1. responsibilities, established, organise/organised, effectively 2. major, determined, increase, quality 3. positive attitude, handled/handling, unpredictable 4. rewarding, utilised, experience, grasped, opportunity F. 1. The number of the weeks I am available for, qualities that make me a suitable candidate, the usefulness of the basic training offered, any prior experience. 2. Open answer (qualities showing I am enthusiastic and dedicated and that I enjoy working with animals) 3. Open answer (public training offered, any prior experience) 4. refer to the Plan 5. refer to the Plan Review 1 A. 1. a 6. a 2. c 7. d 3. b 8. a 4. b 9. d 5. c 10. b B. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. b 7. c 8. a C. 1. a 6. c 2. c 7. a 3. d 8. b 4. a 9. c 5. b 10. c MODULE 2 Lesson 2a Reading 1 D. 1. B E. 2. G 3. A 4. D 5. F 6. C F. 1. the filming of the Kodiak bear giving birth 2. filmmakers 3. displaying statements informing audiences that certain scenes were staged or that the animal shown was raised in a zoo 4. synchronising background noises and creating sounds artificially in the studio 5. the fact that audiences demand visual entertainment, and filmmakers are under pressure to deliver fast-paced, dramatic and often bloody action by whatever means 6. practices such as inducing predators into feeding frenzies or provoking otherwise-docile animals into attacking 7. an industry insider 8. the den Vocabulary A. 1. interfere 2. increase 3. edit 4. fact 5. represent 6. enhance 7. justify 8. concept 9. ruin 10. create Copyright © MM Publications 3 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book B. 1. (conserve + ation + ist) conserve - to protect sth so it is not damaged, lost or changed in a way that diminishes its value + ation - noun-forming suffix meaning the act of + ist - suffix attached to verb to form an adjective = to describe a condition/state/situation, etc. that is/was present before sth else started/appeared 3. (un + justify + able) un - negative prefix meaning not + justify + able) un - negative prefix 4. (re + introduce + tion) re - prefix meaning to do again + introduce - to bring sth into use for the first time + tion - noun-forming suffix meaning not + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning to do again 5. (un + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning suffix meaning not + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning to do again 5. (un + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning suffix meaning not + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning not + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning not + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning suffix meaning not + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning suffix meaning not + event + ful) un - negative prefix meaning not + event + ful) un - nega meaning characterised by = that is not interesting/unusual/exciting 6. (biology + ical - adjective-forming suffix meaning having the quality of = concerned with or relating to the study of all living things 7. (repeat + ed + ly) repeat - to do sth again + ed - adjective-forming suffix meaning having the quality of all living things 7. of + ly - adverb-forming suffix meaning in the manner of = done many times 8. (in + active + ity) in - negative prefix meaning state or quality = the state or quality of not participating or becoming involved 9. (purpose + ful + ly) purpose - the reason that sth is done + ful - adjective-forming suffix meaning in the manner of = done in a manner that reflects intention 10. (access + ible + ity) access - to reach/enter/see/ use sth or be able to or be given permission to reach/enter/see/ use sth - ible - adjective-forming suffix meaning in the manner of = done in a manner that reflects intention 10. nounforming suffix meaning state or quality = the quality of being easy to reach/enter/see/use C. 1. of 2. towards, for 3. with 4. against 5. to 6. from 7. between 8. for 9. from, against 10. on D. It means to be the main reason for sth. eg. calm down (to become less angry or upset), let down (to become less angry or upset), let down (to become less angry or upset). down), turn down (to refuse a request or offer), tear down (to demolish), come down with (to contract a virus) E. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. a 8. a F. 1. g 2. d 3. h 4. f 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. e Grammar A. The indefinite article a is used when we mention a countable noun for the first time while the definite article the refers to a specific noun / a noun that has already been mentioned. B. 1. Barry wants to study the Marine Biology. 2. Kevin works as a zookeeper at the zoo near the Kent Station. 3. Do you have a previous experience in sales? 4. The Discover the Planet is a documentary about the plants and the animals. 5. An interesting fact about mosquitoes is that only the female ones bite. 6. A The smartphone has enabled us to have an instant access to the Internet. OR Smartphones have... 7. Baby sea turtles born on the beach find the water by following the moonlight. 8. Judy has a love of science-fiction novels. 9. It's a shame that you can't come with us to the Lake Como in the northern Italy. 10. (The) Americans use the term 'soccer' when referring to the football. C. 1. the 6. The/ A 11. a 16. the 21. the/ - 2. - 3. the 7. a 8. a 12. a 13. a 17. - 18. a/ the 22. the 23. - 4. the 5. an 9. the 10. - 14. the 15. the 19. a/ the 20. the 24. - 25. a D. 1. singular verb: mathematics, measles, evidence, glass, freedom, time, luggage, meat, news plural verb: efforts, clothes, goods, scissors, experiences both singular and plural verbs: staff 2. glass, freedom, time, meat, efforts, experience Uncountable - I need to buy 10 crystal water glasses are on that table over there. - spectacles Countable - I need to buy 10 crystal water glasses for the dinner party tomorrow. - a container which is made of glass. - a hard transparent substance My glasses are on that table over there. made from glass Uncountable - Freedom contributes significantly to individual happiness. - the general state of being free to say, do, act, etc. as you wish Countable - The freedoms that are most important to me are freedom of choice and freedom of speech. Copyright © MM Publications 4 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book - specific aspect(s) of freedom Uncountable - He's got a lot of free time. - period spent doing sth Countable - Departure times vary so you have to check the timetable. - the point(s) in the day when something is supposed to happen Uncountable - He doesn't eat meat because he is a vegetarian. - the flesh of animals that is eaten as food Countable - The buffet had a wonderful array of cold meats and salads. - when the emphasis falls on variety and the different types that exist e.g. beef, turkey, chicken, roasted, smoked, etc. Uncountable - It took a great deal of effort to admit that she had been wrong. - difficulty Countable - It took a great deal of effort to admit that she had been wrong. activities aimed at achieving a specific goal Uncountable - He has written a book about his travel experiences. - specific events/occurrences/incidents that you have gone through and that have had a very big impact on you E. 1. time, was 2. mathematics, was 3. meat, is 4. luggage, is 5. news, is 6. Goods, are 7. experiences, were 8. staff, wear / wears 9. scissors, don't, is 10. Measles, is F. 1. minority 2. plenty 3. number 4. deal 5. majority 6. amount Listening A. 1. myth (Mantises are not an endangered species and there is no such law.) 2. fact 3. myth (Bees are under threat but do not face extinction.) 4. fact 5. fact 6. fact (The Javan rhino is critically endangered because it is hunted for its horn.) myth (Its horn has no medicinal properties.) B. TASK 1: the greatest challenge of each conservation project Speaker 1 G Speaker 2 E Speaker 2 E Speaker 3 A Speaker 5 C TASK 2: the greatest challenge of each conservation project Speaker 1 G Speaker 3 A Speaker 4 H Speaker 5 C TASK 2: the greatest challenge of each conservation project Speaker 1 G Speaker 2 E Speaker 3 A Speaker 3 A Speaker 5 C TASK 2: the greatest challenge of each conservation project Speaker 3 A Speaker 3 A Speaker 4 H Speaker 5 C TASK 2: the greatest challenge of each conservation project Speaker 3 A Speaker 3 A Speaker 5 C TASK 4 A Spea Speaker 1 B Speaker 2 F Speaker 3 E Speaker 3 E Speaker 5 H Lesson 2b Reading 2 B. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. c C. 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. f 5. c 6. b Vocabulary A. They refer to groups of animals. B. 1. colonies, colony 2. herd, herd, (also 'follow the pack') 3. flights, flight, (also 'flock of birds' but use 'flight' when in the air) 4. flocks (n.), flocked (v.) 5. swarm, swarms 6. pack, pack, pack, pack, pack C. 1. amphibians 4. flora and fauna 7. aquatic 10. fossil 2. domesticated 5. nocturnal 8. parasite 11. skeleton 3. venomous 6. rodents 9. omnivores 12. herbivores D. 1. butterflies in my stomach (= to feel very nervous, especially because of sth you have to do) 2. a lone wolf (= sb who prefers to be alone) 3. elephant in the room (= a very obvious problem/ situation that people don't want to discuss) 4. the lion's share (= the largest or best part of sth) 5. eats like a horse (= to feel awkward because you are not really an expression of hurt or worry; fake) 8. a leopard doesn't change its spots (= a person's character, especially a bad one, doesn't change) Grammar A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. b B. 1. I like neither of them. / I don't like either of them. / I don't like either of them. / I don't like either of them. / I don't like neither of them. / I don't like either of them. / no 5. None of the students / Not any of the students C. 1. the others (= the rest) 2. another (= one more) 3. the other (day) (= a few days ago) 4. other (= additional) 5. every other (day) (= every second day) 6. one another's (= each other's) 7. other than (= apart from) D. 1. Anybody 2. most 3. One/ You Copyright © MM Publications 5 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book 4. each other, both/ each 5. herself 6. their / his 7. There's no 8. no 9. Neither 10. whole 11. some/ a little 12. plenty/ a lot Speaking C. Speaker's ideas: Pollution: rubbish, toxic chemical waste, oil spills Overfishing: fish don't reproduce/grow up, illegal and damaging ways of fishing resulting in the destruction of whole ecosystems Global warming: rising temperatures resulting in fish migrating to cooler waters or dying, destruction of ecosystems D. to begin with: to add an idea for instance: to give an example additionally: to add an idea that's a really interesting question: to introduce the topic and gain some time to think E. 1. That's a really interesting question 2. To begin with 3. lastly 4. additionally 5. On top of that Addressing the topic: This is a very important issue... Sequencing points: to start with, for starters, first of all, thirdly Adding more points: In addition (to), furthermore Writing A. a. 2 b. 4 c. 1 d. 3 B. 2. The measures that governments need to take to protect endangered animal species. 3. You are required to write an essay discussing two of the measures in the notes and explaining which is more effective. 4. You should use your own words as far as possible. C. 1. Introduction: paragraph 1 b Main Part: paragraph 2, 3 c Conclusion: paragraph 4 a 2. The writer discusses: - habitat preservation:governments must take measures both to restore and to protect the natural habitats of endangered animals. Reasons: ...are being destroyed at an alarming rate by human activity such as urban expansion, logging and mining, We cannot expect to save species from extinction if we do not preserve the natural habitats in which they live. - hunting regulations: ... the introduction of stricter hunting regulations is a very important part of the solution. Reasons: Many endangered species ... are ruthlessly slaughtered for their body parts. 3. Yes, he/she has paraphrased the 2nd and 3rd opinions. The 3rd opinion has been paraphrased as follows: We cannot expect to save species from extinction if we do not preserve the natural habitats in which they live. (paragraph 2, Main Part). The 2nd opinion has been paraphrased as follows: It would be a good idea for governments to ensure that the full force of the law is used to punish those who, animals that inhabit protected areas or are on the brink of extinction. (paragraph 3, Main Part). 4. He/She singles out the establishment of wildlife reserves and sanctuaries as they protect endangered or critically threatened species as well as the natural habitats in which they live. They, thus, go a long way in ensuring the preservation of whole ecosystems. 5. 1. firstly 2. secondly 3. in addition 4. apart from 5. also 6. however 7. although 8. therefore 9. it is clear that 10. such as 11. for instance 12. I personally consider 13. on balance D. 1. extinction 2. measures 3. habitats 4. habitats 5. species 6. extinction 7. measures Review 2 A. 1. c 6. d 2. b 7. a 3. a 8. c 4. b 9. b 5. c 10. c B. 1. boss repeatedly asking her / boss asking her repeatedly / being repeatedly asked by her boss 2. track of the few 3. every single one of my students benefited from 4. there's no point in trying to prohibit 5. been little improvement in 6. none of the sanctuary workers disapprove of C. 1. towards / for / to 2. the 5. down 6. themselves D. 1. b 6. c 2. d 7. a 3. a 4. d 8. c 9. b 3. to 7. between 4. many 8. no 5. d 10. b MODULE 3 Lesson 3a Copyright © MM Publications 6 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book Reading 7. looked 8. had 9. 'm 10. wondered A. Open answer B. The whole passage 1. d D. 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. a F. a. 2 b. 3 c. 1 Vocabulary A. 1. enticing 2. nourishing 3. intense 4. refreshing 5. juicy 6. unique 7. hungry 8. very thirsty 9. full 10. starving B. 1. Peanuts, (very little money) 2. digest, (understand) 3. honey, honey, (opportunity/ riches/ abundance) 4. bread and butter, (the only/ main source of income) 5. sour, sour, (unpleasant) 6. half-baked, half-baked, (not well-thought out) 7. raw, raw, (not organised/processed/ adequately prepared for use) 8. bitterness, b in progress when a shorter action momentarily interrupted it 3. an action which was completed before another action in the past 4. to emphasise the duration of an action which had been going on up to a point of time in the past B. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a C. 1. fried been frying 2. . 3. hadn't joind didn't join, ... because she had a sandwich... 4. 5. was coming came / used to come / would come 6. would be used to be / had been / was wondering D. 1. called 2. hadn't spoken 3. chatted 4. decided 5. suggested 6. chose 7. read / had read / had been reading 8. spent 9. arrived 10. ached/ were aching 11. had been walking 12. didn't have 13. had 14. sat 15. had prepared 16. had made 17. was going 18. remembered 19. hadn't thought 20. made 21. thought 22. were sitting 23. asked 24. were eating / had eaten / had been eating 25. replied 26. turned 27. laughed 28. enjoyed F. 1. for 2. One 3. had 4. would 5. of 7. used / had 8. after / when / once 6. not Listening 1 B. a. The speaker is a (chef)/person named George Mason. b. He is talking about salt in cooking. c. How salt is used in cooking, the health benefits/risks of consuming salt, what effect using salt has on food, how salt affects flavour, etc. d. nouns or nouns accompanied by adjectives e. 1 - singular/plural, 3 - singular/plural, 4 - singular/plural, 5 - plural (become), 6 - singular/plural, 7 - plural (take place), 8 - singular (-ing form used as a noun) (involves) 1. weapon 2. guidelines 3. high blood pressure 4. iodine 5. natural flavours 6. bitterness 7. chemical reactions 8. seasoning (a dish) C. a. weapon b. knowledge, ingredient(s), mastery D. 2. guidelines 3. high blood pressure 4. iodine 5. natural flavours 6. bitterness 7. chemical reactions 8. seasoning (a dish) C. a. weapon b. knowledge, ingredient(s), mastery D. 2. guidelines 3. high blood pressure 4. iodine 5. natural flavours 6. bitterness 7. chemical reactions 8. seasoning (a dish) C. a. weapon b. knowledge, ingredient(s), mastery D. 2. guidelines 3. high blood pressure 4. iodine 5. natural flavours 6. bitterness 7. chemical reactions 8. seasoning (a dish) Lesson 3b Listening 2 A. 1. write, right 2. patients, patience 3. addition, edition Copyright © MM Publications 7 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. Dialogue1: b (pairs - pears) Dialogue2: c (meet - meat) D. 1. What is her name? 2. What do/did you have to do in New York? 3. How did it go? 4. I do not know who did it. E. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. b F. 1. How long will it take you to get to work? 2. Would you like to accompany me to a food exhibition? 3. What made Ellen react that way? 4. Can we / Are we allowed to leave the seminar earlier? 5. Can you help me with the preparations for the event? 6. How can I find out what the meeting is going to be about? / What is the meeting going to be about? 7. Did you tell Brian we're going to the Italian restaurant? 8. Can you (please) check if/whether I have all the ingredients for this recipe? G. 1. a 6. b 2. b 7. a 3. b 8. c 4. a 9. b 5. c 10. c 3. a 9. g 4. c 10. j 5. e 6. b 11. k 12. i Vocabulary A. 1. d 7. l 2. f 8. h B. 1. respiratory 2. substitute 4. immune system 5. abstain 7. aggravate 8. alleviate 10. deficiency 3. injection 6. intolerance 9. intake C. 1. sweet tooth 2. to stew in his own juice 3. selling like hot cakes 4. food for thought 5. on a silver platter 6. the icing on the cake 7. take what he says with a pinch of salt 8. it's no use crying over spilt milk 9. on his plate D. 1. lamb chops (n.) = to cut food (e.g. cheese) into very small pieces using a special kitchen utensil, chop (v.) = to cut food into smaller pieces using a knife, tenderness (n.) = (of food) the quality of being easy to bite through and cut, side dish (n.) = food (e.g. a salad) served with the main course of a meal, mineral water (n.) = water that comes from a natural spring in the ground and which is bottled and sold, still (adj.) = (of water) not fizzy, not containing any bubbles of gas, sparkling (adj.) = (of water) containing many small bubbles of gas 2. well-done (adj.) = (of meat) well-cooked, rare (adj.) = (of meat) not cooked for very long and still red on the inside, complimentary (adj.) = free of charge, topping (n.) = some form of food substance put on top of other food substance put on enjoyable, especially sth that is considered not very good/healthy for you Grammar A. 1. We use the passive voice to emphasise the action rather than who or what is responsible for it. 2. verb to be + past participle of the main verb 3. Active voice: Our top chefs carefully selected all the ingredients to provide you with a healthy and delicious dish I/We/They will serve dinner at 8 o'clock sharp so don't be late. People commonly mistake pumpkins for vegetables, when in fact they are fruit. We/You/They/A technician must repair the oven by the end of the day. They project was finished before the deadline. - to refer to people in general, e.g. The restaurant was shut down after a massive food poisoning incident. - in headlines, e.g. 20 (were) saved from hurricane. C. 1. allow the children to play outside after dark. let, let takes a bare infinitive; allow takes a full infinitive, No 2. Kevin leave the building at around 8 p.m. in active voice: bare infinitive; in passive voice: full infinitive; allow takes a full infinitive; allow takes a full infinitive; in passive voice: full infinitive; and a certificate of attendance when the seminar was over. All participants, A certificate of attendance was given to all participants (by the organisers) when the seminar was over. 4. take them to the amusement park. The first one which is in the passive voice 5. that dark chocolate. D. 1. cleaned to be cleaned / cleaning 2. to use to be used / being used Copyright @ MM Publications 8 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book 3. to be 4. 5. ...appears to have been found on... 6. 7. by with 8. redecorated 5. effective, 6. crystal-clear, 7. four-course, 8. delicious, 9. breathtaking, 10. available, E. 1. is said to have sold 2. after everyone else had been 3. is going to be written by 4. will (all) have been chopped by the time 5. can/could/may be substituted with/for/by 6. nothing must/may/can be consumed / you must not have consumed anything E. 1. crowded 2. overpriced 3. convenient / central 4. varied 5. fresh 6. bad Speaking C. 1. 2 photos, photos A and D. 2. They are instructed to look at the two photos and talk together about how the people might be feeling. 4. I think they were successful in doing the task because they managed to hold a two-way conversation according to their teacher's instructions. They also showed interest in the progress of their conversation and were eager to participate in it. F. 1. mouth 2. bite 3. more 4. taste buds 5. taste 6. level 7. flavour 8. art 9. appetite 10. choice Review 3 A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. d B. 1. be cut out of/from 2. owes its popularity to the friendliness 3. was given a clean bill of health 4. is being built in (very) close proximity 5. of us were told off for jumping in 6. get used to being called C. 1. distinctive 3. establishments 5. irresistible 7. pricey / pricey been listening. D. 1. c 6. b Writing MODULE 4 B. 1. a review 2. a description of an exotic restaurant and your dining experience there Lesson 4a C. 1. a. 4 b. 3 c. 3 d. 1, 2 e. 2 f. 4 g. 1 2. 1. unique dining 3. crystal-clear, turquoise 4. spectacular 5. colourful, tropical, fresh, grilled, reef 6. four-course, light, adequate 7. mouth-watering 8. first-class, exceptional D. 1. slow, NEGATIVE: noisy 2. tasty, NEGATIVE: crowded 3. good-looking, NEGATIVE: bland 4. pleasant NEGATIVE: stuffy NEGATIVE: slow NEGATIV appetising 6. consumption 8. speciality 5. d 10. d Reading C. 1. B Question: In which section does the writer mention becoming self-aware by admitting vulnerability? Text: Admitting this can be very threatening, because it means acknowledging our own weaknesses and insecurity. The question paraphrases the information in the text through the use of synonyms. - acknowledging (to admit or accept that sth is true) is a synonym for admitting - weaknesses and insecurity are synonyms for vulnerability (defined as the state of being susceptible to physical and emotional hurt because you are weak and without protection) Copyright © MM Publications 9 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book D. 2. A 1. The notion of 'inadequacy' is mentioned in Sections A (...what we lack,...) and B (...feelings of inadequacy.). 2. However, only in Section A the notion of 'inadequacy' is clearly associated with 'feelings of inadequacy primarily arising from interaction with acquaintances'. Therefore, the answer to the second question is Section A. anti-virus (adj.) = designed to prevent malicious software from being run on your computer maltreated (adj.) = to be treated badly deactivate (v.) = to make someone lose their motivation for doing sth E. 3. C G. non-smoker = sb who doesn't smoke anti-smoker = sb who is against smoking uncooked = food which is not cooked undercooked = food which is not cooked enough overcooked = food which is not cooked enough overcooked = food which is not cooked undercooked = food which is not cooked enough overcooked = food which is not cooked undercooked = food which is not cooked enough overcooked = food which is not cooked enough overcooked = food which is not cooked undercooked = food which is not cooked enough overcooked enough o im-, ir-) 1. independent 2. unlimited 3. unattainable 4. irrelevance 5. improbability 6. incomprehensible 7. unconvinced 8. unqualified dis- mis- non- 1. miscalculation 2. non-specific 3. disadvantaged 4. misapply 5. dissimilar 6. discontinue 7. non-existent 8. non-refundable over- under- over-/under- 1. overdo 2. over/understaffed 3. underage 4. overreact 5. over/underpay 6. undernourishment 7. over/underestimation 8. overcrowded D. 1. overslept 3. undercharged 6. instability 9. misconception 2. immobile / uninhabitable / uninhabita wars dehydrate (v.) = to lose too much water malformed (adj.) = not to be formed correctly H. A man-eating shark refers to a man who is eating shark refers to a man who is eating shark refers to a man who is eating shark refers to a shark that kills and eats human beings, while a man eating shark refers to a shark that kills and eats human beings hark refers to a man who is eating shark refers to a shark that kills and eats human beings, while a man eating shark refers to a man who is eating s reduced relative clause (a man who is eating shark). J. 1. long 2. strong 3. good, bad 4. self 5. tongue 6. last Grammar A. 1. The words disappointing and shy are adjectives and are used to describe the nouns lecture and woman respectively. Adjectives modify nouns by describing a person or thing. The words normally (expressing frequency), professionally (expressing manner), rather (expressing degree), very (expressing degree), very (expressing time) and lately (express modify verbs but can also modify an adjective or another adverb. 2. Adjectives can go after the verb be as predicates or before a noun (woman) to describe whole sentences (e.g. normally, lately), verbs (e.g. professionally), or other adverbs (e.g. very well). Adverbs can be found before the subject, between the subject and the verb, after the verb be and at the end of a clause. adverb-adjective Adverbs come before the adjectives they modify. e.g. rather shy 3. The function of the adjective shy and the adverb well respectively. Other words include Copyright © MM Publications 10 KEYS TO PIONEEF C1 - C1+_Student's Book pretty, fairly, quite, extremely, etc. 4. They are both adverbs but have different meanings (late = not early, lately = recently). B. 1. selfish selform of others. 2. deeply deep 3. The newly built factory newly built completely destroyed by fire. 4. short shortly, Always he He always 5. 6. Fully I'm fully aware of the fact that if I continue recklessly to act recklessly there... 7. calmly calm 8. 9. easy easily 10. near nearly 11. friendly in a friendly manner/way 12. C. worried G dangerous G fantastic NG difficult G freezing NG ridiculous NG impossible NG helpful G ancient NG surprised G overjoyed NG busy G D. 1. absolutely appalling 2. potentially fatal 3. deeply committed 4. bitterly upset 5. perfectly acceptable 6. highly unlikely 7. immensely popular 8. virtually identical 9. primarily responsible 10. somewhat different 11. utterly meaningless 12. painfully slow 13. relatively straightforward 14. densely populated E. 1. a. basic b. pretty basic 2. a. absolutely essential b. essential 3. a. full b. completely full 4. a. strongly critical 5. a. late b. late c. very late 6. a. very original b. original Listening B. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. b 5. a - Mainly two: the guests Dr Taylor, who is a neurologist, and Alice, who suffers from synaesthesia. However, there is also a radio host. - They are going to talk about the phenomenon of synaesthesia from different perspectives. C. Open answers D. 1. d 2. a & b 3. c Reading 2 E. 1. S 2. S 3. B 4. M 5. N 6. M Vocabulary A. to exhibit hardly any or no emotional response B. 1. c 2. g 3. a 4. f 5. d 6. h 7. b 8. e C. 1. represent 2. resemble 3. revealed / reflected 4. regarded 5. reflect 6. discern 7. perceive 8. spotted 9. distinguish 10. assumed 11. suspected 12. suppose / assume / suspect 13. speculate 14. raised 15. aroused 16. arises 21. illustrate 22. demonstrates / indicates 23. symbolize D. stroll = to walk leisurely stumble = to hit your foot against sth while walking or running which can make you fall or lose your balance temporarily dart = to move or run suddenly and quickly towards a particular place or direction E. 1. movement, b 6. movement, c 2. sight, d 9. movement, e 10. sight, d 9. movement, e 10. sight, I 8. sight, d 9. movement, e 10. sight, g 3. movement, e 10. sight, d 9. movement, e 10. sight, g 3. movement, e 10. sight, g 3. movement, e 10. sight, d 9. movement, e 10. sight, g 3. movement, e 10. sight, g 4. the -y into an -i and adding -er, while the comparative of most adjectives with two or more syllables (e.g. energetic) is formed with the use of more. 2. happiest, the most energetic 3. a, b, c 4. The more he shouted, the angrier I got. (the + comparative, the + comparative) - used to describe two actions or situations, one of which comes as a result of the other 5. (comparative + and + comparative) - used to indicate continual change C. a. 2 b. 3 c. 1 D. 1. as 2. the 3. much 6. the 7. much 8. and 4. as 5. like 9. than 10. more Lesson 4b Copyright © MM Publications 11 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book E. 1. are significantly higher than (those / they are) 2. is nearly as good at maths as 3 has (ever) fascinated me more than / as much as 4. more you watch, the worse 5. (a lot/much) later than I thought (it was) 6. so/as patient a person / such a patient person 7. so much complicated as (it was) Speaking A. ANGER: enraged, infuriated HAPPINESS: ecstatic, elated ANXIETY: apprehensive, tense SURPRISE: astounded, startled FEAR: petrified, panic-stricken, apprehensive, startled SADNESS: distressed, inconsolable C. 1. 1 & 2 2. Yes 3. compares, speculates, hypothesises 4. In certain respects the pictures are quite similar as they both... This picture shows..., while/whereas the other... I suppose/expect/assume... I wouldn't be surprised if... My guessed, inconsolable C. 1. 1 & 2 2. Yes 3. compares, speculates, hypothesises 4. In certain respects the pictures are quite similar as they both... This picture shows..., while/whereas the other... I suppose/expect/assume... I wouldn't be surprised if... My guessed. is that... I think it's very likely/unlikely... It's very probable that... It's difficult to tell from the picture, but... Writing A. Open answer B. 2. two texts 3. to write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from the texts 4. social interaction 5. complementary: 1st text talks about the importance of social interaction 2nd text discusses social interaction through social networking sites C. 1. Introduction: paragraph 1 : c Main Part: paragraph 2, 3 : a Conclusion: paragraph 4 : b 2. Yes, s/he has lifted words/phrases, like social networking sites, human beings, etc. because they are considered 'shared' language which is essential to the topic of discussion. E. 1. improved relations between parents and their children 2. complementary views Review 4 A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. d B. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. a 8. a C. 1. a 2. better 3. unlike 5. as 6. in 7. more 9. c 10. c 4. beyond / outside 8. make D. 1. reserved (that) it is easy to overlook / reserved (that) it is difficult not to overlook 2. being almost midnight, there is no indication (that) 3. representation of some social groups was troubling for / troubled 4. as nice a fellow as you / anyone 5. has won twice as many games as 6. by far the most productive / (by) far more productive than any other MODULE 5 Lesson 5a Reading B. c C. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c 6. a D. 1. The presence of bears, although they are in hibernation, is making the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the polluted air of the city where the city where the writer somehow nervous. 2. It shows the contrast between the city where the city where the city where the physically very demanding. 4. Regardless of what their guide says, the writer has already made up his mind that he is going to wear six layers of clothing because the cold for him is unbearable. 5. Cross-country skiing is the writer has already made up his mind that he is going to wear six layers of clothing because the cold for him is unbearable. root word) 2. break (similar pronunciation) 3. past (similar pronunciation) 4. prove (same root word) 5. effect (similar meanings but different parts of speech) 6. quiet (similar pronunciation) 4. prove (same root word) 5. effect (similar meanings but different parts of speech) 6. quiet (similar meanings loose 8. Losing 10. latter 11. breathe 12. breath 14. confirm 15. subscribed 16.prescribed 18. story 19. principal 20. principal difference in pronunciation and spelling desert (n.) - pronounced the same, slight difference in spelling poor (adj.) / pour (v.) - slight difference in pronunciation and spelling. practice (n. BrE) / practise (v. BrE) - pronounced the same, slight different parts of speech/usage D. Verbs in -en lengthen threaten straighten worsen loosen Verbs in -ise specialise economise rationalise generalise minimise E. 1. lessen 2. liven 3. cut 5. muttering 6. keep 4. make 7. utter 4. It can't be omitted in either of the sentences because in the first sentence it refers to the subject of the verb, while the second sentence is a nondefining relative clause and relative pronouns cannot be omitted in non-defining relative clauses. 5. In the first sentence, it refers to the city tour, and in the second sentence is defining. 7 In the first sentence because it refers to the object of the verb, and the relative clause is defining 8. It provides additional information about Granada). 10. which/that is, who/that is B. 1. My sister has lots of Mexican recipe books, most of which she hasn't even opened 2. Do you remember (those days) when we would spend hours exploring the forest? 3. We visited a place in Iceland called Westfjords, where the sun was visible for 24 hours. 4. The woman to whom I was talking to is a local travel agent. 5. In the village, we met a tourist who/that had been backpacking across Europe for a month. 6. The house, which is located at the top of a hill, has a view of the whole beach, is located at the top of a hill. 7. She gave me a book whose title I have forgotten. / She gave me a book, the title of which I have forgotten. 8. It was pouring all day long and so the picnic was cancelled, which annoyed the children immensely. C. 1. both of whom 3. several of whose 9. Which ever 7. a great number of whose 9. Which ever 7. a great numb faded D. 1. (that was) 4. (that's) Grammar Listening 1 A. 1. In the second sentence the relative clause (..., who is a fan of most extreme sports, ...) provides additional information about Johnny. 2. In the first sentence the relative pronoun who can be replaced by that. Who may be replaced by that in defining relative clauses. C. 1. recreational (diving) 2. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / hammerhead 4. overfishing 5. beard 6. (underwater) visibility 3. shark / Publications 13 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book A. TASK ONE Speaker 1: D Speaker 2: E Speaker 3: E Speaker 4: D Speaker 5: A B. 1. feat 2. bite 3. matter 4. heart 5. hold 6. fuss, twice 7. make 8. colour 9. have 10. way 1. no mean feat - not a(n) easy/small task / to be a great achievement 2. bite off more than I could chew - to commit to doing sth that is too difficult for you 3. a case of mind over matter - a situation where the power of one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation or determine one's mind (which expresses itself as selfdiscipline, perseverance, determination, commitment, etc.) can significantly alter the outcome of a situation of the expression of the ability to succeed in doing sth 4. didn't have the heart to - not have the courage to do sth 5. hold us back - to prevent sh from doing sth 6. what all the fuss was about - what was causing all the commotion/excitement think twice - to think about sth carefully before deciding to do it 7. make it - to successfully complete a very difficult/ challenging/ demanding task 8. add a bit of colour to my life - to make sb's life more interesting/exciting 9. have a knack for sth - to be naturally talented/ skilled/proficient at/in doing sth 10. go a long way (toward[s]) - to contribute significantly / be helpful/beneficial Vocabulary A. 1. F 6. F 2. S 7. S 3. F 8. F 4. S 9. S 5. F 10. F 1. went up in smoke: failure = to fail completely or fail to have the desired effect 2. weather the storm: success = to experience and successfully survive/ handle a difficult situation: success = a situation where a situation where there is no hope of making progress 4. win-win situation: success = a situation where a situation where a situation where there is no hope of making progress 4. win-win situation: success = a situation where a situation where a situation where a situation where there is no hope of making progress 4. win-win situation: success = a situation where a situatio make another attempt at doing sth because your previous attempt was unsuccessful 6. slip through your fingers: failure = to lose or fail to hold onto sth considered of value, such as a(n) opportunity/ possession/ relationship primarily due to a lack of effort or active interest 7. the sky's the limit: success = there is no limit to what sb can achieve 8. throw in the towel: failure = to admit defeat and give up trying 9. nothing gained success: success only comes to those who are prepared to take risks 10. going downhill: failure = to take a turn for the worse/ to gradually deteriorate B. 1. age groups 2. viewpoints 3. five-year-olds 4. car industries 5. goalkeepers 6. life jackets 7. air traffic controllers 8. time-outs 9. runners-up 10. home addresses C. 1. mother tongue, ... expiry date... 7. onlookers, ... teenagers... skateboarding... 8. common sense, ... extreme sports... D. 1. effect 2. personally 3. initiative 4. turns 5. pride 6. credit 7. shape 8. risks 9. sides 10. interest E. take a chance = to try doing sth that is very likely to fail take a message = to inform him/her of any details concerning that call take a while = to require a (short) period of time to be done / occur take notes = to write down information as a means of recording it take the opportunity = to make use of the chance/ occasion that has arisen / is provided to do sth take notice = to pay attention/ observe Grammar A. 1. Mark 2. a best coaches. 3. b 4. Because he had trained with the 5. a B. 1. Stunned by the view from our hotel window, we didn't want tcale to pay attention/ observe Grammar A. 1. Mark 2. a best coaches. 3. b 4. Because he had trained with the 5. a B. 1. Stunned by the view from our hotel window, we didn't want tcale to pay attention at a means of recording it take the opportunity = to make use of the chance/ occasion that has arisen / is provided to do sth take notice = to pay attention/ observe leave. 2. Being aware of how difficult the activity would be, I asked Heather for help. 3. Having been accepted on a course abroad, I booked a plane ticket. 4. Searching for his phone, Alex knocked over the lamp. 5. Not knowing how much the city tour would cost, I asked the travel agent. 6. Not having slept much last night, Paul was exhausted all day today. C. When Donald arrived at the park, he... If it is opened... D. 1. understanding the difficulty of the situation, I can't do much in this case. 2. moving to be a filmmaker, Jay went on to travel the world and make documentaries on social issues. 4. found by the security guard in the mall, the little boy was crying. 5. writing a few pages every day, Nelly didn't manage to finish her novel on time. Copyright © MM Publications 14 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book 6. approved, your account will be ready to be activated. 7. entering the room, she was surprised to find Danny sitting on the sofa. 8. otherwise instructed, when the fire alarm goes off, get out of the building through the side entrance. 9. required, extra remedial work will be provided for the students. 10. fully tested, none of the medical devices are to be used. Speaking E. 1. I totally agree with you on that. 2. No doubt about it. 3. I couldn't agree with you more. 4. You have a point there. 5. I agree 100%. 6. That's true. 7. That's for sure. 8. Agreed. 9. That's not exactly how I see it. 10. I see what you mean, but... 11. I don't think so. 12. Let's agree to disagree on that. F. Open answer Writing much 2. speak your mind = to say what you think about sth new and providing insight 4. give sb the cold shoulder = to ignore sb on purpose 5. off the top of my head = by guessing or from what you remember 6. see eye to eye = to agree with sb or share the stress/anxiety you are experiencing 8. a change of heart = to change your mind about sth 9. stand on your own two feet = to be independent and able to support yourself 10. twist sb's arm = to persuade sb to do sth that they do not want to do Review 5 A. 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. b B. 1. being able to take care 2. neither of whom/which has/have finished / both of whom/which have not finished 3. which I worked closed/shut down 4. been beaten/defeated by 5. (utmost) urgency is (now) required 6. has a knack for baking, which B. an article including an experience C. 1. understatement 2. strenuousness 3. viewpoint 4. subzero 5. perseverance 6. infrequent 7. strategically 8. ensures C. 1. A Window on the World! 2. a. 2 b. 1 c. 3 d. 1 e. 3 f. 1 g. 2 D. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. b 10. a A. d D. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. g 6. h 7. f 8. b Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (persevere) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (persevere) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (persevere) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, perseverance (perseverance) Qualities mentioned only in the sample article: respect, compassion, tolerance, gratitude, optimism, appreciation, courage, generosity, desire to contribute, responsibility E. 1. grateful 2. modest 5. respectful 6. tolerant 3. persevering 4. assertive 7. compassionate 8. fair F. 1. heart 2. mind 3. eye 4. shoulder 5. head 6. eye, eye 7. chest 8. heart 9. feet 10. arm catch your eye = to attract sb's attention with a heavy heart = feeling sad keep an open mind= to be willing to accept new ideas and abstain from making judgements before one has all the facts 1. have (got) your heart set on = to want sth very MODULE 6 Lesson 6a Reading B. - When a person receives information in such large quantities that the brain cannot handle it. - Multitasking increases the levels of the stress hormone cortisol in the brain, and the mental stimulation it triggers can lead to mental exhaustion when prolonged. It also makes you feel addicted to the technological devices you are using by boosting levels of the feel-good hormone dopamine. C. 2. b D. 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. F 6. E 7. G Copyright © MM Publications 15 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book E. 1. c 2. f 3. e 4. d 5. a 6. b Vocabulary A. undoubtedly: undeniably / obviously B. 1. seriously 4. obviously 7. obviously 7. obviously 7. obviously 10. astonishingly 5. presumably 8. Technically 11. apparently 3. Generally 6. apparently 9. naturally 12. generally C. possess - possession, introduce - introduction inspire - inspiration, include - inclusion define - definition, permit - permission identify - identification ignore - ignorance, prefer - preference, reluctance convenient - convenient, permit - permission identify, necessary - necessity vulnerability, necessary gathering, event, ask Miss Miles. 2. If he were not / weren't so arrogant, he would get along with everyone at the office. 3. If they had known about the storm earlier, they wouldn't have gone camping. D. 1. you stay up all night surfing the Internet, you will be sleepy tomorrow. 2. have come on the fishing trip with us if she hadn't made plans to visit her brother in Lyon. 3. I wouldn't keep that kind of information from my/your wife. 4. to find a yellow notebook in your car, please give me a call, because I seem to have misplaced it. 5. hadn't gone on that trip to Iceland, we wouldn't have met Mary and Lisa. 6. still working in retail, he would get a discount on designer brands. 7. to sign up for the course now, you would get a 30% discount. 8. not seen the sign, we would have got lost. Listening B. Extract 1: 1. b Extract 2: 3. c Extract 3: 5. b 2. b 4. a 6. c adjust - adjustment, fail - failure approve - approval consciousness sceptic - scepticism private - privatisation / privacy Lesson 6b D. 1. attendance 2. livelihood 3. refusal 4. acknowledgement 5. resourcefulness 6. citizenship 7. urgency 8. restrictions 9. stardom 10. speciality C. similarities/differences in attitude/opinion 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D E. 1. put, put F. 1. altered 2. evolving 3. converting 4. adapting 5. reformed 6. modified / adjusted 7 adjust / modify 8. transform Grammar A. a. 4 b. 7 c. 6 d. 2 e. 5 f. 3 g. 1 B. 1. Type 3 2. Type 2 5. Type 3 6. Type 1 3. Type 1 7. Type 0 4. Type 2 C. By omitting if and inverting the subject and the auxiliary verb 1. If you (should) require information for the upcoming Reading 2 E. 1. g 2. f 3. e 4. b 5. d 6. c 7. a Vocabulary A. increasing: climb, growth, jump, reach a high, reach a peak, soar, upward trend, skyrocket decreasing: dip, dive, plummet, downward trend, drop, decline, sink, reach a plateau, stay constant constantly rising and falling: fluctuate, vary B. -dramatic, marked, sharp, rapid, sudden. -steady, moderate. -gentle, small, slow, minimal, slight. C. 1. a. steadily increasing / increasing steadily b. a steady increase in the number of Master's degrees. 2. a. a sharp rise Copyright © MM Publications 16 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book b. of Britons visiting Croatia has risen sharply / has sharply risen. 3. a. gradually declining / declining gradually b. a gradual decline in the price of cocoa beans / in cocoa beans / in cocoa bean prices. D. 1. (has) remained steady / (has) stayed constant 2. levelled out / stabilized 3. fluctuated/ varied Grammar A. 1. b and a 2. a and b 3. a: Type 2 and Type 3 and Type 3 and Type 3. b: Type 3 and Type 3 and Type 3. b: Type 3. b: Type 3 and Type 3. b: Type she prepares dinner for us / if this is the case D. 1. Suppose 2. so long as 5. in case of 6. Given that 3. But for 4. unless 7. Otherwise E. 1. you were offered the management position, would you do? / you go there and can't/don't find a place to stay, what will you do? 4. comes with us or not, doesn't concern me. 5. John and Lewis have finished doing their homework, thay can go skateboarding in the park. Speaking B. 1. 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6 2. 1. unsuitable, afraid 2. draw 3. participating 4. trusting 6. be organized 7. purchasing C. 1. woman: aerial yoga, man: wall climbing 2. aerial yoga 3. I can't disagree with you on that; however... You've made some very good points, but... While what you're saying seems reasonable, let's look at another aspect as well... Undoubtedly, X appears to have many advantages, but Y has the added benefit of... I consider X preferable to Y in this case. Don't you agree? I still have some doubts about X, but let's go for it anyway. Writing A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b B. 1. communicating through the use of texts, negative impact on the English language to communicate, How do you feel?, essay, reasons. 2. The topic of discussion is whether texting is having a negative impact on the English language and on young people's ability to read and write or whether it is actually reinventing the way we use language to communicate. 3. To write an essay saying how I feel about the topic and to give reasons to support my opinion. C. 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. c Sentences b and f provide opposing arguments to those raised in the sample essay and would serve as topic sentences if the writer was arguing against texting. D. 1. The first sentence (topic sentences allow the writer of the essay to present his/her points in an organised fashion. This improves the readability of the essay and makes it easier for the reader of the essay to follow the writer's argumentation. 3. The sentences that follow develop the idea introduced in the topic sentence by further analysing, justifying or expanding on it. E. 1. Introduction: e, a, d Main Part: g, c Conclusion: f, b 2. 1. supporters 2. opponents 3. claim 4. argue 5. concerning 6. regarding 7. turning to 8. as for 9. since 10. because 11. in many ways 12. in fact 13. clearly F. 1. issue, question 2. controversy, discussion 3. views, arguments 4. debate / controversy, discussion 3. views, arguments 4. debate H. 1. Positive, Negative, Negative, Positive, Positi 8. from / with D. 1. c 6. a 2. a 7. b 3. d 8. b 4. a 9. d 5. c 10. c MODULE 7 Lesson 7a Reading 2. C 7. A 3. A 8. D 4. D 9. B 5. D 10. C Vocabulary A. Disposable and global are adjectives. The former derives from the verb dispose by adding the suffix -all. B. 1. accessible 2. accidental 3. athletic 4. beneficial / beneficial / beneficial / beneficial 5. representable 6. amateurish 7. costly 8. urgent 9. encouraging 10. wooden 11. effortless 12. truthful 13. memorable / ignorable / ignorable / ignorable / ignorable / ignorable 14. customary 15. biological 16. preoccupied 17. ignorable / igno doubtful / doubtable 3. debatable 4. indicative 5. autonomous 6. intentional / intended 7. overwhelming 8. blameless 9. voluntary 10. philanthropic D. 1. toxic 2. sustainable 3. waste 5. solar 6. energy 7. plant 10. emissions E. 1. waste recycling plant 2. environmental diversity 3. Waste disposal 4. non-renewable resources 5. environmental awareness F. 1. has 2. giving 5. have 6. have 6. have 7. giving 4. have / had 8. have Grammar A. 1. the full infinitive e.g. ... it makes me feel... modal verbs e.g. ... it makes me feel... modal verbs e.g. ... would otherwise be... (would rather / would sooner / had better) 4. the -ing form e.g. ... of collecting... 5. (to) + be + past participle e.g. ... be thrown..., ... to be caused... 6. the -ing form e.g. ... your lending... 7. the full infinitive e.g. ... how to thank... B. 3, 4, 8, 10 C. 1. D 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. B D. 1. E 6. B 9. substance 4. environmental 8. resources C. 1. come coming 2. hearing to hear, help helping 3. to 4. 5. installing to install 6. 7. ... the opportunity to get... 8. finish have finished 9. 10. planting planted D. 1. sinking 2. to melt 4. leave 5. not to panic 7. observing / having observed 9. to cope 10. Flooding 12. to ignore 13. to be 15. polluting 16. reach 18. consider 19. changing Listening 1 Extract 1: 1. b Extract 2: 3. b Extract 3: 5. b 3. hoping 6. to prove 8. to change 11. to be 14. causing 17. to blame 20. to reduce 2. a 4. c 6. a Lesson 7b Listening 2 B. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c Copyright © MM Publications 18 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book C. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c for pervasive but not in this particular context. 5. b D. 1. attention 2. groundbreaking 3. objective 4. feasibility 5. findings 6. speculate, implications Vocabulary A. 1. (adj.) = likely or possible 2. (n.) = the inherent capacity/ability that sb or sth has to develop or achieve - purpose/ aim/ goal b. (adj.) to be uninfluenced by personal beliefs or feelings and rely only on real facts - unbiased 2. relative a. (n.) a member of your family - relation b. (adj.) if sth is relative to sth else then it varies in relation to it dependent on/ determined by/ influenced by 3. light a. (adj.) not heavy b. (v.) to make sth start to burn - set fire to c. (n.) the brightness that comes from the sun (fire or electrical devices) that allows things to be seen - luminosity/radiance 4. commercial a. (adj.) related to buying and selling things b. (n.) an advertisement which is broadcast on TV or radio 5. ideal a. (n.) a perfect as can be c. (n.) a perfect thing or situation 6. public a. (adj.) relating to all people in general b. (adj.) provided by the government from taxes to be made available to everyone c. (n.) all ordinary people / the community / citizens C. 1. d 2. h 3. e 4. d 5. c 6. i 7. g 8. b 9. f 1. avert = to prevent a system, process or event from continuing as expected; to interrupt an activity or process by causing a problem deplete = to reduce sth in size or amount 2. unprecedented demand/disaster/number/ opportunity/success) irreparable harm/consequences/loss) irreparable harm/con consequences/ repercussions) 3. Note: The adjective limited can serve as an antonym dire pristine pervasive shrinking finite nevitable SYNONYM severe unspoilt widespread ANTONYM mild polluted uncommon decreasing limited 4. before 5. (she) had noticed 6. had heard 7. could be turned 8. if/whether she could use 9. was their 10. they would launch 11. the following 12. they would start 13. was 14. if they were reducing 15. they had already y succeeded 16. their aim was 17. to stop 18. (to) start 2. In general, when changing from Direct to Reported Speech you have to make changes to tenses, modals, time expressions, pronouns and possessive adjectives. 3. - The Past Perfect and the verbs could, might, should, ought to, had better, mustn't, would and used to do not change in Reported Speech. - The Past Perfect and the verbs could, might, should, ought to, had better, mustn't, would and used to do not change in Reported Speech. - The Past Perfect and the verbs could, might, should, ought to, had better, mustn't, would and used to do not change in Reported Speech. - The Past Perfect and the verbs could, might, should, ought to, had better, mustn't, would and used to do not change in Reported Speech. - The Past Perfect and the verbs could, might are change in Reported Speech. - The Past Perfect are change in Reported Sp change in Reported Speech. - Conditional Sentences Types 2 and 3 and sentences with wish / if only do not change in Reported Speech. C. 1. a, b, c 2. b 3. a, b, c 4. a, b 5. b, c 6. a, b D. promise, refuse, agree (claim, decide, demand, hope, offer, etc.) order, advise (allow, ask, beg, command, encourage, forbid, etc.) accuse, apologise, suggest, admit, deny, complain (blame, confess, etc.) admit, deny, complain, agree, demand (add, announce, argue, etc.) E. 1. Bod volunteered to take the rubbish out. 2. The man explained (to me) that I had to report the incident to the police. 3. The art gallery employee permitted us to take pictures of the paintings without using flash. 4. Natalie wondered if/whether she would (ever) finish the assignment in time. 5. Jenny told her sister not to go in until she said so. 6. Wendy informed me that she might go to the farmers' market the following day. Copyright © MM Publications 19 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book 7. Justin suggested getting somebody to help them with the preparations. Justin suggested (that) they (should) get somebody to help them with the preparations. 8. My mum asked me why I left the tap running while brushing my teeth. Speaking A. 1. e 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a Writing B. 1. a letter 2. the editor of an international magazine 3. A description of an urgent environmental problem. The reasons why immediate action is required. What measures should be taken. C. Yes D. 1. Dear Editor (Dear Sir or Madam) 2. 'As a concerned member of society...' 3. The reason for writing, where and the issue she feels needs to be addressed. 4. The main part consists of three paragraphs. Paragraph 1 provides a

description of the issue in question, paragraph 2 provides an explanation why this issue requires immediate action and paragraph 3 discusses the measures that need to be taken. 5. The writer ends her letter with a rhetorical question in order to emphasise the point she is trying to make and communicate it to her readers in the most effective way. E. - issue (cohesive noun): refers to the growing amounts of e-waste that are currently ending up in landfill sites around the world - This (demonstrative): refers to the widespread availability and affordability of electronic devices - situation (cohesive noun): refers to the fact that e-waste is the fastest growing type of waste in the world - them (personal pronoun): refers to one of the most important (ellipsis): refers to one of the most important measures that can be taken to alleviate the problem of e-waste - doing so (substitution): refers to taking an active interest in e-waste F. important: essential, imperative, crucial, significant, critical, fundamental, vital, urgency, importance, intensity effect: result, outcome, consequence, repercussion, impact, influence G. 1. connection, dated 2. response, concerned, issue 3. signed, strongly 4. prompted, entitled 5. entirely, regarding, readers H. 1. reap 2. weeds 3. bud 4. stem 5. seeds 6. roots 7. blossoms 8. sow I. 1. e 2. a 3. h 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. f 8. g Review 7 A. 1. unprecedented 2. progressively 3. implication(s) 4. deterioration 5. indirect 6. unavoidable 7. underscore 8. emissions B. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. d 8. d 9. a 10. a C. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. d 6. b 7. c 8. a 9. c 10. b D. 1. people had woken up to 2. come a long way in 3. resignation came as no surprise to 4. had no option but to / had only one option but to / had only (it took 3 years to build the ship) 3. T 4. T 5. F (the captain sailed at full speed despite the warnings) 6. T 7. F (there were 2,224 passengers and crew members on the ship and the Titanic carried lifeboats for 1,178 people, a little over 50% of the total number of people on board) 8. F(he didn't survive the tragedy) C. The search for the TITANIC Copyright © MM Publications 20 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1 + Student's Book 4. outgrow 5. reaffirmed 6. multitasking 7. foreseeable 8. monotonous 9. counterproductive 10. inter-4, mega-9, micro-6, mono-6, mono-6, mono-6, mono-1, ex-5, fore-10, inter-4, mega-9, micro-6, mono-6, mono-6, mono-6, mono-1, ex-5, fore-10, inter-4, mega-9, micro-6, mono-6, mono-6, mono-6, mono-6, mono-1, ex-5, fore-10, inter-4, mega-9, micro-6, mono-6, mo 2 multi-13, out-11, post-20, pre-16, re-18, semi-12, sub-19, super-17, trans-14, up-15 B. 1. monolingual dictionary = a dictionary that uses three or more languages 2. updated information = the most recent information / up to date outdated information which is not recent, acceptable or useful 3. semiconscious = referring to feelings/ideas/messages which you are not aware of but which influence you 4. pre-existing cultures = a pre-existing culture existed prior to another and/or forms the basis upon which other cultures are modeled from co-existing cultures = existing together in the same place or at the same time 5. megaphone = a smaller device for amplifying ones voice, often used at outside events microphone = a smaller device for amplifying one's voice, often used at outside events microphone = a smaller device for amplifying one's voice, often used at outside events microphone = a smaller device for amplifying one's voice when addressing an audience, recording oneself or when singing 6.downsize your business = to reduce the size of your business (e.g. by reducing the number of your employees in order to reduce costs) supersize your business = to increase the size of your business = to increase the size president = someone who has served as the presidency of an organisation, etc. co-president = sb who shares the presidency of an organisation, etc. promoting themselves so as to be voted by the people post-election period = the period after the elections 10. upload data = to move data from a computer or from a larger computer network C. 1. outnumber 2. transplants 3. interrelated D. 1. his word 2. in check 3. a lookout 5. attention 6. quiet 7. sight 9. pace 10. your/our temper 4. a record 8. a balance E. an eye on, in mind, in order, in touch, sb posted, track of F. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. d 5. b G. 1. continuously (without stopping/ a break or interruption) 2. continuously (it hereafter, (from now on; in the future) 6. thereafter, (from now on; in the future) 6. thereafter a point onwards in the past) 7. eventually, (in the end, after a lot of effort or time) 8. ultimately, (finally, after a series of other things) 9. subsequently, (happening after sth else) 10. lately, (recently 11. last, (the most recent) 12. latest, (the most recent) 12. latest, (the newest, most modern or recent) 13. late, (near the end of a period) 14. later, (happening in the future) Grammar A. 1. d 2. g 3. b 4. e 5. a 10. i 11. m 12. n 13. k 14. l 6. c 7. f 15. o 8. h 9. j B. 1. don't need to have / don't have to / should / ought to / need to pay 5. may / might have forgotten to pay 6. needn't have come / didn't need/have to come 7. can't / couldn't have been a bear you saw 8. must be spraving these plants C. 1. a foregone conclusion 2. in all likelihood 3. might as well 4. doubtful whether 5. supposed to 6. advisable to 7. no obligation to Listening B. 1. (body) surface area 2. a free fall 3. (water) bottle 4. (high) salt content / salinity 5. on foot 6. guality 7. salt deposits 8. algae 9. temperature Copyright © MM Publications 21 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+_Student's Book Lesson 8b Reading 2 B. 1. The texts contain opposing views. The first text discusses the possible dangers/problems arising from the development of Artificial Intelligence can offer to humans. B. 1 b 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. c C. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. g 5. c 6. b 7. f Vocabulary A. to, of B. 1. in, in 2. of, of 3. for, for 4. on, on (also upon) 5. to, to C. 1. In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the second sentence, the phrase in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the phrase in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the phrase in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold is a phrasal verb (set back). In the first sentence, the word in bold (set back). In the first sentence, the word (set back), the word (set back), the word (set back second word, while a phrasal noun is written as one word and the stress is on the first syllable. 3. check-in, outbreak, intake are similar in meaning to the phrasal verbs they derive from) D. 1. dropouts 2. Mix-up 3. countdown 4. build-up 5. pile-up 6. break-ins E. 1. g 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. f 7. h 8. d F. 1. start-ups 2. real letdown 3. good warm-up 4. outset of our journey 5. make cutbacks G. 1. e 2. h 3. c 4. f 5. b 6. g 7. d 8. a Grammar A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. g 7. d 8. a B. 1. It 2. do 3. Is/Was 4. did 5. it 7. reason 8. happening 9. It 6. All/What 10. What Speaking D. 1. inquiring 2. questioning 3. satisfy 4. queries 5. thirst 6. desire 7. knowledge 8. sparks C. 1. Yes, s/he has. 2. The writer has 'lifted' a section from the second text in paragraph 3. For the rest of the points/ideas, s/he does. 5. a. AI-assisted technology, global society b. 'cyber meltdown', 'limitless potential' c. pursuits (pursue) d. develop (grow), facet (aspect), defect (error), perform (do), self-development (personal growth) e. impossible for us to live without its assistance (we will drift into a position of dependence) difficult and time-consuming tasks (laborious tasks) D. 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. g 5. f 6. c 7. d E. 1. not lose sight of the fact that 2. take priority over 3. a. have at our disposal b. pose imminent threats to humankind 4. our own survival at risk F. 2. The texts contain opposing views. 5. Open answer Review 8 A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. c B. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. b 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. c C. 1. to 2. not 3. of 4. able 5. which / that 6. did 7. light 8. what D. 1. under no obligation to follow 2. better distance vourself from / better keep a/vour distance from 3. become mandatory for climbers to climb / been made mandatory for climbers to climb 4. as if / like we needn't have brought 5. what should take priority over 6. put her holiday plans on hold Writing Copyright © MM Publications 22 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1 + Student's Book MODULE 9 A. 1. present/future: a, b, d, e past: c, f 2. regret: a, c sth that is unlikely to be true: f criticism or complaint: d, e preference: b 3. Past Simple, Past Perfect Lesson 9a Reading B. 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c B. 1. would could 2. 3. is were/was 4. came had come 5. stopped would stop 6. had 7. didn't not 8. will recommend recommended C. 1. g 2. h 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. d Vocabulary A. -FY/-IFY notify falsify classify testify qualify -ATE domesticate motivate liberate replicate activate B. 1. formulating 2. diversify 3. validated 4. simplified 5. originated 6. differentiate 7. specified 8. exemplify 9. alienate 10. terrifies/terrified C. Adjective broad deep flat high long narrow short strong thick weak wide Noun breadth / broadness depth flatness height length narrowness shortness strength thickness weakness width Verb broaden deepen flatten heighten lengthen narrow short strengthen thickness weakness width Verb broaden deepen flatten heighten length narrowness shortness strength thickness weakness width Verb broaden deepen flatten heighten length narrow / wide 5. high E. 1. a. held b. holds 2. a. turned/turns 3. a. going b. goes 4. a. catch b. catch F. 1. b 2. c c. hold b. turned c. turn c. go c. caught 3. a C. 1. It's (about/high) time you took lessons to get your driving licence. 2. Jake wishes he had studied Architecture at university when he had the chance. 3. I would sooner she didn't find out why I left town. 4. If only my flatmate wouldn't always leave the washing-up for me! 5. They treated us as if we were children! 6. I wish I could take some days off this month. 7. I would rather you had bought the other painting. 8. If only we had enough paint to paint the ceiling. Listening 1 A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. c B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. e 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. c B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. e 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. c B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. e 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. c B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. e 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. e 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. e 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. e 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. e 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b C. 1. a 8. a 6. b 7. j 8. h 9. g 10. k 11. i 12. p 13. m 14. q 15. o 16. l 17. n Lesson 9b Listening 2 B. TASK ONE: 1. H TASK TWO: 1. F 2. D 3. B 4. E 5. F 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. E Vocabulary A. 1. youngster, instruct, specialist, enginee 3. -ster, -or, -ist, -eer G. 1. vertical 2. random 3. cone 4. curve 5. symmetrical 6. striking 7. cube 8. abstract 9. parallel 10. canvas Grammar Copyright © MM Publications 23 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book 4. have/get your eyes checked, checked my eyes 5. clean it, had/got it cleaned B. -er consumer observer buyer -or inventor contractor distributor -eer engineer mountaineer profiteer -ier supplier financier cashier -ee employee refugee attendee -ster youngster fraudster prankster -ant assistant inhabitant attendant -ent president correspondent C. 1. build 2. reinforce 3. renovate 4. live in 5. put together 6. rent out 7. destroy 8. leave D. AGE: historic, modern APPEARANCE: majestic, imposing, grand, magnificent MATERIAL: concrete, steel, stone, timber STATE: derelict, dilapidated, run-down PURPOSE: industrial, municipal, public, residential E. 1. metaphorically 2. 1st picture: literal meaning, 2nd picture: metaphorical meaning, 2nd picture: metaphorically 2. 1st picture: metaphorically 2. 1st picture: metaphorical meaning, 2nd picture: metaphorically 2. 1st picture: metaphorical meaning, 2nd picture: metaphorical mean means until you get the desired result; an essential part of the process involves eliminating causes of failure H. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. e 5. h 6. c 7. f 8. g Grammar A. a. sentence 2 B. 1. (had) redecorated it, had/got it redecorated 2. had/got his tablet stolen, steal a tablet 3. fix them, am having/getting/ going to have/get/ will be having/getting them fixed C. 1. How often do you have/get your... 2. replace replaced 3. had got OR had me go 4. 5. 6. Sally had designed by... 7. Speaking B. 2. f. M, W, B g. There are many reasons why... The first/second, etc. reason for choosing... is the fact that... We have selected this option because we consider it to be... We gave this aspect some thought and concluded that... This was one of our concerns as well, but bearing in mind that..., we consider it a minor detail. Writing B. 1. A report for the head of the Urban Design Committee 2. formal: writing it for a superior 3. i. a description of the public transport system ii. the existing problems with it iii. two or three recommendations that would improve efficiency C. The System As It Stands Constraints on Efficiency Recommendations D. a, d, e, f, h, j E. 1. The intention of this report is to outline... 2. To improve the situation of... 3. It would be advisable to... 4. I would strongly recommendations D. a, d, e, f, h, j E. 1. The intention of this report is to outline... 2. To improve the situation of... 3. It would be advisable to... 4. I would strongly recommendations D. a, d, e, f, h, j E. 1. The intention of this report is to outline... 5. If the above recommendations D. a, d, e, f, h, j E. 1. The intention of this report is to outline... 4. I would strongly recommendations are implemented, then... G. 1. location and description of building 2. available facilities 3. no facilities 5. no facilities for young children 4. limited parking space 5. build playground 6. host events for all ages 7. extension of car park Review 9 Copyright © MM Publications 24 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. b B. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. b 8. c 9. a 10. b C. 1. crumbling 2. industrial 3. differentiates 4. exemplifies 5. disillusioned 6. aesthetically 7. authorities 8. depth D. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. d MODULE 10 Lesson 10a Reading 1 C. 1. F 2. C 3. H 4. A 5. E 6. G 7. B D. 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. f 6. a Vocabulary A. The way the verb 'meet' is used here means 'to fulfil, satisfy or achieve sth. B. 1. set 2. set 3. meet 6. met 7. sets 8. met C. 1. to, to, to 4. at, at 4. set 2. with, with 5. of, of 5. meet 3. on, on D. smog = smoke + fog, biopic = biography + picture emotion + icon, chillax = chill + relax E. 1. lunch 2. spoon 3. entertainment 4. web 5. video 6. software 7. vacation 8. nights 9. diabetes 10. enemy 11. Spanish 12. enormous F. 'By contrast' signifies comparison, 'Any adverse impact' and 'leading, ironically, to stress' describe an effect G. COMPARE & CONTRAST: bear little resemblance to, dissimilar in every respect, polar opposites, strikingly similar CAUSE & EFFECT: contributing factor, create antagonism, generate uncertainty, provoke an outcry H. 1. draw a comparison between 2. pales in comparison 3. yawning gap 4. inevitable outcome 5. primary cause 6. adversely affecting 7. detrimental impact 8. highlight the contrast 9. trigger a domino 10. bridge the gap Grammar A. 1. a. because of c. Since, Seeing that 2. a. in order to b. so that c. in case d. for fear of e. in order for 3. a. Though, While b. In spite of c. stil, however 4. a. such b. so, that c. therefore d. too B. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c C. 1. with the aim of , owing to 2. Because , since 7. whereas 8. too, very 9. for fear that , so that 10. while , though Listening B. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b Lesson 10b Reading 2 C. c D. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. c E. 1. encompasses 2. empowering 3. mismatch 4. instrumental 5. splashed out Vocabulary A. Copyright © MM Publications 25 KEYS TO PIONEER C1 - C1+ Student's Book Nouns: powerfully. powerfully. powerfully = having a lot of power \neq powerless = having no power overpowering = used to describe a person whose strength of character makes you feel uncomfortable empowering = sth that makes you feel more confident and in control and capable of achieving sth B. b. C. en-inem- im- encircle, enlighten, entrust intimidate embitter immobilise, impersonate, impoverish D. 1. enable 2. imprint 3. inflame 4. enlivened 5. emboldened 6. incriminate 7. entitled 8. implanted E. 1. emigrating 2. immigrated 3. migrate 4. prospective 5. perspective 6. adapted 7. adapted 9. illusion 10. allusions 11. proceed 12. preceded 13. device 14. devise 15. adverse 15. adverse 16. averse 17. descent 18. decent 19. eminent 6. 1. alimony 2. compensation (when they are injured at work), severance pay (formation (the auxiliary is placed before the subject). 2. It is more emphatic. B. 1. by no means meet the deadline of the project. 2. rarely get an opportunity like that in a lifetime. 3. hardly started watching the game when it was interrupted by a breaking news bulletin. 4. how high up we were (only) when we reached the top. 5. got out of the car, it started pouring. C. 1. Only if you study hard will you pass the exam. 2. Not only was the job applicant late for the interview but he was rude as well. 3. Under no circumstances should you forget to post this letter tomorrow. 4. Little did we realise that our decision was going to change everything. 5. Nowhere in the world have I seen a more beautiful beach! Writing B. 1. Opposing views on the topic of consumerism C. 1. unchanged 2. excessively 4. undoubtedly 5. meaningfully 3. disposal 6. restoration 3. irrational: illogical, unreasonable modern: current, contemporary manufacture: production, creation dictates: determines, controls consumed: obsessed, preoccupied E. 1. What constitutes a luxury and what a necessity 2. complementary views F. 1. 1. is for this reason (that/why) / is the reason for which/why 2. is said (by social scientists) to be a result of 3. the more indispensable they become 4. despite this scenario 5. an essential part of our lives 6. when something goes wrong, for example when the Wi-Fi stops working, does their significance become 2. a. 6 b. 2 c. 1 d. 5 e. 4 f. 3 Review 10 A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. a 8. d 9. c 10. a C. 1. despite 2. in 3. do 4. to/with 5. order 6. so 7. that 8. making D. 1. it not been for her insistence on leaving 2. that as/since/because the forest is fraught with danger 3. sooner had I left the office than 4. was boycotted (by consumers) on the grounds that 5. (before) had he thought of setting money aside / setting aside money 6. are fundamentally different in regard / with reg this document useful (5 votes)10K viewsThis document contains an answer key for a student book. It provides answers to grammar, vocabulary, reading, listening, speaking, and pronunciation exercises. The answers are brief, ranging...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave MEH C1 StudentsBook Answer key For Later20%20% found this document useful, undefined20%(5)20% found this document useful (5 votes)10K viewsThis document contains an answer key for a student book. It provides answers to grammar, vocabulary, reading, listening, speaking, and pronunciation exercises. The answers are brief, ranging...AI-enhanced title and description