

## Answer Key

### F2 WB

### Unit 1

Page 1:

Lesson 1:

Reading / Talking About Preferences.

Travelling

1. yes, he does.

Justify: Learner's own answer

**Suggested answer:** Because he mentioned that he visits a different country every year to see new places and try different food.

2. Because he loves taking pictures of scenery and sightseeing.

3. Because he hates sitting in the same place for a long time.

4. He goes on jungle safaris and watch wild animals. He's also being outdoors and camping under the stars.

Page 2

Lesson 1:

Speaking / Talking About Preferences

2)

Task1:

Learner's own answer

Suggested answer:

a) Do you like cherries?

Yes, I do.

b) Does Mary like oranges?

No, she doesn't.

Task 2:

Learner's own answer

Page 3:

Lesson 1:

Writing & Grammar / Talking about preferences

3) Preferences:

Complete the sentences using the information. Don't forget to use some of these verbs: like, love, enjoy, prefer, hate.

Note: Answers will vary. Sentences can be answered in several different ways.

Suggested answer:

- a) Tim likes salad, but he doesn't like soup. (or) Tim likes salad, but hates soup.
- b) Susan likes ice-cream, but she doesn't like lettuce.
- c) I like fish, but I don't like meat.
- d) My mother likes tea, but she doesn't like coffee.

4) Phrasal Verbs

Ex.1: Rewrite each sentence replacing the underlined word with a phrasal verb:

1. We run out of juice.
2. What does UE stand for?
3. put up

Page 4

Lesson 1:

Writing & Grammar: Talking About Preferences

4. My brother was seriously ill, but he has got over now.
5. The show didn't live up to us.
6. What exactly are they putting forward?
7. When the party began everyone joined in.
8. The plane is going to head for Libson.
9. We can't put up with such heat.

Page 5

Lesson 1:

Grammar / Talking About Preferences

Ex.2: Complete the following sentences with suitable phrasal verbs and correct their tense if necessary.

1. go on
2. had on
3. check out
4. looking forward to
5. check in
6. call back
7. settling down
8. slows down.
9. had written down.
10. looking for

Page 7

Lesson 2:

Reading/ Forests

1)

Read the following text. Answer the questions below:

1. By providing them with homes, food, and a place to escape from predators.

2. A. millipedes      B. worms

3. A. pine trees      B. teak trees

Page 8:

Lesson 2:

Reading/ Forests

4. They are noisy, colourful and feed on insects and fruit.

5. Active during the night.

6. (4)

7. It is groundhog

8. Roots, seeds and small insects.

9. canopy

10.  $60 \times 8 = 480$  gms.

Page 9:  
Speaking & Writing/Forests

2)

Task 1:

Learner's own answer

Task 2:

Learner's own answer

3)

Task:

Learner's own answer

Page 10:

Lesson 2:

Grammar/ Forests

4)

Ex. 1: Point out the verbs in the following sentences and name their moods and tense.

1. The verb is (flows). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (Simple present)

2. The verb is (will do). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (Simple future)

3. The verb is (told). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (Simple past). The verb is (had finished). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (past perfect).

4. The verb is (bless). Its mood (subjunctive). Its tense (Simple present)

5. The verb is (am hoping). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (present continuous)

6. The verb is (sit). Its mood (imperative). The verb is base form. Its tense (Simple Present)

7. The verb is (wish). Its mood: indicative. Its tense (simple present). The verb is (had passed). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (past perfect)

8. The verb is (would). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (simple past). The verb is (stayed). Its mood (subjunctive). Its tense (simple past).

Page 11

Lesson 2:

Grammar / Forests:

9. The verb is (will have). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (simple future).

10. The verb is (be). Its mood (imperative). The verb is (base). Its tense (simple present)

11. the verb is (has been raining). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (Present perfect continuous).

12. The verb is (takes). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (simple present).

13. The verb is (is). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (simple present). The verb is (started): Its mood (subjunctive). Its tense (simple past).

14. The verb is (will have reached). Its mood (indicative). Its tense (future perfect).

Ex.2: Indicative Mood or Subjunctive Mood? Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. were

2. is going to

Page 12:

Lesson 2:

Grammar / Forests

3. had visited

4. watch

5. found

6. stopped

7. have

8. had

9. knew

10. had been

Page 14:

Lesson 1

Reading/ Scientific Expressions

Ex.: Match the question with the answer. Only .....

1. (A)

2. (B)

3. (C)

4. (D)

5. (F)

\* What could be the question for the paragraph left out?  
Learner's own answer because the question can be formed  
in several different ways.

Page 15:

Lesson 1:

Speaking & Writing / Scientific Expressions

Task1:

Learner's own answer

Task 2:

Learner's own answer

3)

Task:

Learner's own answer

Page 16

Lesson 1

Grammar/ Scientific Expressions

4)

Ex. 1: Write the following sentences into passive voice.

1. The new book is being torn by the cat.
2. Is the criminal being chased by the agent?
3. The donations are being collected by us at the moment.
4. My car is being washed.
5. The exam papers are being handed out by Mr. Barber.
6. Who are the passports being checked by?
7. The route to your destination is being calculated by GPS.

Page 17

Lesson1:

Grammar/ Scientific Expressions

Ex. 2: Change the active verbs to passive verbs in the sentences below:

1. is being discussed
2. is being painted
3. is being cleaned
4. were being smashed
5. are being written
6. was being held
7. were being helped
8. are being locked

Page 19:

Lesson 2:

Reading & Speaking /Political Issues

Q1. UNRWA stands for The United Nations Relief and Works for Palestine Refugees. It's an agency that offers services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement and microfinance and emergency assistance.

Q2. It was established after the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict.

Q3. It was established to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees.

Q4. (UNRWA)

2)

Task 1:

Learner's own answer

Task 2:

Learner's own answer

Task 3:

Learner's own answer

Page 22

Lesson 2:

Speaking & Writing/ Political Issues

3)

Task: Compare between the roles politicians and journalists do in politics.

Learner's own answer

Page 23

Lesson 2:

Grammar / Political Issues

4)

Ex. 1: Complete the sentences in reported speech.

1. that he loved that town.
2. that he couldn't drive a lorry.
3. to be nice to my brother.
4. not to be nasty.
5. not to waste their money.
6. that he always woke up early.
7. to revise their lessons.

Page 24

Lesson 2:

Grammar/Political Issues

Ex.2: Choose the correct answer:

1. (b)

2. (a)

3. (c)

4. (a)

Page 25

Lesson 2:

Grammar/ Political Issues

Ex.3: Rewrite each sentence as indirect speech, beginning as shown:

1. that he could not park there.
2. that he would see her in the morning.
3. that she was taking the 5.30 train the following evening.
4. that the trousers had to be ready that afternoon.
5. that she had left her umbrella there two days before.
6. that the parcel ought to be there by the end of the following week.
7. that she liked that hotel very much.
8. that he thought it was going to rain that evening.

Page 26

Lesson 2:

Grammar/ Political Issues

Ex.4: Rewrite each question in indirect speech, beginning as shown:

2. Chris if he watched television every evening.
3. why I had applied for that job.
4. if I was taking much money with me to France.
5. when she would know the results of the examination.
6. if I was enjoying my flight.
7. how the photocopier worked.
8. if he had ever been to Japan.

## Unit 3

Page 28

Lesson 1:

Reading/ Funny Stories

1)

Read the text below. And answer the following questions:

Q1. They are from Minneapolis.

Q2. Because they both had jobs and had difficulty coordinating their travel schedules.

Q3. A widow in Houston received the e-mail sent from the husband.

Q4. Because the letter indicates that the sender is her husband who was buried a short time ago.

Q5. husband.

2)

Task:

Learner's own answer

Page 29:

Lesson 1:

Grammar / Funny Stories

3)

Change these direct questions into reported speech:

1. where he was.
2. what I was doing.
3. why I had gone out the night before.
4. who that beautiful woman had been.
5. how my mother was.
6. what I was going to do at the weekend.

Page 30:

Lesson 1

Grammar / Funny Stories

7. where I would live after graduation.
8. what I had been doing when she had seen me.
9. how the journey had been.
10. how often I went to the cinema.
11. if I lived in London.
12. if he had arrived on time.
13. if I had been to Paris.

Page 31

Lesson 1:

Grammar / Funny Stories

14. if I could help her.

15. if I was working that night.

16. if I would come later.

17. if I liked coffee.

18. if that was the road to the station.

19. if I had done my homework.

20. if I had studied reported speech before.

Page 32:

Lesson 2:

Reading / Nanotechnology

Ex.1: Read the text and answer the following questions

1. (a)

Page 33

Lesson 2:

Reading & Speaking / Nanotechnology

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (b)

2)

Task 1:

Learner's own answer

Task 2:

Learner's own answer

Page 34:

Lesson 2:

Writing / Nanotechnology

3)

Task 1: Write about nanotechnology for 10 minutes. Correct you partner's paper.

Learner's own answer

Task 2:

Learner's own answer

Page 35:

Lesson 2:

Writing / Nanotechnology

Learner's own answer

Page 36:

Lesson 2:

Grammar/ Nanotechnology

4)

Ex.1: Read the following .....etc.

1. ,so

2. ,for

3. ,but

4. ,or

5. ,and

Ex.2: Identify the correlative conjunctions you find in the following sentences.

1. neither/nor

Page 37:

Lesson 2:

Grammar/ Nanotechnology

2. Not only /but also

3. either/or

4. both/and

5. Not only/but also

6. both/and

7. neither/nor

8. either/or

9. Both/and

10. not only / but also

Page 38:

Lesson 2:

Grammar/ Nanotechnology

Ex.3:

1. I like to play Monopoly. My cousin also likes to play Monopoly.  
(both/and)

1. Both my cousin and I like to play Monopoly.

2. The dog neither jumped over the barrier nor through the hoop.

3. Your book could either be on the table or under the sofa.

4. We found the movie not only boring, but also interminably long.

5. That boy is neither a good hitter nor a good fielder.

Page 39:

Lesson 2:

Grammar/ Nanotechnology

6. Dave's aspiration is not only to be a writer but also to be a painter.

7. To be a Navy Seal you must be both physically fit and mentally sharp.

8. Before the performance Tina wasn't only excited, but also nervous.

9. Either cake or pie could be served at the party.

10. Neither Tom nor Cameron can figure out the problem.

Page 41:

Lesson 3

Reading / Filmmaking

Choose the correct answer:

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (b)

4. (a)

Page 42:

Lesson3:

Writing/ Filmmaking

2)

Task: Complete the text

Learner's own answer

Page 43

Lesson 3:

Grammar/ Filmmaking

3)

Choose from among these subordinating conjunctions to complete each sentences:

1. because
2. as long as
3. unless
4. so that
5. Although
6. even if
7. until
8. while

Page 44:

Lesson 3:

Grammar / Filmmaking

9. even if

10. Although

11. until

12. as long as

13. While

14. Because

15. so that

16. unless

17. because

18. although

19. until

20. while