

2 PREVIEW**2 PREVIEW Words B***Answers*

B 1 Photo 1 shows sacks of beans (pinto beans). The people buying it are African women. The beans are probably sold in a local market. Beans are a staple food, eaten by people in developing countries.

2 *Open answer.* Some examples of luxury food for westerners: caviar, lobster, crab, truffles.

3 People have problems getting drinking water (picture 3 shows this situation) in countries where there is drought, *eg* in parts of tropical Africa.

2 PREVIEW Language A / B / C / D / E / F*Answers*

A The first and second sentences.

B The last two sentences.

C Sentences three and four.

D The final sentence.

E The first three sentences.

F The third sentence.

3 READING CD 2 (Red) track 11, page SB 47**3 READING A / B / C / D***Answers*

A 1 Not really. Downshifting means to live in a less expensive and simpler way.

2 The two younger children, Paul and Daphne, are happy with the change. The two older children, Melissa and Joel, aren't very happy.

B 1 Because they were always stressed and spent very little time with each other or the children.

2 Rupert was a banker, Emma was a successful lawyer. They earned over £150,000 a year. The children were all at expensive private schools. The family took luxury holidays and owned a lot of expensive gadgets.

3 Their work life is very different and much less stressed. Rupert is hoping to start a business as a financial advisor. Emma looks after the house and works part-time in her daughter's school. The family now live in the countryside, with beautiful views from their house. They have less money and can't afford to give their children iPods.

C 1 Their new house is as big as their house in London.

2 In the garden you can see the nearby hills.

3 Paul is unhappy because he misses London and doesn't like the boys and girls in the village.

D 1 Daphne **2** Melissa **3** Joel

5 LISTEN IN CD 1 (Blue) track 10, page 48 SB**5 LISTEN IN B / C***Answers*

B 1 (b) **2** (d) **3** (e) **4** (a) **5** (h) **6** (c) **7** (f)
8 (g)

C 1 Brazil and South Africa

2 In Brazil, the dump is less than 20 kilometres from the centre of the nation's capital, Brasilia. In South Africa the dump is 15 kilometres from the centre of Johannesburg, the financial capital of South Africa.

3 Brasilia is 'the nation's capital, but Johannesburg is 'the financial capital', not the real capital (which is Cape Town).

4 More than 3,000 people.

5 Plastic bottles, computer components, other electronic items, clothes, shoes, watches, cell phones, white paper, clear plastic.

6 In Brasilia, they are well-organised. People have to register with an association if they want to work at the dump.

7 In Brasilia, people make from less than \$20 a week up to \$60 a week. In Soweto, Mapule Mohokare and her son usually make about \$25 a week.

8 They're hoping to find things they can sell, like working watches and cell phones. They're also hoping to make more money than usual.

9 Because dumps have large amounts of medical waste, *eg* used syringes, there are also toxic fumes from rotting meat and chemicals.

8 SOCIAL STUDIES in English Page 49 SB**8 SOCIAL STUDIES in English***Answers*

A 1 Items that more than 50% of people believe they should be able to afford, for example, washing machines and televisions.

2 Yes, more or less.

WORKBOOK answers**Pages 24-25 WB****1 Language: verb patterns after wish and hope**

1A 1 I hope to become very rich. / I hope that I'll / I become very rich.

2 I hope that it won't be / isn't cold today.

3 Anna hopes to have her own flat one day. / Anna hopes that she owns / will own her own flat one day.

4 I hope to own a yacht one day. / I hope that I'll / I own a yacht one day.

5 We hope that she succeeds / she'll succeed.

1B 1 I wish I didn't have to share with my brother.

2 I wish we didn't live in such a selfish society.

3 I wish my father could afford a new car.

4 I wish my girlfriend wasn't so extravagant.

5 He wishes he didn't have to work so hard.

1C 1 I wish rich countries would do more to help more countries.

2 I wish the government would put more money into education.

3 I wish my parents would give me more money.

4 I wish I could find a better job.

1D 1 ✓ 2 I wish I knew more wealthy people.

3 ✓ 4 I wish Jenny had more time to relax.

2 Use of English

2A 1 She couldn't afford to buy food for her children.

2 Unless they work quickly, the trucks arrive and bury the garbage.

3 The city authority has set up an association so that they can control the numbers of workers.

4 He spent ten hours every day working in his office.

2B (1) as (2) called (3) by (4) where (5) were (6) raised (7) such (8) held (9) Instead (10) state

3 Writing

Students' own answers

4 Connections

4A 1 extravagant 2 mean 3 penniless

4 wealthy 5 generous

4B • *poverty / the poor*: *poverty* is a noun meaning *when people are extremely poor*. *The poor* refers to people who are poor (similarly, we say *the rich*, *the sick*).

• *cost of living / standard of living*: *The cost of living* refers to the amount of money that people need to pay for basic things. *Standard of living*

refers to the type of life a person or society has according to the amount of money they have.

• *economics / economy*: *Economics* is the study of the way in which money, goods and services are produced and used. *The economy* is the system by which a country's trade, industry and money are organised.

• *developed / developing*: (when referring to countries) A *developed* country has a lot of industries. A *developing* country is poor and does not have many industries.

4C 1 the cost of living 2 economy 3 Developed

4 the poor