

U 11

Answers KEY WORDS

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

Answers 11.1/1

- 1 It came about from the British Empire, when people were educated to the same standard to become administrative clerks.
- 2 They created a global computer made up of people, called the bureaucratic administrative machine.
- 3 They needed to have good handwriting, to be able to read and to be able to do multiplication, division, addition and subtraction in their head.
- 4 robust
- 5 They aren't needed because the 'machine' no longer exists (the Empire is gone).
- 6 They need to be able to read.

Answers 11.1/2

- 1 They say that their children are extraordinarily gifted and very intelligent.
- 2 What would happen if Sugata Mitra gave a computer to children who would never have one, didn't know any English, didn't know what the Internet was?
- 3 The children were browsing and teaching each other how to browse.
- 4 One of the (computer) students could have shown them how to use the mouse.

Answers 11.1/3

- 1 a remote village, 300 miles out of Delhi
- 2 playing games on the computer (but they wanted a faster processor and a better mouse)
- 3 teaching themselves English in order to use the computer
- 4 In nine months, a group of children left alone with a computer in any language will reach the same standard as an office secretary in the West.

Answers 11.1/4

- 1 destroy 2 English 3 zero marks 4 nothing (in fact they'd understood that improper DNA replication causes disease)
- 5 30 per cent 6 fail 7 grandmother
- 8 rich private

Answers 11.1/5

- 1 Because knowing will be obsolete; we will be able to get whatever we need to know from the Internet / electronic devices.
- 2 The 'granny cloud' is a group of grandmothers that Sugata Mitra has found who support children and their learning via Skype.
- 3 The granny's role in learning is to support and encourage the children, rather than teach them, though the reality is perhaps that some of the grannies probably will teach too.

Answers 11.1/6

- 1 making, letting 2 broadband, encouragement
- 3 question, answer 4 future, wonder

Answers 11.1/7

- 1 a 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 a

Answers 11.1/10

- 1 People need to learn flexibly (because the future is unpredictable). We don't all need the same education as used to be the case.
 - 2 Schools represent an outdated model for today's society.
 - 3 We don't need to store knowledge - computers can store it for us. We just 'download' it when we need it.
- The bold statements are successful in getting attention because they make you want to understand why this may be the case, so you listen for the supporting statements that follow.

Answers 11.1/11

- 1 Yildiz - yes; has taken the claims very literally - 'how shall I continue to prepare them in a system that is obsolete?'

Jay doesn't entirely agree: 'even if Sugata Mitra has overstated the scale of the change'.

11.1/11

Yu seems to accept the claims but maybe thinks they are over-optimistic - 'I hope it can become a reality.'

2 Yildiz doesn't know; Jay thinks teachers should get involved in the conversation; Yu thinks the 'school in the cloud' should be used first for 'the millions of children who are deprived of a good education'.

3 Students' own answers

Answer 11.1/14

Sugata Mitra keeps his body open, he gestures, keeping his palms out. He keeps his body calm, using his hands to emphasize key words. He doesn't move around the stage. He faces the audience in an open and inclusive way.

U 11.2

Answers 11.2/2

- 1 In the UK, medicine (helped them find a job); science, maths and engineering (led to higher earnings).
- 2 In the US, approximately 40% said they didn't need their degree. Also, approximately 60% said they will need more training. In the UK, nearly 50% of graduates are doing non-graduate jobs.
- 3 In the US 57% plan to go back to college and 63% said they will need more training.

Answers 11.2/3

- 1 Sentences 1 and 5 2 Sentence 3 3 Sentence 4 4 Sentence 2
- are to
- 6 If you choose ... 7 If you asked / If you were to ask ... 8 if they hadn't gone ...

Answers to Grammar summary exercises

1

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1 didn't have, would you do 2 refused, would affect (or had refused, would have affected) 3 is, will/ can/could you get 4 would have lost, had delayed 5 wasn't/ weren't, would/might find (or hadn't been, would have found) 6 will help, can 7 would be, hadn't dropped 8 was/ were, would probably have given 9 don't ask, will never get (or didn't ask, would never get) 10 wasn't damaged, would still run (or hadn't been damaged, would still be running / would still run)

2

1 Had it not been for Francesca's negotiating skills, we wouldn't / might not have won the contract.
2 If we were to install CCTV, it would make the premises more secure.
3 Were it not for the cost, I would take regular language lessons.
4 If I was to give one piece of advice to any young person, it would be to travel while they are still young.
5 Had it not been for his party's (good) use of social media, the politician wouldn't have got elected.
6 Were it not for the fact that the news is always so depressing, I would follow it. / Were it not always so depressing, I would follow the news.

3

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1 had 2 do 3 did 4 was/were 5 not

4

(Suggested answers)

1 this idea fail / the original plan not work
2 they been found to be cheating / they not won their match
3 the fire alarm sound / there be a fire
4 he alive today
5 he been at home / been awake / he not been deaf
6 I offered a ticket / I free that weekend

Answers

11.2/4

1 don't like, won't / might not like, are, (will) need
2 think, are (or thought / would be), were, 'd choose
3 'd probably be, hadn't dropped, were, would have stuck
4 do, want, hadn't done, would have been / would be

Answers

11.2/5

1 Were the places not so limited, more people would apply to do the course.
2 Should any places come up, we will inform you straightaway.
3 Were a large number of students to fail to find employment after leaving, it would reflect badly on the college.
4 Had she studied a science subject, she would definitely be in a job now.
5 I would have gone to the UK had the visa not been so expensive.
6 You can ask the college for financial assistance, should the need arise.

Answers

11.2/6

1 If you don't (try) / If not, why bother to do the course at all?
2 ... (only) if you return each tool to the place you found it.
3 If you aren't sure / are in doubt / are doubtful, ...
4 ... if you should go to university (or not).
5 If a child is well looked after and read to at home, ...
6 If it weren't for the ridiculously high tuition fees / If the tuition fees weren't so ridiculously high, ...
7 If you keep learning through your career, ...
8 If / What if they had refused, ...
9 ... if my employer didn't agree to fund it.
10 If everything goes according to plan, ...

Answers to Grammar summary exercises

5

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1 Supposing, unless 2 whether or not, provided that
3 In the event of

6

p. 165

1 would-be → were 2 will-be → would be 3 had helped → would help / would have helped 4 'd have known → 'd known 5 Were they to live → If they lived*
6 I can do it → I can

* Note that *Were ... to ...* tends to take a dynamic rather than a stative verb.

11.3

Answers

11.3/3

1 by focusing intensely, by repetition, by using the memory palace
2 scholars 600 years ago by memorizing whole books (intense focus and repetition); Simonides of Ceos by inventing the memory palace (and those who participate in memory competitions)
3 Suggested answer: You organize facts and information into a visual arrangement so you can remember them better.

Answers

11.3/5

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

Students' own answers to questions 1-3 and 6.

4 Probably because today we focus more on the ability to find information than the ability to retain it.
5 by the use of solar panels, solar farms, etc.

Answers

11.3/6

1 remember
2 fortunate to have the kind of above average memory ...
3 the average memory
4 the wisdom in books
5 learned scholars who could recite whole tracts by heart
6 become walking libraries / recite whole tracts by heart
7 in this way, i.e. Simonides' idea
8 the memory experts

Answers

11.3/2

- 1 acquire/develop 2 call to mind / take on board
 3 mentor 4 got the hang of 5 rote 6 recall
 7 evoke 8 commit

11.4

Answers

11.4/2

- 1 slightly overwhelmed 2 sink or swim

Answers

11.4/4

- 1 It was managing the social media marketing for a small company which sold Christmas decorations online.
 2 She didn't know anything about social media marketing and she didn't get any support.
 3 She went online and did some research about what similar companies were doing.
 4 She was reasonably positive: she thought being thrown in at the deep end had worked out OK and felt 'on top of it' at the end; she had had to learn quickly.

Answers

11.4/5

Students should tick the following. The exact expressions from the recording are in brackets.

It all seems pretty straightforward. (the products themselves seemed pretty straightforward)

I feel pretty on top of it. (I felt pretty on top of it.)

I got up to speed (quite) quickly.

I was (pretty) clueless about ...

It was quite / pretty daunting. (And that was quite daunting.)

Answers

11.4/6a

- 1 /w/ 2 /j/ 3 /w/ 4 /w/ 5 /r/

Note that the sound /r/ in *saw an opportunity* is called the intrusive 'r'. This is because it is considered by some people to be incorrect to insert it when the word ends with a different (written) consonant, not a vowel.

Answers

11.4/8

Format: sender's address top right (or often centre if a letterhead), recipient's address to the left of the page under the sender's address, date of sending underneath recipient's address. The letter should start with *Dear* + name (or *Dear Sir/Madam* if the name is unknown) and end with *Yours sincerely* (or *Yours faithfully* when the recipient's name is not known).

Structure: the first paragraph introduces the letter and gives a reason for writing at this time, the second paragraph presents the request/invitation, the third paragraph provides the details, the final section provides the closing sentence and sign-off.

Answers

11.4/9a

- 1 After seeing your recent talk ... (participle clause of time)
 2 With so many larger companies raising their profiles ... (participle clause of reason)
 3 ... by learning more about their experiences ... (participle clause of means)

Answers

11.4/9b

- 1 Without knowing your area of expertise ...
 2 On arriving, ...
 3 By signing the form, ...
 4 ... before meeting.