

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

number sixty-four – Mushroom Fried Rice, and number one hundred and ninety-one – Sweet & Sour Sauce, at a total cost of eight pounds eighty-five pence. 15. Thirty-eight hours per week.

73 Method: 1. Photocopy or print page 73 onto thin card. 2. Pre-teach some of the more difficult vocabulary words, if necessary (e.g. some of the cooking verbs). 3. Ask your learners to work in pairs and give one copy of the page to each pair. 4. Learners have to complete the gaps using the twenty missing words (below). 5. Then they can cut out the cards and arrange them in the correct sequence. Encourage learners to write the order number of each card in the egg-shaped space. 6. Use the recipe to make a delicious chocolate cake (optional!). Note: learners may decide that cards 3 and 4 could go after card 7. This would be possible, but the specified way is preferable because it's more usual when cooking to prepare your equipment before handling the ingredients. The missing words are: **bake, put, margarine, pour, beat, baking, preheat, grease, sift, stand, flour, take, remove, cocoa, spread, stir, enjoy, line, decorate, and chocolate.** (Full answers are on page 74.)

75 1. bed and breakfast (on a sign). 2. before Christ (after a date, e.g. 100,000 BC). 3. compact disc (on a CD). 4. anno Domini (before a date, e.g. AD 1066). 5. post meridiem (after a time, e.g. 4 p.m.). 6. curriculum vitae (in a book about job hunting). 7. human immunodeficiency virus (in a leaflet about AIDS). 8. postscript (at the end of a letter). 9. doctor (before a doctor's name). 10. kilometre(s) (on a map or a road sign). 11. digital versatile disc (on a DVD). 12. television (on the cover of a listings guide). 13. United Kingdom (on a world map). 14. personal computer (on a brochure about computer courses). 15. ante meridiem (after a time, e.g. 4 a.m.). 16. as soon as possible (on a note or email). 17. Mistress (before a woman's surname, e.g. Mrs Partridge). 18. et cetera – from Latin: 'and the rest' (at the end of a list of words, e.g. fruit, vegetables, cereal, beans, etc.). 19. British Broadcasting Corporation (on the BBC website). 20. unidentified flying object (in a sci-fi story). 21. care of (in an address). 22. Mister (before a man's surname, e.g. Mr Partridge). 23. would like to meet (in a 'lonely hearts' advert). 24. or nearest offer (in an advert for second-hand goods). 25. Member of Parliament (after the name of an MP, e.g. Gordon Brown MP).

Extra Time: a) ten more common abbreviations: AA (Automobile Association), ad (advertisement), cf. (compare), DIY (Do It Yourself), ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages), ETA (estimated time of arrival), EU (European Union), ft (foot / feet), limo (limousine), YHA (Youth Hostels Association). b) Answers will vary.

Speaking & Listening Skills

81 Method: The Amazing Maze Game is a fun activity for large or small groups, which could be used as an ice-breaker to practise memory skills and team-building, as well as prepositions vocabulary. First of all, decide on your route through the maze. Your class will have to find this route. They will find it by a process of trial and error, which will require them to watch each other's moves carefully and remember the route as it is uncovered. The aim of the activity is to find the correct route through the maze – your route. In the process, a shared memory of the route will be created by the group.

Each player chooses a counter and places it at the start. The first player moves their

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counter onto any space on the bottom line. If it's correct they can guess again. Players take turns in the game and can move left, right, forwards or backwards onto any space which is next to their current space. Players may move diagonally if they wish. It is better for players to 'pause' on each space and check with you that it's correct before continuing, rather than rushing ahead. The pace of the game should be slow and steady! Try not to give any clues as to whether or not players are 'hot' or 'cold' while they are choosing, until they have made their move. It's much more fun to keep a deadpan expression and let them keep guessing! If the player chooses a space that is not correct they must move their counter back to the start and the next player begins their turn. Play continues until the players find the route through the maze.

You can play the game as a team game where players are allowed to help each other, or as an individual contest, where players are responsible for remembering the route-in-progress themselves, without any help from the group. Make the activity harder by saying that students must speak only English throughout and if they use their own language they will have to return to the start and lose their turn. You could use this game to elicit and practise prepositions vocabulary and giving directions, for example: 'Go straight on', 'Turn left', 'Go back one space', and so on. You can always alter the dimensions and shape of the maze to suit your group and the time available. The bigger the maze and longer the route, the longer the activity will take. You could attach forfeits to particular spaces (for example: 'miss a turn', 'talk about your capital city for one minute' or 'sing your country's national anthem'). There are lots of possibilities for adapting this game. If you have time make a really big version of the maze out of a piece of fabric – big enough for students to be able to use themselves instead of counters and walk through the maze. It's great fun!

- 83** 1. aisle. 2. muscle. 3. chord. 4. sign. 5. half. 6. would. 7. receipt. 8. back. 9. high. 10. knee. 11. yacht. 12. bread. 13. people. 14. answer. 15. school. 16. duvet. 17. vegetable. 18. autumn. 19. question. 20. scissors. 21. cocoa. 22. talk. 23. government. 24. what. 25. island. 26. deaf. 27. press. 28. night. 29. asthma. 30. plumber.
- 84** 1. head. 2. whistle. 3. debt. 4. ballet. 5. sandwich. 6. honest. 7. knowledge. 8. cupboard. 9. listen. 10. height. 11. raspberry. 12. handbag. 13. soften. 14. butcher. 15. science. 16. write. 17. juice. 18. receive. 19. foreign. 20. guitar. 21. climb. 22. rhyme. 23. bridge. 24. almond. 25. scene. 26. knickers. 27. sachet. 28. pneumonia. 29. guess. 30. Wednesday.
- 85** 1. feat, feet. 2. counsel, council. 3. blew, blue. 4. board, bored. 5. aloud, allowed. 6. feint, faint. 7. buy, by. 8. aunt, aren't. 9. ate, eight. 10. bee, be. 11. serial, cereal. 12. dye, die. 13. father, farther. 14. base, bass. 15. coarse, course. 16. find, fined. 17. bred, bread. 18. urn, earn. 19. berry, bury. 20. deer, dear.
- 86** 1. hart, heart. 2. grate, great. 3. flare, flair. 4. for, four. 5. genes, jeans. 6. fur, fir. 7. high, hi. 8. lead, led. 9. heal, heel. 10. idles, idols. 11. inn, in. 12. here, hear. 13. Its, It's. 14. heard, herd. 15. lone, loan. 16. lain, lane. 17. whole, hole. 18. leased, least. 19. flours, flowers. 20. flaw, floor.

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Research Skills

88-91 All answers are correct at time of publication (October 2005).

88 1. Three. England, Scotland and Wales. 2. Belfast. 3. Constitutional monarchy. 4. The 1801 Act of Union merged Great Britain with Ireland. 5. Ben Nevis (1,344 metres). 6. Western Europe. 7. Saint Andrew. 30th November is known as St. Andrew's Day. 8. False. 9. National Union of Teachers. 10. The House of Commons and the House of Lords. 11. Prince Charles. 12. At age 18. 13. Up to 980,000 (source: <http://www.cbrd.co.uk/>). 14. The daffodil. 15. £. 16. The Tube. 17. 10 Downing Street, London, SW1A 2AA. 18. Red. 19. Birmingham. 20. 70 miles per hour.

89 1. Four. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. 2. 1921. 3. Edinburgh. 4. 58.8 million, according to the 2001 Census (source: <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/>). 5. True. 6. 1999. 7. English, Welsh and Scots Gaelic. 8. British Telecommunications Plc. 9. Plaid Cymru. 10. Capitalist. 11. British Pounds Sterling. 12. Red. 13. The thistle. 14. 67.7 million (source: <http://www.baa.com>). 15. 17 years old. 16. Ben Nevis (1,344 metres). 17. King Edward VII. 18. He was her son. 19. True. Although the date of foundation is unknown, it is thought that teaching was taking place there as early as 1096. 20. Six hundred and fifty-three pence.

90 1. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 2. London. 3. Protestantism (27 million). 4. The 1536 Act of Union merged England and Wales into a single state. 5. Choose from: Anguila, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands. 6. Tony Blair MP. 7. The Labour Party. 8. It is celebrated on 25th January in Scotland. 9. Trades Union Congress. 10. The Union flag (it should only be called the Union Jack when used aboard ship). 11. He was 59 years old. He was born on 9th November 1841 and became king when his mother Queen Victoria died on 22nd January 1901. 12. 11 Downing Street, London. 13. For five years, from 1653-1658. 14. True. 15. A red rose. 16. 11 pm. 17. 30 miles per hour. 18. The River Severn. 210 miles long (354 km). 19. The M25. 20. Chips.

91 1. Cardiff. 2. Great Britain was formed by the 1707 Act of Union when England (with Wales) and Scotland agreed to join together permanently. 3. Michael Howard MP. 4. The Conservative Party. 5. Queen Elizabeth II. 6. 6th February 1952. 7. Red, white and blue. 8. Saint David. 1st March is known as St. David's Day. 9. The shamrock. 10. Five. 11. BBC1, BBC2, ITV 1, Channel 4 and Five. 12. True. The first line opened in 1863. 13. On the left. 14. Saint George. 23rd April is known as St. George's Day. 15. Cool and temperate. Often cloudy and generally mild. 16. Army, Royal Navy (including Royal Marines) and Royal Air Force. 17. London. 18. The Liberal Democrats. Charles Kennedy MP. 19. River Thames. 20. Saint Patrick. 17th March is known as St. Patrick's Day.

92 1. b) 2. c) 3. c) 4. a) 5. b) 6. c) 7. a) 8. b) 9. b) 10. c)

93 1. b) 2. c) 3. b) 4. c) 5. a) 6. c) 7. b) 8. d) 9. c) 10. c)

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- 94** 1. c) 2. b) 3. b) 4. c) 5. a) 6. a) 7. d) 8. b) 9. d) 10. c)
- 95** 1. b) 2. c) 3. d) 4. c) 5. c) 6. c) 7. c) 8. b) 9. b) 10. b)
- 96** 1. aeroplane – Orville and Wilbur Wright, 1903. 2. aspirin – Felix Hoffmann, 1899. 3. bicycle – Kirkpatrick Macmillan, 1839. 4. Coca Cola – John Pemberton, 1886. 5. concrete – The Romans, c.133 BC. 6. credit card – Ralph Schneider, 1950. 7. hairdryer – Alexandre Godefoy, 1890. 8. ink – The Chinese, c.2500 BC. 9. instant coffee – Nestlé, 1937. 10. Mars bar – Frank Mars, 1920. 11. Penicillin – Alexander Fleming, 1928. 12. ballpoint pen – Laszlo and George Biro, 1938. 13. refrigerator – James Harrison, 1862. 14. zip fastener – Whitcolme L Judson, 1893. 15. cornflakes – J & W Kellogg, 1894. 16. Christmas card – John Calcott Horsley, 1843. 17. Walkman – Sony, 1979. 18. helicopter – Louis and Jacques Breguet, 1907. 19. Monopoly – Charles Darrow, 1933. 20. radio – Guglielmo Marconi, 1901. 21. crossword – Arthur Wynne, 1913. 22. telephone – Alexander Graham Bell, 1876. 23. television – Baird, Jenkins and Mihaly, 1926. 24. toothbrush – The Chinese, c.1498. 25. vacuum cleaner – Ives W McGaffey, 1869. Extra Time: a) and b) – answers will vary.
- 97** 1. A nanosecond. There are a million nanoseconds in a millisecond. 2. A millisecond. There are a thousand microseconds in a millisecond. 3. 1,000 milliseconds. 4. 5 minutes x 60 seconds = 300 seconds. 5. 15 minutes. 6. 60 seconds x 60 minutes = 3,600 seconds in 1 hour; 3,600 x 2 = 7,200 seconds. 7. 60 minutes x 24 hours = 1,440 minutes. 8. 24 hours. 9. 2 days x 24 hours = 48 hours. 10. 24 hours x 7 days = 168 hours. 11. 1,440 minutes per day x 14 days = 20,160 minutes. 12. It varies between 28 and 31 days. 13. 29.53059 days. 14. 365 days. 15. 366 days. 16. 24 hours x 366 days = 8,784 hours. 17. 25 years. 18. 10 years (1 decade) x 4 = 40 years. 19. 100 years (1 century) x 2 (a couple) = 200 years. 20. 1,000 years.
- 98** 1. Hyde. 2. Trafalgar. 3. West. 4. Bankside. 5. Covent. 6. Cromwell. 7. Harrods. 8. Globe. 9. Pancras. 10. Eye. 11. Downing. 12. Threadneedle. 13. Parliament. 14. James's. 15. Buckingham. 16. Chelsea. 17. Regent's. 18. South. 19. Cleopatra's. 20. Thames.
- 99** The real place names are: Angle – Pembrokeshire; Six Mile Bottom – Cambridgeshire; Red Roses – Carmarthenshire; Bare – Lancashire; Jeffreyston – Pembrokeshire; Paul – Cornwall; Old Deer – Aberdeenshire; Wormelow Tump – Herefordshire; Shop – Cornwall; Great Heck – North Yorkshire.
- 100** The real place names are: Hope – Derbyshire; Affpuddle – Dorset; Burton Coggles – Lincolnshire; Trunch – Norfolk; Little London – Hampshire; Souldrop – Bedfordshire; Fobbing – Essex; Good Easter – Essex; Bugle – Cornwall; Upper Chute – Wiltshire.

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