REVISED

MASTERING THE FCE Examination

ADRIAN SIMMONS

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Revised MASTERING the FCE
TEST 1
Cruising Round the Mediterranean

Janet Foster describes her holiday of a lifetime.

“Wonderful weather, masses of interesting things to see and do, and superb comfort.” That was what I told the travel agent when she asked what kind of holiday I was looking for. “How about a Mediterranean cruise?” she said. And that’s how I found myself, two months later, aboard the cruise ship Venus.

From the moment I set foot on the ship, I felt pampered. The public areas were quite luxurious with their elegant furnishings and wood-panelled walls. They reminded me of some of the scenes from the film Titanic, and I half expected Leonardo de Caprio to appear at any moment. My own cabin was the last word in luxury.

On the first day, I explored the ship to get my bearings and to find out about on-board entertainment activities. I made a mental note of which ones to go for, and what to avoid. Most of the young people seemed to be hanging around the gym and virtual-reality centre. I visited both briefly, but quickly went back on deck. No way was I going back to England after this cruise without a tan that would be the envy of my friends!

I spent hours basking beside the swimming pool, taking an occasional dip in the water for exercise, or briefly joining one of the aerobics sessions. I strolled around the decks, stopping from time to time to lean on the rail and gaze out to sea.

And while I enjoyed solitary moments on the upper deck, don’t think for a minute that taking a cruise by myself implied that I remained alone. Though men appeared to be in the minority, there were plenty of singles on board and no lack of company. In fact, I made several casual acquaintances and formed friendships with a couple of fascinating fellow passengers of both sexes, with whom I’ve kept in touch.

Some of the more experienced cruise passengers I met told me that cruise ships are famed for the quality of their cuisine, and the Venus was no exception. I sampled everything the chef had to offer. My favourites were the English afternoon teas with dainty sandwiches, fresh pastries and hot buttered scones. I can still hear the waitress, silver teapot in hand, asking, ‘Would you prefer milk or lemon, madam?’

There was a dazzling variety of evening activities. In my 10 days on board I ‘only’ managed two concerts, a Las Vegas-style cabaret, a magic show, a lecture on wines, a disco, and a 60s night of singing and dancing.

But the crowning glory of the cruise was undoubtedly the tours. The short stops we made at historic ports of call satisfied my craving for travel and perfectly suited my temperament. I tend to become impatient with extended stays in any one spot. From a hilltop castle at Vigo in Spain, I enjoyed a panoramic view across the bay. In the quaint, narrow streets of Palma, Majorca, even souvenir shopping proved a pleasure. One place I would have been happy to spend longer than the one allotted day was the Adriatic port of Dubrovnic, with its marvellous old city walls.

Venice provided the grand finale before we returned to the UK. Sailing slowly along the canals in a gondola, peering at St. Mark’s Square through the misty early morning light was magical. I was pleased that I had forced myself to rise at the crack of dawn and see Venice, quiet, without the usual adoring crowds. I found the city as alluring as ever.

Other holidays that I’ve had were fun. Some were more restful, most considerably cheaper than a cruise, but none were in any way comparable. It’s going to take a year of scrimping and saving to pay off the cruise on the Venus but, for my idea of heaven, it was worth it.
1 Why did the writer book a holiday on the Venus?
   A She had always dreamed of going on a cruise.
   B It was the only cruise with places still available.
   C It was the result of a suggestion made to her.
   D She had been thinking about it for quite a long time.

2 From her first impressions of the cruise ship, the writer felt that the ship owners
   A had had the vessel redecorated.
   B had ordered an exact replica of another ship.
   C understood the importance of atmosphere.
   D were constantly looking for new staff.

3 What does the word ‘ones’ (line 18) refer to?
   A tours
   B activities
   C bearings
   D young people

4 Why did the writer go to the swimming pool a lot?
   A She loves all forms of sport and exercise.
   B She met shipboard friends there.
   C She prefers swimming to gymnastics.
   D She wanted to lie in the sun.

5 The writer uses the phrase ‘no lack of company’ (lines 33-34) to show that she
   A was used to being on her own.
   B found lots of people to mix with.
   C enjoyed meeting the male passengers.
   D preferred her own company.

6 What do we learn about the writer?
   A She always enjoys going out to shop for gifts.
   B She had actually been to Venice before.
   C She didn’t like the crowds one encounters on cruise ships.
   D She liked to get up early in the morning.

7 According to the writer, the ticket for the cruise
   A cost less than other holidays abroad.
   B was unreasonably expensive.
   C cost more than the writer had expected.
   D has not yet been fully paid for.

8 Which statement most closely expresses the writer’s conclusions about her trip?
   A The travel agent understood what I was looking for.
   B I could have done with more shipboard activities and less sightseeing.
   C It was not at all what I expected of a cruise.
   D Many of the activities were unsuitable for older people.
Big is Beautiful

What makes model Kate Dillon different from other fashion models?

Overweight Kate – that’s what fellow students called her at school. So, after watching a television film about eating disorders, Kate Dillon, an unhappy teenager, decided to starve herself. By the age of sixteen, after losing 30 pounds, she did indeed have more friends and was spotted by a scout for a modelling agency, where she subsequently embarked on a highly successful career in modelling. Dillon was soon featured on the covers of top fashion magazines. Her dream had come true, but it was to be short-lived.

Kate had turned into one of those glamorous, slender models seen in magazines, on TV and in films. Girls all over the world long for such an image and some will do almost anything to achieve it. Constantly worrying about her weight, Kate was also feeling ill and run down. After seven years, she began to wonder if being slim was the only measure of beauty.

During a photography session for the exclusive fashion magazine Harper’s Bazaar, Kate’s glamorous life suddenly lost its charm. Was it all worthwhile? Somewhere along the way, hadn’t she lost sight of all the other things that were important in life?

This realisation changed Kate’s life. She gave up modelling and started going out, dancing, and having a good time. She soon began putting on a little weight, although she was careful to eat sensibly, with the guidance of a nutritionist. She slowly gained confidence, became comfortable with her new lifestyle and at ease with her appearance.

Kate was determined to do it her way, and again her life took an unexpected turn. When a friend suggested that she go back to modelling, Kate realised that this was a real possibility. With a more natural look and her newly found self-confidence, she was engaged on the spot by a top agency – this time as a size-14 model. She has established a new norm for beauty, where being as skinny as a rake is no longer the only criterion for an attractive woman.

Describing herself as “a model with a voice,” Kate has been a key speaker on eating disorders and the female self-image at places such as Harvard University. She speaks out against the media’s narrow concept of beauty. According to Dillon, the media feed women images of an impossible ideal which cause anxiety so as to sell them the so-called “solution” in the form of diets. Even messages telling women to be themselves are often mixed.

Kate is optimistic that attitudes are changing and that society is moving towards a more open ideal of beauty, but feels there is still a long way to go. Modifying people’s attitudes takes time, and Kate does not promise young women instant acceptance. The first step is for women to make a decision to live by their own standards rather than trying to fulfill the ideals of others. As Kate says, “What’s really cool is to be who you are.”
A At the same time, she started exercising, and took up running and martial arts.

B She constantly comes across women’s magazines that run articles about her as a role model on one page, and give tips for ‘how to get slim quick’ on the next.

C Encouraged by her manager and clients to be as bony as possible, Kate was eating less and less.

D Ironically, she now enjoys even greater success, making twice the income she once did.

E It might feel great to look slim, but women should ask themselves: How much effort should be put into it?

F The greatest problem is accepting that women can be attractive without conforming to cover-girl norms.

G She happened to glance around and became aware of the enormous effort everyone was making to create her perfect public image.

H She became obsessed with the idea that being slim would win her acceptance and popularity.
Part 3

You are going to read a newspaper article about a sporting event. For questions 16-30, choose from the participants (A-D). The participants may be chosen more than once.

Which of the participants

had been confident of winning?  
mentions qualities not necessarily connected to sport?  
describes the kind of people who take part in this race?  
refers to long training done before the race?  
contributed expert knowledge?  
mentions overcoming an unexpected setback?  
felt that the weather was in the team’s favour?  
was able to return a favour?  
refers to physical requirements of participants?  
mentions the strict rules of the race?  
enjoys the adrenalin rush from competing?  
is aware of their own shortcomings?  
complains about the physical conditions?  
feels the choice of venue is an important factor?  
demonstrates excellent navigational ability?
Primal Quest

Are you adventurous? Sarah Cairns asked four participants about Discovery Channel’s annual race.

A “Testing yourself to the limit, challenging nature, racing and adventure” was how Paul described the exciting annual expedition race called Primal Quest. Paul had tried his hand at all the skills needed for the contest long before he actually took part in it. “I learned to ride horses and mountain bikes at an early age and when I was 16, Dad finally took me climbing. It still took me years to build up the necessary strength,” he told us. “The race covers over 400 miles of extremely rough terrain, and includes rappelling and whitewater rafting. You need to keep going round the clock for anything between six to 10 days, and you’re fighting exhaustion most of the time. This year the race was in the desert, and the extreme heat was especially brutal. But, I get a kick out of any sport that involves danger and calls for stamina and a lot of willpower. It’s a challenge to human endurance.”

B Helen admitted that she wasn’t always an asset to her team. “I’d done quite a bit of mountain biking before, but there were sections between checkpoints that we rode across which were interspersed with parts where the bikes had to be carried. That meant that, at each stage, we had to dismantle our bikes, and then reassemble them. I’m what you would call technically challenged, so I held the team back. My three teammates were great, though. Whoever was ready first always gave me a hand.” Helen, experienced in the water, was happy that she was able to reciprocate in the kayaking part of the race, a skill in which her fellow teammates were less competent. She managed to save them quite a bit of time by choosing the fastest possible course through the river and helping them avoid underwater rocks. These are virtually invisible, but a skilled kayaker can recognise them by the slight changes in the river’s flow.

C It’s difficult for Sandy to put her finger on what attracted her most about Primal Quest. “Maybe it was a love of extreme sports,” she told me, “or growing up in a mountainous area in Canada where climbing and canoeing were always part of our lives.” The beauty and splendour of the course, which took them through stunning desert canyons to unspoilt mountain trails, made her feel it was well worth it. Sarah also admitted that being a woman had something to do with it. “I loved the idea of a challenging race in a wild and remote location, where both sexes had to be represented on every team. I really believe that Primal Quest makes for better human beings, not just sportspeople. You need perfect communication with your teammates, mutual consideration and total dedication to the mission at hand. I think you come home from the experience a more compassionate person, at work, with your family and in other relationships.”

D Upon reaching Checkpoint 36, David and his teammates were informed that, before they could continue, they would have to complete an orienteering course. This was a route of eight and a half miles which they had to cover while finding points shown on a map, in territory that is especially difficult to navigate. They hadn’t counted on this obstacle, and as it turned out, some other teams opted for an eight-hour penalty rather than attempting it. “However, one of the team had once been a scout and remembered orienteering to get us through this part in under five hours. On the seventh day, we were still well ahead,” he told us. “Our performance was outstanding. We’d made good time on the mountain bike sections and there wasn’t a flash flood in sight when we waded through a river bed.” Then, on the eighth day, misfortune struck. Nell sprained an ankle so she couldn’t ride her bike. “There was no way she could get to the finishing line, which meant we were all disqualified.”
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120-150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have received an email from Nancy, a nurse at the local hospital, who organises events for patients. Read her email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Nancy using all your notes.

Email

From: Nancy Dawson
Sent: 30th May
Subject: Concert

Your school choir has an excellent reputation and I was wondering whether you'd be willing to give a concert for our patients.

As doctors do their rounds and see patients in the mornings, an early afternoon concert in the middle of the week would be best. Is this convenient for you? Can we set a date?

Yes!

No, because ...

Since the concert is for the children's ward, it would be wonderful if they could participate in some way. Have you got any ideas? Also, I wasn't sure how you want to organise the ward so the children can do so. What would you recommend?

Suggest ...

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Nancy Dawson

Write your email. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have a part-time job in a leisure centre. The manager wants to offer more activities for 11-16-year-olds. He has asked you to write a report, answering the following questions:
   • What activities would you recommend for this age group?
   • When and how often should such activities be offered?
   • What equipment or materials would be required?
Write your report.

3 You have had a class discussion on the importance of computer skills. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay, giving your opinion on this statement:
   Computer skills should be taught in schools today.
Write your essay.

4 This is part of a letter you received from a penfriend.
   Do you remember I wrote to you about summer jobs? Well, I now have two offers — one working in a music shop in town and the other working in the art museum. They both pay the same student rate. I just can’t decide which one is best. What do you think I should choose?
Write a letter to your penfriend, giving your opinion and explaining why. Do not write any postal addresses.
Write your letter.

5 Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.
(a) A Space Odyssey by Arthur C. Clarke
You saw this announcement on the noticeboard of your school library.

Reviews Wanted!
Have you read a good book recently? Write a review of the book you read. Include a brief description of the plot, main characters and interest level. Say whether you would recommend the book for our school library.

Write your review.

(b) Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne
Phileas Fogg and Passepartout are very different characters, yet together they manage to win the bet. Write an essay comparing the two characters and explain why they succeed despite their differences.
Write your essay.
A Snapper in the Sewers

Snappers are a (0) .... of biting turtle, which is rapidly (1) .... extinct. This is probably the reason why rangers in the Australian Reptile Park felt (2) .... upset when eight baby snappers were stolen from the park (3) .... 20 years ago. Then, last year, a construction worker in Sydney was working in the sewage system under the city streets, when he (4) .... what looked like an enormous turtle. At (5) .... , he couldn’t believe his (6) .... . He was amazed. Where (7) .... earth had it come from? When he reported it, the most likely explanation seemed that it was one of the baby snappers that had been taken more than 20 years earlier. The park rangers were very excited and (8) .... to get it back. However, the snapper was no longer a baby and it took six men, using a wheelbarrow, to get the 110-pound turtle out of the sewers. In (9) ...., they were lucky, as some snappers weigh twice as much as that! All the TV and press (10) .... of the snapper’s rescue made it quite famous and it was even (11) .... a nickname, Leonardo, after the famous Mutant Ninja Turtle. Doesn’t it make you (12) .... what other secrets are hidden in the sewers under our cities?
For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0  H  O  W

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**Mysterious Humns**

Can you imagine (0) .................. it feels to walk around with a continuous low noise, or hum, in your ears day (13) .................. day? Some people are doing just (14) .................. , and it is seriously affecting their lives.

Apparently, hums are heard mostly indoors, at night, and sound (15) .................. a lorry engine or motor that (16) .................. been left running. Hums disturb people’s concentration, sleep and, (17) .................. some cases, cause serious headaches.

Not (18) .................. hears hums; in fact, (19) .................. people are aware of the noise at all. However, the 2% of the population that are able to pick up on these sounds simply cannot ignore (20) .................. .

Hums were first documented by experts in the field of acoustics as long ago as 1991. (21) .................. man-made sources may be responsible for some of the hums, others are not so easy to account for. One theory suggests that these hums are created deep in the earth by rocks pushing one (22) .................. the other. Another theory is that a particular kind of wave in the ocean is creating this mysterious noise.

(23) .................. the actual cause of these hums, it seems that for the time (24) .................. , people who do hear the hums will continue to suffer until a way to deal with the noise is found.
Part 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 L E G E N D A R Y

Jumping for Joy

Evel Knievel, the (0) ...................... motorcyclist, and his son Robbie both dreamed of (25) ...................... across the Grand Canyon on motorbikes. In 1974, Evel Knievel asked for (26) ...................... to try the jump and was bitterly disappointed when officers of the National Park Service refused to give it.

Twenty five years (27) ......................, his son Robbie was much (28) ....................... He was allowed to make the attempt at the point of the canyon, 200 km east of Las Vegas. Driving at a speed of 145 kph, he easily cleared the 69.5 metre leap. Hundreds of (30) ...................... people and a display of fireworks greeted him as he landed with a crash.

The (31) ...................... of the canyon at that point is 762 metres, so if the jump had failed, it is (32) ...................... whether Robbie would have survived. Perhaps that was the reason he seemed quite (33) ...................... about the minor (34) ...................... he suffered. He only had a sprained ankle and two broken ribs.
Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I've had quite enough of your rudeness.
   PUT
   I will not ................................................................. rudeness.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘put up with your’ so you write:

Example: 0 PUT UP WITH YOUR

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35 There’s no point in spending time on this exercise.
   OF
   This exercise ......................................................... time.

36 It was such an expensive book that I didn’t buy it.
   SO
   If the book ........................................................., I would have bought it.

37 I’d rather book tickets than wait in a queue.
   PREFER
   I ........................................................ in a queue.

38 The paint on that house looks very new.
   MUST
   That house ........................................................ very recently.

39 Don’t do any work for the next few days.
   EASY
   Just ........................................................ for the next few days.

40 John likes more sugar in his tea.
   SWEET
   This cup of tea ................................................ for John.

41 Did you enjoy the party?
   GOOD
   Did you ........................................................ at the party?

42 Peter said he would help me with the gardening.
   HAND
   Peter offered ........................................................ with the gardening.
Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. You hear a phone conversation. What has happened?
   A. A lorry has hit a bus.  
   B. A lorry has fallen on its side.  
   C. A car has collided with a lorry.  

2. You overhear a woman talking. What is her relationship with Helen?
   A. a relative  
   B. a teacher  
   C. a co-worker  

3. You turn on the radio and hear this. What type of programme is it?
   A. a cookery programme  
   B. a travel programme  
   C. an educational programme  

4. You tune into a radio programme and hear a woman talking about her new home. Where is it?
   A. by the sea  
   B. by a river  
   C. by a lake  

5. You hear a man talking to a colleague. What is his job?
   A. a shop manager  
   B. a librarian  
   C. a film director  

6. You hear about a competition on the radio. What must you send in order to win?
   A. secrets you want to publish  
   B. advice on how to look good  
   C. make-over tips  

7. You overhear a man talking to his neighbour. Why did the family get a cat?
   A. The vet suggested it.  
   B. Their son wanted it.  
   C. The parents wanted it.  

8. You overhear a teacher talking to her pupil. What is she trying to do?
   A. make an apology  
   B. offer criticism  
   C. express sympathy  

Part 2

You will hear a radio report about summer jobs for students. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

SUMMER JOBS

The Jersey Farm Company is looking for students aged 9 

There are two types of work available in 10 and administrative jobs.

Students working at social functions are needed at least 11.

The catering staff take responsibility for serving guests, setting and 12 tables.

The office work involves taking 13, doing seating plans and receiving guests.

Experience in 14 is required to deal with e-mail, faxes and filing.

For students who want to do delivery work, a 15 is required.

The rate of payment is 16 an hour.

Students can expect to work 17 hours a week.

During the academic year, a 18 job in the farm restaurant is available.

18 PRACTICE TEST 1
Part 3
You will hear five different people talking about a street market they visited. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A I was impressed with the variety of stalls there.  
B I felt very much at home there.  
C I had a tight budget and was concerned about over-spending.  
D I was delighted that I made so much money.  
E I found the local amenities most enjoyable.  
F I shopped at some stalls more than others.

Speaker 1  
Speaker 2  
Speaker 3  
Speaker 4  
Speaker 5

Part 4
You will hear an interview with a ballerina. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Why does Susannah want the interview to be brief?  
A it is taking place during a rehearsal  
B she has to give lessons to younger ballerinas  
C her timetable is very tight

25 Why did Susannah’s mother send her to ballet lessons?  
A in order to give her more self-confidence  
B in order to solve a physical problem  
C in the hope that she would become a serious dancer

26 Susannah changed her mind about becoming a model  
A because her mother was opposed to the idea.  
B when she was exposed to ballet.  
C because she had problems with her posture.

27 How did Susannah’s father feel about her dancing at first?  
A He was concerned about her future earnings.  
B He refused to discuss ballet as a career.  
C He felt proud of the choice she made.

28 Her parents’ move to the city  
A was beneficial mainly to Susannah.  
B was at her father’s insistence.  
C turned out to be of mutual benefit.

29 Why has Susannah given up surfing as a hobby?  
A She no longer lives on the coast.  
B It is too dangerous for her.  
C Swimming gives her a better workout.

30 For Susannah, a future film career is a  
A doubtful proposition.  
B potential option.  
C definite goal.
The Black Falcon – Robot Doctor

While studying for his Ph.D. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Akhil Madhani first saw robots in action and was impressed by their huge potential. That made him consider the possibility of replacing people with robots in difficult and dangerous situations. He was particularly fascinated to see how robots were used to deal with suspicious objects. From a safe distance, a policeman or soldier could command a robot to dismantle an explosive device. The job could be done without endangering lives or causing injuries.

Had his father not been a surgeon, the idea of using robot technology in the operating theatre might never have occurred to Akhil. He watched his father as he performed MIS, or minimally invasive surgery, which allows doctors to minimise the impact of their work inside the patient’s body by using advanced technology. Since the late 1980s, surgeons have been using MIS to do certain kinds of operations, making tiny incisions rather than large openings and inserting miniature television cameras in order to view the interior of the area needing surgery. However, they have been using non-computerised instruments that are controlled manually.

Akhil Madhani came up with the idea of using computerized, remote-controlled robots instead. He showed us the two-inch-thick notebook full of sketches he had compiled before he perfected a model that could work. Though the Black Falcon, as he calls it, started with a momentary flash of inspiration, he spent a long, long time developing it before it became a feasible reality.

The Black Falcon consists of a long thin arm, with a metal wrist and two tiny fingerlike tongs at the end. The surgeon, who sits at a console and watches a monitor that magnifies images of the patient’s organs, operates the tiny hand using a joystick. The tiny robot’s fingers are more versatile than the human variety, so they can perform extremely complex and delicate surgical procedures.

Akhil explained why the robot could be considered preferable to a surgeon’s fingers. Because it’s so small, the Falcon can actually go inside the patient, precisely accessing the part of the body to be operated on. The incision itself is tiny, which minimises the shock to the body, the length of time the operation takes, and the time the body will take to heal. The robot will make all kinds of surgery easier, but its most important application will be in heart operations, where it can go in between the ribs, avoiding having to split the rib cage down the middle.

The robot has another advantage. As a child, Akhil had noticed how tired his father was after operating for hours. Giving commands to a robot requires far less effort than actually carrying out a procedure. It is less exhausting for the surgeon and so eliminates much of the risk of human error – mistakes can easily be made when you are tired.

The scientific world has already recognised its enormous potential and Akhil has been awarded prestigious prizes for his invention. “It bothers me that people think inventors are like magicians who pull rabbits out of a hat. Scientific inventions only take shape after hard work and a great deal of trial and error.”

By the time he was 30, Akhil Madhani had already come up with an invention that may change the face of surgery. But there is no reason to suppose that he will confine himself to the field of medicine in the future. When inspiration strikes again, he may invent something entirely different. “I spend a lot of my free time just sitting around thinking what would be the next really cool thing,” he says. What that will be is anyone’s guess.
1 Security forces operate robots to
   A take apart bombs.
   B replace people.
   C prevent loss of life.
   D avoid dangerous devices.

2 The author uses the phrase “two-inch-thick notebook” (line 29) to show
   A that Akhil had done a lot of work on his invention.
   B that Akhil’s sketches were fascinating to look at.
   C how Akhil worked mainly using sketches.
   D how Akhil first thought of his idea.

3 The Black Falcon is different from previous surgical techniques because it
   A requires only a small incision.
   B is controlled by a computer.
   C uses images of the patient’s organs.
   D does not require an operating theatre.

4 During the operation, using the fine technique of the robot would
   A only be possible in small operations.
   B slow down the operating time.
   C speed up the patient’s recovery.
   D prevent mistakes being made.

5 What does the word ‘It’ (line 60) refer to?
   A operating for hours
   B the same effort
   C giving commands
   D carrying out the procedure

6 The author uses the phrase “pull rabbits out of a hat” (line 68) as an example of
   A the amazing abilities of inventors.
   B achievements that are only tricks and not real.
   C things that look quick and easy to do.
   D the hard work that it takes to learn magic tricks.

7 In his leisure time, Akhil
   A likes to keep cool.
   B lets his mind wander freely.
   C wonders what will become of him.
   D thinks of new surgical procedures.

8 Which of the following contributed most to Akhil’s invention?
   A the support he got from his father and the scientists
   B his medical and military experiences
   C a practical attitude to his health problems
   D his creativity and technical ability
Try the “Coolest” Holiday on the Planet

*How about spending a weekend in the world’s largest igloo?*

If you’re looking for a completely different “getaway”, you should visit the world’s only hotel built entirely of ice. Located 125 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle at Jukkasjarvi, deep in the heart of Swedish Lapland, the IceHotel is an unlikely success story.

In a frozen landscape, far from civilisation, the hotel stands in one of Europe’s last great wildernesses – a vast, glittering expanse of crystal clear lakes, ice and snow, towering mountains, glaciers, waterfalls and extensive green forests. My first view of the place left me speechless.  

But the hotel bore no resemblance whatsoever to a small dome of ice with a door you crawl through. It was enormous! Later, I learned that it occupies 3,500 square metres of floor space.

So what is it that attracts over 20,000 visitors and 3,000 guests a year to this hotel? The answer lies in the concept.  

This appeals to the curious among us, and those with a sense of adventure, who want to know what it’s like to spend the night in this pristine wilderness surrounded by ice.

I arrived in the high season, mid-January, having booked well in advance via the Net. Open only from December to April, there are no off-season specials or cheap weekends in the spring.  

Built on the banks of the Torne river, construction begins when the water freezes in mid-October. Since the hotel is rebuilt every year, the architects can indulge their fantasies. Their designs become more and more elaborate. Sculptors are invited to carve works of art in ice for display in the hotel art gallery.  

And in the spring, the ice hotel melts and flows back into the river, completing a natural ecological cycle without polluting the environment, yet providing much-needed employment in this remote area.

As for leisure, adventurous outdoor types will find a host of activities available, from snowmobiling to dogsledding and skiing.  

For the romantic guest, there’s no better place to propose than under the magnificent Northern Lights in the deep blue skies over the Arctic Circle. The marriage ceremony can be held in the hotel’s Ice Chapel – a white wedding of course!

The management has thought of everything – your future offspring can even be baptized in the very same chapel.  

The name you give the child must contain the letters *is* – the Swedish word for ice. Christopher? Isak? Do you get the idea?

So if you’re considering a visit, don’t pack your bathing costume or your Gucci loafers.  

At night, your block of ice bed awaits, but as long as you do some exercises to warm up before jumping into your sleeping bag, you should sleep soundly, despite the chilling -3 to -8 degrees inside the hotel.

Snug under reindeer skins for insulation, I found it eerily quiet at night. And as I tried to sleep, I heard a sound I’d never heard before – but I wasn’t afraid – it was just my own heart beating!
A By then, the hotel starts to melt and is demolished.

B There is one restriction, however, which has become a tradition in the hotel.

C Sleeping bags on the floor are not exactly my idea of a hotel bed.

D But, being more laid-back myself, I settled for vodka in the Absolut Icebar and – yes you’ve guessed it – it was served in a glass made of ice.

E The exhibitions have become quite a tourist attraction.

F It has all the trademarks of an ordinary hotel: lobby, reception rooms, bar and bedrooms, but the amazing fact is that everything is made of ice.

G When you think of accommodation made of ice, the image of an igloo springs to mind.

H You’re far better off with thermal underwear and hiking boots.
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about specially trained dogs. For questions 16-30, choose from the dogs (A-D). The dogs may be chosen more than once.

Which dog(s)

work with other dogs? 16 17

depends more on sight than smell? 18

gets unwanted attention from strangers? 19

owes much of its expertise to heredity? 20

look for approval? 21 22

works in dangerous conditions? 23

is entitled to special permission? 24

sees the work as a kind of amusement? 25

helps save the lives of other animals? 26

has travelled by plane? 27

are constantly in training? 28 29

works with environmentalists? 30
Working Dogs

Mark Bancroft spent a year in the United States meeting dog owners whose animals have been trained to be useful to human beings.

A

“Without Suzie, my Labrador, at my side, I’d never be able to go out alone,” New York resident Marie de Vries told me. Marie is blind, and Suzie acts as her eyes, leading Marie along crowded streets and threading through the traffic on busy roads. She accompanies Marie on shopping sprees and goes into restaurants too; even though there is a law against dogs, exceptions are made for guide dogs. Passersby have to be discouraged from petting Suzie, since nothing must be allowed to divert her attention from the road. Before becoming a guide dog, Suzie underwent months of intensive training, part of it with her future owner. Now she is one of the family and plays in the back garden when she isn’t working. And she always licks Marie’s hand to show her pleasure when Marie praises her for a job well done.

B

Andy, a golden retriever, is one half of a specially trained FBI team that searches for illegal drugs. Andy lives with special agent Ted, who devoted months to training him and teaching him what to search for. “Even now,” Ted told me, “I’m constantly hiding drugs in all kinds of strange places, to keep Andy on his toes.” Andy must also be exercised daily as it’s important that he stay in good shape. Working at airports, sea ports, bus stations and border crossings, Andy is able to identify six different drugs using his keen sense of smell. Sometimes he and Ted go to schools to demonstrate their work. Andy loves the contact with children, but above all, he enjoys a playful tug of war with his master when Ted wants to show his appreciation for Andy’s successes. In fact, Andy’s inherent playfulness is an important factor in his line of work. Trainers are careful to choose breeds with a strong play drive which makes them enthusiastic about jumping on furniture and searching inside suitcases in order to retrieve an object.

C

Kip, a German shepherd, belongs to a unit that searches for survivors of disasters who have been buried alive under tons of rubble. His unit is rushed to the scene as quickly as possible to search for trapped victims who may be seriously injured or dehydrated. Often risking their own lives, the dogs sniff out survivors, so that a rescue team can pinpoint their location. Dogs are an indispensable asset in these situations, since using heavy equipment to remove debris would endanger the people buried underneath. When he is not on a mission, Kip lives with Peter, his handler, and spends 15-20 hours a week keeping fit and improving his efficiency. Besides barking when he smells a survivor, Kip has been trained to walk carefully over unstable ground and crawl into small places. He has even learned to tolerate loud noise and to remain calm when being lowered by rope from a helicopter. Kip has helped to find people under collapsed buildings in the UK and as far away from home as Turkey and Taiwan.

D

Looking at Tucker, it’s hard to believe that he could pose a danger to black bears or mountain lions. Medium-sized and black-and-white like a panda, Tucker is one of a team of Karelian Bear Dogs. “Karelian dogs are of Finnish descent,” handler Ben Sommer explains. “They’re hunters by nature, so they don’t need extensive training.” Tucker and the other Karelian dogs are being used as part of a local wildlife protection programme to deter wild bears from approaching residential areas and campsites.

Karelian dogs move in quickly, nip the bear and retreat. The loud bark of this breed affects the bear like no other variety of dog can. By scaring the bears away, the dogs help reintroduce their natural fear of humans, preventing the need to kill or relocate them.
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120-150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You recently entered a competition in an international magazine. You have received this letter from the magazine’s public relations manager, Mr Thompson. Read his letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to Mr Thompson, using all your notes.

---

Congratulations! Your article has been awarded first prize in our annual travel competition. Your prize is a long weekend for two in a European capital of your choice, all expenses paid.

To help us plan your weekend, we will need to know which capital city you would like to visit. We would also appreciate knowing more about your hobbies, interests and activities you enjoy doing.

We usually book these holidays in the autumn. Would October be convenient for you?

Finally, after your holiday, we would like to interview you for a magazine feature and hope you will be available to do this.

Yours sincerely,

Sam Thompson

---

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You recently saw this notice on the wall of the school library.

Magazine Reviews Wanted!
We are expanding the magazine section of the library. Write us a review of a magazine you read recently. Include information on the age group of its readers, the content and design. Say whether you would recommend it for our library.

Write your review.

3 You have decided to enter a short-story competition. The competition rules state that the story must begin with the words:
We felt so excited as the train pulled into the station.

Write your story.

4 You see the following notice in an English-language magazine.

Be a Celebrity for One Day
If you could change places for one day with a famous celebrity, who would it be and why?
The best article will be published in our magazine next month.

Write your article.

5 Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.

(a) Great Expectations by Charles Dickens
Which character in the book did you most respect and admire? Write an essay, saying who the character is and explaining your choice with reference to the book.

Write your essay.

(b) Officially Dead by Richard Prescott
This is part of a letter you received from an English-speaking friend.

I'm off on holiday soon and have a long train journey south to Devon. Have you got any suggestions for a good book to read on the way?

Write a letter to your friend, recommending the book you have read and why it is suitable. Do not write any postal addresses.

Write your letter.
Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 A out B up C over D off

---

Lie Detectors

The thought of having to pass a polygraph (or lie detector) test makes even innocent people break (0) ..... in a nervous sweat. Of course, people can always refuse to (1) ..... it, but there is really nothing to fear, unless they are lying. The polygraph machine is simply a useful tool that is used in police (2) ..... to check the facts given by a suspect, an informant or a witness at the (3) ..... of a crime.

The polygraph is (4) ..... on a scientific principle that a person’s body will respond in a (5) ..... way when he or she is (6) ..... a lie. A polygraph test is carried out in stages. First of all, the person being tested is asked simple questions, which are (7) ..... unrelated to the crime. For example, a 20-year-old may be asked: “Are you 20 years old?” When the individual answers, his or her (8) ..... rate, perspiration and breathing patterns are recorded on the machine. Then they are (9) ..... with his or her physical responses when answering another set of questions that are (10) ..... to the crime.

The polygraph test is not 100% reliable; (11) ..... it comes very close. Anyone trying to cheat will almost (12) ..... be caught.

1 A fail B pass C take D set
2 A searches B investigations C estimations D experiments
3 A point B scene C place D site
4 A based B created C developed D established
5 A familiar B sure C fixed D specific
6 A speaking B saying C telling D making
7 A rather B totally C fully D very
8 A heart B blood C temperature D pressure
9 A measured B compared C identified D analysed
10 A fastened B joined C referred D connected
11 A besides B despite C nevertheless D whereas
12 A clearly B securely C obviously D certainly
Tartan, the Cloth of the Scottish Clans

Brightly coloured checked skirts seem to be (0) ......................... fashion this year. Today, we associate these checked patterns, called tartans, (13) ......................... Scotland. However, tartans probably originated in Ireland and were brought to Scotland by an ancient Irish people, the Celts, (14) .......................... settled there.

In Scotland, men have been wearing clothing with a tartan pattern (15) .......................... hundreds of years. The tartan cloth (16) ......................... initially worn as a long shirt, but Scottish men began using the cloth to make skirts or kilts.

Every Scottish clan or family group has (17) .......................... own traditional tartan. In (18) .......................... past, the colours in the cloth varied depending on the area of Scotland the clan occupied. This is (19) .......................... the colours came from dyes that were made from local soils and plants. The number of colours in the cloth showed a person’s rank. The (20) .......................... colours you had, the higher your rank. For instance, a poor farmer’s tartan contained only two colours, while an important chief of a clan wore a kilt with (21) .......................... least seven.

(22) .......................... to tradition, kilts were only worn by men, and you could not wear a tartan (23) .......................... you were descended from a clan. Fortunately, (24) .......................... are some tartans that don’t belong to any clan and, therefore, can be worn by anyone, even girls!
**Fighting Flu**

In 1918, a (0) .................. violent influenza outbreak affected half the world’s population, (25) .................. 20 million people.

Fortunately, not all flu outbreaks are as serious or as devastating.

For the most part, (26) .................. spend a few miserable days in bed with a high temperature and (27) .................. limbs and then they recover. That is (28) .................. the case for people who are normally healthy.

For the elderly, or weak, flu is a more serious matter. Even a mild flu attack can have (29) .................. consequences. Despite all the research and recent (30) .................. in medicine, doctors have yet to find a complete cure for influenza. However, they have found a more effective method of (31) .................. an outbreak among the susceptible members of society: children and the elderly – the flu vaccination. This gives quite good (32) .................. against the infection.

Today, a network of doctors in over 85 countries (33) .................. monitors viruses which can cause flu. Each year, they produce a new vaccine to deal with the (34) .................. strains of the virus, which keeps mutating in order to defend itself from newer forms of the vaccine.
Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

Sue was the one person who finished the test.

FROM
No one .......................................................... finished the test.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘apart from Sue’ so you write:

Example: 0 A P A R T F R O M S U E

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35 It wasn’t necessary for you to wait for me last night.
WAITED
You ............................................................... for me last night.

36 If I were you, I wouldn’t lend John money.
BORROW
I wouldn’t ............................................................... if I were you.

37 The milk jug is almost empty.
ANY
There is ............................................................ in the jug.

38 Steve is always blamed no matter what he does.
AVOID
Steve can’t ............................................................ no matter what he does.

39 Please don’t speak so loudly.
LOWER
Would you ............................................................ please?

40 They sold the house for more than they paid for it.
PROFIT
They ................................................................. the house.

41 Helen asked me the price of admission to the gallery.
MUCH
Helen asked me .................................................... to get into the gallery.

42 I can’t believe this is the best room in the hotel.
MUST
There .............................................................. than this one in the hotel.
PAPER 4: LISTENING Parts 1 & 2 (Questions 1-18)

Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. You hear someone talking to her friend. What is she going to do?
   A interview an actor
   B appear on a chat show
   C go to a film premier

2. You hear a man talking to a friend. What kind of job is he looking for?
   A temporary
   B full-time
   C part-time

3. You overhear a woman talking to her friend. Why is she upset with her husband?
   A He went to a sporting event.
   B He paid a lot for tickets.
   C He didn’t get a ticket for her.

4. You hear this traffic announcement on the radio. Why will drivers have problems travelling north?
   A It’s market day.
   B The road is being repaired.
   C The road is closed this morning.

5. You switch on the radio and hear this advertisement. What is being advertised?
   A bath products
   B a health club
   C a holiday

6. You hear part of a radio play. Where is the couple?
   A in a shop
   B at home
   C at a campsite

7. You overhear an office worker speaking on the telephone. Who is he speaking to?
   A his employer
   B a travel agent
   C a customer

8. You overhear a woman talking about a wedding. How did she feel on the day?
   A upset
   B anxious
   C excited

Part 2

You will hear a radio interview with a man who wants to travel around the world in a balloon. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

BALLOONING

Rick’s last attempt failed because of [9]

Predicting the weather is most difficult over [10]


Rick often feels [12] and hungry when he’s in the air.

Rick’s company produces [13]

As a boy, Rick admired arctic [14]

Rick learnt to fly when he was [15]

The most expensive piece of equipment is [16]

There are nearly 40 people in the [17]

Rick believes he’ll succeed when he finds the right [18]
**Part 3**

You will hear five different people talking about their clothes. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Speaker 1</th>
<th>Speaker 2</th>
<th>Speaker 3</th>
<th>Speaker 4</th>
<th>Speaker 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I was hurt by some comments about my clothes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>I am proud of what I wore.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>I wore something that didn't suit me.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>I enjoy looking different.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>I am not interested in how I look.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>I was embarrassed about my appearance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part 4**

You will hear an interview with Tricia Brown, a food and restaurant critic. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tricia began working in the food business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A because she couldn’t find a job.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B since she was already writing restaurant reviews.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C following a disappointment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>According to Tricia it is most important that a food critic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A provide information.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B amuse the reader.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C be knowledgeable about food.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Why did Tricia stop taping her comments on restaurants?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A It was no longer necessary.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B It was no longer convenient.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C It was no longer possible.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>What is Tricia’s attitude to writing negative reviews?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A She tries to be very objective.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B She enjoys the influence she has.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C She gives the public the hard facts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Why does Tricia travel abroad?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A It is important to try out ethnic cuisine not available locally.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B She prefers authentic food to the local version.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C She feels she ought to know more than her readers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Usually, when going to review a restaurant, Tricia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A wears some kind of disguise.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B does not book a table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C has her guest make a booking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Tricia makes sure that restaurant staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A will not recognise her.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B can’t prepare for her visits ahead of time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C treat her like any other diner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revised MASTERING the FCE
TEST 3
PrACTICE TEST 3

PAPER I: READING

Part 1

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Neighbours, we have found, take on an importance in the country that you don’t begin to have in cities. You can live for years in an apartment in London or New York and barely speak to the people that live six inches away from you on the other side of a wall. In the country, though you may be separated from the next house by hundreds of yards, your neighbours are a part of your life, and you are a part of theirs. If you happen to be foreign, and therefore slightly exotic, you are inspected with more than usual interest. And if, in addition, you inherit a long-standing and delicate agricultural arrangement, you are quickly made aware that your attitudes and decisions have a direct effect on another family’s well-being.

We had been introduced to our new neighbours by the couple from whom we bought the house, over a five-hour dinner marked by a tremendous goodwill on all sides and an almost total lack of comprehension on our part. The language spoken was French, but it was not the French we had studied in textbooks and heard on cassettes; ... That by itself would not have been a problem had the words been spoken at normal conversational speed, but they were delivered like bullets from a machine gun.

Fortunately for us, the good humour and niceness of our neighbours were apparent, even if what they were saying was a mystery. Henrietta was a brown, pretty woman with a permanent smile, and a habit of speaking as though she was taking part in a race. ... Her husband Faustin, ... was large and gentle, unhurried in his movements and generally slow with his words. He had been born in the valley, he had spent his life in the valley, and he would die in the valley. His father Pepe André, who lived next to him, had given up hunting to take up the bicycle. Twice a week he would pedal to the village for his groceries and his gossip. They seemed to be a contented family.

They had, however, a concern about us, not only as neighbours but as prospective partners, and, through the fumes of black tobacco and the even thicker fog of the accent, we eventually got to the bottom of it.

Most of the six acres of land we had bought with the house was planted with vines. According to a traditional arrangement, the owner of the land paid for new plants and fertilisers. The farmer did the physical work of looking after the crops, and harvesting them. For this, he got two thirds of the profits while the owner got one third. The vines were an important part of Faustin’s living. He had heard of several new house owners in the area who had pulled up their vineyards to make elaborate gardens, or even tennis courts, and was afraid we might have the same thing in mind.

He needn’t have worried. We loved the vines – their ordered regularity against the mountain, the way they changed from bright green to darker green to yellow and red as spring and summer turned to autumn – they were meant to be here. Tennis courts and landscaped gardens weren’t. (Nor, for that matter, was our swimming pool, but at least it hadn’t replaced any vines.) As emphatically as we could in our unsteady French, we told Faustin that we would be delighted to continue the existing arrangement. He beamed. He could see that we would all get along very well together. One day, we might even be able to talk to each other.

Adapted from A Year in Provence by Peter Mayle
1. What makes neighbours in the country different from those in town?
   A. They live nearer.
   B. They are more involved.
   C. They are more exotic.
   D. They are more interesting.

2. What happened at the meal with the neighbours?
   A. No one spoke for five hours.
   B. One of the neighbours carried a rifle.
   C. The previous owners of the house were invited too, but couldn’t come.
   D. Everyone tried to be as pleasant as possible.

3. The writer soon learned that the neighbour’s wife
   A. was interested in athletics.
   B. kept her feelings secret.
   C. always spoke very quickly.
   D. knew her husband was going to die soon.

4. What does the word ‘it’ (line 21) refer to?
   A. the concern
   B. the arrangement
   C. the accent
   D. the gossip

5. The writer uses the phrase ‘the same thing in mind’ (line 27) to refer to Faustin’s worry that his new neighbours will
   A. sell the house and land to another owner.
   B. change the way things are done.
   C. have gardens and tennis courts built.
   D. not be willing to work in the vineyards.

6. With regard to his new neighbours, by the end of dinner Faustin felt
   A. mystified.
   B. satisfied.
   C. amused.
   D. anxious.

7. What can we understand about the writer’s choice of this area as a place to live?
   A. He wanted mountain scenery.
   B. It is an escape from city life.
   C. He deliberately chose a vine-growing area.
   D. The area’s natural beauty appeals to him.

8. What is the writer’s attitude towards his neighbours?
   A. He and his wife are delighted to know them.
   B. He believes they only pretend to be friendly.
   C. He realizes the language is not a barrier at all.
   D. He is sensitive to their anxieties.
Lasers Light Up Our Lives

Twenty-two-year-old James Forsyth talks about his hopes for a new career in laser entertainment.

Three years ago my knowledge of bright, intense, laser light was slim, to say the least. It was limited to what I had learned while visiting my grandmother after she had an eye operation using laser surgery. Everyone was pretty impressed, but I just couldn’t get it out of my mind. It was the most fantastic thing I had ever seen. I was hooked.

I kept thinking about all those brilliant shapes and patterns that looked as if they were floating in mid-air. I started by surfing the Net, but soon realised that I couldn’t master it all on my own, so I made a decision. I was going to learn this technique on a professional basis. Most of the newest developments seemed to be coming from the U.S.A., so it seemed a good idea to make my way across the ocean.

I knew I had an awful lot to learn, and I had to start from the beginning. At first, I was taught how to create different coloured beams of light. Later, I learned how to make patterns on the screen. Soon, I was able to make lines of coloured light into the shapes of objects and animals that people could recognize. However, it took a great deal of practice.

Eventually, I studied more advanced techniques to make laser shows exciting. I learned how to use fireworks and theatre smoke mixed with coloured lights to produce dramatic spectacles as well as soft, dreamlike cloud effects. Many of these techniques are now outdated.

Mastering the state-of-the-art technical aspects of laser light is important, and the year I spent at the college was one of the most fruitful periods of my life. At this point, however, I’m curious to learn more about the scope of laser design, mainly because I can’t settle for just being a technician. Certainly, the more ideas I collect now, the better equipped I’ll be.

Sources of inspiration have included the various laser displays the college took us to see. I’ll never forget going to the Washington Grand Coulee Dam. I learned how it was built through an incredible laser display stretching right across the mile-long surface of the dam. The amazing effects used by a company called Laser Magic Productions also made a great impression on me. One of the best was the wonderful ‘Antigravity Waterfall’.

I couldn’t understand how they seemed to be travelling upwards against the force of gravity.

Since returning to England, I’ve been gaining experience working with a laser light show company. One of the aspects I’m most interested in is combining laser light with music. Almost every self-respecting rock group has used lasers on concert tours, but I want to create a closer synthesis of light and sound, so that both come together in a magnificent show.

The next step, of course, is to set up my own company. I’m going to use all my experience and imagination to create the greatest laser performance of all time. Wish me luck and watch out for my show!
A I also read all I can about the latest developments in laser art, and my head is bursting with ideas.

B I was fascinated to see how the high tech lighting they used made it seem as though drops of water were floating in the air.

C My ambitions for my future career go a long way beyond that.

D They were clearly the product of a complex scientific and technical process, and I was dying to learn all about it.

E I found a college with a growing reputation in the field, and spent an intensive year there studying with experts.

F It's a rapidly changing field and every technician has to keep up with the latest breakthroughs.

G Now I can see how the amazing visual effects of lasers can really be used to get a message across.

H Then, that Christmas, the company where I worked at the time put on a laser show at its annual party.
PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (Questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about people’s views on a new motorway. For questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Person A</th>
<th>Person B</th>
<th>Person C</th>
<th>Person D</th>
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</table>
You are going to read a magazine article about people’s views on a new motorway. For questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person or people

shows flexibility and understanding?  
16  

sees an unexpected advantage?  
17  

stress the virtues of development?  
18  
19  

fears for the future of local agriculture?  
20  

mentions a democratic process?  
21  

struggles with conflicting feelings?  
22  

talks about preventive measures?  
23  

mentions background research?  
24  

reminds residents of their obligations?  
25  

expects the number of visitors to increase?  
26  

speaks of an altered location?  
27  

refer to economic advantages?  
28  
29  

refers to the history of the village?  
30  
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120-150 words in an appropriate style.

You have received an email from your friend Paul, who is organising a chess tournament. Read Paul’s email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Paul, using all your notes.

**Email**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From:</th>
<th>Paul Hutchins</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sent:</td>
<td>2nd February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject:</td>
<td>Tournament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hi,

I haven’t heard from you in ages. Are you OK? What’s happening with you?

I’m organising a chess tournament on Tuesday 20th from 3.00-11.00 pm. Do you think people will be able to make it? I hope you can – I’m relying on you for our team!

We’re holding the tournament in Wellington Hall, on the university campus outside the city. There is some public transport to the place but our funds are limited so we can’t provide buses. What do you advise?

The other issue is food. It’ll be a whole day of competition so I suppose we should lay on some form of refreshments, right? Any ideas?

Get back to me soon.

Paul

---

Write your email. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You recently attended a concert that took place in your town. Write a letter to a friend who lives abroad describing the event, where it was held, the music and the atmosphere. Do not write any postal addresses.

Write your letter.

3 A guest speaker came to your school to talk about ways of keeping your city clean. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your opinions on the following statement:

*Teenagers should play an active part in keeping their city clean.*

Write your essay.

4 You have decided to enter a short story competition advertised in a magazine. The competition rules say that the story must begin with the following words:

*I wanted to do well; I didn't want to fail. This was my chance.*

Write your story.

5 Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.

(a) *A Space Odyssey* by Arthur C. Clark

A criticism against some books is that the story could never happen in real life. Is this true of the book you have read? Write an article, discussing your views with reference to your book.

Write your article.

(b) *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne

A new edition of the book you have read is being printed. You have been asked for two suggestions for pictures to illustrate the front cover. Write a report describing the pictures you feel are most suitable for the cover and explain why.

Write your report.
Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0  A  prescription  B  case  C  examination  D  treatment

Four-Legged Blood Bank?

The next time you take your sick pet to the vet for (0) ..... , you may (1) ..... sight of a cat sleeping under a chair at the clinic. Don’t automatically assume it’s a patient, or even a pet. The cat has an important role at the clinic; it is an animal blood (2) ..... . Like humans, animals sometimes need a blood transfusion to replace blood that has been lost in a fight or (3) ..... illness or an accident. Many clinics now keep a cat for this (4) ..... . One such cat is Lucky, who used to be a homeless stray but now lives a (5) ..... life at a clinic, where small (6) ..... of his blood are taken regularly during the year to (7) ..... the lives of other animals. Nosy, a cat at the Livermore Veterinary Centre in California, does even more. (8) ..... giving blood, Nosy plays with sick cats and kittens, which (9) ..... them feel better and often helps in their (10) ..... . Dogs also need blood. However, (11) ..... clinics keep a dog to give blood. In order to give blood, a dog has to be quite large in size. Big dogs don’t (12) ..... well when confined in small kennels at a vet’s clinic. As a result, most vets get dog blood when necessary from an animal blood bank.

1  A  catch  B  keep  C  grasp  D  hold
2  A  donator  B  donor  C  user  D  giver
3  A  over  B  by  C  through  D  in
4  A  purpose  B  function  C  use  D  objective
5  A  convenient  B  satisfied  C  content  D  comfortable
6  A  parts  B  quantities  C  items  D  numbers
7  A  rescue  B  preserve  C  conserve  D  save
8  A  Apart  B  Except  C  Besides  D  As well
9  A  causes  B  encourages  C  leads  D  makes
10  A  health  B  recovery  C  healing  D  cure
11  A  some  B  any  C  few  D  many
12  A  do  B  get  C  grow  D  go
For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 I N

---

**The Blue City**

Sortland, (0) ...................... Norway, has all (13) ...................... makings of a popular tourist spot. The surrounding countryside is a favourite among hikers and backpackers, largely (14) ...................... to its beautiful scenery and mountain walks. In addition, Sortland boasts Norway’s thirteenth longest bridge, where visitors and locals (15) ...................... can cast their lines. And in the winter months, on dark, clear evenings, tourists may be lucky (16) ...................... to see the spectacular Northern Lights – nature’s own light show.

Yet, in (17) ...................... of these attractions, a guidebook writer once described the town as nothing more (18) ...................... an overnight stop, a place to change buses on the way to the north.

The people of Sortland realised that unless they (19) ...................... something about it, their town would never become a real tourist attraction. In 1998, a local artist, Bjorn Elvenes, came (20) ...................... with an inspired idea. Blue, the colour of the sea, is a symbol of the town’s fishing heritage. (21) ...................... this in mind, he convinced the local residents to turn Sortland into a Blue City by painting it (22) ...................... very colour. The painting began in 1999. The plan was that by the year 2003, 17 of the inner city areas would have (23) ...................... painted contrasting shades of blue, and thus, Sortland would be unique.

The project has transformed the town and also led to an increase in commerce and a cultural revival in art and music, making Sortland (24) ...................... worth a visit.
Part 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 F L I G H T

---

**Airport Activities**

While waiting for a (0) out, airline passengers usually look around the airport terminal for things to do. They often spend time (25) at the duty-free shops, where they can buy items such as (26) perfumes, clothes, drinks and cigarettes at lower than normal prices because they are tax-free.

With the (27) of new European Union tax laws, it has become (28) to operate duty-free shops because their prices are, in fact, no (29) than in regular shops. Therefore, to compensate for the (30) of income that businesses have suffered in the European Union, airport authorities have been (31) on the lookout for new ways to make money and occupy (32) at the same time.

For example, management at Schiphol Airport in Holland had the (33) idea of opening a casino, and also providing chair massages. Other airports have opened health clubs where people can exercise on the latest sports (34) before flying out.

---

FLY
SHOP
EXPENSE
INTRODUCE
LEGAL
LOW
LOSE
CONSTANT
TRAVEL
ORIGIN
EQUIP
For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 It’s at least 10 years since he moved away.
LIVED
He .............................................................................................................. at least 10 years.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘has not lived here for’ so you write:

Example: 0 H A S N O T L I V E D H E R E F O R

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35 He isn’t in the mood for a party.
FEEL
He .............................................................................................................. to a party.

36 People stopped using this model years ago.
USED
This model ............................................................................................... for years.

37 John always gets angry when he’s late for work.
TEMPER
John tends ............................................................................................... when he’s late for work.

38 Despite all their efforts, they failed the test.
TRIED
They didn’t pass the test ........................................................................... very hard.

39 The manager failed to persuade her to accept a promotion.
SUCCEED
The manager ........................................................................................... her to accept a promotion.

40 Not many people realise the amount of work involved in planning a wedding.
UNDERSTAND
Very ........................................................................................................... much work is involved in planning a wedding.

41 You shouldn’t wait too long.
BETTER
You .............................................................................................................. too long.

42 We know that nobody else but you saw the accident.
PERSON
We know that you .................................................................................. see the accident.
Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 You overhear a woman speaking to her husband on the telephone.
   What does she want him to do?
   A take their daughter to ballet class
   B make a meal for their daughter
   C deliver something
   Answer: C

2 You hear a man speaking to a saleswoman in a shop.
   What is the man buying?
   A a suit
   B a jacket
   C a shirt
   Answer: B

3 You hear a man talking about a new diet.
   How does he feel about it?
   A pleased
   B depressed
   C bored
   Answer: A

4 You hear an introduction to a talk.
   Who is the guest speaker?
   A a poet
   B a biographer
   C a film director
   Answer: B

5 You hear a man talking about a course he is taking.
   What is he learning on the course?
   A a foreign language
   B management skills
   C computer skills
   Answer: B

6 You overhear a conversation at a market.
   What is the relationship between the speakers?
   A mother and daughter
   B employer and employee
   C greengrocer and customer
   Answer: A

7 You will hear a man talking about a test.
   Why did he find it difficult?
   A The test was unfair.
   B He was nervous.
   C He wasn’t prepared.
   Answer: B

8 You hear this announcement on the radio.
   What must you do with your letter?
   A take it to the radio station
   B send it to the film company
   C take it with you to the cinema
   Answer: C

Part 2

You will hear part of a radio interview about a writer and naturalist called Ian Thatcher. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

WILDLIFE EXPERT

Ian Thatcher is Ann’s ____________________________

The title of Ann’s biography about Ian is ____________________________

Ian was educated by ____________________________

Ian’s brother Charles found ____________________________ in the wardrobe.

Michael Thatcher became a well-known ____________________________

Ian’s ____________________________ of unusual animals is well-known.

The British Wildlife Sanctuary displays some of the ____________________________ alive.

Ian Thatcher has been trying to save animals in danger for ____________________________

Ann’s job involves ____________________________ the sanctuary and handling visitors.

Ann also works hard to ____________________________
Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about how their careers started. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-F) what each speaker says about his or her job. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  I had no real qualifications for the job. Speaker 1  19
B  I was very unhappy with my chosen career. Speaker 2  20
C  I have the media to thank for my success. Speaker 3  21
D  It's the artistic aspect of the work that appeals to me. Speaker 4  22
E  I've fulfilled a dream I'd always had. Speaker 5  23
F  I was really nervous in the beginning.

Part 4

You will hear an author, Robin Bailey, talking about a safari holiday. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24  How does Robin feel this trip was different?
   A  He had never been to Africa before.  24
   B  He wasn't alone.
   C  It was a surprise for his birthday.
25  Why did Robin prefer Zambia for a safari?
   A  He'd seen the advertisements for Kenya.
   B  Zambia is not so crowded.
   C  Zambia is less developed than Kenya.
26  The safari camp where Robin stayed was
   A  comfortable and well-equipped
   B  a bit primitive with grass huts
   C  a long distance from the airstrip
27  What does Robin complain about?
   A  having to get up at dawn
   B  the danger involved in walking tours
   C  the lack of wildlife to photograph
28  What are the best times to go game viewing?
   A  in the early morning
   B  in the mid-afternoons
   C  at sunrise and sunset
29  How did his daughter Samantha feel about her trip?
   A  She was surprised at the size of the country.
   B  She enjoyed the beautiful scenery.
   C  She was frightened by the noises at night.
30  What did Robin enjoy most about his trip?
   A  photographing lions and leopards
   B  going bird-watching in a focus group
   C  learning how to draw African scenes
Revised MASTERING the FCE
TEST 4
You are going to read a magazine article about travel writing. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

If my memory serves me well, even in primary school, I had a vivid imagination and would often come up with entertaining short stories. Certainly by the time I entered high school, I had begun toying with the idea of going into journalism. Ironically, although I took journalism at university, I fell into travel writing quite by accident. I was the chief editor of the student newspaper at the time. Somebody came up with the bright idea of doing a travel feature and I was offered free rail tickets in Europe for the summer in return for a series of articles on the places I visited. The pieces I wrote actually won me an award for best student travel writer of the year! And from that point on, there was no looking back.

The early acclaim my articles had received gave me confidence. What quickly became clear, however, was the gap between writing a few articles as a student and making ends meet as a travel writer. Like most budding travel writers, I earned next to nothing in my first year. Despite what one might call the perks of the profession – an occasional offer of free accommodation or a meal on the house (the latter being frowned upon by publishers because declaring yourself as a travel writer invites favourable treatment) – the fact is that until you have established yourself and found interested publishers, you spend far more than you earn. I had to eat into my savings to cover expenses.

My initial attempts at having my articles published were unsuccessful. Luckily, after rejecting yet another piece of mine, one kind publisher gave me some sound advice. “Take a look at what’s happening in travel writing,” he said. “Your articles are just too old-fashioned.” Curious as to what he meant, I threw out my old guidebooks and began reading all the latest travel blogs, Internet sites and travel magazines I could get my hands on. He was right – my writing style was hopelessly out of touch.

Travel writing had changed dramatically and I hadn’t kept track. It probably started with the shift in the kind of people who travel. If in the past only the wealthy could consider travelling for pleasure, today, the typical tourist may be anyone from the millionaire on his yacht to the backpacking student. This means that guidebooks now supply a much broader range of details and information to satisfy the needs of the ever-increasing variety of travellers.

The more I read, the more I realised that in order to succeed I had to find a niche – my own particular area of expertise – in this huge market. Gradually, I became aware of the increasing number of “specialty” travel writers, who focused on specific groups of tourists and their particular interests and needs. I’ve always been a bit of an adventurer and loved the idea of exploring out-of-the-way places. I began to write articles aimed at the seasoned traveller who has seen the best-known tourist sights and is looking for a novel experience off the beaten track. Slowly but surely, I found my own voice as a writer, and my new articles were greeted with enthusiasm.

Today, I can safely say that I find my career rewarding. But it’s definitely not for everyone. Those of you who see travel writing as glamorous may be disappointed. A travel writer must be prepared to spend days of relentless sightseeing – far more than any normal tourist would take on, and not all of it interesting. Copying down rail and bus itineraries is essential, but hardly inspiring. Finally, at the end of an exhausting day, you have to sit down and write an organised and informative account of your experiences – which may take you into the early hours of the morning. In fact, systematic writing is the key to success – you have to sit down and write at least 2,000 words a day to perfect your technique. And if you’re willing to take on that kind of commitment, travel writing can be very fulfilling. I have been at it for six years now, and wouldn’t trade it for a nine-to-five desk job, no matter how well-paid!
1. When the writer says she began ‘toying with the idea of’ going into journalism, she means
   A. she didn’t consider journalism a serious career.
   B. that being a journalist was a childhood ambition.
   C. she was considering journalism as a possibility.
   D. she used to daydream about being a journalist.

2. What surprised the writer about her new career as a travel writer?
   A. She was not able to earn a living.
   B. She was forbidden to reveal her identity.
   C. She didn’t have to pay for hotels or meals.
   D. It was a year before she got anything published.

3. The writer gives the example of travel blogs (line 37) to illustrate
   A. a typical internet travel site.
   B. how travel writing had developed.
   C. the inspiration for her first book.
   D. a good source of travel information.

4. One reason for the recent developments in travel writing was
   A. the greater number of well-to-do travellers.
   B. the different forms of transport now available.
   C. the increase in the number of tourists.
   D. the growing diversity of tourists.

5. According to the writer, which event influenced her choice of career most?
   A. discovering her ability as a child
   B. winning a travel writing award
   C. the advice of a publisher
   D. realising she was adventurous

6. What did the writer learn after doing her research?
   A. facts about unusual destinations
   B. how exciting travel writing was
   C. where her particular talents lay
   D. what modern tourists are looking for

7. In appealing to travel writers, the main purpose of the last paragraph is to
   A. warn them that such exciting jobs involve long hours.
   B. recommend that they do as much touring as possible.
   C. remind writers to include lots of practical details.
   D. emphasize the importance of the quality of their writing.

8. Which best sums up the writer’s attitude towards her profession?
   A. It requires years of training to become a professional.
   B. Financially it is more rewarding than an office job.
   C. Despite the problems, it is well worth pursuing it.
   D. Few people are actually suited to this type of work.
Crossword puzzles were first invented around 90 years ago by American Arthur Wayne, whose first puzzle was published in a U.S. daily newspaper in 1913. His intention was to provide a new and interesting variation on familiar word games for holiday entertainment. Crossword puzzles continued to appear in newspapers and as they became better known, their popularity grew.

Yet, incredibly, crosswords were considered by some doctors of the day to be unhealthy and even dangerous! However, a Broadway musical satirised these fears with a scene set in the “Crossword Puzzle Sanatorium”, a place for people who had gone mad trying to do crosswords!

Despite all the health warnings, by the 1920s, the public’s passion for crosswords had really taken hold. People couldn’t get enough of them, and puzzles began to appear in the most unusual places. For example, railway companies provided passengers with crosswords on the back of menus in the dining car. One clothes company supplied a free booklet of crosswords with every dress it sold. Successfully completing a puzzle guaranteed the buyer a discount on future purchases. Songwriters even wrote songs about crossword puzzles!

Sometimes solving crossword puzzles led to rather bizarre situations. His reaction at being sentenced to 10 days in jail surprised everyone. He claimed to be very happy that he would have so much time to solve puzzles.

Some time later the publishing trade jumped on the bandwagon. A company called Simon and Schuster brought out the first book of puzzles. Such fears were unfounded though; it became the first of a series of best-sellers.

While American crosswords used straightforward definitions as clues, on the other side of the Atlantic, the British preferred riddles, puns or allusions. For example, “an important city in Czechoslovakia” with four letters could not be found on any map. But a closer inspection of the clue itself – the word Czechoslovakia – reveals the answer: Oslo – capital city of Norway. Interestingly, during World War II, crosswords did become “dangerous” – to the enemy. Secret information could easily be contained within the cryptic clues.

Crossword puzzles are still going strong today, but they have evolved to suit a society of couch potatoes, slumped in front of the small screen for hours every day. It started in America, but Britain, France and Australia are just three of the many countries which have developed their own version of this extremely popular crossword-based TV game.

Today’s newspapers and magazines often give small cash prizes to people who successfully solve their puzzles. It’s all a far cry from the intentions of the inventor of the crossword puzzle. Yet, if he were alive today and confronted with a gigantic crossword on the TV screen, I rather think he’d be delighted, firstly by modern technology and secondly by the fact that his game is as popular as ever.
A. As time passed, jewellery designers made pins and brooches with crossword motifs.
B. These were referred to as “cryptic” clues, whose meaning was not immediately apparent.
C. A man who was arrested for refusing to leave a restaurant at closing time offered the excuse that he was in the middle of a puzzle that he just had to finish.
D. Psychologists feared that the frustration of trying to solve such puzzles would cause mental problems and even insomnia.
E. Television, on the other hand, has turned them into media spectacles with huge cash prizes at stake.
F. For many people, this family game show is the highlight of the week.
G. Reluctant to reveal its origins in case the idea failed, they launched it under an alias.
H. You’ve possibly seen, or at least heard of, a television game show called *The Wheel of Fortune.*
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about going to a job centre. For questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

A  Heather Talbot
B  Jill Spenser
C  Claudia Geraldo
D  Anne Gordon

was surprised how much she enjoyed working outdoors?  16

couldn’t see how they would get the necessary information?  17

understands that she should have been more open-minded about jobs?  18

just hopes she’ll get what she deserves eventually?  19

had no free time at all for a while, but feels it was worth it?  20

finds it ironic that lack of knowledge started her on a new career?  21

couldn’t afford to spend time travelling to work?  22

felt the suggestions were surprising considering they knew her personal situation?  23

got an idea of what the work would involve?  24

is glad she has justified their confidence in her abilities?  25

is not sure why she failed the interview?  26

admits that the work brought out talents she’d never suspected she had?  27

decided that she couldn’t devote all her time to learning new skills?  28

has learned that advisors are far better trained than she thought?  29

believes it was her previous experience that got her the job?  30
Looking for a Job

Luke Davies spoke to four people who describe their search for employment.

Getting a good job isn’t as easy as one might imagine, especially if you’ve been out of the workforce for a while. “You can expect changes in the job market. You may have a lot of new things to learn,” says Heather Talbot. “The same applies when you change jobs, either voluntarily or because you’ve been made redundant.” Guidance from professionals can be very helpful, and that’s where the Job Centre comes in. Trained experts match people with the right qualifications and experience to jobs available in the market.

“After I’d been working for the local authority for four years, two municipalities amalgamated and left me without a job,” continued Heather. “I had no idea what I wanted to do, so the obvious place to start my search was the Job Centre.

At the first meeting, I filled in forms, did some psychometric tests and had a personal interview with the advisor. The psychometric tests reminded me of school. I couldn’t imagine how an examiner could learn anything about me from the way I completed numbers in a series or identified items that didn’t belong in a group. At least the personal interview gave me an opportunity to express myself.

At the second meeting, I realised I’d underestimated the advisor. She’d put her finger on my talents for organisation and dealing with people.”

Heather’s advisor suggested taking a course in hotel management, saying, “There’s a part-time job going as a night clerk at the new hotel. You won’t have a minute to yourself, but you’ll get a bit of hands-on experience while you study.” Heather took her advice, and has never looked back.

Women who take years off work to bring up their children often worry about getting back into the job market. Jill Spenser was a dress designer before her two children were born. “Unfortunately,” says Jill, “there are no fashion houses near our home and commuting is out of

the question. I wasn’t optimistic about finding anything exciting, so I’m eternally grateful to the advisor who got me thinking about an alternative direction for my talents. She asked me whether I had seen the advertisement for a window dresser at the department store and suggested that I try my luck there because my background would give me the edge over other applicants. She was right.” The store manager took Jill on for a six-month trial period, and neither of them has had cause to regret it.

A less common challenge for a Job Centre is finding a job for someone who has moved from another country. When her husband was promoted to the English branch of his company, Claudia Geraldo from Rome was delighted.

“I’d had enough of being stuck behind a desk in an office,” she says. “I was ready for a change. I knew that not having fluent English would be a drawback, but I was a bit taken aback when the advisor suggested I take a job at a plant nursery. Still, it was worth a try. The job turned out to be more than just looking after plants. We often advise clients about the layout of lawns and flowerbeds, and I discovered I have an eye for it. In the meantime, my English improved, and I’m now well on my way through a course in Landscape Architecture.”

The Job Centre isn’t the answer for everyone, though. Anne Gordon had been an assistant librarian for years and was disappointed when she was passed over for the post of head librarian. “Knowing that the Job Centre would be discreet, I went for an interview,” she says. After making a careful assessment, the advisor had four suggestions. “Because of my financial commitments, which I had made clear to them, I had to reject three jobs that involved either full-time retraining or an appreciable drop in salary.” Anne applied for the fourth one, a book shop position, but didn’t get it. “Reluctantly, I decided to keep my library job, at least for the time being, but to be frank, I don’t feel that the Job Centre has lived up to my expectations.”
You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120-150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking friend Alex, about working abroad. Read the letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to Alex, using all your notes.

My brother has worked at a summer camp in Italy, teaching English to 7-12-year-olds. He helped organise games for the kids too. I know you've done this – is it hard work?

Best of all, when he wasn't speaking English, he was practising the Italian he learned at camp and he speaks fluently now!

Apparently, there's a camp in your country too – in the north. What's it like there?

The camp provides food and accommodation, and some social activities too. You know me, I love being outdoors, whether it's on the beach or at a live concert. Are there summer events?

I'm not sure I could cope with the language. What do you think?

Write soon,
Alex

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2. You have seen this announcement in an international magazine.

**Film Reviews Wanted!**

We all love films, but which ones are worth seeing? If you’ve been to the cinema lately, please write us a film review. Include information on the type of film, plot, acting, photography or special effects. Tell us whether or not you recommend seeing the film.

The best reviews will be published next month.

Write your review.

3. A new shopping centre has been built in your town. The editor of your school magazine has asked you to prepare a report on it, answering some of the following questions:

- Is the shopping centre easy to reach?
- What is the overall design like?
- What facilities does the centre offer?
- Are there any negative aspects of the centre?

Write your report.

4. You have seen this announcement in an international magazine.

**An Important Person in My Life**

Write an article telling us about an important person in your life – a parent, a friend, a relative or a neighbour!

Describe the person and explain why this person is so important to you.

We will publish the best articles next month.

Write your article.

5. Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.
   a) *Officially Dead* by Richard Prescott
   This is part of a letter from an English-speaking friend.

   **We are reading Officially Dead in class. I remember you told me you’d read it too. What do you think of the main character, Colin Fenton? Do you find you can sympathise with him?**

   Write a letter to your friend, giving your opinion. Do not write any postal addresses.

   Write your letter.

   b) *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens
   Most good books have a conflict. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Write an essay discussing this statement with reference to the book you have read.

   Write your essay.
UNICEF

At one (0) ..... or another, most of us have seen brightly coloured UNICEF greeting cards. They are often on (1) ..... in shops, particularly at Christmas and New Year. The simple, cheerful designs that (2) ..... your eye are often the work of children. Yet only a few people are aware of the fact that buying UNICEF cards helps to (3) ..... money for a very worthy (4) ..... , namely children in need. The cards started with a 7-year-old girl named Jitka Samkova, who painted a picture to thank UNICEF for the help her village (5) ..... . The painting was later used on the first UNICEF greeting card.

When the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund was first established in 1946, its (6) ..... objective was to help children whose parents had died in the Second World War. With time, however, its function has changed and today UNICEF (7) ..... itself with the basic (8) ..... rights of children everywhere, including the right to sufficient food, a home, health care and education. Today, UNICEF takes a special (9) ..... in adolescents, whom it (10) ..... as people aged 10-19.

So the next time you need a card and can’t make up your (11) ..... which one to choose, buy a UNICEF card. You can (12) ..... a real difference to the lives of young people who need your help, as well as protecting your rights and theirs.
Protecting Wildlife

In order to help endangered species of animals, zoologists (0) ................. learn as much as possible about their natural habitat and be able to get to them quickly, (13) ................. necessary. A new technique, called telemetry, has (14) ................. it possible for zoologists to keep track of the movements of wild animals, (15) ................. ever leaving the laboratory. In cooperation (16) ................. engineers, zoologists have developed a small transmitter, a telemeter, which can be attached to an animal, (17) ................. its size and shape.

Thanks to this new technology, the location of the animal is monitored at (18) ................. times. If it appears to (19) ................. in danger, the animal can be located immediately. If a transmitter stops sending signals, it means there is a problem with either the transmitter or the animal, and scientists will go at (20) ................. to check. For instance, biologists (21) ................. not have known that a rare Siberian tiger had died, leaving her baby cubs unprotected, had the signals (22) ................. stopped coming from the telemeter. Fortunately, they arrived (23) ................. time to rescue the cubs.

While scientists have encountered certain problems with the telemeter, on the (24) ................. , this device has allowed conservationists to ensure a longer and safer life for many endangered species.
The History of the Doughnut

Although doughnuts are sold in many countries across the globe, more often than not, they are (0) ...................... to be a (25) ...................... American food. In fact, many people make the mistaken assumption that doughnuts (26) ...................... came from America, (27) ...................... of the fact that they are cooked and eaten in over 21 different countries round the world.

Doughnuts have a disputed history. According to one theory, they are a Dutch (28) ...................... – Oliebollen – or oil cakes because they were deep-fried in oil. Popular in Holland in the 16th century, they were brought to America by Dutch (29) ...................... . In the (30) ...................... Dutch recipe, doughnuts were dipped in sugar. However, over time, several (31) ...................... have emerged. Today, doughnuts are served with toppings such as icing and chocolate, and often have a hole in the middle. The hole appeared in 1847, when sea captain Hanson Gregory made the (32) ...................... that his mother’s doughnuts not only tasted far (33) ...................... with a hole in the middle, but that this new shape would (34) ...................... the doughnut was cooked right through and not still raw in the centre.
Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

◊ Their pace isn’t slow enough for me.
   TOO
   They are ................................................................. for me.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘walking too fast’ so you write:

Example: 0 WALKING TOO FAST

• Use only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35 I get the impression that I’ve annoyed you.
   BE
   You ................................................................. me.

36 Is there any chance of staying with you next weekend?
   PUT
   Do you think you ........................................................... next weekend?

37 This test is no easier than the last one.
   AS
   This test is just ........................................................... the last one.

38 His first book was published when he was 16 years old.
   AGE
   He published his first book ................................................ sixteen.

39 How did the turtle die?
   DEATH
   What .............................................................. the turtle?

40 Jack is sorry he ate so much last night.
   WISHES
   Jack ............................................................... so much last night.

41 Everyone is very excited about your wedding.
   FORWARD
   We ............................................................... your wedding.

42 For two days they didn’t have gas or electricity.
   NOR
   They ............................................................... for two days.
Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, (A, B or C).

1 You hear a woman talking about crocodiles. What does she say about them?
   A They are more dangerous in the water.  
   B Their jaws are the most dangerous.  
   C They are slow animals on land.  

2 You hear two people talking about a photographic exhibition. What do they feel is wrong with it?
   A There are not enough photographs.  
   B It was too crowded.  
   C The opening hours are inconvenient.  

3 You hear a woman talking to her friend. What does she want him to do?
   A drive her to the airport  
   B collect her car from the airport  
   C order a taxi to the airport  

4 You overhear a couple talking about a meal they have just had. What are they most unhappy about?
   A the food  
   B the service  
   C the bill  

5 You hear a man being interviewed. Which period did he enjoy most in his life?
   A childhood  
   B adolescence  
   C university days  

6 You overhear a girl talking on the telephone. What does she decide to do with her hair?
   A change the colour  
   B keep it long  
   C have it short  

7 You hear this on the radio. What is it?
   A part of an advertisement  
   B part of a news programme  
   C part of an interview  

8 You hear a woman talking on the phone. Who is she talking to?
   A the airport  
   B the airline  
   C the travel agent  

Part 2

You will hear an interview with a radio presenter who is talking about events for children. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

EVENTS FOR CHILDREN

Penny is a TV  

The new animal at the zoo is a baby  

The circus is unusual because there are  

The circus is in town for  

In Covent Garden, children can have fun at the  

By the river, families can enjoy a  

The number of groups performing is  

The cost of a family ticket is  

At the Science Museum, children can make  

It is necessary to pay and  at the Science Museum.
**PAPER 4: LISTENING** Parts 3 & 4 (Questions 19-30)

### Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about birthdays. For questions **19-23**, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I spent my last birthday alone.</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>My date of birth is unusual.</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>I never celebrate my birthday.</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>I don’t like getting older.</td>
<td>Speaker 4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>I didn’t enjoy my party.</td>
<td>Speaker 5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>I had a surprise party.</td>
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### Part 4

You will hear an interview with a professional footballer. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>When discussing Andy’s house, the interviewer expresses surprise at</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A the size of the property.</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B the location Andy chose.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C the age of the building.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Why do members of staff at the house only work part-time?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A The property requires minimal maintenance.</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B The couple have to travel around a lot.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C Andy can’t relax with people working near him.</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Andy has lived in this particular property</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A since his early childhood.</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B since he joined the football club.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C only for a short amount of time.</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>On the council estate, how did parents feel about letting their children play outside?</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A They were concerned about the number of accidents in the playground.</td>
<td>Speaker 4</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B They were worried that the lifts were always out of order.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C They were afraid that they couldn’t control their children’s behaviour.</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>How did Andy feel about living in the village of Bramhall?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A He found the neighbours very annoying.</td>
<td>Speaker 5</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B He loved the greenery and the gardens.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C He enjoyed the nightlife and restaurants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Why did Andy sell his property in Spain?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A It didn’t turn out to be a good investment.</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B He hardly ever had the time to go there.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C He couldn’t retire and live abroad then.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>What was Andy’s main reason for buying his present home?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A He appreciated its historical character.</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B It was convenient for flights to Europe.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>C It offered him privacy from the press.</td>
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Revised MASTERING the FCE
TEST 5
Using the last remnants of his strength, Siegfried hoisted himself even higher. “Now do you really think you are capable of driving that car five miles to Sorton and back without smashing it up? All right then, get on with it and just remember what I’ve said.” Tristan withdrew in offended silence and as I followed him I took a last look at the figure in the bed. Siegfried had fallen back and was staring at the ceiling with feverish eyes. His lips moved feebly as though he were praying.

Outside the room, Tristan rubbed his hands delightedly. “What a break, Jim! A chance in a lifetime! You know I never thought I’d get behind the wheel of that Rover in a hundred years.” He dropped his voice to a whisper. “Just shows you – everything happens for the best.”

Five minutes later he was backing carefully out of the yard and into the lane and once on the Sorton road I saw he was beginning to enjoy himself. For two miles the way ahead stretched straight and clear except for a milk lorry approaching in the far distance; a perfect place to see what the Rover could do. He nestled down in the rich leather upholstery and pressed his foot hard on the accelerator. We were doing an effortless eighty when I saw a car beginning to overtake the milk lorry; it was an ancient square-topped high-built vehicle like a biscuit tin on wheels and it had no business trying to overtake anything. I waited for it to pull back but it still came on. And the lorry, perhaps with a sporting driver, seemed to be spurring to make a race of it.

With increasing alarm I saw the two vehicles abreast and bearing down on us only a few hundred yards away and not a foot of space on either side of them. Of course the old car would pull in behind the lorry ... had to, there was no other way – but it was taking a long time to do so. Tristan jammed on his brakes. If the lorry did the same, the other car would just be able to dodge between. But within seconds I realised nothing like that was going to happen and as they thundered towards us I resigned myself with dumb horror to a head-on collision. Just before I closed my eyes I had a fleeting glimpse of a large alarmed face behind the wheel of the old car, then something hit the left side of the Rover with a rending crash.

When I opened my eyes we were stationary. There was just Tristan and myself staring straight ahead at the road, empty and quiet, curving ahead of us into the peaceful green of the hills. I sat motionless, listening to my thumping heart then I looked over my shoulder and saw the lorry disappearing at high speed round a distant bend; in passing I studied Tristan’s face with interest – I had never seen a completely green face before.

After quite a long time, feeling a draught from the left, I looked carefully round in that direction. There were no doors on that side – one was lying by the roadside a few yards back and the other hung from a single broken hinge. Slowly, as in a dream, I got out and surveyed the damage; the left side of the Rover was a desert of twisted metal. Tristan had flopped down on the grass, his face blank. A nasty scratch on the paintwork might have sent him into a panic but this wholesale destruction seemed to have numbed his senses. But this state didn’t last long; he began to blink, then his eyes narrowed and he felt for his Woodbines. His agile mind was back at work and it wasn’t difficult to read his thoughts. What was he going to do now?

Adapted from All Creatures Great and Small by James Herriot
1 With regard to Tristan driving the Rover, Seigfried feels  
   A fearful of the results.  
   B confident Tristan will take his advice.  
   C worried Tristan won’t arrive on time.  
   D too ill to care about it.

2 What is Tristan’s reaction to Siegfried’s decision?  
   A He’s annoyed by Siegfried’s comments.  
   B He can’t believe his luck.  
   C He is so nervous, he can hardly speak.  
   D He’s sure everything will be fine.

3 Why was Tristan happy when he reached the Sorton road?  
   A He could begin to increase his speed.  
   B His friend Jim was having a good time too.  
   C He could see clearly for miles ahead.  
   D He wanted to show off his driving ability.

4 The writer uses the phrase ‘had no business’ (line 14) to show that  
   A old cars like that shouldn’t be on the road.  
   B unstable vehicles shouldn’t be speeding.  
   C overtaking is forbidden on country roads.  
   D the car should not have attempted to overtake the lorry.

5 During the drive, Jim felt  
   A sorry he had agreed to come with Tristan.  
   B that Tristan drove much too fast.  
   C relaxed and comfortable.  
   D more and more nervous.

6 What does the word ‘it’ (line 19) refer to?  
   A the old car  
   B the space between the vehicles  
   C the milk lorry  
   D pulling in behind the lorry

7 What happened to Tristan?  
   A He couldn’t move a muscle.  
   B He was thrown out of the car onto the grass.  
   C He was temporarily shocked.  
   D He lost all sensation in his body.

8 What do we learn from the passage about the relationship between the two brothers?  
   A Seigfried is used to Tristan’s irresponsible behaviour.  
   B Siegfried often treats Tristan in a patronising manner.  
   C Tristan has little regard for Siegfried’s feelings.  
   D Tristan is usually quiet in the company of Siegfried.
Take Your Partners

“Stop lifting weights and ditch the skipping rope. If you want to get fit, head for the dance floor,” says sports writer Annette Phillips.

British dance schools are enjoying an upsurge in popularity. Every week over five million people in Britain swing into action on the dance floor instead of going to a fitness club. And the reason is simple – no matter which particular dance you choose to take up, dancing is a great way to get in shape and keep fit. And believe it or not, you can actually have fun achieving the body of your dreams.

“A lot of fitness pursuits are competitive, unlike dancing, which is a cooperative endeavour,” says Michael Thompson, a dance teacher who runs Steps, a popular school in the Midlands. This mutual cooperation makes for a positive emotional experience.”

While our parents have always recognised the value of dancing for pleasure, the younger generation has discovered its benefits for fitness. The dance scene has witnessed an explosion in interest in more exotic dances. Salsa, African dance, and even the Brazilian martial art-cum-dance capoeira, have literally burst onto the scene.

Surprisingly, the latest trend is, in fact, a traditional dance of European origin – flamenco. It has certainly taken the lead in terms of numbers signing up for courses. As Thompson explains, “If you ask me, it’s all thanks to the Spanish dance sensation Joaquin Cortes.”

This includes appearances at major venues such as the Royal Albert Hall in London and also at glittering celebrity events such as the Academy Awards ceremony.

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of this dance is to master the distinctive S-shape stance. “Hold your bottom in, stick your chest out, keep your shoulders back and your chin up!” shouts Patsy Caine, a teacher at the Manchester Dance School. “It’s tricky getting the stance and the footwork too!”

Practising an energetic dance will raise your heart rate to around 60% to 80% of your maximum. This is very beneficial for your aerobic fitness.

Dance has another advantage too – it reduces body fat. Recent research indicates that a 12-week programme of low-impact dance can help you lose an average of 3 1/2 kilos of fat. For a 57-kilo woman, this amounts to 330 calories in a one-hour session.

“Regular practice of dance moves can really develop your muscle tone if you keep it up over time,” says fitness specialist and sports doctor Helen Young. “But do you know what the great thing about it is? You don’t even realise how much effort you’re making because you’re having such a lot of fun.”
A  An energetic flamenco session burns around 5.7 calories an hour for every kilo of weight.

B  One of the best things about it is that it’s so easy to learn.

C  Several fitness clubs and gyms are now offering these as part of their aerobics programme.

D  But these, coupled with flamenco’s extravagant arm movements, are what make it such a great workout.

E  What’s more, you can radically improve your social life at the same time.

F  Since 1995, he has given performances for over one million people around the world.

G  “It is especially effective in the abdominal area and the legs,” she added.

H  “The goal in most dances is to work with another person, not against them,” he explains.
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about making a book into a television film. For questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person / people

has to be particularly careful not to make any mistakes?

find it difficult working with others who don’t share their perspective?

relies a lot on other parts of the company?

feels regret about becoming involved in television?

emphasises the need for organisational skills at work?

had imagined the whole process quite differently?

explain there’s more to making a film than just working in the studio?

insist that you can’t ignore the financial aspect?

faces unforeseen problems that you can’t predict?

must rely on experience to get it right?

find it necessary to calm down dissatisfied people?
From Script to Screen

Four people talk about adapting a book for television.

A Mike is a set designer. This adaptation is Mike's fifth TV film and he finds the project tremendously challenging. “There's plenty of room for imagination,” he says, “though after a close reading of the book, I have a certain atmosphere in mind when I set out. My guiding rule must always be authenticity, as the characters have to appear in settings that are absolutely realistic for their time and lifestyle, in their homes, at work or outside. The company research department is a big help when it comes to choosing appropriate décor, furnishings and equipment.” Mike is a perfectionist, and double-checks everything, often going to museums and stately homes. “It's not only a matter of professional pride. If you slip up, believe me, some viewer is bound to catch you out. For example, you can't have spring daffodils blooming in the garden when it's meant to be an autumn scene, or you don't put a fax machine in an office from the 1970s. Before the actual sets are constructed, I create small-scale table models of every scene, and try to think of the most minute details so as to avoid the pitfalls.”

B Joanna is an author. Having her novel made into a TV film was a first for Joanna. “It wasn't quite what I'd expected,” she says. “I didn't realise how many compromises I'd have to make. The director didn't perceive all my characters exactly as I did, and at first I resisted his attempts to change them. Sometimes he wanted to alter their age or change their personality. He might cast an actor with an appearance totally different from what I had visualised or cut scenes I considered essential to creating the right atmosphere. Ultimately, I went along with him because, to do him justice, he remained true to the book. I suppose that was what had inspired him in the first place. But still, he had his own idea of what was needed for a screen version and in the end, he won. I've had second thoughts about TV adaptations, but at the time, sad to say, I couldn't afford to turn down the contract with the TV studios.”

C Kevin is a production manager. According to Kevin, there is very little glamour in his part of the job. “Someone has to deal with all the humdrum, day-to-day needs of the people involved in making the film. For example, I take care of the catering and arrange transport when filming is to be done on location. “You have to work methodically to keep on top of it all,” says Kevin. “It's lucky for me that I'm not easily fazed. You get days when nothing goes according to plan. The restaurant sends the wrong food, an actor's bag goes missing, or a major traffic jam holds you up when you're going to film on location. By the time you get to the place, there aren't enough daylight hours left to film a scene that's supposed to take place in the afternoon, so you have to rush around making bookings for an extra overnight stay. And all this has to be done while soothing ruffled feathers. I'm quite an expert at doing that. I've met a good few prima donnas in my time, I can tell you.”

D Jack is a director. Jack had already done several other jobs in TV before he started directing. “In that respect, I'm like most other directors,” he says. “In my case, I spent two years producing TV dramas. That gave me a good grasp of keeping to a time frame and a budget, which is crucial. Before that, I was a camera operator. In fact, my skills as a cameraman got me into television in the first place. At some stage, I even dabbled a bit in sound mixing - and it all adds up. There are five video cameras operating simultaneously in the studio, and I know how to get the best out of them. During filming, I sit in the control room, or gallery as it's called, and give instructions to actors and technicians via a floor manager wearing headphones. It's up to me to get the overall picture. I plan the film, coordinate every aspect of making it, and decide what to cut in the final editing. The end product is my responsibility.” Jack claims that he also has to be something of a diplomat. “Artistic people, in particular, tend to resent criticism. It's not only actors. Writers can be just as bad. Some of them would have me arrested for any deviation from the original text.”
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120-150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have received a letter from your friend Sophia, who is planning to take an English course in the UK. Read Sophia’s letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to Sophia, using all your notes.

I want to take a summer course to improve my English at a place called Stanford College. Have you heard of it? Is it any good?

As for accommodation, I can stay either in the college dorm or with an English family. Where did you stay when you came to summer school in Greece last year? Which would you advise? ———— Give advice

I haven’t heard from you for ages. I know you’re very busy but please answer soon as I have to state my preference on the application form.

Will you be around in July? I’d love to see you! ———— Yes! Say when

Best regards,

Sophia

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2. You have seen this announcement in an international student magazine.

**SPORT**

Sport is no longer a pleasure – it's becoming too competitive.
Sport isn't only about winning; it should also be about fitness and pleasure.
We are looking for articles on the subject. Write and tell us what YOU think.
The two best articles will be published in our magazine.

Write your article.

3. You have decided to enter a short story competition. The competition rules say that your story must begin or end with the sentence:
   
   *I had decided to go and live in London.*

Write your story.

4. You have seen this job advertisement in a local newspaper.

**CASTLE CATERING**

WANTED: High school students to serve food and clear tables at social functions during July and August. You must be available for at least two weeks.

TO APPLY: Give a short description of yourself, personal details, any relevant work experience and say when you would be available.

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.

5. Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.

(a) *The Phantom of the Opera* by Gaston Leroux

An important part of every good book is a love story. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Write an essay giving your opinions, based on the book you have read.

Write your essay.

(b) *Officially Dead* by Richard Prescott

Your teacher has asked you to prepare a poster to encourage students to read the book you have read.

Write a report describing the design of the poster and the information it will contain.

Write your report.
Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0  A discovery  B invention  C establishment  D production

American Football?

Is American football truly an American (0) ....? Americans started by playing traditional British football or soccer, as it is sometimes called. As time (1) ...., they were more and more influenced by another British game called rugby. By the time the Americans had (2) .... a few more changes of their own, there was (3) .... anything left of the original British game of football. Anyone familiar with both sports today may well (4) .... why the American version is still called football at all. In fact, it more (5) .... resembles rugby, especially if you consider the (6) .... of the game. Players run with the ball in their hands, and there is a lot of physical contact, especially when a player is tackled for the ball. The goal is similar too – two high posts, but no net, as in football. A goal is (7) .... when the player gets the ball across the goal line and places it on the ground. This is called a touchdown. However, rugby and American football do differ in one (8) .... – the clothes or kit they wear. American football players wear heavily padded clothes and helmets to protect themselves from (9) ..... Both games are action-packed and very exciting, drawing large crowds of (10) ...., who faithfully follow their team’s progress in national leagues, and who will turn (11) .... in all weathers to (12) .... their team on.

1  A ran along  B passed on  C went by  D took on
2  A done  B made  C caused  D had
3  A virtually  B practically  C consider  D clearly
4  A wonder  B suppose  C nearly  D rules
5  A greatly  B closely  C guidelines  D achieved
6  A laws  B principles  C gained  D prospect
7  A scored  B won  C aspect  D damage
8  A manner  B respect  C sprain  D spectators
9  A injury  B wound  C bystanders  D on
10  A audiences  B onlookers  C into  D encourage
11  A out  B over  C clap  D encourage
12  A applaud  B cheer  C clap  D encourage
Better Safe than Sorry

Most people who own bicycles have had at least one stolen at some time or (0) .................. . To prevent thieves from stealing your bicycle is no easy matter, but we can (13) .................. it as difficult as possible for them to (14) .................. so by taking a few simple safety precautions.

(15) .................. a rule, thieves are not foolish (16) .................. to steal a bicycle in a place where they can easily be seen. So you should always park your bicycle in a busy, well-lit public place.

Don’t forget to lock your bicycle, (17) .................. you may only be gone for a few minutes. And, (18) .................. possible, lock it to sturdy, immovable objects that are securely bolted down, thus ensuring that it can’t be moved or lifted off the ground.

It is advisable to invest in the highest quality lock you can afford, like a steel U-lock. Such locks are known for being impossible to cut (19) .................. unless a thief just happens to be carrying a hacksaw. (20) .................. general, thieves will go for the bicycle that looks the easiest to take, so (21) .................. harder it is to open the lock, the (22) .................. likely the bicycle is to be stolen.

Thanks to the mass production of bicycles today, many look (23) .................. , which makes it easy for a thief to claim that the bicycle is (24) .................. . To avoid this, you should carve your name on the metal frame or hide a card with your personal details inside the handlebars.
Intelligent Pets

For centuries, man has domesticated animals either for work purposes or as pets. In the home, the relationship between man and pet has become both affectionate and (0) .................

For example, there are so many stories of dogs that have saved human lives. Yet the story of a pig saving the life of its owner must surely be the most unusual (25) ................. to the rule.

JoAnne Altman is alive today because of the (26) ................. actions of Lulu, her domestic pig. Lulu is both large and fat, and while not giving the (27) ................ of being quick-witted, she didn’t hesitate for a moment, and knew (28) ................... what to do in 1998, when JoAnne suffered a serious heart attack in her home. As JoAnne slowly regained (29) ................., she realised she was too weak to move and could do nothing to help herself. She began to call for help in the (30) ................... that her neighbours would hear her cries, but no one came.

It was at this point that Lulu the pig ran out into the road. She tried, at first (31) ................., to stop a car. Despite this setback, the pig refused to give up. Eventually she managed to catch a driver’s attention by (32) .................. onto her back in the middle of the road. The inquisitive driver got out of his car, at which point, Lulu led him (33) ..................... to the house where he found JoAnne, lying on the floor. He immediately called emergency services, who were on the scene in a matter of minutes. Lulu’s (34) ..................... had, in fact, saved JoAnne’s life.
Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

We came to live here only a short time ago.

LIVING

We .............................................................. here for long.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘have not been living’ so you write:

Example: [H A V E N O T B E E N L I V I N G]

Put only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

This article gives a lot of information.

VERY

This is .............................................................. article.

I’d be happy if I got some help from my children.

ME

If only .............................................................. more, I’d be happy.

If you make a complaint to the salesman it won’t help.

NO

There .............................................................. to the salesman.

I didn’t forget to post the letter last week.

REMEMBER

I clearly .............................................................. that letter last week.

Why don’t we get an architect to redesign our kitchen for us?

HAVE

Let’s .............................................................. an architect.

My mother wouldn’t let me go out until I had done my homework.

ME

My mother .............................................................. my homework before I could go out.

The bad weather caused many traffic accidents.

AS

There were many traffic accidents .............................................................. the bad weather.

I am taking a Mediterranean cruise next week.

BE

This time next week .............................................................. the Mediterranean.
Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. You overhear a woman talking about the new neighbour. What was his reaction to her complaints?
   A. He was unconcerned.
   B. He was apologetic.
   C. He was worried. 1

2. You hear the following on the radio. What is it?
   A. a report on the traffic situation
   B. a report on rail services
   C. a report on the weather 2

3. You hear a woman speaking to someone in the street. What does she want them to do?
   A. buy a product
   B. try a product out
   C. comment on a product 3

4. You hear a man talking about an accident. Where did it take place?
   A. on a bridge
   B. at a station
   C. at a railway crossing 4

5. You hear a woman talking about her skydiving experience. How does she feel about it?
   A. It was disappointing.
   B. It was frightening.
   C. It was dangerous. 5

6. You hear two people talking. What is the man’s job?
   A. a salesman
   B. a painter
   C. an interior designer 6

7. You hear a man talking on the phone. Who is he talking to?
   A. a doctor
   B. a salesperson
   C. a colleague 7

8. You overhear two people discussing an evening class. What kind of class is it?
   A. aerobics
   B. yoga
   C. weightlifting 8

Part 2

You will hear a talk on an English writer. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

LIFE OF AN AUTHOR

Joy Morelli’s early childhood was fairly 9

She was 10 old when her mother died.

She finished her 11 education before her 16th birthday.

Later, she graduated from Oxford University with a degree in 12

In Africa, she wrote over 13 short stories by the time she was 30.

She was discovered as a writer by a London 14

Joy and her family finally made their home in 15

Her first novel turned out to be a 16

She believes her ideas and success are due to 17 and having nothing to do.

Her weekly column is 18

74 PRACTICE TEST 5
Part 3

You will hear five teenagers giving their views on summer jobs. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  I am pleased I can make extra money.  Speaker 1  19
B  I was delighted with the chance to work abroad.  Speaker 2  20
C  I find the work physically tiring.  Speaker 3  21
D  I feel it has been a learning experience.  Speaker 4  22
E  I had to be calm and polite at all times.  Speaker 5  23
F  I was surprised at how easily I fitted in.

Part 4

You will hear a radio reporter called Caroline Fowler talking about her visit to the Forge Hotel. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24  What is Caroline’s opinion of the rooms at the hotel?
   A  They are small but comfortable.
   B  They all have a beautiful view.
   C  The bathrooms are luxurious, but small.  24

25  In the fitness room, hotel guests
   A  are limited to 30 minutes on the treadmill.
   B  have to wait for some of the equipment.
   C  are offered a great variety of equipment.  25

26  How does Caroline feel about the grounds of the hotel?
   A  They are better than the brochure says.
   B  They are designed mainly for hikers.
   C  They are quite suitable for children.  26

27  What did Caroline dislike about the spa?
   A  The treatments were not satisfactory.
   B  The list of treatments was confusing.
   C  There were long queues for all the treatments.  27

28  Caroline warns readers that the hotel restaurant
   A  is overly formal.
   B  offers only vegetarian food.
   C  has a limited wine list.  28

29  The evening entertainment at the hotel
   A  catered to a younger crowd.
   B  included a film and a disco.
   C  could have been improved.  29

30  According to Caroline, what is the best bargain at the Forge Hotel?
   A  a special deal including treatments
   B  to spend a day at the spa
   C  a package for families with children  30
Always the girls went to walk on Fifth Avenue on their free afternoons, for it was the ideal ground for their favourite game. The game could be played anywhere, and indeed, was, but the great shop windows stimulated the two players to their best form.

Annabel had invented the game; or rather she had evolved it from an old one. Basically it was no more than the ancient sport of what-would-you-do-if-you-had-a-million-dollars? But Annabel had drawn a new set of rules for it, had narrowed it, pointed it, made it stricter. Like all games, it was more absorbing for being more difficult.

Annabel’s version went like this: You must suppose that somebody dies and leaves you a million dollars, cool. But there is a condition to the bequest. It is stated in the will that you must spend every nickel of the money on yourself.

There lay the hazard of the game. If, when playing it, you forgot, and listed among your expenditures the rental of a new apartment for your family, for example, you lost your turn to the other player. …

It was essential, of course, that it be played in passionate seriousness. … There was no zest to playing wildly.

Once Annabel had introduced the game to Sylvia, another girl who worked in the office. She explained the rules to Sylvia and then offered her the gambit “What would be the first thing you’d do?” Sylvia had not shown the decency of even a second of hesitation. “Well,” she said, “the first thing I’d do, I’d go out and hire somebody to shoot Mrs. Gary Cooper, and then …” So it is to be seen that she was no fun.

But Annabel and Midge were surely born to be comrades, for Midge played the game like a master from the moment she learned it, and had even added the touches that made the whole thing cozier. According to Midge’s innovations, the eccentric who died and left you the money was not anybody you loved, or, for the matter of that, anybody you even knew. It was somebody who had seen you somewhere and had thought, “That girl ought to have lots of nice things. I’m going to leave her a million dollars when I die.” And the death was to be neither untimely nor painful. Your benefactor, full of years and comfortably ready to depart, was to slip softly away during sleep, and go straight to heaven. These embroideries permitted Annabel and Midge to play the game in the luxury of peaceful consciences.

Midge played with a seriousness that was not only proper, but extreme. The single strain on the girls’ friendship had followed an announcement once made by Annabel that the first thing she would buy with her million dollars would be a silver-fox fur coat. It was as if she had struck Midge across the mouth. When Midge recovered her breath, she cried that she couldn’t imagine how Annabel could do such a thing – silver-fox coats were common! Annabel defended her taste with the retort that they were not common, either. Midge then said that they were so. She added that everybody had a silver-fox coat. She went on, with perhaps a slight toss of head, to declare that she herself wouldn’t be caught dead in silver fox.

For the next few days, though the girls saw each other as constantly, their conversation was careful and infrequent, and they did not once play their game. Then one morning, as soon as Annabel entered the office, she came to Midge and said that she had changed her mind. She would not buy a silver-fox coat with any part of the million dollars. Immediately, on receiving the legacy, she would select a coat of mink.

Midge smiled and her eyes shone. “I think,” she said, “you’re doing absolutely the right thing.”

Adapted from The Standard of Living by Dorothy Parker
1. The girls were at their most imaginative
   A. when they made the rules of the game harder to follow.
   B. when they had enough free time to enjoy the game.
   C. when they walked past expensive stores.
   D. when they were absorbed in the game.

2. According to the rules of the game, you
   A. could spend nothing on anyone else.
   B. could spend as much of the money as you wanted on yourself.
   C. mustn't spend dollars on yourself, only nickels.
   D. had to make a list before you started spending the money.

3. In what way was Sylvia's playing different from the other girls’?
   A. She was not playing for fun.
   B. She wanted to spend the whole amount on one thing.
   C. She didn't give her answers enough thought.
   D. She wanted to play according to different rules.

4. The imaginary inheritance must come from
   A. a very kind old relative.
   B. a young person who had died painlessly.
   C. a person who had been kind to you in the past.
   D. an elderly stranger.

5. Who does the word 'she' (line 18) refer to?
   A. Mrs. Gary Cooper
   B. Annabel
   C. Midge
   D. Sylvia

6. When Annabel declared that she would buy a silver-fox fur coat, Midge
   A. was so upset that she wept.
   B. tried to make Annabel change her mind.
   C. suggested that Annabel should change the silver-fox for a mink coat.
   D. said that she would die for a silver-fox coat.

7. In order to continue the game,
   A. the girls were forced to add new rules from time to time.
   B. one of the girls reconsidered her choice.
   C. both girls chose more and more expensive items.
   D. the girls decided not to invite anyone else to play.

8. From what we know of the two girls, Annabel’s decision at the end of the passage
   A. shows the power of their friendship.
   B. is completely unexpected.
   C. is proof that Annabel is the stronger of the two girls.
   D. shows how much Midge loves Annabel.
Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about an unusual musician. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Whisperer of Islay

A concert violinist with a very special audience.

Fiona Middleton’s audience is hardly typical for a concert violinist. Her listeners are shiny black sea creatures that gather in the water as she plays. Fiona performs for the seals on the rocky shores of Islay, an island off the coast of Scotland. Although they cannot applaud her music, they show their appreciation by returning time and time again. They sway and roll to the music of her violin. “It really is an amazing sight,” she explains. “They put their heads out of the water, cock their ears and they spin and twist in the water. If they go underwater, and I stop playing, they all come up to see what has happened.”

Until her marriage, 14 years ago, Fiona seemed destined for a career as a concert violinist. [9] It began when she got her first glimpse of the enchanting beauty of the island. “I’d never been to Scotland,” she says. “I remember looking out of the plane window at the snow on the hills and the sea breaking as we came in, and thinking, oh yes, this is lovely.”

Fiona took to practising her violin in the open air, frequently on the beach. She noticed that seals often appeared while she was playing. [10] When she understood that it was a regular occurrence, she paid closer attention and realised that the seals were, in fact, responding to her music. Since then she has played the violin on her private beach every day, whatever the weather.

Fiona has discovered that seals have distinct tastes in music. [11] They also enjoy jigs, a type of fast dance music, as well as slow pieces by Mendelssohn, a 19th-century German composer. For the sake of variety, Fiona sometimes plays her own compositions, and she has even recorded a CD called Today the Seals. She has observed that for seals, no instrument can compete in popularity with the violin. [12]

Fiona’s interest in the seals now extends far beyond entertaining them. She devotes time to their physical needs, often caring for sick or injured seal pups that appear on the beach. [13] For instance, she has fought to ban pollutants that endanger seals, and has campaigned against shooting them. Ultimately, Fiona would like to have the island recognised as a seal sanctuary, where the sea animals would be protected, and she works tirelessly towards that end. Her plan has met with considerable opposition.

Landowners in the area fear that large numbers of seals will pose a threat to the local salmon fishing industry. [14] “Growth in their numbers in the last decade,” they say, “refutes that theory.” But Fiona is undeterred. She continues her struggle, financing her efforts with the proceeds from her CD and her published book, Seal.

Islay, an island of wild and ancient scenery, is rich in myths and legends. While no one can explain precisely why Fiona’s music attracts the seals, there is a tradition of ancient Celtic tales that tell of seals dancing to pipes and flutes. [15] Who knows? She may even become a legend herself one day!
A They have a preference for slow, high-toned melodies.

B But when husband George suggested going to live on Islay, her musical career took an unexpected direction.

C Local government officials are not convinced that it is the seals that are in serious danger.

D In addition, she has involved herself in legal issues, in an attempt to protect the seals in the area.

E Whatever the explanation, Fiona, or the “Whisperer of Islay” as she is known, will continue to play on the rocky shore as long as the seals keep coming to listen.

F The reason is that seals are friendly creatures and do not appear afraid of humans.

G At first, she thought it was purely coincidental.

H When one of her daughters played a saxophone on the beach one day, the seals barked angrily and returned to the sea.
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about couples who have made life changes. For questions 16-30, choose from the couples (A-D). The couples may be chosen more than once.

Which couple(s)

A Margaret and Jeff Anderson
B Jane and Anthony Somerville
C Liz and Dennis Graystone
D Phil and Camille Conway

finds convenient solutions to staff problems?

has come full circle in their choice of location?

turned a negative experience to their benefit?

was attracted by the prospect of being self-employed?

did a little research before making a decision?

does not see their new career as permanent?

got off to a slow start in their new business?

benefitted from the reputation of one of the partners?

came to a spontaneous decision?

are worried about the possible negative effects on the children?

regrets having to miss out on an activity they enjoyed?

exploited a hobby of one of the partners?

became tired of the constant travelling to work?

took a financial gamble?
Time For a Change?

Ever feel in need of a change? Perhaps you want to slow down a bit, or change direction at work and try a new career? Some people even pull up roots to go and live in a foreign country. I met four couples who were willing to talk about the experience.

Their shared love of animals encouraged Margaret and Jeff Anderson of Saffron Walden, England, to change direction. “We’ve always had several dogs, as well as other pets,” says Jeff, who is a vet. When a piece of land next to their country cottage went on the market, they weighed up the odds, risked their savings to buy it, and opened Essex Kennels. The venture took off faster than they expected, probably because so many owners in the district knew Jeff, and felt confident about leaving their pets with him.

“Within months,” Margaret told me, “Jeff gave up his clinic in Cambridge to work full time at the kennels. The Anderson’s teenage children lend a hand, and when necessary, students from the nearby agricultural college are employed too. “It’s lucky for us that the college holidays coincide with the kennel’s busiest periods,” says Jeff, but explains there is a price to pay for their success. “Family holidays have been sacrificed because Essex Kennels are always full at holiday time, so everyone has to pull their weight.”

Jane and Anthony Somerville used to run the local pub in their Yorkshire village. “We’d never thought of moving,” Jane told me, “until our children started growing up and became bored with village life. We discussed opening a pub in town, but then the kids themselves came up with the idea of an Internet café. They assured us it would take off. We were a bit wary at first, but we visited several Internet cafés in Leeds and became quite enthusiastic.

It took a few good months until everything got underway,” said Jane, “but we’re doing very nicely now.” It hasn’t been so drastic a change from running a pub. The Somerville teenagers enjoy the extended social life the café gives them, though Jane has doubts. “I’m not entirely sure that this is the best way for teenagers to be spending their free time. We have to keep a very close eye on them to make certain that hanging out in the business isn’t at the expense of schoolwork.”

A disastrous holiday led to a new lifestyle for Liz and Dennis Graystone, teachers from Yorkshire. It was the third caravan holiday they had taken with their young children, and once again wet weather spoiled their fun. The Graystones had noticed several large, deserted sheds between the caravan site and the beach, and Liz had an inspired idea. What if the sheds were to accommodate Lego constructions and railway tracks? They were spacious enough for children to ride tricycles so they rented the sheds cheaply, and for several months after the holiday was over, returned every weekend to paint and decorate. Finally, they placed a huge notice on the roof advertising the sheds as a Recreation Centre and waited.

Word soon spread. From the original playrooms, the Centre expanded to include facilities for every age: video and TV rooms, billiard and tennis tables, a huge playroom and a restaurant where Dennis could indulge his love of cooking. “When we started to attract Sunday day-trippers as well as holidaymakers, we rented a house nearby,” says Liz. “We know that suitable schooling and social activities for the children will eventually drive us back to town, but we shouldn’t have any trouble selling the Centre as a going concern.”

“It was the rat race that prompted us to make a move,” say Phil and Camille Conway. “We both grew up in rural villages and never envisaged ourselves in hi-tech companies in the city. It was the daily commute that really got us down.

“During a week’s break in the French countryside, out of the blue, it dawned on me that I could live there quite happily, work freelance from home and return to our rural roots. It was the freedom to work out our own schedule that clinched it for me,” explains Camille. For some, this is a drastic move, but with a French wife and bi-lingual children, it has not proved to be such an upheaval after all. “It’s having the guts to take the leap,” says Phil. “I mean what’s the worst-case scenario? If it doesn’t work out after a year, we’ll come back.”
You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120-150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have received an email from camp organiser, Tim Holmes, advertising a youth camp in the summer. Read Tim’s email and the notes you have made. Then, write an email to Tim Holmes, using all your notes.

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Email

From: Tim Holmes, Staines College
Sent: 15th February
Subject: International Youth Camp

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Would you like to attend an International Youth Camp? 

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Yes! Give reasons

Come to Staines College, Essex!

- Have a fun-packed holiday with young people from all over the world!
- Get a taste of British culture and improve your English.
- Enjoy comfortable accommodation in beautiful grounds, a full sports programme, and social outings.
- Are you interested in an advanced course in photography, art, computer skills or sports? Basic knowledge and experience a requirement.

For further details, contact our organiser Tim Holmes, who will answer all your queries: StainesCamps@interneting.co.uk

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Write your email. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2 Your class is planning an end-of-year trip, and your teacher has asked you to write a report about a small holiday resort on the coast. Write a report answering the following questions:
   • What is the beach like? Does it have good facilities?
   • What other attractions does the resort offer?
   • What transport runs to the area?

Write your report.

3 An English-language magazine is running a short story competition. The competition rules say that the story must begin with the following sentence:
   I’ll never forget the day he came home.

Write your story.

4 You have had a discussion in your English class about exam pressures at school. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay giving your opinion on the statement:
   Despite the pressures, exams are still the best way to encourage learning.

Write your essay.

5 Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.
   (a) Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne
      This is part of a letter from your English speaking penfriend.

      We are reading Around the World in Eighty Days at school. There’s so much action in it that you lose sight of the characters. What do you think?

      Write a letter to your penfriend, giving your opinion. Do not write any postal addresses.
      Write your letter.

   (b) A Space Odyssey by Arthur C. Clarke
      The dangers of modern technology are a major theme of the book. Write an article for your school magazine saying how HAL the computer represents both scientific advancement and a danger to mankind.
      Write your article.
The School Uniform Debate

Although many students are sick and tired of putting on their school uniform day (0) ..... day, a uniform does have its advantages. For a start, students have no need to (1) ..... about what to put on when they get up in the morning. Students know that in uniform they look more or less the same as their classmates. As a result, their parents don’t feel (2) ..... pressure to provide a huge wardrobe of clothes for them to wear. (3) ..... , it seems that children wearing the same colours and styles of clothing gain a (4) ..... of belonging, something which improves morale at school and reduces (5) ..... of violence.

This theory has been supported by a study at a school in Long Beach, California. Staff members there have noticed that since school uniform became (6) ..... , the number of arguments amongst pupils has dropped by as (7) ..... as 91%. This suggests that students who are all dressed in the same simple school shirts and trousers are less likely to disagree with one another. On the other (8) ..... , Cozette Buckley, an Education Officer from Chicago, (9) ..... a rather different view, based on experience in her schools. In her (10) ..... , school uniforms are not a permanent solution but only a (11) ..... aid to playground problems because they do not address the real source of conflict between children. It seems, therefore, (12) ..... by these conflicting findings, that the school uniform debate isn’t closed yet!

1 A worry B consider C disturb D concern
2 A below B under C in D on
3 A Consequently B Whereas C Moreover D However
4 A sensation B concept C notion D sense
5 A levels B degrees C scales D standards
6 A forced B compulsory C necessary D complementary
7 A far B many C high D much
8 A aspect B hand C part D side
9 A holds B says C thinks D speaks
10 A thought B mind C opinion D idea
11 A current B present C contemporary D temporary
12 A judging B measuring C deciding D working
Part 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 U P   

Wearable Computers

Once, only a few decades ago, computers took (0) .................... a whole room and were frequently operated by a team of experts. However, (13) ....................... the technology developed, computers became smaller, lighter and more user-friendly. Nowadays, portable laptop computers, and even smaller versions like notepads and palms, are commonplace. But how (14) ....................... you feel about the possibility of wearing a personal computer or PC?

According to the giant computer company IBM, in the (15) ....................... too distant future, we will be wearing our PCs (16) ....................... we go. Researchers at IBM have developed a tiny computer that is (17) ....................... light it can be worn on your head.

In fact, this new miniature computer looks rather like half of a pair of glasses. (18) ....................... the screen of a wearable computer is only one-inch square, it is used in the same (19) ....................... as a full-sized PC with full-sized text. However, (20) ....................... an ordinary desktop computer or a laptop, this new model does not need a keyboard – (21) ....................... of typing, you speak into it. It uses similar technology to (22) ....................... of a cell phone and is battery-operated.

This amazing, tiny computer (23) ....................... work as well as any normal mobile phone, as (24) ....................... as people remember to charge its batteries.
Safe Backpacking

Today, there is a wide VARY of holidays available for all tastes and pockets, offering the tourist everything from action-packed EXCITE to peace and quiet. Once considered somewhat CONVENTION as a choice of holiday, backpacking has grown dramatically in POPULAR in recent years, especially among budget-conscious travellers who are looking for a more ECONOMY way of seeing the world.

However, backpacking can be HAZARD to your health if you don’t take care. First of all, if you have a choice, take a bag with wide shoulder straps. Also, packing your bag CARE can lead to injuries to your neck and spine. So you should LIGHT the load by putting bigger VARIABLE items close to your back. Most backpackers agree that it is one HEAVY of Murphy’s laws that a backpack STRAIGHT grows as the day progresses. Aim for no more than 30 percent of your body weight; less is always better. Even experienced backpackers rarely carry more than 50 percent of their body weight. When lifting the bag, always bend your knees and STRAIGHT up slowly. Taking simple precautions will guarantee an injury-free backpacking holiday.
Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

**Example:**

0  He has absolutely no interest in tennis.  
**IS**  
He ................................................................. in tennis at all.

The gap can be filled by the words 'is not interested' so you write:

**Example:** 0 I S N O T I N T E R E S T E D

Write only the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS.**

---

35  No one in our class runs as fast as Peter.  
**THE**  
Peter ................................................................. in our class.

36  I've always wanted a brother or sister.  
**WISH**  
I really ................................................................. a brother or sister.

37  You decide which restaurant to go to.  
**UP**  
It ................................................................. we go to eat.

38  It might rain later so take an umbrella.  
**CASE**  
Take an umbrella ................................................................. later.

39  Everyone thinks that Judy knows a lot about art.  
**SAID**  
Judy ................................................................. an expert on art.

40  The police are investigating what caused the accident.  
**LOOK**  
The police will ................................................................. the accident.

41  Why haven’t you complained to the manager yet?  
**COMPLAINT**  
I think you ................................................................. to the manager.

42  My teacher says it’s alright to use the Internet when I do my homework.  
**WRONG**  
My teacher says there’s ................................................................. the Internet when I do my homework.
Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. Listen to this man talking about a car. Why does he like it?
   A. It's cheap.  
   B. It's useful.  
   C. It's fast. [1]

2. You overhear a conversation at home. Why is the girl taking a course in Spanish?
   A. It may be useful in the future.  
   B. She watches lots of television.  
   C. Her employer demands it. [2]

3. You are with someone who is in a police station. What has been stolen?
   A. a passport  
   B. a wallet  
   C. an address book [3]

4. You hear a politician on the radio. What is his opinion of the government?
   A. It will lose the election.  
   B. It should have a new leader.  
   C. It has done a good job. [4]

5. You are listening to a radio programme where people talk about their problems. How does the caller feel?
   A. confused  
   B. depressed  
   C. hurt [5]

6. Listen to this man talking on the phone. Who is he talking to?
   A. his boss  
   B. his secretary  
   C. his wife [6]

7. You hear two people talking outside. Where will they meet?
   A. at the car park  
   B. in the restaurant  
   C. by the bandstand [7]

8. You hear someone talking on the radio. What is the speaker doing?
   A. giving a warning  
   B. paying a compliment  
   C. giving instructions [8]

Part 2

You will hear an interview with a man talking about behaviour. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

**BEHAVIOUR IN SCHOOL**

Mr Leigh is [9] at a primary school.

Mr Leigh says that the main thing that children need is [10]

According to Mr Leigh, the main problem with Children's TV is the [11] with the family.

Mr Leigh is concerned about children's lack of [12] together.

He suggests sports, reading or visiting a [13] with the family.

The main problem facing schools is [14]

The school has encouraged children to play [15]

The teachers at Oakdean are a [16] group of people.

When pupils are more relaxed at school, their [17] improve.

Teachers expect some trouble on [18]
PAPER 4: LISTENING Parts 3 & 4 (Questions 19-30)

Part 3

You will hear five people talking about holidays. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  I always choose the same location.               Speaker 1  19
B  I like to enjoy myself as much as I can.         Speaker 2  20
C  I am happy to stay at home.                    Speaker 3  21
D  I have never been to another country.          Speaker 4  22
E  I like to be physically active.               Speaker 5  23
F  I like going to different countries.

Part 4

You will hear a writer called Stephen Lynch talking on the radio. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24  When did Stephen first meet the members of the band?
   A  during his childhood in Ireland           24
   B  while working on a book in Mexico
   C  during a family visit to Colombia

25  Why did Liam, a band member, make contact with Stephen?
   A  to let him listen to a tribute to a musician 25
   B  to ask him for permission to use the poem
   C  to help them come up with music to his song

26  The song that was recorded was
   A  planned to be part of the album.          26
   B  popular with concert audiences.
   C  not the commercial success they expected.

27  What does Stephen say about the Hyde Park concert?
   A  He is used to performing in front of many people. 27
   B  The audience didn’t appreciate or applaud him.
   C  He liked the guitarist’s musical arrangement.

28  What did Stephen learn about the band?
   A  They almost always write their own lyrics. 28
   B  They are actually good poets themselves.
   C  They write the music and then work on the lyrics.

29  Which organisation may consider adopting the song for a campaign?
   A  the United Nations                         29
   B  Amnesty International
   C  Greenpeace

30  What is Stephen’s attitude to songwriting?
   A  He found it more difficult than he expected. 30
   B  He is not sure he’d be successful at it.
   C  He feels it pays more than writing novels.
Revised MASTERING the FCE
TEST 7
You are going to read an extract from a short story. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Scarcely had we settled into the Strawberry-pink Villa before Mother decided that I was running wild, and that it was necessary for me to have some sort of education. But where to find this on a remote Greek island? As usual when a problem arose, the entire family flung itself with enthusiasm into the task of solving it. Each member had his or her own idea of what was best for me, and each argued with such fervour that any discussion about my future generally resulted in an uproar.

"Plenty of time for him to learn," said Leslie; "after all, he can read, can’t he? I can teach him to shoot, and if we bought a boat I could teach him to sail."

"But, dear, that wouldn’t really be much use to him later on," Mother pointed out, adding vaguely, "unless he was going into the Merchant Navy or something."

"I think it’s essential that he learns to dance," said Margo, "or else he’ll grow into one of these awful tongue-tied hobbledehoys."

"Yes, dear; but that sort of thing can come later. He should be getting some sort of grounding in things like mathematics and French ... and his spelling’s appalling."

"Literature," said Larry, with conviction, "that’s what he wants, a good solid grounding in literature. The rest will follow naturally. I’ve been encouraging him to read some good stuff."

"What he wants is a healthy, outdoor life; if he learnt to shoot and sail..." began Leslie.

"The trouble with you is, you won’t even listen to anyone else’s point of view," said Larry.

"Now, now, there’s no sense in fighting," said Mother ... "What we want is someone who can teach Gerry and who’ll encourage him in his interests."

"He appears to have only one interest," said Larry bitterly, "and that’s this awful urge to fill things with animal life. I don’t think he ought to be encouraged in that. Life is fraught with danger as it is ... I went to light a cigarette only this morning and a damn’ great bumble-bee flew out of the box."

"It was a grasshopper with me," said Leslie gloomily.

"Yes, I think that sort of thing ought to be stopped," said Margo. "I found the most revolting jar of wriggling things on the dressing-table, of all places."

"He doesn’t mean any harm, poor little chap," said Mother pacifically; "he’s so interested in all these things."

"I wouldn’t mind being attacked by bumble-bees, if it led anywhere," Larry pointed out. "But it’s just a phase ... he’ll grow out of it by the time he’s fourteen."

"He’s been in this phase from the age of two," said Mother, "and he’s showing no signs of growing out of it."

"Well, if you insist on stuffing him full of useless information, I suppose George would have a shot at teaching him," said Larry.

"That’s a brain-wave," said Mother delightedly. "Will you go over and see him? I think the sooner he starts the better."

Sitting under the open window in the twilight, with my arm around Roger’s shaggy neck, I had listened with interest, not unmixed with indignation, to the family discussion on my fate. Now that it was settled, I wondered vaguely who George was, and why it was so necessary for me to have lessons. But the dusk was thick with flower-scent, and the olive-groves were dark, mysterious, and fascinating. I forgot about the imminent danger of being educated, and went off with Roger to hunt for glow-worms in the sprawling brambles.

Adapted from My Family and Other Animals by Gerald Durrell
1. The members of Gerry’s family
   A. rarely had loud family arguments about him.
   B. realised they had neglected his education.
   C. felt his wildness was due to not settling down well.
   D. disagreed on the form of his education.

2. Larry is the only one of the brothers and sisters who
   A. has definite views about Gerry’s career.
   B. thinks education should come naturally.
   C. has tried to do something about Gerry’s education.
   D. thinks Gerry would like to study literature.

3. What is Gerry’s mother’s view about his education?
   A. She thinks it likely he’ll make a career at sea.
   B. She fears he will grow up a poor conversationalist.
   C. She insists he can’t spell correctly in French.
   D. She feels he needs to learn regular school subjects.

4. Gerry put an insect into a match box
   A. to discourage people from smoking.
   B. together with a grasshopper.
   C. on more than one occasion.
   D. in Margo’s bedroom.

5. According to Larry, Gerry appears to be going through a period in his life where he
   A. wants to spend all his time with animals.
   B. can’t seem to keep away from danger.
   C. frequently provokes his siblings into fighting.
   D. is constantly trying to horrify people with insects.

6. What do we learn about the author’s mother?
   A. Her only interest is in keeping the peace.
   B. She understands her son very well.
   C. She has no idea at all about education.
   D. Her son’s immaturity worries her greatly.

7. In the last paragraph the author suggests that he
   A. is not concerned about his academic future.
   B. is too young to have opinions on education.
   C. is annoyed at not being included in the debate.
   D. would rather spend time with Roger.

8. The author mentions ‘olive-groves’ (line 39) as an example of
   A. something it was felt Gerry should learn about.
   B. a common type of vegetation on the island.
   C. something that attracted Gerry more than an education.
   D. a dark and dangerous area that Gerry wanted to play in.
Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about a book on clairvoyance. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Through the Mind’s Eye

Clairvoyance – the sixth sense

When a friend gave me a book for my birthday, I thanked her and put it aside. It may well have remained on the shelf gathering dust, had I not broken my leg. Stuck at home and desperate for something to relieve the boredom, I took down the book called I Am a Clairvoyant by Jenny Paige and started to read.

“I wanted to be like everyone else,” was the opening sentence. “My mother, who had dreams which eventually came true, told me that I’d inherited her gift,” she wrote. “But the feeling of having a strange power made me uncomfortable, and I didn’t want it.”

Paige was only seven when she woke up one night in their holiday caravan. “A strange feeling was drawing me to another caravan. As I got near, I heard a baby crying, and felt something was terribly wrong. I peeped inside and found a tiny baby all alone. Later, it turned out that the baby had been deserted by its parents.” Unfortunately, this did not make her especially popular as a playmate.

Over time, her abilities seemed to grow in power. “As an adolescent, I developed very strong short-term precognition, or the ability to predict things that were about to happen.” She could tell when the phone was going to ring and who would call, or on the way to an exam, a friend’s mark would suddenly appear in front of her. She found these abilities, and the social isolation that accompanied them, so disturbing that she learned to repress them.

Then, when she was in her mid-twenties, she experienced an uncanny sense of foreboding. Once again, an inexplicable power pulled her towards a car parked in the dark under the trees. “I knew something was wrong and persuaded my boyfriend to come with me for a closer look. Inside was a man slumped over the wheel, unconscious. We called for help and got him to hospital.”

“At this point, I realised that I had been given a great gift which I needed to use in order to help others.” She began to study both Eastern and Western spiritual disciplines, eventually becoming a professional psychic. In this capacity, she helps others deal with spiritual and emotional problems and provides guidance on decisions for the future. She has also assisted police in investigations for missing persons. Her book mentions famous actress Carole Lombard, who died in a plane crash after ignoring a clairvoyant’s warning not to fly that day. Exactly the opposite happened when Paige had a premonition about her mother’s train journey to London. “She accepted my warning and changed her booking. It was just as well because the train was later derailed in a snowstorm.”

Although Jenny Paige’s book is autobiographical, she discusses clairvoyance in general. “Some people have premonitions without realising it.” For example, 14 years before the real Titanic sank, Morgan Robertson wrote a book about a luxury liner called the Titan. When it collided with an enormous iceberg and began sinking, many passengers drowned because of an insufficient number of lifeboats. Sceptics may consider that a coincidence, whereas I’m more inclined to agree with Paige that it was a kind of clairvoyance.

I found the book fascinating and, to be honest, some of the stories sent shivers down my spine. I’ve passed it on to several friends, who’ve also found the book has given them much food for thought. On the whole, they seem more of a burden than a blessing.
A  “Great waves of worry spread over me when I glanced in that direction,” said Paige.

B  I too have had premonitions; for better or for worse, most of them have not come true.

C  She also revealed an uncanny ability to manipulate games by guessing the results of the dice friends were about to roll or the numbers of the cards they held in their hands.

D  Jenny Paige went on to say how, throughout the years, she had often tried to deny her power of clairvoyance because it made her feel different.

E  Interestingly, most of us agree on one thing; we don’t envy Paige her clairvoyant powers.

F  “It was as if everything was happening twice – once in my mind, and once in reality.”

G  Apparently, there are often cases where clairvoyance is only recognised in retrospect.

H  Having said that, not everyone takes clairvoyance as seriously as Paige, apparently.
Part 3

You are going to read an article about people who volunteer for charity organisations. For questions 16-30, choose from the volunteers (A-D). The volunteers may be chosen more than once.

Which volunteer(s)

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Choose Your Charity

What makes people give up their time and put up with inconvenience, or even discomfort, for no material gain? Volunteers talk about their work.

A  Catherine Gibson is a doctor. “The first time I heard about Médecins Sans Frontières (that’s French for Doctors Without Borders) was when a new nurse in our department gave a talk about the year she spent working with the organisation in Bosnia,” she says. “She told us that every year a couple of thousand medics from 18 different countries volunteer their services to MSF, which aims to relieve suffering in regions affected by war and natural disaster. I’d been having thoughts about doing some voluntary work abroad and her story inspired me and galvanised me into action. I applied to MSF and four months later I was sent to Rwanda, in Africa, together with three nurses, another doctor, a sanitation engineer, a stock of medicines and a field hospital. Our living conditions were primitive and we worked long hours, but that seemed unimportant. We felt privileged to be able to do something to help the local people. Our MSF replacement team arrived before we left, so we didn’t feel as though we were deserting our patients.”

B  “Making a difference in children’s lives is what we do.” That’s what Doreen Humphries says about Save the Children Fund (SCF), the volunteer organisation she works for. “Like most people, I’m appalled to think of children living in poverty and dreadful conditions,” she told us. “I find it incredibly rewarding to be part of an organisation that actually does something practical for these children. SCF is the leading UK-based charity for children. It runs projects in 70 countries all over the world that range from rescuing children from slave labour to building play centres and running health clinics. We need all the volunteers we can get, not only to work in the field, but also to help with fund-raising, give talks and do the administrative work. I put in four mornings a week in the nearby SCF office and I only wish it could be more.”

C  Dan Connelly, an agricultural expert, explained the philosophy of VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas), a British-based organisation that works in many developing countries. VSO focuses on training local people to work independently when volunteers go home. “VSO goes in for long-term planning,” he told us. “We recruit people in Europe and America from a whole range of professions. These expert volunteers are posted to poor, underdeveloped areas of the world to share their knowledge and skills with the people there. I’ve been to several countries and introduced the people to new farming ideas like irrigation systems to make the most of their scarce water resources. I always work very closely with the locals, and they are invariably appreciative. Even without the latest equipment, they’ve made huge improvements. I find them very generous with their hospitality, and it gives me real insight into their lives. If my own experience is anything to go by, I’d say this kind of co-operation is just what we need to promote better understanding in the world.”

D  When Sarah Bennet was a student, she always shopped for second-hand clothes at the local Oxfam shop. “In those days, that was the only way I could afford anything to wear,” she said, smiling. Years later, when she was in a position to donate some of her own cast-off clothes to Oxfam, she got talking to a couple of the volunteers at the shop. “Till then, I hadn’t given much thought to the organisation behind the shop,” Sarah told us. “I knew the takings from the second-hand clothes went to feed hungry people, but that was all. I really had no idea of the kind of work Oxfam has been doing for over half a century. They try to combat poverty and injustice both at home and abroad. I realised it was high time I did my bit, and since then I’ve been a regular volunteer at my high street shop. I’ve been fortunate to have had a good education and a fulfilling career. A little of my time helps raise money for more needy people.”
1 You have received an email from your cousin Angela in England, who is planning a big family reunion. Read Angela's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Angela, using all your notes.

**Email**

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<tr>
<th>From:</th>
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<tr>
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You remember I told you I’m organizing a big family reunion? Well, the plans are underway! The whole family is coming out to visit so we’ll need to book accommodation locally. Any advice for me?

Are you free in early June? We want to hold it in June because the weather will probably be cool enough to hold the reunion outside in the garden. If not, can you recommend a good local restaurant?

I also want to have some kind of entertainment so that it’s not just a meal but more of an event – something more interesting. Have you got any ideas for activities?

Reply soon!
Angela

Write your email. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2 This notice appeared in your English-language school newspaper.

Music Reviews
Have you listened to a new CD recently? Write us a review of the CD you’ve heard or bought. Describe the type of music, why you liked or disliked it and how it compares to others by the same artist(s). Say whether you’d recommend buying it.
The best reviews will be published in the next edition.

Write your review.

3 You have seen this announcement in an international magazine.

The Pet in My Life
Do you keep a pet? Tell us about your pet, what care it needs and why you think it is important to keep a pet.
We will publish the most interesting articles next month.

Write your article.

4 You have had a class discussion on communications. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your opinion on the following statement:
Mobile phones are an essential part of every teenager’s life.

Write your essay.

5 Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.

(a) Phantom of the Opera by Gaston Leroux
Your school has decided to put on a dramatic production of a library book. The librarian has asked you to write a report, recommending the book you have read, giving reasons for your choice and making suggestions on how best to stage the story as a play.

Write your report.

(b) Great Expectations by Charles Dickens
In a good book, the main character often learns a moral lesson. What moral lesson does Pip learn and who teaches him this lesson? Write an essay, explaining your views with reference to the book you have read.

Write your essay.
Cousteau, King of the Underwater World

Jacques Cousteau was one of the most brilliant and daring undersea (0) ever known. In his work he (1) his two great loves, deep-sea diving and photography, to create wonderful films of marine life that are still enjoyed by (2) all over the world. Cousteau became a household (3) primarily through his hugely popular television (4) The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau and the many documentaries he made.

Jacques Cousteau started life as a very sickly child. Doctors strongly (5) against any form of sports or exercise, but his determination to (6) them wrong made the seven-year old (7) swimming. Who could have guessed where that love of water would (8) ?

After a near (9) car accident at the age of 26, Cousteau began swimming to strengthen his injured arms, and thus discovered the beauty of the oceans. After experimenting with a fellow diver, he developed the Aqua Lung, the first self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA). It was this (10) that led to Cousteau being known as "the father of modern diving". With camera in hand and an aqualung strapped to his back, Cousteau felt completely at (11) under the sea. Cousteau’s SCUBA has (12) a whole new world to scientific research of the oceans.
For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 W A S

---

**Record-breaker?**

In 2003, illusionist David Blaine (0) rejected by the Guinness World Records despite his death-defying feat – living for 44 days in a plastic box hanging high (13) the River Thames in London. During this period, he fasted – he received no food and drank only water. It (14) beg the question why the compilers of the Guinness World Records would reject (15) amazing a feat. Apparently, in spite of Blaine’s requests for recognition, his efforts are not deemed outstanding (16) to make it onto their pages.

Guinness record keepers do not encourage people to fast for obvious reasons. Beating an existing record only to die can hardly (17) considered a successful attempt. Moreover, others have (18) without food and water, not for fame and publicity but for medical or moral reasons, far in excess (19) 44 days. In a concerted effort to lose weight, one hospital patient in Scotland spent 382 days living on tea, coffee, soda water and vitamins. As a result, he lost over 120 kilograms.

Furthermore, Blaine’s “accommodation” does not compare (20) with that of previous record holders. In 1997, Vernon Kruger of South Africa, stayed in a barrel (21) smaller than Blaine’s box for 67 days. Having said (22) , a Guinness spokesperson added that though they (23) him well with his future challenges, in their opinion, Blaine (24) a long way to go to beat the incredible Guinness record holders.
How to Bag a Prize!

Used plastic bags seem to collect at an (0) ................. rate. Most people are reluctant to throw them away because they might come in (25) ................. one day. In fact, what usually happens is that we end up (26) ................. them for a while in a drawer or cupboard, and then usually, for lack of space, we decide to throw them in the (27) ................. bin. As far as we are concerned, we’ve solved the problem. (28) ................., that is not the end of it. All that we have done is solve the problem for (29) ................., while adding to an already (30) ................. state of affairs (31) ................. because governments are quite incapable of handling huge amounts of material for (32) ..................

In the USA, a $2,000 prize was offered to anyone who could come up with the most practical (33) ................. to alleviate the problem. By far the best idea offered was a bed of bags someone had made for the (34) ................., who live on the streets. A large plastic bag was simply stuffed with used small bags to produce a light, waterproof mattress for sleeping on.
For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:
0  You must continue to take this medicine.
    KEEP
    You must ........................................................................................................ this medicine.

The gap can be filled by the words 'keep on taking' so you write:

Example: 0  K E E P  O N  T A K I N G

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35  I don’t know why Anne got so upset.
    MADE
    I don’t know .............................................................................................. so upset.

36  I persuaded Mum to let me go to the concert.
    TALKED
    I ................................................................................................................... me go to the concert.

37  Mary and Jane are very good friends.
    ON
    Mary and Jane ............................................................................................ together.

38  His jokes always make me laugh.
    HELP
    I ................................................................................................................. his jokes.

39  He couldn’t have chosen a worse time to fix the roof.
    POSSIBLE
    This is .......................................................................................................... for him to fix the roof.

40  It’s important to me that I always arrive on time.
    POINT
    I always ...................................................................................................... on time.

41  Take my advice and don’t stay too late.
    LEAVE
    If I .............................................................................................................. early.

42  Sam would rather not eat out this evening.
    MOOD
    Sam isn’t ................................................................................................. out this evening.
Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 On the radio, you hear a football manager talking. What did his team do in their last game?
   A They lost the game.  
   B They drew.  
   C They won the game.  
   1

2 In a radio play, you hear a telephone conversation. What does the girl want to do?
   A walk home  
   B get her mother to collect her  
   C stay where she is 
   2

3 You hear somebody being interviewed on the radio. What is his job?
   A lecturer  
   B tour guide  
   C archaeologist 
   3

4 You hear an old lady talking about herself. How does she feel?
   A bored  
   B helpless  
   C positive 
   4

5 You hear a man talking about holidays. Where did he stay in the summer?
   A on a beach  
   B at a campsite  
   C in rooms 
   5

6 You hear two people talking in a clothes shop. What is their relationship?
   A mother and daughter  
   B friends  
   C shop assistant and customer 
   6

7 You hear an instructor advising people. What type of adventure holiday are they going on?
   A mountain climbing  
   B cycling  
   C sailing 
   7

8 You hear a teacher talking to her class. What is she doing?
   A criticising  
   B establishing rules  
   C encouraging 
   8

Part 2

You will hear part of an interview with an author of children’s books. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

THE FILM OF THE BOOK

The film is based on Kate’s latest book, entitled ____________________________.

Kate needed help with the screenplay because of the ____________________________
the studio has to produce.

The screenplay took ____________________________ to complete.

The film was made ____________________________ Kate’s home.

Kate feels ____________________________ with the film.

Kate’s new book will be a book of folk tales from ____________________________

Kate has used her ____________________________ collection as a source of folk tales.

There are not many ____________________________ in the folk tales she’s collected.

These folk tales tell stories about ____________________________ and unusual events.

The type of tale Kate tells is a ____________________________.
Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about their pets. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  A pet like this needs more space.  Speaker 1  19
B  My pet can frighten people.  Speaker 2  20
C  This kind of pet relaxes you.  Speaker 3  21
D  My pet is my only friend.  Speaker 4  22
E  Our pet is boring.  Speaker 5  23
F  Our pet works for a living.

Part 4

You will hear an interview with a TV and film personality. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24  What kind of programme is “Castaway”?
   A  a reality show
   B  a chat show
   C  a travel series  24

25  What kind of work is Michael involved in at the moment?
   A  He is writing a novel.
   B  He is hosting a TV series.
   C  He is planning a new travel programme.  25

26  What are Michael’s plans for the near future?
   A  to do more travelling abroad
   B  to stay near his home
   C  to move in or near to London  26

27  How would Michael feel being on a desert island?
   A  It would be difficult for him without company.
   B  He wouldn’t mind as long he was busy.
   C  He’d be terrified of the insects.  27

28  The main thing Michael likes about the Beatles is the
   A  variety of their styles.
   B  fact that they are familiar.
   C  stories they tell in their songs.  28

29  Why does Michael decide against the philosophy book?
   A  He needs something he could keep coming back to.
   B  It would be too heavy to carry around.
   C  He might find it too serious to read often.  29

30  Playing chess on the island would be
   A  too challenging with no opponent to play with.
   B  a problem because he doesn’t play well.
   C  an opportunity to improve his game.  30
Revised MASTERING the FCE
TEST 8
In 1999, the cookbook *The Naked Chef* by Jamie Oliver was at the top of the best-seller list for 10 weeks running. At the time, I was amazed. It had never occurred to me that a recipe book could be so popular. Although I wasn’t much of a cook myself, even then, I was intrigued by the title and even more by Oliver’s runaway success. My curiosity about both got the better of me and I made a mental note to sit down and watch his TV show.

I’d always assumed that cookery shows were aimed at suburban housewives, so I visualised the presenters as middle-aged and conservative. Oliver shattered all my preconceptions. Charming, chatty, and like myself, only in his early twenties, he was the complete opposite of what I’d expected.

The cameras followed Oliver, clearly enjoying himself zipping around London on his scooter shopping for ingredients, and then preparing the dishes in his own kitchen, accompanied all the while by a rock’n’roll soundtrack. When the food was ready, appreciative friends would turn up to eat it. Watching Oliver in action was fascinating. Despite his film star good looks, which obviously added to his appeal, he is first and foremost a chef focusing on food. Needless to say, I headed off to the bookshop to buy a copy of *The Naked Chef*.

Oliver referred to his recipes as *naked* because, although they produce sophisticated dishes, he stripped them to the bare essentials. Simplifying the recipes without compromising on taste takes culinary talent, and adapting them so they require neither great expertise nor obscure ingredients takes experience. Jamie Oliver has plenty of both.

Oliver’s culinary education began in his parents’ pub-restaurant. By the age of 11, he was already peeling, chopping and slicing vegetables like a professional. After studying at a catering college and in France, he worked as an apprentice and then a chef in various London restaurants. And it was there, in the prestigious Italian River Café, that he was discovered. A BBC producer recognised his star qualities: great looks, a cheerful personality coupled with a passion for cooking, and a considerable amount of knowledge – the perfect ingredients for an innovative cookery show. But even the most optimistic producer couldn’t have envisaged his success. Jamie Oliver was an overnight sensation.

Much of Oliver’s charm lies in his informal approach. Throughout the show, he keeps up a lighthearted running commentary. The presentation is straightforward, as are the instructions in his numerous books. The taste and appearance of the final products, however, belie the simplicity of their preparation. His dishes are invariably delicious and give the impression of having taken hours to make. Busy cooks love them. Amateur cooks trying to impress guests rave about them.

*The Naked Chef* was more than just a recipe book. Written in a casual, conversational style, it had helpful hints and tricks of the trade, as well as advice about which basic supplies to keep in stock. Several of the recipes were accompanied by photographs and step-by-step instructions. Thanks to Jamie Oliver, people who have never set foot in a kitchen before are now willing to try their hand at his recipes, even bread-making. His approach emphasizes top-quality, fresh ingredients, and as a result, herbs are sprouting in the window boxes of thousands of British homes.

Like many of my male friends, I, too, have become a convert to Jamie Oliver’s cooking. I am no longer put off by the prospect of inviting parents or friends for a meal. Having now used many of his books, I’ve become quite proficient, and I never fail to utter a silent blessing to Jamie Oliver for making it all possible. In fact, I can’t wait to get my hands on his latest publication.
1. What interested the writer most was
   A. why so many people bought Jamie Oliver’s book.
   B. whether the book was better than the show.
   C. how the book got its unusual name.
   D. where he could get a copy of the book.

2. According to the writer, Jamie Oliver’s show
   A. is presented mainly with female viewers in mind.
   B. spends too much time on setting the scene.
   C. shouldn’t be taken too seriously.
   D. is a surprising contrast to similar shows.

3. In the fourth paragraph, the writer suggests that Oliver’s success lies in his
   A. ability to get back to basics in recipes.
   B. rich background and training in France.
   C. desire to entertain as well as to cook.
   D. great expertise in combining rare ingredients.

4. The producer who spotted Jamie Oliver
   A. enjoyed watching Oliver’s act at the River Café.
   B. believed that he had great potential.
   C. wasn’t sure his show would succeed.
   D. was looking for new ideas for television shows.

5. Which word from the text best describes Oliver’s attitude to cooking and writing cookbooks?
   A. charming (line 13)
   B. professional (line 37)
   C. straightforward (line 51)
   D. casual (line 59)

6. What does the word ‘them’ (line 56) refer to?
   A. the clear instructions Oliver gives
   B. busy cooks who use his books
   C. the dishes his recipes produce
   D. the hours it takes to prepare meals

7. The writer uses the example of ‘bread-making’ (line 66) to show that
   A. Oliver explains complicated recipes by using pictures.
   B. Oliver encourages people to cook things that seem difficult.
   C. Oliver’s books appeal more to novice cooks.
   D. Oliver’s book covers a wide range of recipes and courses.

8. Jamie Oliver’s book, The Naked Chef,
   A. appeals mainly to a younger audience of readers.
   B. encourages people to grow their own food.
   C. is not as successful as his TV show.
   D. has encouraged men to take up cooking.
Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about synchronised swimming. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Swimming in Sync

Coach Janet Simpson is proud of her team of synchronised swimmers.

“Synchro swimming began in Canada in the 1920s, but it only became an Olympic sport in 1984,” Janet Simpson explained. “It’s a combination of swimming and acrobatics. The swimmers have to match, or synchronise, their movements precisely to one another. Initially, I only had five girls in my group. I now have five times that number with ages ranging from eight to 15. The team has already won several prizes. They’re shaping up so well that I firmly believe that Olympic competitions may soon be within our grasp.”

Janet Simpson is full of praise for the girls. “They rarely miss a practice,” she told us. “During the school holidays, they’re already hard at work at the pool while their friends are still fast asleep in bed. 9 [__] Somehow they fit everything in. They keep up with their academic commitments and manage to have a social life too.”

Their determined attitude has helped the girls get far in their training. “You don’t reach these levels of performance without a lot of physical effort and stamina,” Janet said. “No matter how tired they are, or how much I demand of them, they never give up.” 10 [__] Another important element is team spirit. “The girls help each other out, not only with moves and routines, but in other areas of life as well. Sometimes I’m amazed at what they’ll do for each other. We’re more like a family than a sports team.”

Gliding through the water, the girls exhibit all the grace and flexibility of gymnasts or dancers. 11 [__] The difference is that it’s done in the water. This makes it one of the most disciplined and demanding sports in the world, combining flexibility, balance and grace with strength and endurance.

Being a good swimmer is a must, but it’s only a start. Learning to hold your breath under water, no matter how tired you are, takes considerable practice. One 10-year-old proudly demonstrated how she can hold her breath for 45 seconds. She needs to. A basic movement in synchronised swimming involves keeping your head and body below the surface while you kick your legs straight up and out of the water. 12 [__]

Synchronised swimming is more than a physical activity. The girls have to concentrate hard all the time. It’s vital for each team member to memorise every movement in the routine. 13 [__] They also have to focus constantly on counting the beats of the music, which is transmitted into the pool by underwater speakers so that they can hear it clearly. All of this coordination involves enormous mental effort.

Coach Simpson is preparing the girls for some tough competitions ahead. 14 [__] This is because judges look at routines for innovative choreography and a high degree of difficulty and risk. But that’s not all. They also want to see perfect synchronisation and presentation, so there is no room for error when performing at a competition. This, of course, translates into long hours of practice.

The girls have already progressed from various local competitions to national championships, coming first in several. 15 [__] “The girls believe in themselves,” says Janet, “and I have great faith in them. Watch out for us in the next Olympics because that’s where we’re heading.”
A In fact, as Coach Simpson explained, synchronised swimming is actually like being a dancer in a chorus line where you coordinate with seven other people.

B With each new achievement, their confidence increases.

C Yet they don’t let swimming interfere with their other activities.

D Apparently this level of devotion is an essential ingredient if you’ve set your sights high.

E Another is the upside-down split, with legs stretched across the pool’s surface.

F During a competition, swimmers wear colourful costumes and dramatic make-up to enhance the overall visual effects.

G She’s constantly thinking up new, intricate and more complicated figures for them to work on.

H No head may break the surface of the water a split second before the others; no arm or leg can be out of line.
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about people who make home deliveries. For questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person / people

enjoys the pleasure the delivery may bring?  

16

talks about meeting a deadline?

17

refer to the effects of bad weather?

18  19

are obliged to conform to standards?

20  21

makes unfavourable comparisons with the competition?

22

expresses doubts about the job?

23

uses different equipment depending on the delivery?

24

has had personal experience of a service?

25

26  27

speak about their extensive experience?

may make deliveries from other countries?

28  29

describes changing attitudes to the job?

30
Delivered to Your Door

Four people talk about the delivery services they work for.

A. FedEx relies on me to get every parcel or letter to its destination on time whatever the driving conditions, and I've never let them down,” says Ted Carey. “I pick up the package or letter from the dispatcher, with the appropriate forms and instructions for the route and destination, and off I go. FedEx has a great reputation. We offer two or three days for a delivery from abroad and within 24 hours anywhere in Britain. Even the regular postal service can't give that kind of guarantee. When I have a delivery in another part of London, I get traffic updates, otherwise I'm liable to get stuck in traffic jams. I know my way around the city, and I keep just within the speed limit. It wouldn’t do for a FedEx van to get into trouble, but I’ve had a couple of near misses!”

B. “I’ve been transporting domestic and farm animals for years,” says Ann Gilmore. “Believe me, it’s harder than driving humans, even though the animals don’t complain, so to speak. I have various sizes of animal boxes and trailers, all constructed according to the Ministry of Agriculture’s specifications for size, ventilation and safety. I insist on explicit instructions from every owner about food and drink because any mistake could leave me with a sick passenger and endless problems. I also require a signed health certificate for the animal, and if it’s very cold, a statement from the vet saying that the animal can cope with the low temperature. I absolutely refuse to take a puppy or kitten that isn’t fully weaned. When I first started, I used to find the animal noises disconcerting, but now I’ve learned to differentiate between normal sounds and distress signals.”

C. “Last year, I took advantage of the Interflora service I work for to send flowers to my grandparents,” says Barry Sanderson. “The floral arrangement came from a catalogue and cost £50, which is the minimum sum for an overseas order. Most of the bouquets I deliver have been ordered in other towns and I cover a large rural area as well as my own town. To meet the Interflora requirements, I have to have cooling equipment to keep the blooms fresh and special protective containers to stop them getting shaken about. Working hours can be long, especially when I have to find an out-of-the-way place, but nothing beats seeing the smiles on the recipients’ faces when I deliver flowers for a birthday, anniversary or some other special occasion.”

D. “It'll be hard to find anyone to take over from me when I retire,” says milkman Charlie Denton. “Who wants to get up at the crack of dawn and trudge to and from a van to people’s front doors, especially when it’s raining or the ground’s slippery with ice? Mind you, I do have a proper van now. It’s a lot cosier than the open van I started off with. In those days, I used to know most of the regular customers, though. Now, more often than not, I never see their faces. I just look at the indicators on the metal basket outside their doors and swap the full bottles for the empties. A lot of young people don’t get their milk delivered. They do all their shopping at the supermarket so they pick up milk at the same time. If you ask me, Britain’s milkmen are an endangered species and are disappearing fast.”
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120-150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have seen this advertisement in an English-language newspaper, and have also received a letter from your friend Anne in England asking about it. Read Anne’s letter and the advertisement on which you have made some notes. Then write a letter to Anne, using all your notes.

... so I've been wondering about this. Do you think we should give it a try? My parents are doubtful about it. How can I persuade them to let me go? Write and tell me what you think.

Anne

International Archaeological Dig
Young people wanted aged 16-21

Learn about ancient history and help us dig up the past this summer.

Work with other students six hours a day and learn from world-famous archaeologists who uncover the secrets of the past.

Good because ...
- students rates paid
- free accommodation
- 3 meals a day
- free time in evening
- one island tour included

No costs

OK ...

Great because ...

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2 An English-language bookshop is holding a short story competition. The story must begin or end with the following words:
   *I tried to shut the door without making a sound.*
   Write your story.

3 You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine called *Travel*.
   
   **Travel Magazine Is Looking for Hotel Reviews**
   *Have you been on holiday recently? Where did you stay?*
   
   Write us a review of the hotel or place you stayed in. Describe the accommodation, food and facilities. Say why you liked or disliked it, and whether you’d recommend staying there.
   
   The best reviews will be published in next month’s magazine.
   Write your review.

4 Your English penfriend is going to start learning your language. She has written to you asking for advice and information. Write a letter, giving her advice on how to learn your language, the main problems she will face and some tips to help her study.
   Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.

5 Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.

   (a) *The Phantom of the Opera* by Gaston Leroux
   In a book, the setting or location where the action takes place is an integral part of the story. Write an essay describing a location in the story and explaining its importance to the book.
   Write your essay.

   (a) *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens
   Does the book you have read teach you lessons about life that may be useful in the future? You have been asked to write an article for your school magazine answering this question. Explain your views with reference to the book you have read.
   Write your article.
Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 A sensations B feelings C senses D emotions

---

The Immune System

Sight, smell, taste, hearing and touch – these are the five (0) ... through which we (1) ... the world around us. They can help protect us from potential danger, for example, when we (2) ... to a strong light by covering our eyes, or when a loud noise warns us to look (3) ... for trouble.

Results of medical research have (4) ... that the body’s immune system functions in a similar way. Like the senses, it too sends messages through the brain, telling the body how to respond in certain situations. For example, if you catch a virus or a disease and infection is (5) ... in your body, the immune system immediately goes into (6) ... and produces a chemical called IL-1 that tells you to feel feverish and sleepy. Once, these feelings were (7) ... of only as symptoms of the infection. However, recent research has modified this point of (8) ... . Doctors now believe that they represent the system’s method of helping us fight the disease because fever reduces the (9) ... of harmful bacteria and resting in bed (10) ... up our recovery.

Doctors now accept that the immune system is influenced not only by our physical but also our mental state. It is a (11) ... fact that when people are under (12) ... , the immune system is compromised and they are far more likely to become ill.

1 A observe B experience C accept D deal
2 A reply B resist C react D relate
3 A out B forward C around D up
4 A presented B pointed C displayed D indicated
5 A available B present C current D local
6 A play B motion C swing D action
7 A considered B believed C thought D regarded
8 A opinion B view C mind D idea
9 A growth B advance C extent D progress
10 A builds B increases C speeds D holds
11 A plain B known C hard D cold
12 A stress B tension C anxiety D worry
Part 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 W H I C H

The Paralympics

Paralympics, (0) ......................... means "parallel Olympics", is the name given to the main international competition for athletes with physical, mental and sensorial disabilities.

(13) ......................... much newer and smaller (14) ......................... scope than the Olympics, the Paralympics dates from 1948, though it has grown considerably (15) ......................... those early days. The Olympics constitutes 35 sports in over 400 events, (16) ......................... the number in the Paralympics has reached a total of 26 sports (17) ......................... date. This number includes (18) ......................... diverse sports as wheelchair tennis, archery and sailing. Athletes are divided into six categories of disability, for example, blindness or intellectual disability. Those who have suffered injuries or lost limbs as a result of accidents constitute (19) ......................... category.

In the Athens 2004 Paralympics, 3,806 athletes from 136 countries took part in what has become an elite sports event that emphasizes the participants’ athletic achievements (20) ......................... than their disabilities. And while gold medal winners at the Paralympics (21) ......................... not become as famous as Olympic gold medallists, their achievements are no (22) ......................... impressive.

Since 1992, the Paralympics has been staged at the same venue as the Olympic Games, mainly for economic reasons. The Paralympics is held soon after the Olympics (23) ......................... a great deal of money can be saved by using the same facilities. From 2016, (24) ......................... , the city that bids to host the main games will be required to host the Paralympics as well.
A Vow of Silence

When a friend of 18 year-old Brett Banfe boasted that he could stop talking for a day quite (0) ................., Brett responded by (25) ...................... that he could keep quiet for a whole year. Never having regarded him as a good listener anyway, not one of his friends took him (26) ...................... . Nevertheless, Brett took a vow of silence and, in fact, had enough (27) ...................... to prove them wrong and see it through to the bitter end – 371 days later.

At first people were very sceptical and plied him with very (28) ...................... questions about his motives. Brett claimed that making such a tough (29) ...................... was nothing to do with making money or becoming a celebrity, both of which were (30) ...................... that had been levelled against him.

Brett insisted that he had no (31) ...................... motives whatsoever. According to Brett, it was all a matter of personal (32) ...................... and being able to stick to a commitment.

He also maintained that under no circumstances would he go back on his bet unless it was absolutely (33) ...................... . He did make it clear, however, that if he saw someone in trouble, he wouldn’t have the (34) ...................... hesitation in calling for help.
Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 He is shorter than I expected.

NOT
He ........................................................................................................... I expected.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘is not as tall as’ so you write:

Example: 0 I S N O T A S T A L L A S

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35 The notice in the zoo says “Please do not feed the animals.”

ASKED
Visitors .................................................................................................. the animals in the zoo.

36 Paul will translate the article into English for us.

GET
We ................................................................................................. the article into English.

37 They did what we advised this time.

TOOK
They ................................................................................................... this time.

38 I may have forgotten to give her your message.

REMEMBER
I ........................................................................................................... her your message.

39 There is no resemblance between Max and his brother.

LOOK
Max .................................................................................................. his brother at all.

40 John’s ambition is to be an airline pilot.

SIGHTS
John has ............................................................................................ an airline pilot.

41 These shoes were really too expensive.

MUCH
I regret ............................................................................................. for these shoes.

42 I prefer that you don’t go into my room.

RATHER
I ........................................................................................................... go into my room.
## Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>You hear a woman talking. What is she going to do?</td>
<td>A apply to appear on a show</td>
<td>B accept an offer to appear on a show</td>
<td>C turn down an offer to appear on a show</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>You turn on the radio and hear two people talking. What is the woman's opinion of the place she visited?</td>
<td>A It was worth visiting.</td>
<td>B It wouldn't suit everybody.</td>
<td>C There was not enough to do.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>You hear a tutor talking to her students. What is she most strict about?</td>
<td>A students being on time for lectures</td>
<td>B students using her full name</td>
<td>C students giving in work on time</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>You hear this man talking about somebody he saw. Who is he describing?</td>
<td>A a football player</td>
<td>B an actor</td>
<td>C an old school friend</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>You hear a woman talking to a waiter. What is she doing?</td>
<td>A ordering</td>
<td>B complaining</td>
<td>C complimenting</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>You overhear this couple talking. Where have they been?</td>
<td>A a party</td>
<td>B a play</td>
<td>C a concert</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>You overhear this woman speaking on the phone. Who is she speaking to?</td>
<td>A a neighbour</td>
<td>B a repairman</td>
<td>C a colleague</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>You overhear two people talking. What is the relationship between the speakers?</td>
<td>A teacher and pupil</td>
<td>B interviewer and guest</td>
<td>C mother and son</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Part 2

You will hear an interview with a lecturer at the New Film Academy (NFA). For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

**FILM ACADEMY**

Film directors need [9] as well as technical knowledge.

Applicants must be at least [10] years old.

Applicants should be keen on [11]

In the first week, trainees get instruction in [12]

Trainees do group projects to encourage [13]

Film directors have to respect the work of the [14]

Trainees learn what [15] can be produced by technology.

Most NFA graduates work in [16]

The cost of a course is £6,000 which lasts [17]

The cost includes the [18]
Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about their first day at school. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

| A | I was too attached to my teacher.  | Speaker 1 | 19 |
| B | I found it hard to leave my mother. | Speaker 2 | 20 |
| C | I had no problem getting used to school. | Speaker 3 | 21 |
| D | I think going to school did me good. | Speaker 4 | 22 |
| E | I looked forward to starting school. | Speaker 5 | 23 |
| F | I don’t want my child to have the same experience. |

Part 4

You will hear part of a radio interview with a circus performer. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Claude says that audiences in London
   A attend a lot of circus performances from the continent.  | 24 |
   B haven’t seen Bollini’s circus for several years.        |
   C show their enjoyment more than other audiences.         

25 During Claude’s performance at the circus
   A the audience can see the rider above them.               | 25 |
   B the motorbike rides round the circus ring.             |
   C the audience are looking down on the wheel.             

26 How does Claude feel about the possibility of injury?
   A He is certain it would never happen.                    | 26 |
   B He is confident that he can avoid it.                   |
   C He is sometimes worried about making a mistake.         

27 When did Claude learn how to ride the Wheel of Death?
   A just after he learned to ride a bike                    | 27 |
   B during his adolescence                                 |
   C when his father had an accident                        

28 How did Claude’s mother feel about him performing in the circus?
   A She wanted him to finish college first.                | 28 |
   B She was concerned that he would replace his father.    |
   C She was very upset about his decision.                 

29 What is Claude’s opinion of travelling around the world constantly?
   A It is not as lonely as some people think.               | 29 |
   B It is the most difficult aspect of his work.            |
   C It becomes routine after a while.                      

30 When Claude retires, what does he intend to do?
   A visit some of his favourite places again               | 30 |
   B open an unusual museum                                 |
   C continue living with the circus                        |
At Home in an Earthship

Scattered over different areas of the globe are about two thousand earthships. Although the families who live in them are strangers to each other and speak different languages, they share the same goals. They want environmentally friendly, self-sufficient homes that neither deplete the planet of its natural resources nor add to its pollution.

Earthships are built in many different kinds of topography, from the sunny, arid deserts of the southwestern United States to cold, rainy mountainsides in Scotland. Instead of trying to make a visual impression like the conventional buildings in which most of us live, they blend into their surroundings. Unlike urban dwellers whose gas and water are piped into their homes, the occupants of earthships make use of natural resources to supply their needs.

I drove 20 miles out of town to visit my colleague Dan Graham, who lives in an earthship. He had explained to me earlier that earthships are built from materials that are by-products of society, such as car tyres and aluminium cans which have been discarded. In this way, these problematic waste materials are recycled instead of forming mountains of rubbish and creating an environmental hazard.

Yet, instead of the rough, shanty-like structure I had been expecting, I found a long, solid building. The front consisted of solar panels, angled to catch the sunlight, while the other three walls were made entirely of used tyres packed tightly with earth. The tyres were stacked in much the same way as bricks, and looked very stable. Indeed, according to Dan, these walls are virtually indestructible.

The interior walls were thinner and covered in plaster or stucco. It seemed incredible that they were actually constructed from used aluminium cans. They had been moulded cleverly to divide up the interior living area. All the rooms opened off one side of a long hallway. The outer wall of the hallway was made of the glazed solar panels visible when I arrived. The hallway itself was full of houseplants of all kinds, clearly thriving in the atmosphere of the earthship.

It was pleasantly warm, yet there were no signs of central heating or radiators anywhere. In fact, the earthship is heated by free, natural sources. The tyre walls create a thermal mass that maintains the interior of the house at a comfortable temperature, irrespective of the weather outside. Dan also showed me battery-like cells on the roof which make electricity using solar power. Though the details of the system were lost on me, its effectiveness was undeniable.

The water supply system, however, was more straightforward. Rainwater is captured in special tanks on the roof for later use, and even a low annual rainfall is usually sufficient for Dan’s use. Not a drop of water is wasted, though. After it has been used for domestic purposes, the water irrigates the indoor plants and the outdoor garden.

Making use of natural resources is clearly very economical, but Dan didn’t want me to get the wrong impression. “Earthships aren’t only about money,” he said. “It’s true that they are competitively priced, but that’s not their primary purpose. The main idea is to create comfortable dwellings that function independently and are sensitive to the environment. They provide a way to conserve water, our most precious and endangered resource, and they rely on an alternative form of energy, thus reducing greenhouse-gases which cause global warming.” Who could object to that?

Earthships are still a rare phenomenon despite their many advantages. Whether they will ever be accepted as a popular alternative to high-rise apartment blocks or private houses remains to be seen. Dan Graham fervently hopes that they will.
1 In the first paragraph, what does the writer suggest about families who live in earthships?
   A They have nothing in common.
   B They choose to live in remote areas.
   C They dislike conventional architecture.
   D They are committed environmentalists.

2 What does the word ‘their’ in line 16 refer to?
   A people who live in earthships
   B people who live in cities
   C conventional buildings and homes
   D the surroundings where earthships are built

3 What surprised the writer about the interior walls of Dan’s earthship?
   A They are built with standard building materials.
   B They have a very unusual appearance.
   C They are made from recycled products.
   D They include glass plates to let the light in.

4 The internal design of the earthship described in the passage
   A is a copy of other houses the writer has seen.
   B includes a row of rooms, side by side.
   C has windows overlooking the garden.
   D requires you to go through one room to reach another.

5 The writer’s comments on the water system imply that
   A he is impressed by the level of recycling.
   B he recognizes the need to water flowers and gardens.
   C he doesn’t understand how the water is heated.
   D he accepts its reliance on plentiful rainfall.

6 How do earthships compare with ordinary houses?
   A They require a sunny climate in order to function.
   B They are dependent on rubbish for their construction.
   C They must harmonise with the local environment.
   D They are less expensive to build and maintain.

7 What is Dan’s attitude to the future of earthships?
   A He is confident.
   B He is optimistic.
   C He is uncertain.
   D He is doubtful.

8 The writer’s visit to the earthship
   A contradicted what he had heard about earthships.
   B gave him useful tips for saving money.
   C changed some of his preconceived ideas.
   D convinced him to consider this as a home.
Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about the city of Venice, in Italy. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Venice Under Water

Sophia Armando watches the water creep up the legs of the showcases in her jewellery shop. She sighs as she locks up once again. A few hours later, when the water recedes, business will go on again as it has for nearly a century in her family business on one of Venice’s picturesque canals.

“Back in the 50s, my grandfather used to tell me that the shop got flooded from time to time. But the situation is getting worse. [9] Sophia is philosophical about the acqua alta, sudden surges of high water caused by winds and high tides. “What can we do?” she asks. “Our lovely city thrives on water. That’s what makes it so special.”

For the millions of tourists who flock to Venice every year, the canals are a major attraction. [10] However, she is less confident about the future. “I try not to think about it too much,” she says. “They say global warming is making the sea level rise, and that the city is sinking because an underwater reservoir is drying out. That seems a bit remote, but the acqua alta is another story. You can’t ignore water that floods your shop, even if it doesn’t last for long.”

Venetians, like Sophia, have got used to the acqua alta and often regard it as nothing more than an inconvenience. No one is dying, they say. With the inventiveness born of necessity, they find solutions. [11] According to Sophia, the tourists don’t seem unduly concerned either.

“Venice is as popular as ever,” she says. “Unless the floods are really bad, the tourists just take to the temporary pavements like everyone else, or wear rubber boots to walk around the city. And the gondoliers are busier than ever.” However, the water does more than just give pedestrians wet feet. Ground floors are damp and mouldy, and many residents have been forced to move upstairs. [12] The Venetians of past centuries built with stone foundations that can withstand salt water, but above the water level they used soft, porous brick, which is now slowly disintegrating as the salt penetrates it again and again.

Someone has to worry about the future survival of the city. “That’s the job of the authorities,” says Sophia. In the meantime, nothing has actually been done. [13] Fierce battles are being fought over a two-billion-dollar project for underwater barriers that could be raised when necessary to hold back the acqua alta.

The underwater barrier project was inspired by the example of the Netherlands, which remains dry despite being entirely below sea level. The Dutch have built huge barriers with mobile gates which swing shut, holding back the sea whenever it becomes stormy enough to cause floods. [14] Construction is already underway but opposition to the plan continues, mainly on the part of environmentalists, who fear it will damage the lagoon’s fragile ecosystem.

“They’d better do something about it soon,” says Sophia. “I’d hate to think that there might be no family business here for my great-grandchildren, and that’s assuming they’ll still be here.” [15] The situation has been recognized as critical. The thought that the beautiful city of Venice might one day disappear under the water is too awful to contemplate, not only for Venetians but for the world.
A Arguments continue to be waged over raising the permanent pavements and strengthening building foundations.

B Venice was flooded by high water nearly 100 times last year.

C The plan for Venice is much more elegant, consisting of mobile gates placed entirely underwater at three entrances to Venice’s lagoon – a grandiose, expensive and complex idea that has never been tried before.

D Evidence from these archaeological digs has shown that Venice has been sinking at the rate of about 10 centimetres every hundred years, but in the 20th century it sank at double that rate.

E As soon as water starts seeping up through the drains, raised wooden walkways are speedily erected, and life carries on as before.

F Even this will prove only a temporary solution, as the floods are eating away at the buildings themselves.

G An image of the city inevitably conjures up gondoliers rowing along the waterways in their narrow, elegant boats – one that is not likely to change in Sophia’s lifetime.

H Venice has lost over half of its population and fewer than 70,000 people live there.
Part 3

You are going to read about five basketball players. For questions 16-30, choose from the players (A-E). The players may be chosen more than once.

Which player(s)

is now a professional?  

wanted to return a favour?  

got well-deserved recognition from teammates?  

did no sports at all for a while?  

suffered a blow to his / her pride?  

regrets not having time to go out with friends?  

refers to the techniques they were taught?  

mentions a physical advantage?  

wasn’t interested in team sports at first?  

got encouragement from his / her family?  

couldn’t find a local team to play in?  

was surprised at how easily he / she learned?  

was afraid he / she lacked the necessary experience?
Aiming High

*Peter Davies talks to five talented young basketball players about how they got into the game.*

**A**

“I can hardly remember a time when I didn’t play basketball,” said Stacey James. “When I was a very young kid, I was always outside with my brothers and pals shooting baskets into a metal rim that Dad had rigged up. By the time we started playing at school, I fancied myself as a bit of an expert, but I was in for a rude awakening. I couldn’t do anything right. If it hadn’t been for the coach, I’d probably have given up at that point. Her faith in me restored my self-confidence. She always made us work very hard – practising all those blocking shots and rebounds drove us crazy – but she devoted hours of her free time to the team. It says a lot for her that none of us resented the tremendous demands she made of us. She convinced us they would pay off, and they did.”

**B**

“In our village school,” said Peter Lloyd, “we all played football. Then, at high school, there were other options, and I fancied a change. The choice was quite arbitrary.” For a while, Peter wondered if it had been a mistake to choose basketball because everyone else had a background in the game. But he soon caught up, quickly gaining the respect of the other members of his team, on and off the court. It was a foregone conclusion that he would eventually make the school team. “It’s harder now that I’m at university,” Peter admitted. “I’m constantly juggling study commitments and training, so I’ve had to put some of my social life on hold for a while, which is a shame.”

**C**

If Emma Green hadn’t been ill when she was 16, she might never have started playing basketball at all. Until then, she’d always gone in for individual sports like jogging and cycling. But her friends had been so good to her during her long illness, that she felt obliged to give them some moral support. “While I was still getting well,” she recalled. “I went to a couple of their basketball matches. I didn’t really expect to enjoy them much. How wrong I was. As soon as I was back on my feet, I signed up for the basketball beginners’ group at their sports club. I’d never have suspected I would, but I took to the game like a duck to water. I don’t know who was more amazed, the coach or me, when a well-known scout signed me up for the county team.”

**D**

It simply never occurred to Mike MacDonald not to play basketball. “It was what both my older brothers had always done. Watching them train or play in matches was just one of the things that I did. It was the most natural thing in the world to follow in their footsteps.” What none of them had anticipated was that before very long, he would overtake them. Mike quickly reached the top of his game and was offered a lucrative contract with a big league team. Then a severe knee injury threatened his career, but thanks to the excellent treatment from experts in sports medicine, he’s back on his winning streak again. His brothers are proud of him. “That’s because of the attitude we absorbed from our coaches and our parents. I hope to pass it on to my own children,” said Mike.

**E**

“You’ll make a great basketball player,” was what people jokingly told Tim Foster when he shot up to over six feet in his early teens. What they didn’t know was that Michael Jordan was Tim’s hero and that he had had a secret ambition to be a basketball star ever since he had seen a Chicago Bulls match on TV. Unfortunately, no one played basketball in his area. His chance came later when his family moved to a London suburb. “No one at the club knew me, so it wasn’t so bad being a beginner,” he said. “In fact, they made me very welcome.” What Tim didn’t say was that they recognised his natural talent and weren’t surprised when he progressed at meteoric speed. “My height helped,” was what he said with a grin. “It isn’t always an asset to be six foot six, but in basketball, it’s great.”
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120-150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Emma, who is trying to choose what sort of holiday to take in your country. Read Emma’s email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Emma, using all your notes.

Email

From: Emma
Sent: August 15th
Subject: My holiday

I’d like to come out for a holiday and I can’t decide on dates. When is the best time to visit? Also, I just don’t know what to do.

One possibility is backpacking, staying in cheaper hostels and travelling about. The other is having a few days in the capital in a good hotel and then travelling to an island to a nice hotel resort. Any suggestions for places? Yes, give details

I know you’ve tried both. How do they compare? Tell me about the holiday you preferred and why. Can you recommend the best way to travel? Yes, I suggest ...

Reply quickly as I have to book soon.

Emma

Write your email. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have been asked by your teacher to write a story for the school's English language magazine. The story must begin with the following words:
   
   Suddenly, I heard a knock at the door.
   
   Write your story.

3 Your school is organizing afternoon activities for students on a trial basis for one month, including sports, hobbies and life skills like using the Internet. You recently took part in one of these activities and your teacher has asked you to write a report. In your report you should:
   • describe the afternoon activity you participated in
   • explain, giving reasons, why it should be available to students

   Write your report.

4 You have had a class discussion on education in schools. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your own opinions on the following statement:
   Students should be allowed to choose their subjects of study and not be forced to take compulsory courses.

   Write your essay.

5 Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.
   
   (a) A Space Odyssey by Arthur C. Clarke
   
   This is part of a letter from your English-speaking penfriend.
   
   I have just finished reading A Space Odyssey and I found the ending very predictable. I prefer surprise endings, don't you?

   Do you agree with your penfriend? Write a letter giving your opinion about the book you have read. Do not write any postal addresses.

   Write your letter.

   (b) The Phantom of the Opera by Gaston Leroux
   
   In class, you have been discussing the importance in stories of a strong opening that engages the reader. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay discussing the opening of your book. Say whether you think it has a strong opening or not, and explain how well it sets the scene for the rest of the story.

   Write your essay.
Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 A chief B main C prime D major

Streetcats on the Job

On the streets of four (0) American cities: New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and San Francisco, the blue and yellow jeeps of The Streetcats Foundation have become a (1) sight. Teams of volunteers tour the city on the (2) for runaway youngsters, or teens addicted to drugs and alcohol. Streetcat volunteers offer these young people patience, counselling and affection, in other (3), the feeling that someone cares about them. Streetcats’ unique involvement has helped to (4) the lives of children around – children written off as ‘unreadable’, whom counsellors, police and probation officers had given (5) on. Thanks to their continuing (6), Streetcats have worked miracles in piecing the lives of these teens back together. Considering the few incentives they are offered and the lack of support from the government and the police, Streetcats have achieved extraordinary results. Many young people have been reunited with their parents and lead far more (7) lives. Like many non-profit organizations, The Streetcats Foundation suffers from a constant (8) of money and manpower and relies (9) on donations and sponsorships. Yet, despite all the difficulties the organisation faces on a daily (10), its members are determined to succeed because the number of teenagers at (11) is increasing at an (12) rate.

1 A habitual B usual C familiar D known
2 A guard B lookout C search D patrol
3 A ways B means C cases D words
4 A turn B change C off D move
5 A out B up C bring D away
6 A trials B attempts C efforts D struggles
7 A comfortable B decent C active D productive
8 A shortage B gap C need D absence
9 A widely B deeply C broadly D heavily
10 A routine B round C basis D footing
11 A risk B danger C trouble D harm
12 A amazing B alarming C excessive D awful
For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 O F

Adios Siesta

Like millions (0) .........., Spaniards, Antonio Lopez closes his shop at 2 pm. He then heads home for his usual siesta or afternoon nap. Only at 5 pm (13) ............... he open his shop again for business. The siesta break is not (14) ................. used for resting, it is also seen as an ideal time to have lunch and catch up on what’s (15) ................. on at home.

However, the siesta is (16) ................. threat. Most of the 14 other nations in the European Union have a short lunch break, and in December 2005, the Spanish government abolished the siesta in (17) ................. to conform to European standards. This meant that civil servants, who had previously worked until eight or nine in the evening, (18) ................. stop work at 6 pm and go home, (19) ................. enjoyed a one hour lunch break at noon. (20) ................. surprisingly, some large international companies followed suit and don’t close at all now.

Teenagers are also beginning to drop the siesta. When they return from school at 2.30 pm, they are not tired enough to fall asleep. (21) ................. flop down in front of the TV, while others prefer chatting with (22) ................. another on the phone or hanging out together. Students with busy study schedules skip the siesta because they see the weekend (23) ................. the best time for taking it easy.

However, the older generation finds (24) ................. harder to accept. They see no need to change a time-honoured tradition that has been practised for generations.
The Bicycle Builder

Bicycles were (0) ...................... introduced in Europe in the 19th century. Today they number over one billion (25) ...................... and provide the principal means of transportation in many regions, most (26) ...................... China and the Netherlands.

The basic details of the design: two wheels, handlebars, pedals and a seat have remained (27) ...................... since the first chain cycle was invented around 1885. However, thanks to modern technology, bicycles can be produced with lighter alloy and titanium frames. Such (28) ...................... considerably enhance the (29) ...................... of the bicycle, and at the same time, (30) ...................... the weight of it. Full suspension available on many bicycles cushions the rider against bumps on (31) ...................... terrain, such as fields and hills.

Being a form of transport, bicycles are subject to laws and must be equipped with a front and back light for riding in (32) ...................... Riders are required to wear a protective helmet to prevent head injuries in the event of a (33) ...................... Bicycles are (34) ...................... to run and maintain than cars. They do not pollute the environment and cycling improves your health, as well as providing a leisure activity for the whole family.
For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

**Example:**

0    We discussed the matter briefly before we decided.  
SHORT  
We had only .................................................................................................. before making a decision.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘a short discussion’ so you write:

**Example:**

[A] SHO[RT DISCUSSION]

Write only the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

35 The boss wanted to know what had happened.  
INSISTED  
The boss .................................................. what had happened.

36 This is the most delicious meal I’ve had in a long time.  
SUCH  
I haven’t had ................................................................................................ for a long time.

37 I’m sorry you can’t come tonight.  
WISH  
I ........................................................................................................ tonight.

38 You must do exactly as I say.  
OUT  
You must ................................................................................................. to the letter.

39 They haven’t smoked for years.  
GAVE  
They .............................................................................................. years ago.

40 It’s a pity you weren’t honest with me when we spoke.  
TOLD  
You should ......................................................................................... when we spoke.

41 People say too much sun can damage the skin.  
SUPPOSED  
Too much sun ........................................................................... bad for the skin.

42 It was difficult to sell our old house.  
DIFFICULTY  
We ...................................................................................................... our old house.
Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 Listen to this student.
What would she like to be?
A a doctor
B a dentist
C a nurse

2 You hear a man talking on the radio.
What is the best medium for most people?
A television
B radio
C newspaper

3 You hear a parent talking about her child’s school.
What is she not happy about?
A the class size
B the teaching staff
C the distance from home

4 You will hear an announcement at a train station.
The train for which place will leave late?
A Dover
B Brighton
C Portsmouth

5 You hear the start of a radio programme.
What is it about?
A sport
B cookery
C health

6 You hear two people talking on the bus.
What is their relationship?
A boyfriend and girlfriend
B friends
C father and daughter

7 You hear a police officer talking.
What advice is he giving to the family?
A Watch your children at all times.
B Keep away from crowds.
C Always close your handbag.

8 You overhear a woman talking to a friend about a birthday present.
How does she feel about it?
A appreciative
B disappointed
C surprised

Part 2

You will hear a radio talk about volunteering abroad on a gap year. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

VOLUNTEERING ABROAD

Most of the projects start in [9].

Volunteers are required to [10] of three months minimum.

You will be expected to work [11] days a week.

Languages that volunteers find useful are English and [12].

All volunteers must provide proof of a recent [13].

Without all the necessary [14], volunteers will not be accepted.

Accommodation in [15] or caravans is provided.

Volunteers receive a [16] of around €200 a month.

Volunteers staying in remote locations can expect a subsidy of [17] towards their flights.

Volunteering offers you [18] and a great holiday too.
PAPER 4: LISTENING Parts 3 & 4 (Questions 19-30)

Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about accidents. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  I had a lucky escape.  
B  I wasn’t to blame.  
C  I was just careless.  
D  I was embarrassed.  
E  It was all my fault.  
F  It happens all the time.  

Speaker 1  
Speaker 2  
Speaker 3  
Speaker 4  
Speaker 5

Part 4

You will hear a radio interview about an unusual career. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24  Amelia got her first job as a stuntwoman  
A  through a personal recommendation.  
B  when a film director saw her teaching martial arts.  
C  after applying to several places.  

25  How did Amelia learn to do additional stunts?  
A  She went to a stunt school.  
B  She took a weekend training session.  
C  She learned on the job.  

26  The fact that Amelia is afraid  
A  has prevented her from being hurt.  
B  makes her do her work more safely.  
C  prevents her from enjoying her work.  

27  What does Amelia say about contracts for stunt work?  
A  They forbid stars to do stunts.  
B  They obligate film companies to employ stunt artists.  
C  They protect the filming schedule.  

28  What has been a difficulty for Amelia?  
A  She has to wear unsuitable clothing for stunts.  
B  Men are sometimes used for female stunt parts.  
C  There is not enough work for stunt artists.  

29  What trend does Amelia see for the future?  
A  Stunt work may become safer than it is today.  
B  Films with computer graphics will become more popular.  
C  There will be very little need for stunt artists.  

30  While falling off the roof, Amelia  
A  looked to see where the safety mat was.  
B  put her trust in her colleagues.  
C  had a negative feeling about the outcome.  

Practice Test 9
Revised MASTERING the FCE
TEST 10
After we finished our treat it grew quiet and once again I became restless. Suddenly I saw a dragonfly with a large crimson body and transparent wings. I leapt off the bench and ran to chase it, and my half-sisters followed me, jumping and thrusting their hands upward as it flew away.

“Ying-ying!” I heard Amah call. Amah rushed over and bent down to smooth my yellow jacket. “Your new clothes! Everything, all over the place!” she cried in a show of distress.

My mother smiled and walked over to me. She smoothed some of my wayward hairs back in place and tucked them into my coiled braid. “A boy can run and chase dragonflies, because that is his nature,” she said. “but a girl should stand still. If you are still for a very long time, a dragonfly will no longer see you. Then it will come to you and hide in the comfort of your shadow.” The old ladies clicked in agreement and then they all left me in the middle of the hot courtyard.

And then I heard Amah calling me again. “Ying-ying! It is time. Are you ready to go to the lake?” I nodded my head and began to run toward her. “Slowly, go slowly,” admonished Amah.

Our entire family was already standing outside, chatting excitedly. Everybody was dressed in important-looking clothes. Baba was in a new brown-colored gown, which, while plain, was obviously fine quality. Mama had on a jacket and skirt with colors that were the reverse of mine: black silk with yellow bands. My half-sisters wore rose coloured tunics, and so did their mothers, my father’s concubines. My older brother had on a blue embroidered jacket and even the old ladies had put on their best clothes to celebrate. Mama’s aunt, Baba’s mother and her cousin, and Great-uncle’s fat wife, who always walked as if she were crossing a slippery stream, with two tiny steps and then a scared look, all came along.

The servants had already packed and loaded a rickshaw with the day’s basic provisions: a hamper filled with zong-zi – the sticky rice wrapped in lotus leaves, some with sweet lotus leaves; a small stove for boiling water for hot tea; another hamper containing cups and bowls and chopsticks; a cotton sack of apples, pomegranates and pears; jars of preserved meats and vegetables; stacks of red boxes lined with four mooncakes each; and of course, sleeping mats for our afternoon nap.

Then everybody climbed into the rickshaws, the younger children sitting next to their amahs, who cared for them. At the last moment, before we all set off, I wriggled out of my amah’s arms and jumped out of the rickshaw. I climbed into the rickshaw with my mother in it. This behavior displeased Amah because she loved me better than her own child. She had given up her baby son when her husband had died and she had come to our house to earn her living as my nursemaid. But I was very spoiled because of her; she had never taught me to think about her feelings. So I thought of Amah only as someone for my comfort, the way you might think of a fan in the summer or a heater in the winter, a blessing you appreciate and love only when it is no longer there.

When we arrived at the lake I was disappointed to find no cooling breezes. The men who pulled our rickshaw were soaked with sweat and their mouths were open and panting like horses. At the dock, I watched as the old ladies and men started climbing aboard a large boat our family had rented. The boat looked like a floating teahouse, with an open-air pavilion larger than the one in our courtyard at home. It had many red columns and a peaked tile roof, and behind that, what looked like a garden house with round windows.

Adapted from The Joy Luck Club by Amy Tan
1. The girl's mother and Amah objected to her chasing dragonflies mainly because
   A. her new clothes could get ruined.
   B. she should learn to be patient.
   C. her behaviour was considered boyish.
   D. she didn't set an example to her half-sisters.

2. In the third paragraph, the writer suggests that
   A. boys were not expected to behave properly.
   B. a girl's appearance was more important than anything else.
   C. parents were more lenient with sons than daughters.
   D. girls were expected to suppress their natural instincts.

3. From the description the writer gives in paragraph 5, it is clear that she
   A. is pleased to be dressed exactly like her mother.
   B. is a very observant child.
   C. makes fun of her great-uncle's wife.
   D. is used to getting attention.

4. What do we learn about family outings?
   A. They required considerable organisation.
   B. Only certain family members were invited.
   C. They were daily occurrences.
   D. They were formal occasions.

5. When the writer went to sit with her mother, her amah
   A. presumed the child's mother had called her.
   B. was annoyed by her behaviour.
   C. regretted being only a servant.
   D. was dreaming about what happened to her son.

6. What is the child's attitude to her amah?
   A. She is very respectful of her.
   B. She is as loving as she is with her mother.
   C. She is self-centred and takes her for granted.
   D. She feels uncomfortable in her company.

7. When they arrived at their destination,
   A. the family went to have tea.
   B. the family was forced to rent a boat.
   C. the weather was disappointingly chilly.
   D. the servants were exhausted.

8. What is the aim of the author in this text?
   A. to present an image of Chinese family life
   B. to explain the class system in China
   C. to introduce each member of her family
   D. to describe a traditional Chinese festival
Part 2

You are going to read an article about winter depression. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Part 2

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Feeling SAD?

What is Seasonal Affective Disorder?

Most of us feel depressed and gloomy at times, especially on dull, grey, winter days. We may moan and groan about it, but we’re hardly likely to rush off to the doctor’s surgery in search of sympathy or help. If you’re like me, you’re far more likely just to settle for feeling sorry for yourself, which I did, until I read an article about SAD, or Seasonal Affective Disorder.

I discovered that feeling miserable on a dark November morning isn’t necessarily a matter of giving in to self-pity. According to an article in a US health journal, researchers claim that millions of Americans are diagnosed every year with a psychiatric condition now referred to as Seasonal Affective Disorder – SAD.

SAD may be a possible diagnosis in a patient suffering from depression who experiences feelings of anxiety and irritation. The sufferer may also complain of loss of energy and the inability to concentrate. Thus far, SAD has a great deal in common with other depressive states.

However, what differentiates SAD from other disorders is its seasonal nature. Patients are diagnosed with SAD only if the symptoms appear in at least two consecutive winters. Since the symptoms are similar to other disorders, it is important for doctors to eliminate other causes of mood swings and changes in behaviour before arriving at a final diagnosis.

One dark December morning, having slept particularly badly, feeling listless and disorientated, I was convinced I had SAD. I dragged myself off to consult our family practitioner. I wasn’t diagnosed as having SAD but I was amazed to discover that I am actually a prime candidate for it. According to my doctor, these typical factors contribute to the chances of getting SAD. One wonders how people on the edge of the Arctic Circle cope. They have six months a year of semi-darkness! But here at home, the problem is less severe.

Therefore, the most common form of treatment is to compensate for this lack artificially with bright light therapy. This involves using a specially designed light, many times brighter than normal indoor lighting. The sufferer doesn’t have to sit right under it, but should remain within sight of the light, occasionally glancing at it. This type of treatment has a very high success rate; it can be used together with medication and counselling, which have also been found to be helpful.

To be honest, I wasn’t sure whether to be relieved that I didn’t need medication or disappointed that I wasn’t suffering from a recognised medical condition. “Be glad you don’t have SAD,” he said. “For some people, it can be a very serious matter indeed. Some cases even require hospitalisation.” Then he added with a smile, “I believe we can deal with your depression quite a bit more easily.”

His first “cure” didn’t appeal to me at all. “Take a brisk walk in the sun, even on a very cold day,” he suggested. “And if the budget stretches to it,” he said, “a winter holiday in the sun can do wonders.” As I walked out of his clinic, I still felt down, but slightly less so than before. The holiday abroad didn’t sound half bad. Instead of going home, I headed for the travel agent.
A  Furthermore, they must disappear in the interim seasons.

B  Not being the outdoors type, I can’t say I was overwhelmed with excitement at the idea.

C  In the meantime, doctors have learned much more about SAD.

D  I am a female, in my mid-thirties, living in the north of Scotland, an area where winter sunlight hours are minimal.

E  As a rule, the patient displays a lack of enthusiasm for life in general.

F  Needless to say, my doctor’s sensible attitude settled the issue.

G  SAD is triggered by a lack of natural sunlight rather than by cold temperatures.

H  A person may actually have a recognised medical disorder.
You are going to read a magazine article about a London neighbourhood. For questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

**Which person / people**

- enjoys keeping an eye out for celebrities who live in the area?
  - 16

- is very aware of property value in London neighbourhoods?
  - 17

- mention the pleasure of open-air shopping?
  - 18
  - 19

- has mixed feelings about an annual event?
  - 20

- is pleased with the idea of employment from home?
  - 21

- sees Notting Hill as a place of transition?
  - 22

- refers to a mistaken prediction for the future?
  - 23

- criticizes the influence of American companies?
  - 24

- regrets the negative effect of using Notting Hill as a film location?
  - 25

- praises the reputation of local residents for tolerance?
  - 26

- refers to the bad name Notting Hill had in the past?
  - 27

- draw a comparison with other neighbourhoods of London?
  - 28
  - 29

- describes the cultural diversity of the residents?
  - 30
The Changing Face of Notting Hill

Four residents of this north London suburb talk about their neighbourhood.

A

Though **Maureen Kelly**, an estate agent, has lived in Notting Hill all her life, she sees the area through professional eyes. "We have lots of young couples buying here now because of our image as a fun place to raise a family. Notting Hill is still less expensive than Marylebone and a bit less arty than Hoxton, two other up-and-coming neighbourhoods."

Maureen knows how concerned local people are about the effects of the publicity that followed the film *Notting Hill* starring Hugh Grant and Julia Roberts. "The fact that the film was such a hit in America has actually made the area famous to lots of people who wouldn’t otherwise have heard of it. Now it’s on the international map, even big foreign chains, like Jigsaw and Gap, are opening up on the High Street. It looks as though the small shopkeepers may be forced out of business by rent rises."

B

**Amanda Jones**’s parents were horrified when their daughter and her husband bought a garden-flat at the Ladbroke Grove end of Notting Hill.

“They expected us to go for somewhere closer to them in Marylebone. Admittedly that area is becoming a popular place to live, but I grew up among all those dreary charity shops on Marylebone High Street, and I still see the neighbourhood that way. At the other extreme, we looked at Hoxton in the East End, but it’s a bit too trendy for us. It seems to appeal more to artists and fashion designers. We think Notting Hill’s a good compromise. It’s certainly lost the violent image it had when I was young, and it feels a nice place to start a family. Because lots of ‘yuppies’ like us and the odd TV personality are buying the older properties and doing them up, it should offer me plenty of scope in my work as an interior designer. One of our rooms will be my studio. Although it’s got quite a cosmopolitan feel, Notting Hill is still very much a neighbourhood. We can sit in one of the pubs — we like Crockers best — and play at spotting the famous faces."

C

**Lily Davis** inherited her Notting Hill High Street home from her parents many years ago and knows that she’s sitting on a veritable nest egg. Yet she’s full of nostalgia for the good old days of the neighbourhood.

"Once the tour guides discovered our Portobello Road market, things changed — and not for the better. I can’t go and browse the antiques and bric-a-brac stalls now without pushing my way through camera-happy tourists. Every August, during the three days of Carnival, I shut myself up in the house. Mind you, I enjoy watching the procession from the window — it’s certainly colourful — but the noise is deafening. I read once that around two million people come to Notting Hill to take part in the festivities. It all began in 1966 with a few West Indian steel bands encouraging residents to come out into the streets and express themselves in music and dance. My parents forecast that the neighbourhood would go one way — downhill — but they couldn’t have been more wrong."

D

According to freelance journalist, **Deirdre Makintosh**, “Notting Hill still has a thriving fruit and vegetable street market, which gives it a sort of liveliness. Traditionally, it’s always been a very mixed area of London that a lot of people have come through on their way to greater things.” As a Notting Hill resident who has looked into the history of the neighbourhood, she adds, “There has always been a succession of immigrants — a big influx of Greeks who built a fantastic Greek Orthodox church, followed by a lot of Spanish and Portuguese immigrants. Then, in the 1950s, this was one of the few areas where residents were open to having West Indian tenants. Today, the ethnic mix that is Notting Hill is probably well represented by a variety of events in the visual arts by local artists, galleries and filmmakers. This whole arts scene kicks off in July, with exhibitions, dance nights in clubs and street theatre reflecting the rich heritage of the local population.”
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

1 Your English-speaking friend, Gary, is thinking of setting up a small business providing adventure holidays. Read Gary's letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to Gary using **all** your notes.

I've decided to set up my own business! I am going to run adventure holidays for teenagers, offering hiking, camping and other outdoor activities like canoeing, climbing and courses in survival skills. Do you think teenagers would be interested? ____________________ Give opinion

I'd like to know what teenagers in your country do during the summer holidays. Could you write and give me some information on this?

There's one other question I wanted to ask. If you are available this summer, would you like to take part in one of the holidays?

You could help me organise it. I can even offer you accommodation ______ Ask for details during your stay.

Please write soon.

Gary

Write your **letter**. Do not write any postal addresses. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have recently done a project in school on the power of advertising. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the following question, giving your opinions and justifying them.

TV or magazines? Which is a more effective way of advertising to teenagers?

Write your essay.

3 You have seen the following advertisement in a local newspaper.

Interested in weekend work? Are you good with children?
Can you speak English fluently? Are you a responsible young adult?

An English family is looking for a babysitter to look after two young children aged 7 and 9 on Saturday evenings. There may be occasional babysitting one evening mid-week.

Apply in writing to Mrs Ann French.

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.

4 You recently saw this notice in an English-speaking magazine.

A Perfect Birthday
Can you write us an article on your perfect birthday?
• Where would you go?
• How would you celebrate?
• Who would you invite to celebrate your birthday with you?

We will publish the best articles next month.

Write your article.

5 Answer one of the following two questions based on one of the titles below.

(a) Great Expectations by Charles Dickens
“In a good book the hero or heroine often finds happiness.” Is this true of the book you have read? Write an article explaining whether or not the hero / heroine finds happiness in the book you have read.

Write your article.

(b) Around the World In Eighty Days by Jules Verne
You saw this announcement on the noticeboard at school.

Reviews Wanted!

Have you read a good book recently? Write a review of the book you read. Include a brief description of the plot, main characters and interest level. Say whether you would recommend the book for our English room.

Write your review.
Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0  A  leadership  B  audience  C  public  D  population

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Press Agencies

Despite the Internet and satellite television, the general (0) ..... usually gets its news from daily newspapers, which aim to (1) ..... their readers informed of (2) ..... events as they happen. It is not unusual for major newspapers to (3) ..... the same news item, and it is quite common for the photographs accompanying the (4) ..... to be similar, if not identical, because most local newspapers get their material from the same sources – international press agencies.

The three largest and best known are Reuters, Associated Press (AP) and Agence France Press (AFP), each of which has networks of reporters (5) ..... events around the globe. Reuters and AFP once concentrated on providing European news, so American newspapers, anxious to (6) ..... their own news agency formed Associated Press. These agencies employ thousands of journalists and photographers to supply the news.

However, what few people bear (7) ..... mind when they read a daily paper is that the reporter who sent in the story may have (8) ..... his life to get it. Journalism is a hazardous profession because reporters, who try to get the true story at all (9) ..... , may find themselves in an area of conflict, the site of a natural (10) ..... such as an earthquake or a refugee camp where hunger and disease are rife. Since 2003, 110 journalists have died worldwide. Having up-to-date information is vital in a rapidly changing world, and that (11) ..... a long way to explaining why 45 prestigious Pulitzer Prizes have been awarded to AP journalists alone for their (12) ..... contribution to journalism and for bringing us the news.

1  A  have  B  keep  C  make  D  get
2  A  topical  B  chief  C  present  D  current
3  A  write  B  review  C  run  D  work
4  A  articles  B  entries  C  columns  D  ads
5  A  watching  B  announcing  C  attending  D  covering
6  A  put  B  set  C  build  D  raise
7  A  of  B  to  C  on  D  in
8  A  risked  B  exposed  C  threatened  D  gambled
9  A  means  B  times  C  costs  D  ways
10 A  misfortune  B  disaster  C  accident  D  decline
11 A  goes  B  shows  C  points  D  leads
12 A  generous  B  outstanding  C  useful  D  particular
San Diego Zoo

San Diego Zoo (0) .................. world famous. It is one of the largest and (13) .................. progressive zoos in the world. Renowned for (14) .................. conservation organisation, the zoo houses approximately 4,000 animals, representing more than 800 species. The zoo is located in Balboa Park, a tract of land that was 15) .................. aside in 1921 to house a collection of animals that had (16) .................. abandoned after the 1915 Exposition. Today, it is one of the world’s (17) .................. major zoos to have almost all of its exhibits in the open air; in fact, the only major indoor exhibition is the reptile house.

Visitors can view a host of exotic animals in habitat environments including rare giant pandas and koala bears. The term ‘habitat environments’ refers to designing exhibits not (18) .................. much around a species, but the environment it inhabits. (19) .................. , a variety of animals and native plant life can be seen in one exhibit, just like in the wild. Exhibits range from the African rainforest, (20) .................. gorillas are on display, to the Arctic tundra featuring polar bears. In addition, the zoo boasts some of the largest free-flight avaries (22) .................. existence, allowing exotic birds to fly around inside a huge enclosure that emulates their natural environment.

The climate of southern California is also (23) .................. suited to a wide range of plants, so the zoo grounds function as an arboretum – a place to study trees. Here 40 varieties of bamboo are grown for the pandas (24) .................. long term loan to the zoo.
Part 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 T I D I E S T

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Singapore

Singapore, a favourite tourist destination, is the (0) ......................... and most comfortable metropolis in Asia. Singapore’s airport is a (25) ........................., well-designed terminal, known for its (26) ......................... – you can usually clear customs and immigration in less than 30 minutes. After (27) ......................... the dust and clutter of other Asian cities, visitors are often delighted to find a place where everything works. streets are (28) ......................... clean, and English is spoken.

However, some residents feel this city has become too sterile, with much of its former cultural (29) ......................... wiped out by the (30) ......................... rules and regulations that govern everything from the way you greet (31) ......................... to where you can throw your gum.

The “killer litter” laws, for example, are designed to stop people from (32) ......................... garbage out of the windows of their high-rise apartments. Such (33) ......................... behaviour can cause injury to passersby and is punishable by a jail sentence. Authorities, who take the problem seriously, have decided that repeat (34) ......................... will be evicted from their apartments and lose the right to public housing for five years.
Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 My sister was sitting by herself in the garden.
HER
My sister was sitting ........................................................................................................ in the garden.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘on her own’ so you write:

Example: [O N H E R O W N]

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35 I’ve never been abroad before.
THE
This is ........................................................................ ever been abroad.

36 A diamond ring costs more than a pearl one.
AS
A pearl ring ............................................................................................... a diamond one.

37 People drive carelessly because fines aren’t heavy enough.
MORE
Drivers .................................................................................................. if fines were heavier.

38 It is forbidden to park here.
NOT
Parking ....................................................................................... here.

39 “Take your coat,” my mother called.
REMINDED
My mother ........................................................................ my coat.

40 One day he’ll find time to fix the door.
AROUND
He ........................................................................ the door one day.

41 The pupils haven’t received their exam results yet.
STILL
The pupils are ........................................................................ their exam results.

42 She asked her friends if they wanted to buy any other things.
ELSE
She asked her friends if there ................................................... they wanted to buy.
Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 You turn on the radio and hear a report.
   What is the man talking about?
   A a sports centre
   B a community centre
   C a holiday resort

2 You hear part of a radio programme.
   What does the speaker suggest unemployed people should do?
   A become self-employed
   B move to another area
   C get a job with friends or family

3 You hear a man talking about cutting down on coffee.
   Why does he want to do this?
   A to save money
   B to improve his sleep
   C to relieve a headache

4 You overhear a woman on the telephone.
   Who is she talking to?
   A a car mechanic
   B a taxi driver
   C a driving instructor

5 You hear two people talking about looking after a dog.
   What is their relationship?
   A neighbours
   B relatives
   C colleagues

6 You hear a reporter on the radio.
   What has happened?
   A an earthquake
   B a flood
   C a bomb

7 You hear a person talking about a recent visit to a new cinema.
   What does she complain about?
   A the size of the seats
   B the size of the screen
   C the parking facilities

8 You hear this on the radio.
   What sort of programme is it?
   A a weather forecast
   B a sports programme
   C a gardening programme

Part 2

You will hear an interview with people talking about their favourite parts of London. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

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LONDON

The new guidebook is about places which are _________ to many people.

The main attraction of Tavistock Square is the _________

There are _________ in bloom in the square all year round, too.

The Archway Tavern is a former _________ for trams.

You can listen to live bands _________ a week.

In north London, in Hampstead, Church Row is the _________

In the churchyard, you can find graves of _________

Brick Lane dates back to the _________

Brick Lane is known for its _________

You can see collections of toys and games at the National Museum of _________
Part 3

You will hear five performers talking about their experiences. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  You have to be willing to experiment.  Speaker 1  19
B  I get nervous before a show starts.  Speaker 2  20
C  You can’t let a bad audience discourage you.  Speaker 3  21
D  It’s important to perform at your best.  Speaker 4  22
E  The first few minutes are always the worst.  Speaker 5  23

Part 4

You will hear people talking about winning competitions. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24  What motivates companies to run a competition?
   A  It is good advertising for their products.  24
   B  It will increase the sales of their products.
   C  It gives them information about their customers.

25  Why is the announcer so sceptical about entering competitions?
   A  He believes he has no chance of winning.
   B  The companies never announce a winner.
   C  He doesn’t like giving personal details.

26  After being so successful in competitions, Mrs. Clarkson
   A  no longer works in a full-time job.
   B  has taken time off for a foreign holiday.
   C  has won everything she needs at home.

27  Mark is in favour of joining competition clubs because
   A  you can get the solutions to questions.
   B  they organise social events.
   C  you can get advice about competitions.

28  In a competition called a “prize draw”, a competitor
   A  can only submit one entry.
   B  is not obligated to buy a product.
   C  has less chance of winning.

29  What does Dora feel is most important about writing slogans?
   A  Your slogan must be original.
   B  Your slogan should not be long.
   C  Keep the rhyme to a minimum.

30  When it comes to competitions, both Dora and Mark
   A  are optimistic about winning.
   B  minimise their risks by doing research.
   C  send in lots of entries every week.
Revised MASTERING the FCE
Speaking
Candidate A

What do these people enjoy about the holiday they chose?

Candidate B

What is difficult about each type of work?
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Which one would be best for students like yourselves?
Candidate A

Why do you think people choose to do these sports?

Candidate B

How important is it to spend time with the family?
How interesting are these suggestions for a tour?
Which two places would appeal to your friends the most?
Candidate A

Which is more popular as a place to shop?

Candidate B

How useful is each method of learning?
• How can these things make neighbourhood life more pleasant?
• Which two things are the most important?
Candidate A

Why do you think people enjoy having a meal outdoors?

Candidate B

What are the advantages of each means of transport?
Which summer jobs need special training?
Which job is most difficult to do?
Candidate A
How do you think the people are feeling in each situation?

Candidate B
What do you think life is like in each of these places?
- What are the advantages of each suggestion?
- Which three suggestions would raise the most money?
Revised MASTERING the FCE
Transformations & Vocabulary Reviews
Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two to five words including the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. I was going to meet Gemma but I’ve decided not to. CHANGED
I’ve ................................................................................. Gemma.

2. Gary wanted the vet to examine his dog immediately. TAKE
Gary insisted that the vet ................................................................... his dog immediately.

3. The painters will finish the house on Friday. PAINTING
By Saturday, they ........................................................................... the house.

4. It’s already 9 pm and I don’t think there’s anyone at home. OUT
It’s 9 pm so they ........................................................................... earlier in the evening.

5. Sam managed to mend the puncture in his tyre. SUCCEEDED
Sam ......................................................................................... the puncture in his tyre.

6. This is her first visit to Paris. TIME
This is the first ........................................................................... Paris.

7. There’s no need to get angry just because we missed the bus. TEMPER
There’s not need to ........................................................................... just because we missed the bus.

8. We were forced to spend less this year. DOWN
We had to ........................................................................... our expenses this year.

9. At the garage, they check my car every few months. HAVE
Every few months I ........................................................................ at the garage.

10. The dress cost so much that Sandra didn’t buy it. EXPENSIVE
If the dress ........................................................................... , Sandra would have bought it.

11. You must do exactly what Peter told you. CARRY
You must ........................................................................... instructions exactly.

12. The other runners always manage to get ahead of me. KEEP
I can never ........................................................................... the other runners.

13. I regret not visiting you last week. WISH
I .............................................................................................. you last week.

14. Emma says they’ll be going out only if Pete’s condition improves. UNLESS
Emma has refused to ........................................................................ better.

15. What will you do if they arrive earlier than planned? SCHEDULE
Suppose they arrive ........................................................................ , what will you do?

16. Why water the garden if it’s going to rain? POINT
If it’s going to rain, is ........................................................................ the garden?

17. Do you think you could help me with the cooking tomorrow? HAND
Will you be able ........................................................................... with the cooking tomorrow?

18. Apart from lunches, all meals were included in the hotel rate. EXCEPTION
The hotel rate included all meals ................................................................ lunches.

19. These two types of food are completely different from each other. COMPARISON
There ......................................................................................... these two types of food.

20. Our team plays much better than any other. AS
No team ........................................................................... our team.
21 Madonna is recognised wherever she goes.  **AVOID**

Madonna can’t ........................................................................................................ wherever she goes.

22 Jane hadn’t expected her results to be nearly so bad.  **FAR**

Jane’s results ........................................................................................................... she had expected.

23 It started raining so they cancelled the tennis tournament.  **CALLED**

The tennis tournament ...................................................................................... wet weather.

24 Tracy doesn’t find it easy to speak English fluently.  **HAS**

Tracy ............................................................................................................ English fluently.

25 I asked about the price of tickets for the football match.  **MUCH**

I asked .......................................................................................................................... to get into the football match.

26 Despite Dan’s serious injuries, he managed to survive.  **EVEN**

Dan managed to pull .................................................................................. he was seriously injured.

27 Doctors believe fresh fruit is good for you.  **SUPPOSED**

According to doctors, fresh fruit ...................................................................... good for you.

28 Not many people understand the amount of training a professional golfer needs.  **REALISE**

Very ........................................................................................................... much training a professional golfer needs.

29 I’m not sure he has been completely honest about the exam.  **TRUTH**

I don’t think he ...................................................................................................... about the exam.

30 There probably won’t be another train to Oxford tonight.  **UNLIKELY**

It .......................................................................................................................... be another train to Oxford tonight.

31 She blamed Adam for the theft of her necklace.  **ACCUSED**

She ................................................................................................................... her necklace.

32 People donated lots of money after we performed in London.  **FOLLOWING**

We received lots of ............................................................................................ in London.

33 I was looking forward to a holiday in Spain but it was very disappointing.  **EXPECTATIONS**

The holiday in Spain didn’t ............................................................................ at all.

34 “Whose is this bag?” the teacher asked her pupils.  **BELONG**

“Who ..............................................................................................................?” the teacher asked her pupils.

35 “It’s getting late so I think I ought to go now,” said Mr. Healey.  **BE**

“It’s getting late so I really ..............................................................................,” said Mr. Healey.

36 James hardly ever drove his car at night.  **USED**

James .................................................................................................................. his car at night.

37 I never eat meat or fish.  **NOR**

I ............................................................................................................................... fish.

38 “Please don’t phone me at home at weekends,” said the coach.  **RATHER**

“I .......................................................................................................................... me during the week,” said the coach.

39 Whatever you do, don’t touch that wire.  **NO**

Under ................................................................................................................. touch that wire.

40 Considering Ella is so short, it’s surprising she got into the basketball team.  **ACCOUNT**

If you ................................................................................................................... short Ella is, it’s surprising she got into the basketball team.
A Replace the words in bold with expressions from the list below.

a. along the way  
   b. on the spot  
   c. day after day  
   d. for the time being  
   e. twice as much  
   f. round the clock  
   g. a long way to go  
   h. in the minority

1. To finish the job by Thursday, you’ll have to work **non-stop**. 
2. We started out with £500 and now we have **double that amount**. 
3. The job was boring because I did exactly the same thing **every single day**. 
4. He has **to make a lot more progress** before he’ll be well enough to leave hospital. 
5. I had a great interview and was offered the job **immediately**. 
6. Students who got an A in the English exam were definitely **few in number**. 
7. **In the meantime**, until they save enough money, they are not moving house. 
8. We wandered around the shops and bought a few souvenirs **in the process**.

B Match a verb in A with a phrase in B to form an expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>make</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>try</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>set</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>put</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>be</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. a mental note of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. her finger on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. foot on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. an unexpected turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. concerned about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. his hand at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. a kick out of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h. a favour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Write T (True) or F (False) next to the following sentences.

1. If you **saw through** his story, you knew he was lying. .....  
2. If you **hang around** with friends, you spend time with them. .....  
3. If you **come across** an interesting article, you have original ideas. .....  
4. If your hard work **pays off**, you might get a rise in salary. .....  
5. If you **go for** the steak on a menu, you choose to order it. .....  
6. If your party **turned into** a nightmare, it continued into the early hours. .....  
7. If you can **count on** your brother, you know he is reliable. .....  
8. If you **embark on** a project, you are just about to finish it. .....  

D Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. We spent an .................. night in a tent on the beach. **COMFORT**  
2. Despite their problems, they are still .................. about the future. **OPTIMISM**  
3. These watches are sold .................. in Harrods of London. **EXCLUDE**  
4. All the rescued sailors were suffering from .................. . **EXHAUST**  
5. The actor plays a tough but .................. soldier in the war. **COMPASSION**  
6. There must be some .................. for his strange behaviour. **EXPLAIN**  
7. The marathon race is a test of .................. for athletes. **ENDURE**  
8. She had a sudden .................. for chocolate ice-cream. **CRAVE**  
9. He’s not a close friend, just a casual .................. . **ACQUAIN**  
10. This phone system transfers you .................. to the appropriate office. **INSTANT**  
11. You eat so much that it’s not surprising you’re .................. . **WEIGHT**  
12. If he fails the drug test, he will be .................. from the Olympics. **QUALIFY**

E Circle the correct answer.

1. Buses and trains don’t reach this **solitary** / **remote** part of the country.  
2. Experts are going to **dismantle** / **re-assemble** the bomb.  
3. The hikers followed a narrow **trail** / **territory** up the mountainside.  
4. Everyone loves her food because she’s a **stunning** / **superb** cook.  
5. Lack of funds is the main **setback** / **obstacle** in this project.  
6. The lights were so **alluring** / **dazzling** that we could hardly see.  
7. We had to **suit** / **modify** the original plan because it was too expensive.  
8. Despite its **shortcomings** / **features**, the flat is quite comfortable.  
9. The artist lives in a **dainty** / **quaint** old village by the sea.  
10. He made a serious speech, **interspersed** / **extended** with a few jokes.

See Glossary, page 174.
A  Replace the words in bold with words from the list below.

- a. eliminate
- b. potential
- c. feasible
- d. pinpoint
- e. petting
- f. manually
- g. demolished
- h. compiled

1. Robots have tremendous possibilities for future use. .......
2. See if you can identify exactly the source of the problem. .......
3. I put together a list of actors to play the part of Romeo. .......
4. Vaccinations have helped to get rid of several infectious diseases. .......
5. She started stroking and patting the dog tenderly. .......
6. With no electricity, they had to pump water by hand. .......
7. His plan to build a house is possible and likely to succeed. .......
8. The old building was deliberately destroyed to make way for a car park. .......

B  Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.

through in from of off by on down

1. Call the restaurant to book a table ................. advance.
2. John is a demanding boss and keeps you ................. your toes.
3. Most of the people who live here are ................. Irish descent.
4. It’s difficult threading your way ................. the crowds at a street market.
5. Being an optimistic person ................. nature, Dan is always cheerful.
6. You’d better slow ................. before you get to the traffic lights.
7. There aren’t many tourists in the ................. season.
8. They say Tom is descended ................. the Scottish hero William Wallace.

C  Which of the following words and expressions have positive (P) or negative (N) associations?

1. praise ...... 7. indispensable ......
2. laid-back ...... 8. versatile ......
3. better off ...... 9. chilling ......
4. dehydrate ...... 10. starve ......
5. eerily ...... 11. overweight ......
6. heal ...... 12. pristine ......

D  Circle the correct answer.

1. Ambitious people let nothing occupy / deter them.
2. The police retrieved / removed the crashed cars from the road.
3. To reach the cave we had to crawl / insert through a narrow opening.
4. Doctors say that the operation is a simple mission / procedure.
5. We made very delicate / precise calculations before deciding to buy a house.
6. We asked the builder to assess / monitor the cost of fixing the roof.
7. Debris / Rubble from the crashed plane was scattered over a large area.
8. Environmentalists are fighting to preserve this last expanse of landscape / wilderness.

E  Match a word in A with a word in B to form a compound noun. Use each word only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>operating</td>
<td>a. crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shopping</td>
<td>b. girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td>c. theatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guide</td>
<td>d. requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cover</td>
<td>e. dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human</td>
<td>f. device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explosive</td>
<td>g. error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical</td>
<td>h. spree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F  Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. This is an expensive ................. area of the city. RESIDENT
2. I had a sudden flash of ................. . INSPIRE
3. She bears no ................. to her parents. RESEMBLE
4. I was so shocked that I was ................. . SPEECH
5. Firemen did their best to ................. the damage. MINIMUM
6. Chicago is a city of ................. skyscrapers. TOWER
7. Oxford and Cambridge are both ................. universities. PRESTIGE
8. The new sports stadium is now under ................. . CONSTRUCT
9. She is greatly respected for her ................. in computers. EXPERT
10. Patients often prefer laser surgery because it is less ................. . INVADE

See Glossary, page 176.
A Match a verb in A with a word or phrase in B to form an expression.

A  B
1. cast a. your back on
2. cause b. the lives of
3. make c. on the lookout for
4. be d. the Net
5. catch e. their lines
6. turn f. sight of
7. have g. havoc
8. save h. the right to
9. stand i. my way
10. surf j. in the way of

B Complete the sentences with a word or expression from the list below.

a. tax law  e. airport terminal
b. property prices  f. preventative measures
c. blood transfusion  g. blood donor
d. visual effects  h. local councillor

1. We did some duty-free shopping in the .......
2. The ....... with lasers were very impressive.
3. Firefighters are taking ....... like spraying trees with water to stop the blaze from spreading.
4. Because of the new ....... we pay 2% more on everything.
5. After the operation, Pete needed a .......
6. You can volunteer to become a ....... and help to save lives.
7. This is a popular neighbourhood so the ....... are rising.
8. If you have a complaint about facilities in your area, call your .......

C Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. Prepositions may be used more than once.

across  on  of  with

1. I have a very slim knowledge ......... mechanics.
2. Dan had difficulty getting his message .........
3. Sally’s bursting ......... ideas on how to renovate the house.
4. There is a total lack ......... interest in preserving this old building.
5. The advertising banner stretched right ......... the street.
6. Peter made a great impression ......... us at the interview.
7. We studied the force ......... gravity in physics.
8. Working part-time will mean a loss ......... income for me.

D Write T (True) or F (False) next to the following sentences.

1. If scientists had a breakthrough, thieves stole from a lab. .......
2. If you master a language, you speak it fluently. .......
3. If a suit is outdated, it is the latest fashion. .......
4. If you’ve found a stray, you’ve recently lost a pet. .......
5. If you’re hooked on murder stories, you love to read them. .......
6. If you alter your plans, you make changes in them. .......
7. If a country is hostile, it is not friendly towards others. .......
8. If you commute, you can walk to work. .......
9. If you inherit a house, you pay a lot of money for it. .......
10. If it’s an annual event, it takes place every year. .......

E Circle the correct answer.

1. You need wellbeing / goodwill to get on well with those neighbours.
2. Jeans are not appropriate / apparent clothes for a wedding.
3. For months, the farmer tended the vines / harvest carefully.
4. The shop only makes a small income / profit on these shirts.
5. The police put up a barrier / dam to hold back the crowds.
6. There was a spectacle / display of new books in the shop window.
7. Palaces were built with elaborate / intensive gardens.
8. Property prices in this area have shot / pulled up recently.
9. They live a very delighted / contented life in a country cottage.
10. The school shows great flexibility / compromise when setting exam dates.

F Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. They made an ARRANGE to meet later.
2. The old man walked with slow, stumbles. STEPS.
3. We had a very discussion yesterday. FRUIT.
4. He spoke so quietly we could hear. BARE.
5. Preventing road accidents is a matter. NATION.

See Glossary, page 177.
A  Circle the correct answer.
1. The **budding** / **initial** aim of the project was to encourage pupils to take up a sport.
2. On the first day of school, the headmaster gave a very **rewarding** / **inspiring** speech.
3. The bank has decided to **amalgamate** / **launch** two branches to save on salaries.
4. I got a very large **purchase** / **discount** when I bought this piano.
5. A police search has **revealed** / **declared** the location of the stolen car.
6. The instructions for this machine are **apparent** / **straightforward**.
7. An artist designed a flower **motif** / **item** for the bedroom walls.
8. There has been a major **shift** / **drawback** in attitudes towards new immigrants.

B  Complete the sentences with an expression from the list below.

  a. jumped on the bandwagon
  b. off the beaten track
  c. make ends meet
  d. worth a try
  e. put her finger on it
  f. if my memory serves me well
  g. gave me an edge
  h. catch your eye
  i. make up my mind
  j. at stake

1. At first, few people used mobile phones, but now everyone has ...... .
2. When I applied for jobs, knowing several languages ...... .
3. With such a small income, it’s difficult for them to ...... .
4. Sue knows something is wrong but she can’t ...... .
5. It was hard to find the hotel because it was ...... .
6. We have to win this game because there’s so much ...... .
7. That supermarket is in the next street on the left, ...... .
8. There’s always something on a market stall to ...... .
9. Both dresses look good on me so I can’t ...... .
10. Dan isn’t sure if he can fix the TV himself, but he thinks it’s ...... .

C  Match an adjective in A with a noun in B to form an expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vivid</td>
<td>a. commitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hands-on</td>
<td>b. human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial</td>
<td>c. imagination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worthy</td>
<td>d. English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dining</td>
<td>e. experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financial</td>
<td>f. period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fluent</td>
<td>g. cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basic</td>
<td>h. car</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D  Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. I’m afraid the boss has a very ................. opinion of your work. **FAVOUR**
2. Mr. Smith is employed by the local ................. . **MUNICIPAL**
3. He made no ................. to the fact that we had met before. **ALLUDE**
4. She’s cleverer than you think so don’t ................. her. **ESTIMATE**
5. If he doesn’t come to the police station ................. , the police will arrest him. **VOLUNTEER**
6. What is your ................. of the situation? **ASSESS**
7. There was a ................. fireworks display last night. **SPECTACLE**
8. Your ridiculous accusations are totally ................. . **FOUND**
9. An electrician has to do a complete ................. of my house. **INSPECT**
10. America is a country of great cultural ................. . **DIVERSE**

E  Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. Prepositions may be used more than once.

  with up out

1. I wish you’d make .......... your mind which shoes to buy.
2. Johnny has come up .......... a brilliant plan.
4. Does the new job live .......... to your expectations?
5. He’s been toying .......... the idea of buying a motorbike.
6. We were confronted .......... a very unusual situation.
7. It’s years since she taught, so she’s a bit .......... of touch.

See Glossary, page 179.
VOCABULARY REVIEW 5

A Which of the following words and expressions have positive (P) or negative (N) associations?
1. dumb horror .......... 9. beneficial .......... 5. When he saw the roast beef, he shook / joined / rubbed his hands in delight.
5. heroic .......... 13. pitfalls .......... 9. As expected, Sue has found / taken / got the lead in the 800 metres and will win a medal.

B Use suitable words or expressions from Exercise A to complete the sentences below.
1. The man who saved a drowning child was rewarded for his .......................
2. We stared in ..................... as the motorcyclist raced straight towards us.
3. Few events can compete with the ..................... of the Oscars ceremony.
4. New hotels have brought an ..................... in tourism to the area.
5. Don’t speak to me in a ..................... tone of voice.
6. Athletes must avoid the ..................... of overtraining and get plenty of rest.
7. Doctors say exercise is ..................... to our health.
8. If you tell her you don’t like her hairstyle, you’ll ..................... her.

C Write T (True) or F (False) next to the following sentences.
1. If you flop down in a chair, you are probably tired. ........
2. If you head for the skating rink, you are on your way there. ........
3. If you pulled back, you injured your spine. ........
4. If you dabble in politics, you take it very seriously. ........
5. If you jam on the breaks, you stop the car suddenly. ........

D Circle the correct answer.
1. A good coach takes / pulls / gets the best out of his team.
2. He made / gave / got the impression that he was an experienced actor.
3. Paul isn’t very efficient, but to do / give / serve him justice, he’s willing to put in long hours.
4. Helen has so much work that it’s hard for her to keep / stand / climb on top of it all.

E Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition.
1. The company is filming ............. location.
2. Jill has a good grasp ............. English.
3. Are you familiar ............. this book?
4. I’ll teach you the rules ............. the game.
5. Tom prefers to work close to home, and ............. that respect, he is no different from most people.
6. As time went ............. , we saw less and less of our cousins.
7. With regard ............. your suggestion, we’ll have to discuss it.
8. What will getting a degree mean ............. terms of your career?
9. Sue can keep ............. a time frame.
10. The football team trains ............. all weathers.

F Match an adjective in A with a noun in B to form a compound noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>social</td>
<td>a. collision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skipping</td>
<td>b. homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleeting</td>
<td>c. rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stately</td>
<td>d. life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head-on</td>
<td>e. glimpse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organisational</td>
<td>f. skills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G Circle the correct answer.
1. When I saw the snake, I stood absolutely stationary / motionless.
2. A doctor checked the athlete’s heart rate / muscle tone after the race.
3. The building was a scene of overall / wholesale destruction.
4. Try and perceive / visualise what I’d look like with red hair.
5. The film producer said there’d be no deviation / compromise from the original story.

See Glossary, page 180.
A  Match a verb in A with a phrase in B to form an expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. pose</td>
<td>a. a hand</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. charge</td>
<td>b. the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. lend</td>
<td>c. a very close eye on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. take</td>
<td>d. a threat</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. pull</td>
<td>e. the fun</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. spoil</td>
<td>f. its batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. see</td>
<td>g. advantage of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. keep</td>
<td>h. their weight</td>
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</table>

B  Write T (True) of F (False) next to the following sentences.

1. If a business **took off**, it soon became a success. ..... T
2. If something **dawned on** you, you’ve always known it. ..... T
3. If a person doesn’t **have the guts**, he isn’t brave enough. ..... T
4. If you **took the leap**, you jumped from a high place. ..... T
5. If you **wouldn’t be caught dead in** a dress, you refuse to wear one. ..... T
6. If a friend turns up **out of the blue**, she has planned her visit. ..... T

C  Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. Her .................... was interrupted by a long illness. SCHOOL
2. We hope that .................... they will agree to our plan. ULTIMATE
3. I hope you will .................... and take the exam again. CONSIDER
4. If it’s a .................... issue, you should speak to a lawyer. LAW
5. I found the book very .................... . ABSORB
6. Despite all the difficulties, the explorers were .................... . DETER
7. In our village, vandalism is a very rare .................... . OCCUR
8. Sadly, my cousin’s visits are very .................... . FREQUENT
9. .................... . medicine has gained in popularity. ALTERNATE
10. Sandra behaves like a .................... . teenager. TYPE

D  Circle the correct answer.

Which of the following ...

1. does not refer to money?
   expenditure / finance / proceeds / savings / property
2. is not usually associated with death?
   bequest / will / legacy / venture / benefactor
3. does not describe a building?
   spacious / distinct / rambling / semi-detached / deserted
4. is not an occupation?
   government official / landowner / composer / vet
5. is not a kind of movement?
   bark / twist / spin / sway / roll
6. does not have a negative meaning?
   pollutant / strain / hazard / proof / struggle

E  Answer the questions using a noun.

What happens when ...

1. you don’t hesitate before answering a question?
   You reply without .................... .
2. you like your staff to innovate?
   You encourage .................... .
3. someone is reputed to be honest?
   They have a .................... . for honesty
4. you tell people when you appreciate what they do?
   You express your .................... .
5. you agree to accommodate someone?
   You offer them .................... .

F  Complete the sentences with a word or expression from the list below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. purely coincidental</th>
<th>e. a going concern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. budget-conscious traveller</td>
<td>f. go on the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. hazardous to your health</td>
<td>g. under pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. a sense of belonging</td>
<td>h. peace and quiet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Cigarette packets carry a warning that smoking is ....... .
2. The flat we want to buy should ....... sometime this month.
3. The fact that we wrote identical answers in the exam was ....... .
4. The ....... makes a point of looking for cheaper accommodation.
5. Despite our worries, the business is now ....... and doing well.
6. We’re taking a holiday to get a bit of ....... .
7. The builders are ....... to finish the renovations.
8. Teachers maintain that school uniform gives students ....... .

See Glossary, page 182.
A Circle the correct answer.

Which of the following ...
1. is not a feeling?
   indignation / burden / envy / boredom
2. is not associated with the future?
   foreboding / clairvoyance / premonition / blessing
3. does not have negative associations?
   revolting / appreciative / disturbing / scarce
4. does not describe an emotion?
   wriggling / delighted / appalled / desperate

B Complete the expressions with the verbs below.

send  do  have  give  run

1. When the class organizes a party, I try to .......... my bit.
2. Ghost stories .......... shivers down my spine.
3. As kids, we loved to .......... wild in the woods.
4. Volunteer work will .......... you a real insight into social problems.
5. She’s going to .......... a shot at finding work in London.

C Complete the sentence with a suitable preposition.

1. A bus collided .......... a truck and caused a major delay in traffic.
2. The lecture gave everyone a lot of food .......... thought.
3. Try and see the situation from my point .......... view.
4. .......... retrospect, I think the decision was a mistake.
5. Sailing in stormy weather is fraught .......... danger.
6. She’ll get a new coat when she grows .......... of her old one.
7. I won’t put .......... with your rude behaviour any longer.
8. The teacher pointed .......... that I hadn’t handed in my homework.

D Circle the correct answer.

1. My friend Jill bears an uncanny / inexplicable likeness to Madonna.
2. We were privileged / fortunate to get tickets for the film premier last night.
3. He has worked for the organization in many disciplines / capacities.
4. Getting up at 5 o’clock this morning was a great discomfort / inconvenience.

5. Our neighbour has neglected / deserted his garden for years.
6. The ability to predict the future is an unusual urge / gift.
7. Much of the voluntary work is done in primitive / underdeveloped countries.
8. Ann kept criticizing me as if she wanted to provoke / manipulate an argument.
9. Doctors are doing all they can to relieve / combat the disease.
10. The work they do with young offenders promotes / donates trust and goodwill.
11. Cancer research is one charity / fund-raising I always contribute to.
12. The increase in taxes caused a tremendous fervour / uproar.

E Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. Crowds demonstrated against the ......................... of the new parking laws. JUST
2. Los Angeles is a ......................... city of over nine million inhabitants. SPRAWL
3. The children looked ......................... out of the window at the pouring rain. GLOOM
4. She prefers ......................... work to telemarketing. ADMINISTRATE
5. The rise in crime in this area is quite ......................... ALARM
6. It’s easy to talk to her because she’s a good ......................... CONVERSATION
7. The article praised the soldier for his bravery and ......................... DETERMINE
8. The ......................... from the sale of tickets for the charity concert came to £2,000. TAKE
9. Her foolish behaviour is a sign of her ......................... MATURE
10. John ......................... arrives late for work, which annoys his boss. VARIABLE
11. The police let the thief go because they had ......................... evidence. SUFFICIENT
12. Floods and earthquakes are both ......................... disasters. NATURE
A  Match a word in A with a word in B to form an expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>running</td>
<td>a. certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bare</td>
<td>b. commentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immune</td>
<td>c. line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chorus</td>
<td>d. signal</td>
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<tr>
<td>physical</td>
<td>e. service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>essential</td>
<td>f. disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>g. essentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distress</td>
<td>h. limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postal</td>
<td>i. system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overnight</td>
<td>j. miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>k. sensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>l. ingredient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  Use suitable expressions from Exercise A to complete the sentences below.
1. The new comedy film was an ........................................ and was sold out.
2. Many people say that luck is an ........................................ in the success of a business.
3. There is often a ........................................ on sporting events.
4. He had a car accident and now he suffers from a serious ........................................ .
5. When the climbers lost their way in the mountains, they sent up a ........................................ .
6. Emma is a dancer in the ........................................ in that new London show Stepping Out.

C  Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. Prepositions may be used more than once.

- into
- off
- up
- at
- in

1. Hikers often get up .............. the crack of dawn.
2. We headed .............. to the marina to go sailing.
3. Rescue teams went .............. action when the flooding started.
4. The medical students watched the surgeon .............. action.
5. The coach thinks the team is shaping .............. well.
6. Getting a good degree translates .............. long hours of study.
7. I loved the shoes but was put .............. by the price.

D  Answer the questions using a noun.

What happens when ...?
1. you demonstrate how to tie a knot?
   You give a ........................................ .
2. colleagues coordinate their efforts?
   There is ........................................ at work.
3. you indicate how long a job will take?
   You give an ........................................ of the time.
4. your teacher specifies exactly what she wants?
   She gives you clear ........................................ .
5. you open a window to ventilate a room?
   You improve the ........................................ of the room.
6. you have a sophisticated knowledge of computers?
   You show a high degree of ........................................ in computers.
7. you devote a lot of time to training in a sport?
   You show ........................................ to your sport.

E  Circle the correct answer.

1. Pete said he’d pick up his parents at the airport, but he let / got / put them down.
2. John always complains that no one thinks / takes / accepts him seriously.
3. In order to succeed, you must lift / put / set your sights high.
4. If you can’t catch / meet / save the deadline, you can ask us for help.
5. This new drug will help you fight / chase / break the disease.
6. Her qualifications do not join / fill / meet the requirements for the job.
7. All the examinations conform / confine / confirm to government standards.
8. Wait till I get / set / place my hands on the person that scratched my car.

F  Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. Alan is not willing to make a ....................... to buy the house right now. COMMIT
2. Sam bears no ....................... to his twin brother. RESEMBLE
3. There is quite an ....................... traffic system on the university campus. INNOVATE
4. Parents must teach their children to ....................... between right and wrong. DIFFERENT
5. They tried to ....................... the instructions as much as possible. SIMPLE
6. Mike is ....................... to succeed in athletics this year. DETERMINE

See Glossary, page 185.
A Circle the correct answer.
1. The boxes were carelessly scattered / stacked / erected all over the floor.
2. John and I have been colleagues / mates / teammates since we were at school.
3. The heaters conserve / maintain / gain a consistent temperature of 25 degrees.
4. One of the council’s goals / purposes / battles is to build a sports centre.
5. We didn’t eat the cheese because it was damp / porous / mouldy.
6. Repairs will begin when the flood waters recede / surge / penetrate.
7. Paul helped me paint my house so I must resent / return / restore the favour.
8. Stocks in shops were depleted / discarded / disintegrated after the summer sales.
9. Houses should be built on strong foundations / surroundings / pavements.
10. You can’t imply / assume / absorb that every pupil has a computer at home.

B Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs below. Make any necessary changes.

thrive on pass on to take to sign up for pay off shoot up conjure up catch up on

1. Jill’s collection of antique clocks will be ………………….. her daughter.
2. Peter has really ………………….. his new school and loves it.
3. Andrea has ………………….. so she’s started playing basketball.
4. Did you find the extra training ………………….. in the competition?
5. How long will it take you to ………………….. the lessons you missed?
6. Are you going to ………………….. drama class?
7. The children are ………………….. life in the country.
8. I can still ………………….. pictures of my childhood in France.

C Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. Prepositions may be used more than once.

on at under in of

1. Anyone can join the tennis club, irrespective …………………. their age.
2. After losing money for years, the cinema is now …………………. threat.
3. All of our plans have been put …………………. hold since the accident.
4. She’s looking for a part-time job …………………. the meantime.
5. The painters progressed …………………. the rate of two rooms a day.
6. She was upset about losing her job but life carries …………………. me.
7. Her jokes about skiing were completely lost …………………. me.
8. David’s athletic career advanced …………………. meteoric speed.

D Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. A building made of solid stone is almost …………………. DESTRUCTION
2. They live in a small, …………………. village near the coast. PICTURE
3. The current …………………. have lived in the house for years. OCCUPY
4. There is a …………………. supply of water in this area. PLENTY
5. We apologise for any …………………. caused by delays. CONVENIENT
6. The team must reduce its …………………. on foreign players. RELY
7. By the time we arrived, the party was …………………. over. VIRTUAL
8. The connection between smoking and lung cancer is …………………. DENY
9. Ecologists want to ensure the …………………. of these forests. SURVIVE
10. Local …………………. have taken responsibility for the flood damage. AUTHORITY

E Match an adjective in A with a noun in B to form a compound noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annual</td>
<td>a. heating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>central</td>
<td>b. support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural</td>
<td>c. rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rude</td>
<td>d. warming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>e. conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>f. panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solar</td>
<td>g. sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foregone</td>
<td>h. streak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>winning</td>
<td>i. resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global</td>
<td>j. awakening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Glossary, page 187.
A Circle the correct answer.
1. Some women today put their career on hold to grow / raise / make a family.
2. John has been forced / sent / thrust out of business by his competitors.
3. Parents should act / play / set an example for their children.
4. My son takes / gets / accepts it for granted that I’ll pick him up from school.
5. It isn’t fair to pull / draw / describe a comparison between the two boys.
6. Can you put / open / keep an eye out for my cousin who’s arriving by train?
7. We decided to kick / take / set off the party with a short game to introduce everybody.
8. Don’t get / give / fall in to feelings of guilt because the accident wasn’t your fault.
9. Brian didn’t run well and had to settle / cope / rush for second place in the race.
10. The market was so busy I had to sweat / push / tuck my way through the crowds.

B Circle the odd one out.
Which of the following ...
1. does not refer to people?
   resident / tenant / yuppie / influx / immigrant
2. does not describe a neighbourhood?
   slippery / up-and-coming / cosmopolitan / trendy
3. is not a feeling?
   nostalgia / sweat / anxiety / self-pity / enthusiasm
4. is not an occupation?
   estate agent / family practitioner / prime candidate / freelance journalist
5. does not refer to part of the natural world?
   reptile / habitat / outdoors type / dragonfly / pomegranate

C Circle the correct answer.
1. When I first arrived in America, I was completely overwhelmed / horrified by the size of the country.
2. You should try to suppress / eliminate fat from your diet and eat plenty of fruit.
3. The festival celebrates the diversity / tolerance of cultures in the neighbourhood.
4. Jenny won the 100 metres race for the third year in transition / succession.
5. At the zoo, one of the most popular places is the lion enclosure / terminal.
6. I watched with irritation / sympathy as the boys sprayed graffiti on a wall.
7. There is a new procession / exhibition of modern art at the national museum.
8. Try to make a lenient / sensible decision about your university studies.
9. Shelley organized the wedding with minimal / interim fuss.
10. Without a map, Sue was feeling very disorientated / depressed in such a large city.

D Match a word in A with a word in B to form a compound noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>growth</td>
<td>sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mood</td>
<td>arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td>band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steel</td>
<td>nap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jail</td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charity</td>
<td>swings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E Which of the following words have positive (P) or negative (N) associations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liveliness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfort</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>listless</td>
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<tr>
<td>dull</td>
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<tr>
<td>thrive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gloomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dreary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wayward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festivities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.

by on into at off for with in

1. Jenny is very punctual, but .......... the other extreme, Sally is always late.
2. The jewellery box was lined .......... red velvet.
3. When the car broke down, I went out .......... search of a garage.
4. Please smarten up and tuck your shirt .......... your trousers!
5. In the film, the hero leaps .......... the roof.
6. The flooding was triggered .......... a week of torrential rain.
7. Renowned .......... his great performances, the actor won a lifetime award.
8. Helen’s paintings are .......... display at the local art gallery.
masses (informal) (n) = πλήθος, πληθώρα
superb (adj) = υπέροχος, έξοχος
comfort (n) = άνεση
aboard (prep) = πάνω ή μέσα (σε πλοίο, αεροπλάνο, τρένο κ.λπ.)
set foot on = μπαίνω σε, πατώ το πόδι μου σε
pampered (adj) = παραχωρημένος
elegant (adj) = κομψός
furnishings (n) = έπιπλα, επιπλώση
wood-panelled (adj) = με ξύλινη επένδυση
get (my) bearings = βρίσκω τον προσανατολισμό
(on) board = στο κατάστρωμα
mental note (n) = νοηρή σημείωση
go for (phr v) = επιλέγω
hang around (phr v) = περιφέρομαι, τριγυρίζω
virtual reality (n) = ηλεκτρονική πραγματικότητα
on deck = στο κατάστρωμα
tan (n) = μαύρισμα (από τον ήλιο)
the (envy of) = (το) αντικείμενο ζηλείας
bask (v) = λαγώμαι
take a dip = κάνω βουτιά
stroll (v) = κάνω βόλτα
lean (v) = ακομποι, στηρίζομαι σε
rail (n) = κουπαστή
gaze out (v) = ατενίζω
solitary (adj) = μοναχικός
upper (adj) = επάνω, υψηλότερος
imply (v) = υπονοού, σημαίνω
in the minority = (είμαι) μειοψηφία
single (n) = εφέγγης, ανυπαντρός
lack of (n) = έλλειψη
casual acquaintance = τυχαία γνωριμία
fellow passenger (n) = συνεπιβάτης
be famed for = φημίζομαι για
sample (v) = δοκιμάζω
dainty (adj) = νόστιμος
pastry (n) = ζύμη, γλύκισμα
scone (n) = μαλακό στρογγυλό κέικ (για ένα όπτομο)
dazzling (adj) = εκθαμβωτικός
the crowning glory = το καλύτερο κομμάτι
port of call (n) = σταθμός δρομολογίου
(gia πλοίο)
craving (for) (n) = σφόδρη επιθυμία (για
suit (v) = συμμαχώ
temperament (n) = ιδιοσυγκρασία
extended (adj) = παρατεταμένος
spot (n) = σημείο
bay (n) = όρμος, κόλπος
quaint (adj) = παλαιωμένος, γραφικός
allotted (adj) = παραχωρημένος
peer (v) = κοιτάζω με προσπάθεια
mishy (adj) = χαμηλότητα
at the crack of dawn = τα χαράματα
adoring (adj) = που δείχνει υπερβολική αγάπη ή
θαυμασμό
alluring (adj) = γοητευτικός, σαγηνευτικός
restful (adj) = χαλαρωτικός
scrimp and save = κάνω αυστηρή οικονομία
pay off (phr v) = ξεπληρώνω
heaven (n) = παράδεισος

vessel (n) = πλοίο, σκάφος
(an) exact replica = (ένα) ακριβείς αντίγραφο
encounter (v) = συναντώ (τυχαία ή
απροσδόκητα)

overweight (adj) = υπέρβαρος
eating disorder (n) = διατροφική διαταραχή
starve (v) = κάνω (κάτοικον) να πεθάνει από
πείνα, λιμοκτόνω
spot (v) = εντοπίζω
scout (n) = κυνηγός ταλέντων
subsequently (adv) = στη συνέχεια, κατόπιν
embark on (phr v) = ξεκινώ, επιχειρώ (κατά
δύοσκολο)
feature (v) = προβάλλω
short-lived (adj) = πρόσκαιρος, σύντομος
turn into (phr v) = μετατρέπω, -ομαι σε
slender (adj) = λεπτός
long for (v) = ποια, λαχταρώ
run down (adj) = εξαντλημένος, εξαθροισμένος
exclusive (adj) = αποκλειστικός
worthwhile (adj) = που αξιοποιεί τον κόπο
along the way = στην πορεία
lose sight of = χάνω επαφή με, δε βλέπω
nutritionist (n) = διατροφίκος
gain confidence = αποκτάω αυτοπεποίθηση
(be) at ease with = είμαι ημερολόγιο
do it (my) way = το κάνω με το δικό (μου)
tróπο
take an unexpected turn = παίρνω απρόόμοιω
tróπο
engage (v) = προσλαμβάνω
on the spot = αμέσως, στη στιγμή
establish (v) = ιδρύω, καθιερώνω
norm (n) = πρότυπο, κανόνας
1.87 as skinny as a rake = αδύνατος σα στέκα
1.88 key speaker (n) = βασικός ομιλητής
1.89 self-image (n) = εικόνα που έχω για τον εαυτό μου, αυτοειδολογία
1.90 concept (n) = γενική ιδέα, έννοια
1.91 so-called (adj) = δημόσια, λεγόμενος
1.92 optimistic (adj) = αισιόδοξος
1.93 attitude (n) = τρόπος σκέψης, στάση
1.94 a long way to go = χρειάζεται ακόμα πολλή δουλειά
1.95 modify (v) = τροποποιώ, αλλάζω
1.96 instant (adj) = άμεσος
1.97 live by (my own standards = ζω με βάση τα δικά (μου) κριτήρια
1.98 fulfill (v) = εκπληρώνω, πραγματοποιώ

Page 9
1.99 martial art (n) = πολεμική τέχνη
1.100 come across (phr v) = βρίσκω τυχαία
1.101 client (n) = πελάτης
1.102 bony (adj) = κοκαλιάρης
1.103 conform to (v) = σκολοφύω, προσαρμόζομαι σε
1.104 cover girl (n) = φωτογραφία που η φωτογραφία που δημοσιεύεται σε εξώφυλλο
1.105 periodikoù
1.106 obsessed with (adj) = παθησιμένος με

Page 10
1.107 contribute (v) = συνεισφέρω
1.108 overcome (v) = ξεπερνώ, υπερνικώ
1.109 backtrack (n) = αποσχίζω, αναποδίδω
1.110 in the team’s favour = προς όψης της ομάδας
1.111 return a favour = ξεπληρώνω μια χάρη
1.112 requirement (n) = προϋπόθεση
1.113 adrenaline rush (n) = έκρηξη αδρεναλίνης
1.114 shortcoming (n) = μειονεκτήματα, ελλειπήματα
1.115 venue (n) = τόπος συναντήσεως ή συγκέντρωσης
1.116 navigational ability = ικανότητα ναυαρχιακός

Page 11
1.117 challenge (v) = προκαλώ
1.118 annual (adj) = ετήσιος
1.119 try (my) hand = δοκιμάζω τις ικανοτήτες (μου)
1.120 terrain (n) = έδαφος
1.121 rappelling (BrEng abseiling) (n) = κατάβαση από το βάθος με σχοινί
1.122 whitewater rafting (n) = ράφτινγκ σε ορμητικά νερά
1.123 round the clock = όλο το εικοσιτετράωρο
1.124 exhaustion (n) = εξάντληση
1.125 get a kick out of = μου αρέσει πολύ, απολαμβάνω
1.126 stamina (n) = αντοχή
1.127 willpower (n) = θέληση
1.128 endurance (n) = αντοχή
1.129 asset (n) = πλεονεκτήμα, ατού
1.130 checkpoint (n) = σημείο ελέγχου
1.131 intersperse (v) = σκορπίζω
1.132 dismantle (v) = διαλύω, αποσυναρμολογώ
1.133 reassemble (v) = επανασυναρμολογώ
1.134 technically challenged = μειωμένων ικανοτήτων σε θέματα τεχνολογίας
1.135 reciprocate (v) = ανταποκρίνομαι
1.136 competent (adj) = ικανός
1.137 course (n) = διαδρομή
1.138 put (my) finger on = υποδεικνύω επαρκείς
1.139 splendour (n) = μεγαλείο
1.140 stunning (adj) = εκπληκτικός
1.141 canyon (n) = φαράγγι
1.142 unspoilt (adj) = άθικτος, που δεν έχει καταστραφεί
1.143 trail (n) = μονοπάτι
1.144 remote (adj) = απομακρυσμένος
1.145 mutual consideration = αλληλοσυμπαθητικός
1.146 dedication (n) = αφοσίωση
1.147 at hand = τώρα, επικείμενος
1.148 compassionate (adj) = συμπαθητικός, πονόψυχος
1.149 orienteering (n) = διαγωνισμός ορθογ. προσανατολισμού
1.150 territory (n) = περιοχή
1.151 navigate (v) = κυβερνώ (πλοίο, αεροσκάφος κ.λπ.)
1.152 count on (phr v) = υπολογίζω
1.153 obstacle (n) = εμπόδιο
1.154 opt for (v) = επιλέγω
1.155 penalty (n) = ημερίδα, τιμωρία
1.156 scout (n) = πρόσκοπος
1.157 flash flood (n) = ξαφνική πλημμύρα
1.158 wade through (phr v) = περνώ (κάτι) με κόπο
1.159 river bed (n) = κοίτη ποταμού
1.160 misfortune (n) = κακοτυχία
1.161 sprain (my) ankle = στραμπουλίζω τον αστράγαλο (μου)
1.162 disqualify (v) = αποκλείω (από αγώνας κ.λπ.)

Page 14
1.163 become extinct = εξαφανίζομαι (για ειδη ζώων, φυτών)
1.164 ranger (n) = φύλακας (σε πάρκο, δάσος)
1.165 over 20 years ago = πάνω από είκοσι χρόνια πριν
1.166 run over (phr v) = χτυπώ (με αυτοκίνητο)
1.167 see through (phr v) = αντιλαμβάνομαι
1.168 at once = αμέσως
1.169 at least = τουλάχιστον
1.170 at first = στην αρχή
1.171 explanation (n) = εξήγηση
1.172 (be) concerned about (something) = ανησυχεί για (κάτι)
1.173 (be) anxious to = ανησυχεί να
1.174 twice as much = διπλάσιος (αρ’ αυτό)
1.175 press report (n) = δημοσιεύμα του τύπου
1.176 broadcast (n) = εκπομπή
1.177 wonder (v) = αναρωτιέμαι

Page 15
1.178 day after day = κάθε μέρα (για κάθε βαρέτο)
1.179 do just that = κάνω ακριβώς αυτό
1.180 affect (v) = επηρεάζω
1.181 for the time being = προς το παρόν

TEST 2
Page 20
2.1 potential (n) = δυνατότητα, ικανότητες
2.2 command (v) = διατάξω
2.3 explosive device (n) = έκρηξτικός μηχανισμός
2.4 surgeon (n) = χειρουργός
2.5 occur to (v) = περνάω από το μυαλό (για σκέψη ή ιδέα)
2.6 minimally (adv) = ελάχιστα
2.7 invasive (adj) = που περιλαμβάνει χειρουργική επέμβαση
2.8 minimise (v) = περιορίζω, μειώνω στο ελάχιστο
2.9 impact (n) = επίδραση
2.10 incision (n) = τομή
2.11 insert (v) = εισάγω, βάζω
2.12 manually (adv) = χειροκίνητα
2.13 remote controlled (adj) = τηλεχειριζόμενος
2.14 compile (v) = συλλέγω (υλικό για βιβλίο)
2.15 flash of inspiration = έκλαψη έμπνευσης
2.16 feasible (adj) = εφικτός
2.17 wrist (n) = καρπός χεριού
2.18 tongues (n) = τομηματίδια, λοβίδα
2.19 monitor (n) = οργανο παρακολούθησης και ελέγχου μηχανημάτων, οθόνη
2.20 magnify (v) = μεγεθένω
2.21 joystick (n) = χειροκίνητο (υπολογιστή, ηλεκτρονικού παιχνιδιών κ.λ.π.)
2.22 versatile (adj) = που έχει πολλαπλές χρήσεις
2.23 delicate (adj) = λεπτομέρεις, δύσκολος
2.24 procedure (n) = διαδικασία
2.25 precisely (adv) = (ε)τελειότερος
2.26 access (v) = πρόσβαση, έχω πρόσβαση
2.27 heal (v) = θεραπεύω, -ομαι
2.28 rib (n) = πλευρό (ανθρώπινου σώματος)

2.29 split (v) = σπάω, χωρίζω στα δύο
2.30 carry out (v) = εκτελέω, πραγματοποίω
2.31 eliminate (v) = εξαλείφω, αποκλείω
2.32 human error = ανθρώπινο λάθος
2.33 prestigious (adj) = με γόητρο / κύρος
2.34 take shape = παίρνω μορφή
2.35 trial and error = μέθοδος δοκιμής και πλάνης

Page 21
2.36 operating theatre (n) = χειρουργείο
2.37 slow down (v) = μειώνω το ρυθμό, επιβραδύνω
2.38 speed up (v) = επιταχύνω, επιπροσέξω
2.39 wander (v) = περπατάω
2.40 attitude (n) = τρόπος σκέψης, στάση

Page 22
2.41 getaway (n) = απόδραση
2.42 landscape (n) = τοπίο
2.43 wilderness (n) = αγριοτοπος
2.44 vast (adj) = τεράστιος, απέραντος
2.45 glittering (adj) = γυαλιστερός
2.46 expande (n) = έκταση
2.47 crystal clear (adj) = κρυσταλλικός, ολοκάθαρος
2.48 towering (adj) = παντρικός
2.49 glacier (n) = παγετώνας
2.50 waterfall (n) = καταρράκτης
2.51 speechless (adj) = ανακούφος, άφωνος
2.52 bear no resemblance to = δε μοιάζω καθόλου με
2.53 whatsoever (adv) = απολύτως, καθόλου
2.54 dome (n) = θόλος
2.55 crawl (v) = σέρνομαι
2.56 occupy (v) = καταλαμβάνω (χώρο)
2.57 concept (n) = γενική ιδέα, έννοια
2.58 pristine (adj) = αφθάρτος, αφθάρτος
2.59 in advance = προκαταβολικά
2.60 off-season (adj) = εκτός εποχής
2.61 bank (n) = χρή
2.62 construction (n) = κατασκευή, οικοδόμηση
2.63 indulge (v) = υκανοποιώ (τις επιθυμίες)
2.64 elaborate (adj) = λεπτομερής, περιπλοκός
2.65 display (n) = έκθεση, επίδειξη
2.66 snowmobiling (n) = κατάβαση στο χιόνι ή τον πάγο με ειδικό όχημα
2.67 dogsledging (n) = διαδρομή με έλκηθρο που το σέρνειν σκύλοι
2.68 propose (v) = κάνω πρόταση γάμου
2.69 ceremony (n) = τελετή
2.70 chapel (n) = παρεκκλήσι
2.71 offspring (n) = απόγονος
2.72 baptize (v) = βαπτίζω
2.73 loafer (n) = μοκασίνι
GLOSSARY

2.74 await (v) = περιμένω
2.75 soundly (adv) = βαθιά
2.76 chilling (adj) = που παγώνει, ανατριχιαστικός
2.77 reindeer (n) = τάρανδος
2.78 insulation (n) = μόνωση
2.79 eerily (adv) = παράξενα

Page 23
2.80 demolish (v) = κατεδαφίζω
2.81 restriction (n) = περιορισμός
2.82 laid-back (adj) = χαλαρός
2.83 settle for (phr v) = δέχομαι (κάτι), συμβιβάζομαι (με κάτι)
2.84 trademark (n) = σήμα κατατεθέν
2.85 lobby (n) = προθάλαμος, αίθουσα αναμονής
2.86 spring to mind = έρχεται στο μυαλό (κάποιον)
2.87 better off = καλύτερα, σε καλύτερη θέση
2.88 thermal underwear = ισοθερμικά εσώρουχα

Page 24
2.89 expertise (n) = επιδεξιότητα, ειδικότητα
2.90 heredity (n) = κληρονομικότητα
2.91 environmentalist = περιβαλλοντολόγος

Page 25
2.92 resident (n) = κάτοικος
2.93 thread through (v) = περνώ με ελιγμούς ανάμεσα από
2.94 shopping spree (n) = εξορμήσεις για ψώνια
2.95 guide dog (n) = σκύλος οδηγός (για τυφλούς)
2.96 passerby (n) = περαστικός, διαβάτης
2.97 pet (v) = χαίδεψα
2.98 divert (v) = αποστολή (την προσοχή κάποιου)
2.99 undergo (v) = περνώ, υφίσταμαι
2.100 praise (v) = ευπνώ
2.101 devote (v) = αφιερώνω
2.102 keep (somebody) on (his) toes = κρατάω (κάποιον) σε εγκινήσεις
2.103 border crossing (n) = συνοριακή διάβαση
2.104 identify (v) = αναγνωρίζω, προσδιορίζω
2.105 tug of war (n) = είδος παιχνιδιού με σχοινί, διελκυστήδα
2.106 inherent (adj) = εμφυτός
2.107 playfulness (n) = παιχνιδιαρική διάθεση
2.108 breed (n) = ράτσα (ζώου)
2.109 drive (n) = ομίχλη, ενεργητικότητα
2.110 retrieve (v) = επαναβρίσκω (κάτι χαμένο)
2.111 unit (n) = μονάδα (ομάδα ανθρώπων)
2.112 rubble (n) = χαλάσματα, μπάζα
2.113 dehydrated (adj) = αφυδρατημένος
2.114 sniff out (phr v) = ξτετυπώνω, ανακαλύπτω κάτι ψάχνοντας

2.115 pinpoint (v) = εντοπίζω (με ακρίβεια)
2.116 indispensable (adj) = απαραίτητος, (απολύτως) αναγκαίος
2.117 remove (v) = απομακρύνω
2.118 debris (n) = ερείπια, συντρίμμια
2.119 mission (n) = αποστολή
2.120 handler (n) = εκπαιδευτής ζώων
2.121 tolerate (v) = ανέχομαι
2.122 lower (v) = κατεβάζω
2.123 collapse (v) = καταρρέω, γκρεμίζομαι
2.124 pose a danger = αποτελεί κίνδυνο
2.125 (be) of (Finnish) descent = είμαι (φινλανδικής) καταγωγής
2.126 by nature = εκ φύσεως
2.127 deter (v) = αποτρέπω
2.128 residential area (n) = κατοικημένη περιοχή

Page 29
2.129 rank (n) = κλάση, βαθμός
2.130 (be) descended from (phr v) = κατάγομαι από

TEST 3

Page 34
3.1 barely (adv) = μόλις, σχεδόν καθόλου
3.2 inspect (v) = επιθεωρώ
3.3 inherit (v) = κληρονομώ
3.4 long-standing (adj) = παλαιός, που υπάρχει από καιρό
3.5 arrangement (n) = συμφωνία
3.6 well-being (n) = ευεξία
3.7 goodwill (n) = καλή θέληση
3.8 total lack of = παντελής ελλείψεις από
3.9 comprehension (n) = κατανόηση
3.10 bullet (n) = σφαίρα
3.11 machine gun (n) = πυλομόλου
3.12 apparent (adj) = φανερός
3.13 unhurried (adj) = αργάς, χωρίς βιασύνη
3.14 valley (n) = κοιλάδα
3.15 contented (adj) = ικανοποιημένος, ευχαριστημένος
3.16 concern (n) = ανησυχία
3.17 fumes (n) = αναδιαμόμεσις
3.18 accent (n) = προφορά
3.19 vine (n) = κλήμα
3.20 according to (prep) = σύμφωνα με
3.21 fertiliser (n) = λιπασμα
3.22 crop (n) = σοδεία
3.23 harvest (v) = θεριζώ, τρωγώ, μαζεύω (τη σοδεία)
3.24 profit (n) = κέρδος
3.25 pull up (v) = χαλάω
3.26 vineyard (n) = αμπέλι
elaborate (adj) = φροντισμένος, προσεγμένος
regularity (n) = ομαλότητα, τάξη
unsteady (adj) = σαστάθης
delighted (adj) = ενθουσιασμένος
beam (v) = λάμπω από χαρά
get along (phr v) = τα πηγαίνω καλά
(me κάποιον)

rifle (n) = καραμπίνα
barrier (n) = εμπόδιο

slim knowledge (of) = ελάχιστη γνώση (για)
hooked (adj) = παθιασμένος, “κολλημένος”
float (v) = αιωρούμαι, πλανέμαι
(mid-air (n) = στον αέρα
surf the Net = σφυρώνω στο Internet
master (v) = μαθαίνω τέλεια
make (my) way = κατευθύνομαι
beam (n) = αχτίδα (φωτός)
spectacle (n) = θέαμα
outdated (adj) = ξεπερασμένος, απαρχαιωμένος
state-of-the-art (adj) = υπερσύγχρονος,
tελευταίας τεχνολογίας
aspect (n) = πλευρά
fruitful (adj) = αποδοτικός, καρποφόρος
scope (n) = πεδίο δράσεως, σφαίρα
display (n) = επίδειξη, έκθεση (εμπορευμάτων
κ.λπ.)
dam (n) = φράγμα
stretch across = εκτείνομαι από τη μια μεριά
στην άλλη
make an impression on = Κάνω εντύπωση σε
force of gravity = η δύναμη της βαρύτητας
self-respecting (adj) = που σέβεται τον
εαυτό του

bursting with ideas = γεμάτος ιδέες
intensive (adj) = ενταστικός
breakthrough (n) = εντυπωσιακή / σπουδαία
ανακάλυψη
visual effects (n) = οπτικά εφέ
get (a) message across = περνώ ένα μήνυμα
annual (adj) = ετήσιος

flexibility (n) = προσαρμοστικότητα
virtue (n) = αρετή, πλεονέκτημα
conflicting (adj) = αντιπαθικός
preventive measure = προληπτικό μέτρο
altered (adj) = αλλοιωμένος, αλλαγμένος

local councillor = δημοτικός σύμβουλος
national matter = εθνικό ζήτημα
have (the) right = έχω (το) δικαίωμα
protest (v) = διοικητρύπανα
take into consideration = λαμβάνω υπόψη
be opposed to = (είμαι) αντιθέτος με
stand in the way of = είμαι εμπόδιο σε
cause havoc = προκαλεί καταστροφή, κάνω
ζημιά
appropriate (v) = συχνοποιούμαι
be bound to (be) = είναι βεβαίο ότι θα
(υπάρξει)
orchard (n) = κήπος με οπωροφόρα δέντρα,
περιβόλι
compensation (n) = αποζημίωση
income (n) = εισοδήμα
honoured (adj) = καθιερωμένος από το
χρόνο, σεβαστός
make ends meet = τα βγάζω πέρα
turn (my) back on = γυρίζω την πλάτη (μου) σε
hostile (adj) = εχθρικός
survey (n) = έρευνα
prosperity (n) = ευπροσφορά
property prices (n) = τιμές ακινήτων
commute (v) = ταξιδεύω καθημερινά (με
συγκυκλώνω ή αυτοκίνητο) στη ζωήκα
minimise (v) = ελαχιστοποιώ
acoustic (adj) = ακουστικός
dwelling (n) = κατοικία
promise (n) = συμβάσιμος
(be) on the lookout for = αναζητώ κάτι
shoot up (phr v) = αυξάνομαι απότομα
mind you = λάβε υπόψη σου
liven things up = ζωντανεύω τα πράγματα
trade (n) = εμπόριο

catch sight of = πάνες το μάτι μου, βλέπω
τακτικά
assume (v) = υποθέτω
blood donor (n) = αιμοδέθης
blood transfusion (n) = μετάγγιση αίματος
stray (n) = αδέσποτο ζώο
save (somebody’s) life = σώζω τη ζωή (κάποιου)
do well = τα πώς καλά
confine (v) = περιορίζω
kennel (n) = σπίτι σκύλου
blood bank (n) = τράπεζα αίματος

cast (a) line = πίνακας πετονιά, πετονιά
(για φάρακα)
guidebook (n) = ταξιδιωτικός οδηγός
heritage (n) = (πολιτιστική) κληρονομιά
GLOSSARY Tests 3-4

Page 44
3.109 airport terminal (n) = αερολιμένας
3.110 tax law (n) = φορολογικός νόμος
3.111 loss of income = απώλεια εισοδημάτων

TEST 4
Page 48
4.1 if my memory serves me well = εάν δε με απατά η μνήμη μου
4.2 vivid imagination = ζωηρή φαντασία
4.3 come up with (phr v) = επινοώ, σκαρφιζομαι
4.4 toy with (phr v) = σκέφτομαι (κάτι αλλά όχι πολύ σοβαρά), παίζω με (μια ιδέα)
4.5 chief editor (n) = αρχισυντάκτης
4.6 feature (n) = άρθρο, αριθμός (σε εφημερίδα, περιοδικό)
4.7 rail ticket (n) = εισιτήριο τρένου
4.8 in return for = σε αντάλλαγμα για
4.9 acclaim (n) = (έντονη) επιθυμία
4.10 budding (adj) = εκκολαπτόμενος, στα πρώτα του βήματα
4.11 perk (n) = προνόμιο, έκτακτη απολογή από εργασία
4.12 (the) latter (pron) = ο δεύτερος (από δύο προαναφερθέντα πρόσωπα ή πράγματα)
4.13 frown upon (phr v) = αποδοκιμάζω, βλέπω με κακό μάτι
4.14 declare (v) = δηλώνω
4.15 favourable (adj) = ευνοϊκός
4.16 treatment (n) = μεταχείριση
4.17 establish (v) = εξακολουθώ, καθιερώνω
4.18 savings (n) = οικονομίες
4.19 initial (adj) = αρχικός
4.20 sound (adj) = σωστός
4.21 blog (n) = ημερολογίο (η καθημερινή ζωή κάποιου δημοσιευμένη στο Ιντερνετ με τη μορφή ημερολογίου)
4.22 out of touch = ξεπερασμένος
4.23 keep track = παρακολουθώ, ενημερώνομαι για
4.24 shift (n) = αλλαγή
4.25 ever-increasing = συνεχώς αυξανόμενος
4.26 niche (n) = τομέας, θέση (μητρ.)
4.27 expertise (n) = ειδικότητα, επιδεξιότητα
4.28 out-of-the-way (adj) = απομακρυσμένος
4.29 seasoned (adj) = πεπερασμένος
4.30 novel (adj) = πρωτότυπος
4.31 off the beaten track = έξω από τα συνήθισμα
4.32 greet (v) = υποδέχομαι
4.33 rewarding (adj) = ικανοποιητικός
4.34 itinerary (n) = δρομολογίο
4.35 inspiring (adj) = που εμπνέει κάποιον
4.36 account (n) = περιγραφή, έκθεση
4.37 commitment (n) = δέσμευση
4.38 trade (v) = ανταλλάσσω

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4.39 reveal (v) = αποκΑλύπτω
4.40 well-to-do (adj) = ευκατάστατος
4.41 diversity (n) = ποικιλία
4.42 destination (n) = προορισμός
4.43 pursue (v) = επιδιώκω, αναζητώ
4.44 suited (to) (adj) = κατάλληλος για

Page 50
4.45 take hold = πιάνω (έχω επιτυχία)
4.46 dining car (n) = τραπεζορία τρένου, βαγόνι - εστιατόριο
4.47 discount (n) = έκπτωση
4.48 purchase (n) = αγορά
4.49 bizarre (adj) = παράξενος
4.50 (be) sentenced to (v) = καταδικάζομαι σε
4.51 jump on the bandwagon = ακολουθώ το реύμα
4.52 unfounded (adj) = αβάσιμος
4.53 straightforward (adj) = ξεκάθαρος
4.54 clue (n) = ένδειξη, κλειδί (λύσης)
4.55 riddle (n) = γρίφος, αινίγμα
4.56 pun (n) = λογοταπίγιο
4.57 allusion (n) = υπαναχύμος
4.58 inspection (n) = έλεγχος
4.59 evolve (v) = εξελίσσομαι
4.60 couch potato (n) = άτομο αποχωρισμένο από την τηλεόραση
4.61 slump (v) = σοωρίζομαι
4.62 (be) a far cry from = είμαι πολύ διαφορετικός, απέχω πολύ από
4.63 confront (with) (v) = φέρνω (κάποιον) αντιμέτωπο με

Page 51
4.64 brooch (n) = καρφιτσά (γυναικείο κόσμημα)
4.65 motif (n) = διακοσμητικό σχέδιο, μοτίβο
4.66 apparent (adj) = προφανής, φανερός
4.67 insomnia (n) = αϋπνία
4.68 spectacular (n) = φαντασμαγορικό ψυχαγωγικό πρόγραμμα
4.69 at stake = σε κίνδυνο
4.70 reluctant (adj) = απρόθυμος, διστακτικός
4.71 origin (n) = καταγωγή, προέλευση
4.72 launch (v) = προωθώ, λανσάρω (νέο προϊόν)
4.73 alias (n) = ψευδώνυμο
Page 52
4.74 open-minded (adj) = ανοιχτόμυσαος
4.75 justify (v) = δίκαιωνω
4.76 bring out (phr v) = αναδεικνύω, αποκαλύπτω
4.77 devote (v) = αφιερώνω

Page 53
4.78 workforce (n) = εργατικό δυναμικό
4.79 voluntarily (adv) = εθελοντικά
4.80 make redundant = απολύω (λόγω περικοπής προσωπικού)
4.81 municipality (n) = δήμος
4.82 amalgamate (v) = συγχωνεύω, -ομαι
4.83 identify (v) = αναγνωρίζω, προσδιορίζω
4.84 item (n) = στοιχείο, αντικείμενο
4.85 underestimate (v) = υποτιμώ
4.86 put (my) finger on = εντοπίζω με ακρίβεια
4.87 clerk (n) = υπάλληλος
4.88 hands-on experience = πείρα / πρακτική πάνω στη δουλειά
4.89 look back (phr v) = αναπολώ, κοιτά τα περασμένα
4.90 eternally (adv) = παντοτινά
4.91 alternative (adj) = εναλλακτικός
4.92 give (somebody) the edge = δίνω (σε κάποιον) το πλεονέκτημα
4.93 trial period (n) = δοκιμαστική περίοδος
4.94 promote (v) = προάγω
4.95 branch (n) = παράρτημα
4.96 fluent (English) = άπτιαστα (Αγγλικά)
4.97 drawback (n) = μειονέκτημα
4.98 (be) taken aback (phr v) = ξαφνιάζομαι
4.99 plant nursery (n) = φυτείο
4.100 (be) worth a try = αξιέται μια προσπάθεια
4.101 layout (n) = σχέδιο, διάταξη
4.102 lawn (n) = γρασίδι
4.103 flowerbed (n) = παρτέρι
4.104 have an eye for = έχω καλό μάτι για
4.105 discreet (adj) = διάκριτος
4.106 assessment (n) = εκτίμηση, αξιολόγηση
4.107 financial commitment = οικονομική υποχρέωση
4.108 appreciable drop = αδιάβροχη / σημαντική μείωση
4.109 to be frank = για να είμαι ειλικρινής
4.110 live up to (somebody’s) expectations = ανταποκρίνομαι στις προσδοκίες (κάποιου)

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4.111 catch (somebody’s) eye = τραβή των προσοχή (κάποιου)
4.112 raise money = μαζεύω χρήματα (για κάποιο σκοπό)
4.113 worthy cause = ιερός σκοπός
4.114 concern (myself) with = ασχολούμαι με, ενδιαφέρομαι για
4.115 human rights = ανθρώπινα δικαιώματα
4.116 adolescent (n) = εφηβός
4.117 make up (my) mind = αποφασίζω
5.38 curve (v) = στριβώ
5.39 motionless (adj) = ακίνητος
5.40 thumping heart = καρδιά που χτυπάει δυνατά (από φόβο)
5.41 bend (n) = στροφή (δρόμου)
5.42 draught (n) = ρέυμα (αέρα)
5.43 hinge (n) = μεντεσές (πόρτας)
5.44 survey (v) = εξετάζω προσεκτικά
5.45 twisted (adj) = λυγισμένος
5.46 flop down (v) = σωριάζω, πέφτω
5.47 blank (adj) = ανέκφραστος
5.48 nasty (adj) = απάτιος
5.49 wholesale (adj) = γενικός, ολικός
5.50 numb (v) = μουδίαζω
5.51 agile (adj) = σβέλτος

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5.52 with regard to = σχετικά με
5.53 unstable (adj) = αστάθης
5.54 speed (v) = αναπτύσσω μεγάλη ταχύτητα
5.55 sensation (n) = αισθήση
5.56 patronising (adj) = συγκαταβατικός
5.57 have little regard = δε σέβομαι

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5.58 ditch (v) = παρατάω
5.59 skipping rope (n) = σχοινάκι (παιχνίδι)
5.60 head for (phr v) = κατευθύνομαι προς
5.61 upsurge (n) = απότομη άνοδος
5.62 get in shape = αποκτώ καλή φυσική κατάσταση
5.63 pursuit (n) = ασχολία, απασχόληση
5.64 cooperative (adj) = συνεργατικός, συλλογικός
5.65 endeavour (n) = προσπάθεια
5.66 mutual (adj) = αμοιβαίος
5.67 witness (v) = είμαι μάρτυρας
5.68 martial art-cum-dance = πολεμική τέχνη σε συνδυασμό με χορό
5.69 literally (adv) = κυριολεκτικά
5.70 burst (v) = ορμώ
5.71 trend (n) = μόδα, τάση
5.72 origin (n) = προέλευση
5.73 take the lead = πρωτεργείομαι
5.74 in terms of = από την άποψη (του)
5.75 sign up for (phr v) = εγγράφω, -ομαι
5.76 venue (n) = τόπος συγκέντρωσης / συνάντησης
5.77 glittering (adj) = λαμπερός, εξαιρετικός
5.78 master (v) = μαθαίνω τέλεια
5.79 distinctive (adj) = χαρακτηριστικός
5.80 stance (n) = στάση (του σώματος)
5.81 chest (n) = στήθος
5.82 footwork (n) = κινήσεις των ποδιών (σε χορό, στο K.L.p.)
5.83 heart rate (n) = σφυγμός
5.84 beneficial (adj) = ωφέλιμος
5.85 aerobic (adj) = αεροβικός
5.86 indicate (v) = δείχνω, αποκαλύπτω
5.87 low-impact (adj) = χαμηλών κραδασμών
5.88 amount to (phr v) = ισοδυναμώ με
5.89 calorie (n) = θερμίδα
5.90 muscle tone (n) = μυϊκός τόνος

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5.91 burn (v) = κάιω
5.92 couple with (phr v) = συνδυάζω με
5.93 extravagant (adj) = υπερβολικός
5.94 workout (n) = γυμναστική, προπόνηση
5.95 radically (adv) = δραστικά, ριζικά
5.96 social life (n) = κοινωνική ζωή
5.97 abdominal (adj) = κοιλιακός

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5.98 perspective (n) = άποψη
5.99 organisational skills = οργανωτικές ικανότητες
5.100 process (n) = διαδικασία
5.101 ignore (v) = αγνοώ, παραβλέπω
5.102 unforeseen (adj) = απρόβλεπτος

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5.103 set designer (n) = σκηνογράφος
5.104 authenticity (n) = αυθεντικότητα
5.105 furnishings (n) = επιτέλεση
5.106 perfectionist (n) = τελειομανής
5.107 double-check (v) = διπλοτεστάρω"n
5.108 stately home (n) = παραδοσιακό αρχοντικό
5.109 slip up (phr v) = κάνω λάθος
5.110 catch out (phr v) = "πάνω (κάποιον) αδιάβαστο"n
5.111 daffodil (n) = ασφοδέλος (είδος φυτού)
5.112 small-scale (adj) = σε μικρή κλίμακα
5.113 pitfall (n) = πατινά, κίνδυνος
5.114 compromise (n) = συμβιβασμός
5.115 perceive (v) = αντιλαμβάνομαι
5.116 resist (v) = αντιστέκομαι
5.117 attempt (n) = προσπάθεια, απότετειραι
5.118 alter (v) = αλλάζω
5.119 cast (v) = αναθέτω ρόλο σε (ντοποιού)
5.120 visualise (v) = φαντάζομαι
5.121 essential (adj) = απαραίτητος, βασικός
5.122 ultimately (adv) = στο τέλος, τελικά
5.123 go along with (phr v) = δέχομαι, συμμετέχω με
5.124 do (somebody) justice = είμαι δίκαιος με (κάποιον)
5.125 remain true (to) = παραμένω πιστός (σε)
5.126 inspire (v) = εμπνέω
5.127 in the first place = αρχικά
5.128 turn down (phr v) = απορρίπτω
5.129 contract (n) = συμβόλαιο
Glossary

Tests 5-6

5.130 glamour (n) = γοητεία, μαγεία
5.131 humdrum (adj) = σιωπηρός, μονότονος
5.132 on location = σε εξωτερικό χώρο
5.133 keep on top of = έχω τον έλεγχο
5.134 faze (v) = μπερδεύω, αναστατώνω
5.135 make a booking = κάνω κράτηση (σε ξενοδοχείο κ.λπ.)
5.136 soothe the ruffled feathers = καλμάρω κάποιου που έχει θόρυβο
5.137 in that respect = από αυτήν την άποψη
5.138 a good grasp of = κατανόηση, αντίληψη
5.139 keep to a time frame = πηρώ το χρονοδιάγραμμα
5.140 budget (n) = προϋπολογισμός
5.141 crucial (adj) = κρίσιμος
5.142 dabble in (v) = σχολούμαι ερασιτεχνικά με
5.143 add up (phr v) = προσθέτω, μαζεύωμαι
5.144 simultaneously (adv) = ταυτόχρονα
5.145 get the best out of = χρησιμοποιώ με τον καλύτερο τρόπο
5.146 headphones (n) = ακουστικά
5.147 overall (adj) = γενικός, συνολικός
5.148 coordinate (v) = συνορίζω
5.149 editing (n) = μοντάζ
5.150 end product (n) = τελικό προϊόν
5.151 resent (v) = θίγομαι από, με πειραζεί (κάτι)
5.152 deviation (n) = απόλυση

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5.153 as time went by = με το πέρασμα του χρόνου
5.154 familiar with (adj) = εξοικειωμένος με
5.155 (the) rules of the game = οι κανόνες του παιχνιδιού
5.156 differ (v) = διαφέρω
5.157 action-packed (adj) = γεμάτος δράση
5.158 turn out (phr v) = συγκεντρώνομαι
5.159 in all weathers = με όποιες καιρικές συνθήκες

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5.160 heroic (adj) = ηρωϊκός
5.161 give the impression = δίνω την εντύπωση
5.162 quick-witted (adj) = εύστοροφος
5.163 regain consciousness = ανακτώ τις αισθήσεις μου
5.164 bravery (n) = γενναιότητα

Test 6
6.1 ground (n) = μέρος, χώρος
6.2 stimulate (v) = παρακινώ, διεγείρω
6.3 evolve (v) = εξελίσσω, -ομαί
6.4 narrow (v) = περιορίζω, μειώνω
6.5 absorbing (adj) = συναρπαστικός
6.6 version (n) = εκδοχή
6.7 condition (n) = προϋπόθεση, όρος
6.8 bequest (n) = κληροδοτήμα
6.9 state (v) = αναφέρω, δηλώνω
6.10 will (n) = διαθήκη
6.11 nickel (n) = νόμισμα των 5 σεντς
6.12 hazard (n) = κίνδυνος
6.13 expenditure (n) = δαπάνη
6.14 rental (n) = ενοίκιο
6.15 zest (n) = κέφι, ζήλος
6.16 gambit (n) = αρχή, νυξή
6.17 decency (n) = ευπρέπεια
6.18 hesitation (n) = δισταγμός
6.19 comrade (n) = σύντροφος
6.20 master (n) = αριστοτέχνης, αυθεντία
6.21 cozy (adj) = ευχάριστος
6.22 innovation (n) = καινοτομία
6.23 untimely (adj) = πρόωρος
6.24 benefactor (n) = ευεργέτης
6.25 depart (v) = αναχωρώ, πεθαίνω
6.26 slip away (phr v) = φυλάμω κριφά, πεθαίνω
6.27 heaven (n) = παράδεισος
6.28 embroidery (n) = στολίσμα, κέντημα
6.29 conscience (n) = συνείδηση
6.30 strain (n) = ένταση
6.31 fur coat (n) = γούνινο παλτό
6.32 recover (v) = ανακτώ, ξαναβρίσκω
6.33 defend (v) = υπερασπίζομαι
6.34 retort (v) = γρήγορη ή εύστοχη απάντηση
6.35 wouldn’t be caught dead in = καλύτερα να πεθάνω παρά να (φοράω)
6.36 infrequent (adj) = σπάνιος
6.37 legacy (n) = κληρονομία
6.38 select (v) = επιλέγω
6.39 mink (n) = βιζόν (γούνα)

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6.40 weep (v) = θυμώνω
6.41 reconsider (v) = επανεξετάζω
6.42 proof (n) = απόδειξη

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6.43 whisperer (n) = γητευτής
6.44 typical (adj) = αντιπροσωπευτικός
6.45 gather (v) = συγκεντρώνω, -ομαί
6.46 shore (n) = ακτή
6.47 applaud (v) = χειροκροτώ
6.48 appreciation (n) = εκτίμηση
6.49 sway (v) = λιθίζω, -ομαί
6.50 roll (v) = στριφουργίζω
6.51 cock (v) = ανασηκώνω
6.52 spin (v) = περιστρέφω, -ομαί
6.53 twist (v) = στριφομορφίζω
6.54 destined (adj) = προορισμένος
6.55 enchanting (adj) = μαγευτικός
6.56 occurrence (n) = συμβάν
6.57 respond to (phr v) = αντιδρώ θετικά
6.58 distinct (adj) = ευδιάκριτος, σαφής
6.59 composer (n) = συνθέτης
6.60 for the sake of = για χάρη του
6.61 devote (v) = σφιχτιούν
6.62 pup (n) = νεογνό φώκιας
6.63 ban (v) = απαγορεύει
6.64 pollutant (n) = ρυπογόνος ουσία
6.65 ultimately (adv) = τελικά
6.66 sanctuary (n) = άσυλο, περιοχή όπου απαγορεύεται το κυνήγι
6.67 end (n) = σκοπός
6.68 landowner (n) = κτηματιάς
6.69 pose a threat = αποτελεί απειλή
6.70 refuse (v) = αντικρούοι
6.71 undeterred (adj) = απότοπτος
6.72 struggle (n) = αγώνας
6.73 finance (v) = χρηματοδοτώ
6.74 proceeds (n) = εισπράξεις (από γεγονός ή δραστηριότητα)
6.75 legend = θρύλος

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6.76 high-toned (adj) = υψηλών τόνων
6.77 government official (n) = κρατικός λειτουργός
6.78 legal issue = νομικό θέμα
6.79 purely coincidental = καθαρά συμπτωματικός
6.80 bark (v) = φωνάζω δυνατά

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6.81 reputation (n) = φήμη
6.82 miss out on (phr v) = χάνω, αφήνω να μου ξεφύγει
6.83 gamble (n) = ρίσκο

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6.84 vet (n) = κτηνιάτρος
6.85 go on the market = είμαι προς πώληση, πωλούμαι
6.86 savings (n) = οικονομίες
6.87 kennel (n) = κυνοτροφείο (χώρος όπου φιλοξενούνται σκύλοι)
6.88 venture (n) = τόλμημα, εγχείρημα
6.89 take off (phr v) = έχω επιτυχία
6.90 district (n) = περιοχή
6.91 lend a hand = βοηθώ
6.92 agricultural (adj) = γεωργικός, αγροτικός
6.93 coincide (with) (v) = συμπίπτω
6.94 sacrifice (v) = θυσίαζω
6.95 pull (my) weight = κάνω ο,τι καλύτερο μπορώ
6.96 assure (v) = διαβεβαιώνω
6.97 wary (adj) = επιφυλακτικός
6.98 keep a close eye on = παρακολουθώ στενά
6.99 at the expense of = εις βάρος
6.100 caravan (n) = τροχόσπιτο
6.101 spoil (somebody’s) fun = χαλάω το κέφι (κάποιου)
6.102 deserted (adj) = εγκαταλελειμμένος
6.103 shed (n) = σπασθένη, παράπταμα
6.104 accommodate (v) = στεγάζω
6.105 construction (n) = κατασκευή
6.106 spacious (adj) = ευρύχωρος
6.107 indulge (v) = ικανοποιώ (τις επιθυμίες)
6.108 schooling (n) = εκπαίδευση, μόρφωση
6.109 (a) going concern = (μία) ενεργή επιχείρηση
6.110 rat race (n) = αγώνας επιβίωσης
6.111 prompt (v) = παρακινώ
6.112 envisage (v) = οραματίζομαι
6.113 out of the blue = εντελώς ξαφνικά
6.114 dawn on (somebody) (phr v) = αρχίζει να γίνεται φανερό σε (κάποιον)
6.115 freelance (adj) = αυτοαπασχολούμενος, όχι μισθωτός
6.116 clinch it (for somebody) = βοηθώ κάποιον να πάρει την τελική απόφαση για ένα θέμα
6.117 upheaval (n) = αναταραχή
6.118 have the guts = έχω τα κόστια
6.119 take the leap = κάνω άλμα
6.120 worst-case scenario = το χειρότερο σενάριο

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6.121 under pressure = υπό πίεση
6.122 sense of belonging = αίσθηση ότι ανήκω κάπου
6.123 morale (n) = ηθικό
6.124 compulsory (adj) = υποχρεωτικός
6.125 contemporary (adj) = σύγχρονος

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6.126 commonplace (adj) = κοινός, συνηθισμένος
6.127 charge (its) batteries = φορτίζω τις μπαταρίες (του)

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6.128 peace and quiet = ησυχία
6.129 budget-conscious traveller = ταξιδιώτης με περιορισμένο προϋπολογισμό
6.130 see the world = βλέπω τον κόσμο, ταξιδεύω
6.131 hazardous to (somebody’s) health = επικίνδυνος για την υγεία (κάποιου)
Glossary Test 7

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1. run wild = ἐξεφεύγω απὸ κάθε ἐλεγχό
2. fling (v) = ρίχων (με ὀρμή)
3. fervour (n) = ζῆλος, θέρμη
4. uproar (n) = φασαρία, θόρυβος
5. point out (phr v) = τονίζω
6. vaguely (adv) = αόριστα
7. tongue-tied (adj) = ποὺ έχει πάθει γλωσσοδέτη
8. ground (n) = βασική εκπαιδευση
9. appalling (adj) = απαισιός, φρικτός
10. conviction (n) = πεποίθηση, πίστη
11. point of view = άποψη
12. urge (n) = παρόμοια, (εσωτερική) άθληση
13. fraught with (adj) = γεμάτος από/με
14. grasshopper (n) = ακρίδα
15. gloomily (adv) = μελανχολικά
16. revolting (adj) = αποκρουστικός
17. wriggling (adj) = που στριφογυρίζει
18. grow out of (phr v) = αποβαλλώ (συνήθεια κ.λπ.) μεγαλώνοντας
19. stuff (v) = (παρα)γεμίζω
20. have a shot = κάνω μια προσπάθεια
21. brain-wave (n) = φανερή ιδέα
22. delightedly (adv) = με ενθουσιασμό
23. twilight (n) = σύννεφο
24. shaggy (adj) = τριχωτός, μαλλιαρός
25. indignation (n) = αγανάκτηση
26. fate (n) = τύχη, μοίρα
27. dusk (n) = σύννεφο
28. flower-scent (n) = όρωμα λουλουδιών
29. olive-grove (n) = ελαιώνας
30. imminent (adj) = επικείμενος, αμέσος
31. glow-worm (n) = πυγαλάμπιδα
32. sprawling (adj) = απλωμένος άτακτα
33. bramble (n) = βάτος, βατομουριά
34. desperate (adj) = απελπισμένος
44. relieve (v) = ανακουφίζω
46. boredom (n) = πλήξη, ανία
74. inherit (v) = κληρονομώ
48. gift (n) = χάρισμα, φυσικό ταλέντο
49. peep (v) = κρυφοκοιτάζω
50. desert (v) = εγκαταλείπω
51. playmate (n) = συμπαίκτης
52. adolescent (n) = έφηβος
53. short-term (adj) = βραχυπρόθεσμος, που διαρκεί λίγο
54. precognition (n) = πρόβλεψη
55. isolation (n) = απομόνωση, αποκλεισμός
56. accompany (v) = συνοδεύω
57. disturbing (adj) = ενοχλητικός
58. repress (v) = καταπείξω, απιστώθω
59. uncanny (adj) = παραξένος
60. foreboding (n) = (κακό) προαιρέθημα
61. inexplicable (adj) = ανεξήγητος
62. slump (v) = πέτρα, σωραδιομαί
63. discipline (n) = ακαδημαϊκές στοιχεία
64. psychic (n) = μέντιουμ
65. capacity (n) = ιδιότητα
66. premonition (n) = προαιρέθημα
67. liner (n) = μεγάλο πλοίο (για κρουαζιέρες ή μεγάλες αποστάσεις)
68. collide with (v) = συγκρουόμασι με
69. insufficient (adj) = ανεπαρκής
70. sceptic (n) = σκέπτικος, δύσπιστος
71. coincidence (n) = σύμπτωση
72. (be) inclined to (v) = τείνω να
73. send shivers down (somebody’s) spine = προκάλω τρόμο σε κάποιον
74. food for thought = αφορμή για σκέψη
75. burden (n) = βάρος
76. blessing (n) = ευλογία

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73.4 neglect (v) = παραμελώ
73.5 definite (adj) = Εκθέταρος
73.6 conversationalist (n) = κάποιος που απολαμβάνει τις συζητήσεις και έχει κάτι ενδιαφέρον ή αστείο να πει.
73.7 provoke (v) = προκαλώ
73.8 sibling (n) = αδελφός ή αδελφή
73.9 immaturity (n) = ανωριμότητα
73.10 debate (n) = δημόσια συζήτηση
73.11 vegetation (n) = βλάστηση

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74.2 clairvoyance (n) = διαίσθηση, διαρατικότητα
74.3 dust (n) = σκόνη

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77.77 reveal (v) = αποκαλύπτω
77.78 manipulate (v) = χειρίζομαι επιδεξία, επηρεάζω
77.79 dice (n) = ζάρι, ζάρια
78.80 roll (v) = ρίχνω (ζάρια)
78.81 envy (v) = ζηλεύω, φθονώ
78.82 in retrospect = εκ των ιστέρων

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78.83 volunteer (v) = προσφέρομαι εθελοντικά
78.84 charity (n) = φιλανθρωπικό ιδρυμα
78.85 promote (v) = προωθώ, διαφημίζω
78.86 continuity (n) = συνέχεια
GLOSSARY Tests 7-8

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7.87 put up with (phr v) = ανέχομαι
7.88 inconvenience (n) = δυσκολία, ενόχληση
7.89 discomfort (n) = ταλαπωρία
7.90 material gain = υλικό κέρδος
7.91 medic (n) = γιατρός, φοιτητής ιατρικής
7.92 service (n) = υπηρεσία
7.93 aim to (v) = στοχεύω σε
7.94 region (n) = περιοχή
7.95 natural disaster (n) = φυσική καταστροφή
7.96 galvanise (v) = εμπυγνώ
7.97 sanitation engineer (n) = μηχανικός που ασχολείται με τα αποχετευτικά συστήματα
7.98 field hospital (n) = υπαίθριο νοσοκομείο
7.99 primitive (adj) = πρωτόγονος
7.100 privileged (adj) = προνομιούχος
7.101 appalled (adj) = συγκλονισμένος
7.102 range (v) = κυμαίνομαι
7.103 slave labour = δουλική εργασία
7.104 fund-raising (n) = συγκέντρωση χρημάτων (για σοβαρό σκοπό)
7.105 administrative work = διαχείριση / διοίκηση εταιρείας
7.106 developing (adj) = αναπτυσσόμενος
7.107 long-term (adj) = μακροπρόθεσμος
7.108 recruit (v) = στρατολογώ
7.109 post (v) = διορίζω
7.110 underdeveloped (adj) = υπανάπτυκτος
7.111 irrigation (n) = άρδευση
7.112 scarce (adj) = σπάνιος, λίγος
7.113 resource (n) = τηγή, πόρος
7.114 invariably (adv) = σταθερά
7.115 appreciative (adj) = που μπορεί να εκτιμήσει
7.116 hospitality (n) = φιλοξενία
7.117 give (somebody) real insight into = δίνω σε κάποιον μια πραγματική εικόνα για
7.118 donate (v) = δωρίζω, προσφέρω (για φιλανθρωπικό σκοπό)
7.119 cast-off (adj) = που είναι για πέταμα, άχρηστος
7.120 takings (n) = εισπράξεις
7.121 combat (v) = πολεμώ
7.122 injustice (n) = δικία
7.123 do (my) bit = συμβάλλω, βάζω ένα χεράκι
7.124 fortunate (adj) = τυχερός
7.125 fulfilling (adj) = ικανοποιητικός

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7.126 illusionist (n) = ταχυδιάκτυλογιος, μάγος
7.127 death-defying feat = εξαιρετικά επικίνδυνο κατόρθωμα
7.130 fast (v) = νηστεύω
7.131 compiler (n) = συντάκτης (λεξικού κ.λπ.)
7.132 deem (v) = θεωρώ
7.133 outstanding (adj) = σπουδαίος, αξιοποιητικός
7.134 concerted effort = συντονισμένη προσπάθεια
7.135 spokesperson (n) = εκπρόσωπος

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7.136 alarming (adj) = ανησυχητικός
7.137 as far as (I am concerned = όσο αφορά (εμένα)

TEST 8
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8.1 occur to (somebody) (v) = περνάω από το μυαλό (κάποιου)
8.2 intrigued (adj) = γοητευμένος, που του έχει κινήσει την πενήργεια κατά
8.3 runaway success = τεράστια επιτυχία
8.4 curiosity (n) = περιέργεια
8.5 assume (v) = θεωρώ δεδομένο, υποθέτω
8.6 suburban (adj) = των προαστίων
8.7 housewife (n) = νοικοκυρά
8.8 visualise (n) = φαντάζομαι
8.9 conservative (adj) = συντηρητικός
8.10 shutter (v) = γκρεμίζω
8.11 preconception (n) = προκατάληψη
8.12 chatty (adj) = συμπαθητικός
8.13 zip around (v) = περνώ με μεγάλη ταχύτητα
8.14 in action = εν δράση
8.15 appeal (n) = γοητεία
8.16 first and foremost = πρώτη-πρώτη
8.17 head off (phr v) = πετάγω, φεύγω βιαστικά
8.18 sophisticated (adj) = περίπλοκος
8.19 strip (v) = (απο) γυμνώνω, αφαιρώ
8.20 bare essentials = τα απολύτως αναγκαία
8.21 simplify (v) = αλλοποίηση
8.22 compromise (v) = συμβιβάζομαι
8.23 culinary (adj) = μαγειρικός
8.24 expertise (n) = επιδεξιότητα, τέχνη
8.25 obscure (adj) = δυσνόητος
8.26 peel (v) = ξεφλουδίζω
8.27 chop (v) = ψιλοκόβω
8.28 slice (v) = κόβω σε φέτες
8.29 apprentice (n) = μαθητευόμενος
8.30 prestigious (adj) = με κύρος / γόητρο
8.31 couple with (v) = συνδυάζω με
8.32 innovative (adj) = πρωτοποριακός

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envisage (v) = προβλέπω
overnight sensation = μεγάλη και ξεκάθαρη επιτυχία
informal (adj) = φιλικός
approach (n) = προσέγγιση
lighthearted (adj) = χαρούμενος, ξέγνοιαστος
running commentary = ωστάνα περιγραφή
straightforward (adj) = απλός, σαφής
belie (v) = διαφεύγω
invariably (adv) = σταθερά
amateur (adj) = ερασιτέχνης, ερασιτεχνικός
rave about (phr v) = μιλάω με ενθουσιασμό για
hint (n) = συμβουλή, οδηγία
keep in stock = αποθηκεύω
herb (n) = φυτικό βότανο
sprout (v) = φυτρώνω
convert (n) = νεοφώτιστος
put off (phr v) = αποθαρρύνω
prospect (n) = πιθανότητα
proficient (adj) = εικανός
utter (v) = λέω (χαμηλόφωνα)
blessing (n) = ευλογία
get (my) hands on = αποκτώ
potential (n) = δυνατότητα, ικανότητες
attitude (n) = τρόπος σκέψης, στάση
novice (n) = πρωτάρης
in sync = με συγχρονισμό
synchro swimming (n) = συγχρονισμένη κολύμβηση
precisely (adv) = ακριβώς
initially (adv) = αρχικά
shape up (phr v) = εξελίσσομαι
within (my) grasp = μέσα στις δυνατότητές (μου)
praise (n) = έπαινος
commitment (n) = υποχρέωση, δέσμευση
determined (adj) = αποφασιστικός
stamina (n) = αντοχή
element (n) = στοιχείο
team spirit (n) = ομαδικό πνεύμα
glide (through) (v) = κινούμαι αδύρμα και με χάρη (μέσα από)
exhibit (v) = επιδείκνυω
grace (n) = χάρη, γοητεία
flexibility (n) = ευλυπτυχία
derail (n) = αντοχή
demonstrate (v) = επιδείκνυω
vital (adj) = σημαντικός
beaut (n) = χρόνος/μέτρο (για μουσική)
transmit (v) = μεταβιβάζω
speaker (n) = τηλεόραση
coordinator (n) = συντονισμός
innovative (adj) = νεωτεριστικός
error (n) = λάθος
translate into (v) = μεταφράζομαι σε
have great faith in = εχω μεγάλη πίστη σε
chorus line (n) = ομάδα τραγουδιστών ή χορευτών που διένει παράσταση μαζί
devotion (n) = αφοσίωση
essential ingredient = απαραίτητο συστατικό
set (my) sights high = βάζω υψηλούς στόχους
intricate (adj) = περίπλοκος
meet a deadline = τελειώνω (κάτι) μέσα στην προθεσμία
conform to standards = συμμορφώνομαι με τις απαιτήσεις
parcel (n) = πακέτο
destination (n) = προορισμός
let (someone) down (phr v) = απογοητεύω (κάποιον)
dispatcher (n) = ο άνθρωπος που κανονίζει τα δρομολόγια των διαμορφών
route (n) = δρομολόγιο
postal service (n) = ταχυδρομείο
update (n) = ενημέρωση
liable to (adj) = επιβραδής σε
speed limit (n) = όριο ταχύτητας
near miss = παραλίγο αποτύχια
domestic (adj) = κατοικικός
so to speak = που λέει ο λόγος
trailer (n) = ρυμουλκούμενο όχημα, τρέιλερ
specification (n) = προδιαγραφή
ventilation (n) = εξαερισμός
explicit (adj) = σαφής
health certificate (n) = πιστοποιητικό υγείας
wean (v) = απογοητεύσω
concerning (adj) = ενοχλητικός
differentiate (v) = εξοφλήσω
meet the requirements = ανταποκρίνομαι στις απαιτήσεις
bloom (n) = άνθος
container (n) = κοντέινερ, δοχείο ή κιβώτιο για μεταφορά εμπορευμάτων
out-of-the-way (adj) = απομακρυσμένος
recipient (n) = παραλήπτης
retire (v) = συνταξιοδοτούμαι
at the crack of dawn = τα χαράματα
slippery (adj) = γλιστρός
mind you = λάβε υπόψη σου
cosy (adj) = ζεστός και άνετος
indicator (n) = ενδειξία
swap (v) = ανταλλάσσω

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immune system (n) = ανοσοποιητικό σύστημα
go into action = ενέργης, αναλαμβάνω δράση
fight the disease = πολεμώ την αρρώστια
harmful bacteria = βλαβερά βακτηρίδια

Page 113
physical disability = σωματική αναπηρία

Page 114
take (someone) seriously = πάρνω (κάποιον) στα σοβαρά
hidden (adj) = κρυμμένος

Page 115
resemblance (n) = ομοιότητα

TEST 9
scattered (adj) = διάσπαρτος
globe (n) = Γη
goal (n) = στόχος
self-sufficient (adj) = αυτάρκης
deplete (v) = εξαντλώ, αδείαζω
arid (adj) = άνυδρος, ξηρός
conventional (adj) = συμβατικός
blend into (v) = εναρμονίζομαι με
surroundings (n) = περιβάλλον
urban (adj) = στούντιο
dweller (n) = κάτοικος
occupant (n) = ένοικος
natural resource (n) = φυσική πηγή
colleague (n) = συνάδελφος
by-product (n) = υποπροϊόν
discard (v) = πετώ (στα σκουπίδια)
hazard (n) = κίνδυνος
rough (adj) = πρόχειρος
shanty-like (adj) = που μοιάζει με παράγκα
solid (adj) = γερός
solar panel (n) = ηλιακή κυψέλη
angle (v) = στρέφω
stack (v) = στοιβάζω, ομαί
virtually (adv) = σχεδόν
indestructible (adj) = άρρητος
interior (adj) = εσωτερικός
plaster (n) = σοβάς
stucco (n) = γυμνόμαρμαρο
mould (v) = διαμορφώνω
glazed (adj) = γυάλινος
visible (adj) = ορατός
houseplant (n) = φυτό εσωτερικού χώρου
drive (v) = ευμετάβλητος
central heating (n) = κεντρική θέρμανση
radiator (n) = καλοριφέρ
irrespective of (adv) = ανεξάρτητα από
cell (n) = κελί (που μοιάζει με κεράβρα)
solar power (n) = ηλιακή ενέργεια
(l)ost on (somebody) = πάει χαμένο, δεν το καταλαβαίνει (κάποιος)
undeniable (adj) = αναμφισβήτητος
capture (v) = συλλέγω
tank (n) = ντεποζίτο, δεξαμενή
anual rainfall = ετήσια βροχόπτωση
price (v) = καθορίζω την τιμή (αντικειμένου)
primary (adj) = βασικός
purpose (n) = σκοπός
dwelling (n) = κατοικία
conservate (v) = διασφάλισμα, συντηρώ
global warming (n) = υπερθέρμανση του πλανήτη
object to (v) = φέρνω αντιρρήσεις σε
rare phenomenon = σπάνιο φαινόμενο
high-rise (adj) = πολυώροφος
apartment block (n) = πολυκατοικία
fervently (adv) = θερμά, με πάθος

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environmentalist (n) = περιβαλλοντολόγος
plate (n) = φύλλο ή πλάκα (από μέταλλο κ.λπ.)
row (n) = σειρά
imply (v) = υποδηλώνω
reliance (n) = εξάρτηση
plentiful (adj) = αφθονός
require (v) = χρειάζομαι
function (v) = λειτουργώ
harmonise (v) = εναρμονίζομαι με
maintain (v) = συντηρώ
contradict (v) = ερχομαι σε αντίθεση
preconceived (adj) = σχεματισμένος εκ των προτέρων
Page 120
9.67 creep (v) = ανεβαίνω, σκαρφαλώνω
9.68 showcase (n) = βιτρίνα (το έπιπλο)
9.69 lock up (phr v) = κλειδώνω
9.70 recede (v) = υποχωρώ
9.71 picturesque (adj) = γραφικός
9.72 surge (v) = πλημμύρα, κύμα
9.73 high tide (n) = πλημμυρίδα (ανύψωση στάθμης της θάλασσας)
9.74 thrive on (phr v) = πλουτίζω από (κάτι), ευμερώ
9.75 flock (v) = συρρέω
9.76 sea level (n) = επίπεδο της θάλασσας
9.77 reservoir (n) = δεξαμενή
9.78 dry out (phr v) = στερεύω
9.79 remote (adj) = μακρινός
9.80 regard (something) as = θεωρώ (κάτι) ως
9.81 inconvenience (n) = ενόχληση, μεπέλας
9.82 inventiveness (n) = εφευρετικότητα
9.83 born of necessity = γεννημένος από ανάγκη
9.84 unduly (adv) = αδικαιολόγητα
9.85 pavement (n) = πεζοδρόμιο
9.86 pedestrian (n) = πεζός
9.87 damp (adj) = υγρός
9.88 mouldy (adj) = μούχλισμένος
9.89 foundations (n) = θεμέλια (κτηρίου κ.λπ.)
9.90 withstand (v) = αντέχω σε
9.91 porous (adj) = πυρόβητος
9.92 disintegrate (v) = θρυμματίζω, -ομαι, αποσυνθέτομαι
9.93 penetrate (v) = διαπέρνω
9.94 survival (n) = επιβίωση
9.95 authorities (n) = οι αρχές
9.96 in the meantime = στο μεταξύ
9.97 fierce (adj) = άγριος, δυνατός
9.98 battle (n) = μάχη
9.99 barrier (n) = φράγμα
9.100 mobile (adj) = κινητός
9.101 gate (n) = πύλη
9.102 underway (adj) = σε εξέλιξη
9.103 lagoon (n) = λιμνοθάλασσα
9.104 fragile (adj) = ευαίσθητος, εύθραυστος
9.105 assume (v) = υποθέτω
9.106 critical (adj) = κρίσιμος
9.107 contemplate (v) = σκέφτομαι, συλλογιζομαι
9.112 dig (n) = ανασκαφή
9.113 at the rate of = με προσοτό, με ρυθμό
9.114 seep up (v) = διαρρέω, αναβλύζω
9.115 drain (n) = υπόνομος
9.116 walkway (n) = διαδρόμος
9.117 erect (v) = αναγείρω, χτίζω
9.118 life carries on = η ζωή συνεχίζεται
9.119 conjure up (phr v) = φέρνω στο μυαλό, θυμίζω

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9.120 return a favour = ανταποδίδω χάρη
9.121 well-deserved (adj) = επάξιος
9.122 teammate (n) = συμπαίκτης
9.123 blow (n) = πλήγμα

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9.124 pal (n) = φιλαράκι
9.125 shoot baskets = βάζω καλαθία (στο μπάσκετ)
9.126 rim (n) = στερεάθη
9.127 rig up (phr v) = στήνω πρόχειρα
9.128 fancy (v) = παριστάνω, φαντάζομαι
9.129 (a) rude awakening = θλιβερή διάψυξη
9.130 restore (v) = αποκαθιστώ
9.131 self-confidence (n) = αυτοπεποίθηση
9.132 blocking shot = κόψω (στο μπάσκετ)
9.133 rebound (n) = ριμόπαυση (στο μπάσκετ)
9.134 resent (v) = δισευαναχετός με
9.135 tremendous (adj) = τεράστιος
9.136 pay off (phr v) = αποσημώνω, αποζημιώνω
9.137 arbitrary (adj) = αυθαίρετος, τυχαίος
9.138 gain (v) = κερδίζω
9.139 (a) foregone conclusion = συμπέρασμα γνωστό εκ των προτέρων
9.140 juggle (v) = προσπαθώ να κάνω πολλά πράγματα ταυτόχρονα
9.141 put on hold = βάζω στην άκρη
9.142 obliged (adj) = υποχρεωμένος
9.143 moral support (n) = ηθική υποστήριξη
9.144 sign up for (phr v) = εγγράφομαι σε
9.145 take to (something) (phr v) = αρχίζω να συμπαθώ (κάτι)
9.146 like a duck to water = σαν ψάρι στο νερό
9.147 county (n) = περιοχή, νομός
9.148 never occurred to = δεν πέρασε ποτέ από το μυαλό (μου)
9.149 follow in (somebody's) footsteps = ακολουθώ τα χειρότερα (κάποιος)
9.150 anticipate (v) = περιμένω, προβλέπω
9.151 overtake (v) = ξεπερνώ
9.152 lucrative (adj) = επικερδής
9.153 contract (n) = συμβόλαιο
9.154 winning streak (n) = ρέντα, τάση για νίκη
9.155 absorb (v) = αφομοιώνω
9.156 pass on to (phr v) = μεταβιβάζω σε
9.157 jokingly (adv) = ευθύμω
9.158 shoot up (phr v) = υψώνω απότομα
9.159 suburb (n) = προάστιο
9.160 at meteoric speed = με ιλιγγώδη ταχύτητα
9.161 grin (n) = πλάτυ χαμόγελο
9.162 asset (n) = πλεονέκτημα, ατού

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9.163 (a) familiar sight = συνηθισμένο θέμα
9.164 runaway (adj) = φυγας, (παιδι) που το έχει σκάσει από το σπίτι του
9.165 probation officer (n) = επιτηρητής, υπεύθυνος που παρακολουθεί τους αποφυλακισμένους με αναστολή

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9.166 siesta (n) = μεσημεριανός ώπνος
9.167 catch up on (phr v) = καλλιτέθηκε τα κέντρα μου
9.168 under threat = κάτω από την απειλή
9.169 conform to (v) = συμμορφώνομαι με
9.170 civil servant (n) = δημόσιος υπάλληλος
9.171 flop down (v) = πέτυμε, σωφρονίζειμα
9.172 time-honoured (adj) = καθιερωμένος από το χρόνο

TEST 10

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10.1 restless (adj) = ανήσυχος
10.2 crimson (adj) = βοσκής
10.3 transparent (adj) = διάφανος
10.4 leap off (v) = πηδήκα από
10.5 half-sister (n) = ετεροθαλής αδελφή
10.6 thrust (v) = κουνά με δύναμη
10.8 smooth (v) = σώμαν
10.9 in a show of distress = σε ένδειξη απελπισίας
10.10 wayward (adj) = άζεσος
10.11 tuck (something) into (v) = χύων (κάτι) μέσα σε
10.12 coiled (adj) = τυλιγμένος
10.13 braid (n) = κοτόσα
10.14 comfort (n) = άνεση
10.15 click (v) = τονισμά
10.16 courtyard (n) = κελάρι (μεγάρου κ.λπ.)
10.17 nod (v) = γνώφω (καταφατικά)
10.18 admonish (v) = προειδοποιώ
10.19 entire (adj) = ολόκληρος
10.20 gown (n) = τουαλέτα, μακρύ φόρεμα
10.21 plain (adj) = απλός, λιτός
10.22 reverse (n) = το αντίθετο
10.23 concubine (n) = παλλακίδα
10.24 embroidered (adj) = κεντητός
10.25 slippery (adj) = γλυκηρός, ολισθηρός
10.26 rickshaw (n) = δίτροχη χειρόμαχα μεταφοράς ανθρώπων (στην Ιαπωνία)
10.27 provisions (n) = προμηθειές
10.28 hamper (n) = καλάθι με κατάκι
10.29 sticky (adj) = κολλώδης
10.30 stove (n) = εστία (μαγειρεματικός), στόφα
10.31 chopstick (n) = ξιμάκι που χρησιμοποιούν στην Ανατολή αντί για πιρούνι
10.32 sack (n) = σακί
10.33 pomegranate (n) = ρόδι
10.34 preserved (adj) = διατηρημένος
10.35 line with (v) = τοποθετώ πρόγραμμα σε σειρές
10.36 sleeping mat (n) = λεπτό στρώμα για τον ύπνο
10.37 afternoon nap (n) = μεσημεριανός ώπνος
10.38 wriggle out (v) = ξεγλιστώντας εξώ από
10.39 nursemaid (n) = νεαράτια
10.40 fan (n) = ανεμιστήρας
10.41 heater (n) = θερμαντήρα
10.42 breeze (n) = αέρακι, αέρα
10.43 soaked with (adj) = μουσκεμένος μέχρι το κόκαλο με
10.44 sweat (n) = ιδρώτας
10.45 pant (v) = λαχανιάζω
10.46 dock (n) = προκυμαία
10.47 pavilion (n) = υπόστεγο, περίπτερο
10.48 peaked (adj) = μωτερός

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10.49 set an example = αποτελώ παράδειγμα
10.50 lenient (adj) = επιθετικός
10.51 suppress (v) = καταπέμψω
10.52 observant (adj) = παρατηρητικός
10.53 outing (n) = έξοδος, βόλτα
10.54 occurrence (n) = περιστατικό
10.55 presume (v) = υποθέτω
10.56 take (someone) for granted = θεωρώ (κάποιον) δεδομένο

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10.57 Seasonal Affective Disorder = Εποχιακή Συναισθηματική Διαταραχή
10.58 depressed (adj) = μεθυσικός, γκούμος
10.59 gloomy (adj) = απασιόδοξος
10.60 dull (adj) = μουντός
10.61 moan (v) = κράζω
10.62 groan (v) = αναστενάζω
10.63 rush off (v) = τρέχω σε
10.64 in search of = σε αναζήτηση
sympathy (n) = συμπαράσταση
settle for (v) = συμβιβάζομαι με, αρκούμαι σε
give in (phr v) = υποκύπτω (σε)
self-pity (n) = μεμψιμορία, αυτολύπηση
journal (n) = περιοδικό ορισμένης ύλης (ιατρικό κ.λπ.)
claim (v) = ισχυρίζομαι
anxiety (n) = ανησυχία, άγχος
irritation (n) = εκκενωμός
differentiate (v) = διαφοροποιούσι
disorder (n) = διαταραχή
consecutive (adj) = συνεχόμενος
eliminate (v) = αποκλείω
mood swings (n) = απότομη αλλαγή διάθεσης
listless (adj) = άτονος
disorientated (adj) = αποτροπανεστικός
consult (v) = συμβουλεύομαι
family practitioner (n) = οικογενειακός γιατρός
prime candidate (n) = κύριος υποψήφιος
cope (v) = τα βάζω πέρα
semi-darkness (n) = ημίδισκος
compensate for (v) = αντισταθμίζω, αναπληρώνω
artificially (adv) = τεχνητά
medication (n) = φαρμακευτική αγωγή
counselling (n) = συμβουλευτική περίπτωση
recognised medical condition = διαγνωσμένη πάθηση
hospitalisation (n) = νοσοκομειακή περίθαλψη
cure (n) = θεραπεία
brisk (adj) = γοργός
budget (n) = προϋπολογισμός

interim (adj) = ενδιάμεσος
outdoors type = τύπος που του αρέσει να είναι στην υπαίθρο
overwhelmed (adj) = πλημμυρισμένος από, γεμάτος από
minimal (adj) = ελάχιστος
display (v) = δείγμα
enthusiasm (n) = ενθουσιασμός
sensible (adj) = λογικός
issue (n) = πρόβλημα, ζήτημα
trigger (v) = προκαλώ

keep an eye out for = αναζητώ διαρκώς, έχω το νου μου
transition (n) = πέρασμα
tolerance (n) = ανοχή, ανεκτικότητα
draw a comparison = συγκρίνω
diversity (n) = ποικιλία
estate agent (n) = κτηματομεσίτης
image (n) = εικόνα
raise a family = κάνω οικογένεια
arty (adj) = (δήθεν) φιλότεχνος
up-and-coming (adj) = ανερχόμενος
publicity (n) = δημοσιοποίηση
otherwise (adv) = διαφορετικά
chain (n) = αλυσίδα (επιχειρήσεων)
force (someone) out of (v) = αναγκάζω (κάποιον) να φύγει από
rent rise (n) = αύξηση ενοικίου
horrified (adj) = τρομοκρατημένος
admittedly (adv) = κατά γενική υπόθεση
dreamy (adj) = καταθλιπτικός
charity shop (n) = κατάστημα με μεταχειρισμένα ρούχα που τα συλλέγει για φιλανθρωπικούς σκοπούς
at the other extreme = στο άλλο άκρο
trendy (adj) = πολύ μοντέρνος
compromise (n) = συμβιβαστική λύση
yuppy (n) = γιατίς, νεαρός επαγγελματίας με υψηλό εισοδήμα
odd (adj) = παράξενος
scope (n) = πεδίο δράσης
cosmopolitan (adj) = κοσμοπολίτικος
feel (n) = αίσθηση
inherit (v) = κληρονομώ
veritable (adj) = αληθινός
nest egg (n) = κομψόδεμα, οικονομίες
nostalgia (n) = νοσταλγία
browse (v) = ρίχνω μια ματά
bric-a-brac (n) = παλιά αντικείμενα, μικροπράγματα (χωρίς αξία)
stall (n) = πάγκος μικροπωλητή
push my way = προχώρηση σπρώχνοντας
procession (n) = παρέλαση
deafening (adj) = εκκαυστικός
festivities (n) = εορταστικές εκδηλώσεις
steel band (n) = ομάδα μουσικών που παίζουν ιδιαίτερα μεταλλικά τύμπανα
forecast (v) = προβλέπω
freelance (adj) = αυτοαπασχολούμενος, όχι μισθωτός
thriving (adj) = ποικίλα
liveliness (n) = ζωικότητα
succession (n) = (αδιάκοπη) σειρά
immigrant (n) = μετανάστης
influx (n) = εισροή
resident (n) = κάτοικος
tenant (n) = ενοικιαστής
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Likes and dislikes

- Do you enjoy spending time cooking? Why? / Why not?
- What's your favourite food? Why do you like it so much?

Education and work

- What do you prefer – mental work or physical work? Why?
- Is there a particular subject or skill you would really like to learn? Why?

Free time

- Are you interested in any kind of hobby? What else do you do in your free time?
- What kinds of sports do you and your friends enjoy most? Why?

Holidays and travel

- Which areas of the country have you visited? Which area did you like best?
- What do you like doing when you go on holiday?

Media

- How often do you watch TV? How many hours a day?
- Describe a TV programme you particularly enjoy.

1 Different holidays
2 Types of work
(see pictures on page 149)

Candidate A  Your photographs show people on different types of holidays. Compare the photographs, and say what you think the people enjoy about the holiday they chose. (1 minute)

Candidate B  Which of these holidays would you prefer? (20 seconds)

Candidate B  Your photographs show people doing different types of work. Compare the photographs, and say what you think is difficult about each type of work. (1 minute)

Candidate A  What kind of job would you like to have in the future? (20 seconds)

Improving one's English
(see pictures on page 150)

Part 3

Imagine that your friends have the opportunity to improve their English in various ways. Here are some suggestions they are considering. First, talk to each other about the advantages and disadvantages of each method. Then decide which one would be best for students like yourselves.

Part 4

- Why is it important to learn a foreign language? How important is English?
- What are the qualities of a good language teacher?
- How much can travelling help you improve your knowledge of a language?
- How can knowing a foreign language help you in a future job?
Likes and dislikes

- Do you enjoy spending time with friends or are you happier on your own? Why?
- Describe a day that you especially enjoyed. What did you do?

Education and work

- How do you study best – on your own, with a friend or in a group?
- Why do you think being a “team player” is important at work?

Free time

- What do you usually do in your spare time at home?
- Have you got any plans for this coming weekend? What are they?

Holidays and travel

- If you could choose any country to visit, which one would it be? Why?
- Do you plan your summer holidays in detail or do you like to just see what happens? Why?

Media

- Do you have a favourite newspaper or magazine? What’s special about it?
- How do you use the Internet – for learning or for communicating with friends or relatives?

1 Sports

2 Family time

(see pictures on page 151)

Candidate A Your photographs show people doing different sports. Compare the photographs, and say why you think people choose to do these sports. (1 minute)

Candidate B Which of these sports would you like to try? (20 seconds)

Candidate A Your photographs show people spending time together. Compare the photographs, and say how important you feel it is to spend time with the family. (1 minute)

Candidate B Do you enjoy family get-togethers? (20 seconds)

Planning a tour

(see pictures on page 152)

Part 3

Imagine some friends are planning a seven-day tour of England. Here are some suggestions for tours they are considering. First, talk to each other about how interesting these suggestions for tours might be. Then decide which two places would appeal to your friends most.

Part 4

- If you took a tour like this, what kind of things would you go to see? Why?
- It is often said that a person can learn a lot from travelling abroad. Do you agree?
- Which is better – to go to the same place every year or to visit different places each time?
- Which would you prefer – a relaxing holiday or one full of activities? Why?
Likes and dislikes
- What's your favourite time of year? Why?
- Do you like going to parties and social events? Describe one.

Education and work
- What qualifications are you aiming for and why?
- Do you think you will use English in your future work? In what way?

Free time
- Do you prefer to watch TV at home or go out to the cinema? Why?
- What kind of TV programmes or films do you prefer? Describe one.

Holidays and travel
- Have you ever had to speak English while on holiday? Where? What for?
- What would you say is the most interesting place you have ever been? Describe it.

Media
- What are some other uses of the Internet besides communications?
- How do you communicate with friends – on the Internet or with a mobile phone? Which is better?

1 Shopping

2 Learning
(see pictures on page 153)

Candidate A Your photographs show people shopping. Compare the photographs, and say which you think is more popular with young people as a place to shop. (1 minute)

Candidate B Do you enjoy shopping? (20 seconds)

Candidate B Your photographs show students learning about things. Compare the photographs, and say how useful you think each method of learning is. (1 minute)

Candidate A Would you consider becoming a teacher? (20 seconds)

Improving your neighbourhood
(see pictures on page 154)

Part 3
Here are some pictures of things that can improve life in a neighbourhood. First, talk to each other about how these things can make neighbourhood life more pleasant. Then decide which two things are the most important, in your opinion.

Part 4
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a small neighbourhood?
- Some people say that suburbs have a sense of community that you don’t get in a city. Would you agree?
- What kind of town would you prefer to live in – a modern town or a historic town?
- Why do some people choose to leave cities and go to live in the country?
Likes and dislikes

- Who is your best friend? Why do you like him/her so much?
- What kind of clothes do you like to wear? Do you like your clothes to match or do you just wear anything?

Education and work

- What do you enjoy most about your studies? What is your best subject?
- What are you planning to do when you finish school?

Free time

- What kind of leisure activities are available in your area?
- Have you been to a good concert or film recently? What was it like?

Holidays and travel

- Would you consider taking a gap year before university? What would you do?
- Which area of your country would you recommend to visitors? Why?

Media

- How often do you use chat or a forum on the Internet to talk to your friends?
- What are the risks, if any, of using the Internet in this way?

1 Eating outdoors
2 Means of transport

(see pictures on page 155)

Candidate A Your photographs show people eating outside. Compare the photographs, and say why you think people enjoy having a meal outdoors. (1 minute)

Candidate B When was the last time you went on a picnic? (20 seconds)

Candidate B Your photographs show different means of transport people use. Compare the photographs, and say what the advantages of each means of transport are. (1 minute)

Candidate A What kind of problems are caused by cars? (20 seconds)

Summer jobs

(see pictures on page 156)

Part 3

Imagine you live in a holiday resort and there are several jobs available during the summer season. First, talk to each other about which jobs you feel need special training and which do not. Then decide which job is the most difficult, in your opinion.

Part 4

- Do many young people take summer jobs in your country? Why? Why not?
- If you could have a career in tourism, what kind of work would you enjoy?
- How important is tourism in your country? Why?
- Are there any disadvantages of tourism in your opinion? If so, what?
Likes and dislikes

- What's your favourite subject at school? Why?
- When you go out with friends, where do you like to go? What do you do?

Education and work

- What subject would you like to learn that they don't teach in school?
- Would you like to work in a big multinational company or in a small firm? Why?

Free time

- Do you enjoy playing computer games? Why? / Why not?
- What kind of music do you like? Is there live music entertainment in your area?

Holidays and travel

- Is there an area of the country you would like to visit? Why?
- What do you think about backpacking holidays? Would you enjoy doing that? Why? / Why not?

Media

- Where do you get your news – TV, radio, the Internet? Which do you think is the best source of news?
- Do you think it's true that young people don't read books anymore? Is the computer to blame?

1 Celebrating
2 Places to live
(see pictures on page 157)

Candidate A  Your photographs show people celebrating special occasions. Compare the photographs, and say how you think the people are feeling in each situation. (1 minute)

Candidate B  How would you celebrate a special occasion in your life? (20 seconds)

Candidate B  Your photographs show different places where people live. Compare the photographs, and say what you think life is like in each place. (1 minute)

Candidate A  In which of these places would you rather live? (20 seconds)

Saving a forest
(see pictures on page 158)

Part 3

Imagine a local forest is under threat and your friends want to raise money to save it. Here are some suggestions they are considering. First, talk to each other about the advantages of each suggestion. Then decide which three suggestions would raise the most money.

Part 4

- Have you ever helped to raise money for a good cause? What did you do?
- How important is it to preserve the environment?
- What kinds of threats to the environment are there in your country? Which is the worst threat?
- What is being done to protect the environment? Is it enough?
A  Circle the odd one out.
1. municipality / ranger / surgeon / passerby / adolescent / client
2. airport terminal / operating theatre / lobby / shopping spree / chapel
3. bay / canyon / waterfall / crops / glacier / valley
4. obstacle / impact / setback / misfortune / restriction / drawback
5. compassionate / discreet / open-minded / slender / optimistic

B  Which of the following have positive (P) or negative (N) associations?
1. competent ...... 7. adoring ......
2. bony ...... 8. dehydrated ......
3. unsteady ...... 9. run down ......
4. laid-back ...... 10. alluring ......
5. bizarre ...... 11. quaint ......
6. seasoned ...... 12. brutal ......

C  Circle the correct answer.
1. His story was a lie and they saw to / through / into it immediately.
2. I don’t go with / for / through science fiction films.
3. The boys came in / over / up with a great idea.
4. Emma wanted coffee, but she settled for / with / on a cold drink.
5. The driver felt terrible when he ran by / over / across the dog.
6. The two brothers get along / off / up very well together.
7. We hadn’t counted with / on / for heavy rain.
8. Repairs were carried up / out / across by the local authorities.
9. Her teenage son suddenly shot off / away / up to almost two metres in height.
10. The picnic turned into / over / up a disaster when it started raining.
11. Students tend to hang over / around / at the coffee house.
12. Sally came across / on / over a very interesting article in the paper.

D  Write T (True) or F (False) next to the following sentences below.
1. If Ian was made redundant, he lost his job. ......
2. If you jump on the bandwagon, you get a lift home. ......
3. If you’ve got your bearings, you’re not lost. ......
4. If you cast your lines, you’re sitting at a desk. ......
5. If you turn your back on a friend, you refuse to help him. ......
6. If you cause havoc, you organise things carefully. ......
7. If you make up your mind, you arrive at a decision. ......
8. If you were taken aback, you were very surprised. ......
9. If you try your hand, you recently broke it. ......
10. If you get a kick out of playing football, you’ve probably suffered an injury. ......

E  Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. Prepositions may be used more than once.

back for with on through

1. She couldn’t put her finger .......... the problem.
2. The chocolate satisfied her craving .......... something sweet.
3. The moment I set foot .......... the ship, I felt at home.
4. We waded .......... the deep water carefully.
5. Alex looks .......... on his childhood with fond memories.
6. We opted .......... the new Thai restaurant.
7. Helen is obsessed .......... keeping fit.
8. They threaded their way .......... the crowded marketplace.
9. The police confronted the suspect .......... proof.
10. We’re about to embark .......... a new project.
11. She longs .......... a holiday in the country.
12. It made a great impression .......... me.
F Circle the correct answer.

1. He has been offered a very exclusive / prestigious position in the company.
2. Many of the clients / residents of the neighbourhood commute to work.
3. Doctors hope to eliminate / conceal the disease entirely.
4. We may not manage to get tickets for the game, but it's worthwhile / worth a try.
5. He was sentenced / confined to 10 years in jail.
6. The passengers came out of their cabins and went up on deck / board.
7. The wedding arrangement / ceremony was over in less than half an hour.
8. The two large software companies recently amalgamated / compiled.
9. Sue is up at the crack / light of dawn everyday.
10. Danny insisted that I return the book at once / least.
11. I must pass the exam because my whole future is at stake / hand.
12. Let's just use the old computer day after day / for the time being till the new one arrives.
13. The dress looked awful because Ann is as slender / skinny as a rake.
14. I don't know why Jenny took such a hostile / brutal attitude to my remarks.
15. The Internet is a very elaborate / delicate communications system.
16. It's an ambitious plan but it might be versatile / feasible.
17. He provided us with all the apparent / appropriate equipment.
18. See if you can pinpoint / spot anyone we know in the audience.
19. The dentist worked with careful, precise / discreet movements.
20. Runners had to pass several checkpoints / destinations along the route.
21. An understanding and supportive family is a great asset / virtue.
22. Mary is a very competent / compassionate secretary.
23. Our plans for the party are slowly taking shape / hold.
24. Keep trying and you will certainly overcome / under go the problem.
25. Next week they will announce the venue / dwelling of the final match.
26. Warnings of storms did not deter / divert the climbers.
27. The baby bears no resemblance to / is a far cry from either of his parents.
28. They gazed at the spectacle / display of the snow-capped mountains.
29. The main road took us past several small, unspoil / remote villages.
30. I went for an interview, and was offered the job on the spot / at first.
31. Friends invited us for a meal so we felt we had to reciprocate / reassemble.
32. The staff gets a 15% perk / discount on what they buy in the shop.
33. The animals wandered freely on a huge expanse / landscape of open country.
34. My assistant at the laboratory is inherent / indispensable.
35. When Gary came late to school, his teacher asked for an assessment / explanation.
36. The London Eye, which was built for the millennium, is going to be dismantled / disqualified.
37. This college is known for the diversity / regularity of courses it offers.
38. The hotel had a golf course so David fulfilled / indulged his love of the game.
39. Police enquiries revealed / identified that the suspect had been in prison.
40. Unfortunately, the two leaders had challenging / conflicting ideas.
41. Wearing a helmet minimizes / demolishes the risk of head injury for cyclists.
42. The house was hard to find because it was off the known / beaten track.
43. Unfortunately, I have very thin / slim knowledge of computers.
44. Good music at a party always liven things up / keeps you on your toes.
45. Many people find volunteer work very rewarding / favourable.
46. By law, citizens have the right / are bound to protest.
47. Debris / Rubble from the explosion was scattered for miles around.
48. The holidaymakers got / took a dip in the sea.
49. Walking was difficult on the rough terrain / territory.
50. The house was warmer after they put insulation / construction in the roof.
A Answer the questions by completing the expressions.

What do you call it when ...

1. you take a brief look at something?
a fleeting 

2. someone works very hard for very low wages?
slave 

3. someone succeeds very quickly?
a runaway 

4. a company is operating and doing business?
a going 

5. two cars directly hit each other?
a head-on 

6. a reporter describes an event as it is happening?
a running 

7. an earthquake or tornado causes great damage?
a natural 

8. a law states how fast you may drive?
a speed 

9. an event causes great excitement?
an overnight 

10. someone holds an opinion on an issue?
a point 

C Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. Prepositions may be used more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>with</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>into</th>
<th>down</th>
<th>under</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. .......... retrospect, it was a mistake to sell the car.
2. Leaving home is fraught .......... difficulties.
3. Dad flopped .......... in front of the TV, exhausted.
4. The strange voice sent shivers .......... my spine.
5. Bill has put his flat .......... the market.
6. Are you familiar .......... this computer system?
7. Dave is like his father .......... that respect.
8. The film crew is .......... location in Africa.
9. He has a good brain coupled .......... great ambition.
10. Sue wouldn’t be caught dead .......... a bikini.
11. I love watching street performers .......... action.
12. I’m .......... a lot of pressure at work.
13. .......... regard to your request, I’ll think about it.
15. Farmers have to work .......... all weathers.

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. The guests showed their .......... by applauding loudly. APPRECIATE
2. Joe always treats people with respect and .......... DECENT
3. Without the slightest .........., Andy accepted my invitation. HESITATE
4. Fortunately, Ann was in a .......... mood. COOPERATE
5. Dan lives in a .......... apartment in north London. SPACE
6. The whole place had changed .......... since we last saw it. RADICAL
7. Children have natural .......... about everything. CURIOUS
8. Try and .......... this room with modern furniture. VISUAL
9. There are .......... rumours about plans to build an airport near the village. DISTURB
10. He stood .......... hoping the dog wouldn’t bite him. MOTION

D Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs below. Make any necessary changes.

go along with    slip up    take off
catch up on    put up with    put off
come across    turn out    dawn on
miss out on

1. There’s never time to .......... all the news I’ve missed.
2. Sandra will always .......... our plans.
3. How can you .......... his rudeness every day?
4. How many people .......... in the rain to support the team yesterday?
5. The venture .......... more quickly than we had expected.
6. I .......... my old diaries when I was packing up to move house.
7. Peter .......... when he forgot to invite the boss to the birthday celebration.
8. We were .......... by the high costs of renovating.
9. It slowly .......... me that I was lucky to have survived the accident.
10. I arrived at the party so late that I had .......... all the fun.
E Which of the following words have positive (P) or negative (N) associations?

1. revolting ...... 7. scarce ...... 8. harmful ......
2. enchanting ...... 9. glittering ......
3. hospitality ...... 10. glamour ......
4. heroic ...... 11. hazard ......
5. desperate ...... 12. cozy ......
6. untimely ......

F Match a verb in A with words in B to form an expression.

A
1. set ...... a. advantage of
2. get ...... b. a very close eye on
3. return ...... c. a favour
4. have ...... d. a hand
5. pose ...... e. havoc
6. take ...... f. the world
7. spoil ...... g. my hands on
8. lend ...... h. a shot
9. keep ...... i. the requirements
10. cause ...... j. a threat
11. meet ...... k. their fun
12. see ...... l. their sights high

B

9. She behaved like a commonplace / typical five-year-old.
10. There has been an upheaval / upsurge in the number of tourists visiting the city.
11. Surfing always gives me a real adrenalin rush / blood transfusion.
12. He drove very fast, hoping to dodge / overtake the car in front.
13. Let’s look at a map and choose the fastest route / destination.
14. The chef exhibited / demonstrated how to prepare a curry.
15. John is liable / inclined to be a bit lazy at times.
17. For the trip, he took only the essential ingredients / the bare essentials.
18. The old man was unstable / unsteady on his feet.
19. Helen exercises and jogs regularly to take / get in shape.
20. The chef chopped / sliced all the vegetables into small pieces.
21. Sticking to a contract / budget means keeping expenses to a minimum.
22. The waters at a spa are beneficial / favourable to health.
23. Performing laser surgery is a delicate procedure / process.
24. Bananas are insufficient / scarce at this time of year.
25. I don’t remember the precise / explicit time that Dan left.
26. The overall / wholesale impression was that everyone enjoyed the party.
27. People say that the deserted / neglected house is haunted.
28. A bigger flat was now in the first place / within our grasp.
29. His narrow escape from drowning gave him a new prospect / perspective on life.
30. A good manager keeps on top of / gets the best out of the staff.

G Circle the correct answer.

1. Schools must teach children to have faith / devotion in their own abilities.
2. Both clever and ambitious, Bill Gates was destined / selected for success.
3. Peter received a generous legacy / heritage from his late uncle.
4. They have opened a museum of compulsive / contemporary art.
5. Anna was disqualified / withdrawn from the competition because she is over 18 years of age.
6. His wonderful lecture promoted / inspired the audience.
7. The government is developing a time-honoured / long-term plan to restore the old part of the city.
A Circle the odd one out.

Which of the following ...
1. is not a feeling?
   anxiety / survival / enthusiasm / curiosity / nostalgia
2. does not describe a place?
   dreary / remote / disorientated / picturesque / cosmopolitan
3. does not work for a living?
   civil servant / probation officer / estate agent / teammate / family practitioner
4. are not people?
   colleagues / yuppies / tenants / dwellings / mates
5. is not associated with money?
   wage / budget / county / price / rent rise
6. does not relate to water?
   lagoon / high tide / reservoir / annual rainfall / terrain

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. The girl was .................................. to see a dark shadow outside her door. HORRIFY
2. Today there is an increasing .................................. on computers at work. RELY
3. The icy pavement was quite .................................. and I almost fell down. SLIP
4. It was a foregone .................................. that Harry would get the promotion. CONCLUDE
5. He gets angry and shouts at the slightest .................................. . IRRITATE
6. Oranges are .................................. now so they don’t cost much. PLENTY
7. It is sometimes hard for .................................. to learn a new language. IMMIGRATE
8. When you are .................................. , you should drink as much as possible. FEVER

C Match a verb in A with words in B to form an expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raise</td>
<td>a. in their footsteps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow</td>
<td>b. a great impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw</td>
<td>c. for granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>d. into action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>e. a comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>f. on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>g. an example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>h. a family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D Circle the correct answer.
1. The restaurant didn’t have steak so they settled to / for / with chicken.
2. Did you sign out / up / in for the art course?
3. All my training paid up / off / out because I won a gold medal.
4. Dad managed to rig out / on / up a basketball hoop in the yard.
5. The baby wriggled from / out / over of my arms and crawled across the floor.
6. I always use a padlock to lock in / on / up the bicycle shed.
7. Bill’s jacket got soaked and took days to dry out / up / down.
8. John refused to give in / through / out and went on to win the race.

E Which of the following words have positive (P) or negative (N) associations?

1. exhaustion .... 5. deserted .... 9. perk ....
2. worthwhile .... 6. restful .... 10. hazard ....
3. innovative .... 7. chilling .... 11. gloomy ....
4. proficient .... 8. hostile .... 12. asset ....

F Write T (True) or F (False) next to the following sentences.

1. If you are sitting on a nest egg, you have savings in the bank. ....
2. If your friend has a lot of shortcomings, her visits don’t last long. ....
3. If you shoot baskets, you are playing basketball. ....
4. If you are in need of moral support, you should contact a building contractor. ....
5. If the teacher keeps you on your toes, you’ve had dancing lessons for years. ....
6. If you win a lucrative contract, you have made a good business deal. ....
7. If you are an outdoors type, you enjoy being in the open air. ....
8. If you met the deadline, your article wasn’t printed in the paper. ....
9. If the building is the architect’s crowning glory, it’s his best piece of work. ....
10. If something never occurred to you, you had a lucky escape from danger. ....
11. If John’s invitation gave you food for thought, you had a delicious meal together. ....
12. If you are on a winning streak, you’ve been very successful so far. ....
G Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. Prepositions may be used more than once.

| G | in | to | on | of | at | by |

1. The meaning of the joke was lost .......... me.
2. Making her own clothes was born .......... necessity.
3. Let’s put the matter .......... hold for a while.
4. She took to ballet like a duck .......... water.
5. As time went .......... , I got used to living in the city.
6. They are making a film .......... location in India.
7. Please contact us with regard .......... changes in the contract.
8. Jim didn’t get a high score in the test, but .......... least he passed.
9. Susie is very kind and gentle .......... nature.
10. We’ll get a new TV soon, but .......... the meantime, we have the old one.
11. I wish I knew how to help her, but nothing springs .......... mind.
12. Ben is thinking about the move .......... terms of his career.
13. Mary is shy and doesn’t feel .......... ease with strangers.

H Circle the correct answer.

1. Volunteers work in charity shops because they want to do well / their bit.
2. Everyone fervently / virtually hoped the rescuers could save the child.
3. Daisy contradicts / discards everything that I say.
4. The Browns were overwhelmed / overtaken by the kindness of the neighbours.
5. The festival celebrates the cultural diversity / scope of the local population.
6. The residents / occupants in the neighbourhood protested against the building of a new mall.
7. Shelley follows the latest fashions and wears very trendy / arty clothes.
8. Dan is a loving father who will do anything at the expense / for the sake of his children.
9. People lined the streets for miles to watch the colourful procession / procedure.
10. The city council apologized for any inconvenience / injustice to drivers caused by the road repairs.
11. The top of the mountain was visible / apparent through the clouds.
12. From the open window, the wind stacked / scattered my papers all over the desk.

I Complete the sentences with expressions from the list below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. at the other extreme</th>
<th>f. under threat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. worth a try</td>
<td>g. a long way to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. in all weathers</td>
<td>h. twice as much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. liven things up</td>
<td>i. at meteoric speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. bursting with ideas</td>
<td>j. on the spot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Gary’s career progressed .......... and he soon became a professor.
2. You may not win the contest but it’s certainly .......... .
3. The local park is .......... from property developers.
4. The gold earrings cost .......... as the silver ones.
5. With suitable clothing, you can go walking .......... .
6. Emma’s maths is improving but she still has .......... .
7. This party is dull so let’s try and .......... .
8. Dean is a hard worker, and .......... there’s Harry, who is very lazy.
9. Jessica is great at planning parties because she’s always .......... .
10. It’s an oral exam, so they give you the results .......... .

J Answer the questions using the noun form.

What do you call it when ...

1. you contribute to a worthy cause?
   You make a ......................... .
2. you exhibit pictures you have painted?
   You have an ......................... .
3. you impress people with your ability for inventing things?
   Your ......................... is impressive.
4. you see that a cousin closely resembles you?
   You see a close ......................... .
5. you sympathize with a friend?
   You express your ......................... .
6. you are determined about something?
   You show ......................... .
7. people are very hospitable to you?
   You enjoy their ......................... .
8. you counsel people with problems?
   You provide ......................... .
9. you have to be flexible at work?
   You need to show ......................... .
10. you feel that you belong?
    You have a sense of ......................... .
### Vocabulary Review Test 1 (page 262)

**A**
1. municipality  
2. shopping spree  
3. crops  
4. impact  
5. slender  

**B**
1. P N N  
2. N P P  
3. N P P  
4. P N N  

**C**
1. through  over  up  
2. for  along  into  
3. up  on  around  
4. for  out  across  

**D**
1. T T T  
2. F F F  
3. T T T  
4. F  

**E**
1. on  back  with  
2. for  for  on  
3. on  with  for  
4. through  through  on  

**F**
1. prestigious  
2. residents  
3. eliminate  
4. worth  
5. sentenced  
6. deck  
7. ceremony  
8. amalgamated  
9. crack  
10. once  
11. stake  
12. for the time being  
13. skinny  
14. hostile  
15. elaborate  
16. feasible  
17. appropriate  
18. spot  
19. precise  
20. checkpoints  
21. asset  
22. competent  
23. shape  
24. overcome  
25. venue  
26. deter  
27. bears no resemblance to  
28. spectacle  
29. unspoilt  
30. on the spot  
31. reciprocate  
32. discount  
33. expanse  
34. indispensable  
35. explanation  
36. dismantled  
37. diversity  
38. indulged  
39. revealed  
40. conflicting  
41. minimizes  
42. beaten  
43. slim  
44. livens things up  
45. rewarding  
46. have the right  

### Vocabulary Review Test 2 (pages 263-264)

**A**
1. glimpse  
2. labour  
3. success  
4. concern  
5. collision  
6. commentary  
7. disaster  
8. limit  
9. sensation  
10. of view  

**B**
1. appreciation  
2. decency  
3. hesitation  
4. cooperative  
5. spacious  
6. radically  
7. curiosity  
8. visualise  
9. disturbing  
10. motionless  

**C**
1. in  with  in  
2. with  in  under  
3. down  on  With  
4. down  with  into  
5. on  in  in  

**D**
1. catch up on  
2. go along with  
3. put up with  
4. turned out  
5. took off  
6. came across  
7. slipped up  
8. put off  
9. dawnd on  
10. missed out on  

**E**
1. N N P  
2. P N P  
3. P N N  
4. P N P  

**F**
1. l  
2. g  
3. c  
4. h  
5. j  
6. a  
7. k  
8. d  
9. b  
10. e  
11. i  
12. f  

**G**
1. faith  
2. destined  
3. legacy  
4. contemporary  
5. disqualified  
6. inspired  
7. long-term  
8. ban  
9. typical  
10. upsurge  
11. adrenaline rush  
12. overtake  
13. route  
14. demonstrated  
15. inclined  
16. minimises  
17. the bare essentials  
18. unsteady  
19. get in  
20. chopped  
21. budget  
22. beneficial  
23. procedure  
24. scarce  
25. precise  
26. overall  
27. deserted  
28. within our grasp  
29. perspective  
30. gets the best out of
Vocabulary Review Test 3 (pages 265-266)

A
1. survival 4. dwellings
2. disoriented 5. county
3. teammate 6. terrain

B
1. horrified 5. irritation
2. reliance 6. plentiful
3. slippery 7. immigrants
4. conclusion 8. feverish

C
1. h 5. d
2. a 6. g
3. e 7. c
4. f 8. b

D
1. for 5. out
2. up 6. up
3. off 7. out
4. up 8. in

E

F
1. T 5. F 9. T
3. T 7. T 11. F

G
1. on 8. at
2. of 9. by
3. on 10. in
4. to 11. to
5. by 12. in
6. on 13. at
7. to 14. in

H
1. their bit 7. trendy
2. fervently 8. for the sake
3. contradicts 9. procession
4. overwhelmed 10. inconvenience
5. diversity 11. visible
6. residents 12. scattered

I
1. i 6. g
2. b 7. d
3. f 8. a
4. h 9. e
5. c 10. j

J
1. contribution
2. exhibition
3. inventiveness
4. resemblance
5. sympathy
6. determination
7. hospitality
8. counselling
9. flexibility
10. belonging