

Contents

Preparatory Course

| Introduction | ECCE Format and Content - Scoring - Speaking Rating Scale | | |
|--------------|---|---------|--|
| | Theme | Reading | Vocabulary |
| Module 1 | TECHNOLOGY | Part 1 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 2 | SPORTS & LEISURE ACTIVITIES | Part 2 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 3 | PEOPLE & RELATIONSHIPS | Part 1 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 4 | ENTERTAINMENT & THE ARTS | Part 2 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 5 | SHOPPING & FASHION | Part 1 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 6 | TRAVELING & TOURISM | Part 2 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 7 | THE ENVIRONMENT | Part 1 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 8 | EDUCATION | Part 2 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 9 | THE MEDIA & CRIME | Part 1 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Module 10 | EMPLOYMENT | Part 2 | • Word list • Phrasal verbs • Phrases with prepositions • Expressions & Collocations • Words easily confused • Derivatives |
| Writing | Writing Rating Scale - Model Email - Model Essay | | |

Practice Tests

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Practice Test 1 | 101 - 117 | Practice Test 6 | 201 - 217 |
| Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 118 - 120 | Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 218 - 220 |
| Practice Test 2 | 121 - 137 | Practice Test 7 | 221 - 237 |
| Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 138 - 140 | Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 238 - 240 |
| Practice Test 3 | 141 - 157 | Practice Test 8 | 241 - 257 |
| Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 158 - 160 | Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 258 - 260 |
| Practice Test 4 | 161 - 177 | Practice Test 9 | 261 - 277 |
| Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 178 - 180 | Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 278 - 280 |
| Practice Test 5 | 181 - 197 | Practice Test 10 | 281 - 297 |
| Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 198 - 200 | Extra Practice: Grammar & Vocabulary | 298 - 300 |



| | | | pp. 4 - 6 |
|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | Grammar | Listening Speaking | pages |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronouns & possessives • The possessive case • Questions • Present tenses • Stative verbs | Listening Part 1 | 7 - 15 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past tenses • Future tenses & forms • Other future forms • Past states & habits • Time words easily confused • Used to / be used to / get used to • Have been to / have gone to / have been in | | 16 - 24 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modals & semi-modals • Modal perfect forms • Prepositions | Speaking | 25 - 33 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full & bare infinitive • Gerund • Infinitive vs gerund | | 34 - 42 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articles • Nouns • Quantifiers | Listening Part 2 | 43 - 51 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The passive voice • The causative form | | 52 - 60 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clauses | Speaking | 61 - 69 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives & adverbs • Comparisons | | 70 - 78 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditionals • Wishes / it's time / had better • Would rather/sooner / would prefer / emphasis • Inversion • Question tags | Listening Part 1 & Part 2 | 79 - 87 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect/Reported speech • The subjunctive • Determiners | | 88 - 96 |
| | | | 97 - 100 |

Speaking Tests **301 - 313**

Glossary **314 - 324**

Answer Sheet **325 - 326**

Irregular Verbs **327**

Teacher's Section

Revision Test 1 **329 - 334**

Revision Test 2 **335 - 340**

Listening Transcripts **341 - 362**

MICHIGAN
ECCE B2

Accelerator

PREPARATORY COURSE

MODULE 7



Module 7 THE ENVIRONMENT

VOCABULARY

WORD LIST

1. **carpenter** επιπλοποιός, μαραγκός
2. **material** υλικό, ύλη
3. **landfill** χωματερή
4. **generate** παράγω (ενέργεια)
5. **solar panel** ηλιακός συλλέκτης
6. **spring** πηγή (νερού)
7. **nickname** αποκαλώ με παρατσούκλι / παρατσούκλι
8. **structure** κατασκευή, κτίριο / δομή
9. **compliment** κομπλιμέντο
10. **creature** πλάσμα
11. **fossil fuels** ορυκτά καύσιμα
12. **giant** γιγάντιος, τεράστιος
13. **remain** παραμένω
14. **reverse** ανατρέπω, αναστρέφω
15. **rewarding** που ικανοποιεί, επιβραβεύει
16. **endeavor** προσπάθεια / προσπάθω
17. **inspire** εμπνέω
18. **ruin** καταστρέφω
19. **motivate** παρακινώ, κινητοποιώ
20. **outstanding** ξεχωριστός, εξαιρετικός
21. **interior** εσωτερικός

1. Choose the correct option.

1. This new television commercial tries to _____ children to recycle.
a. reverse **c. motivate**
b. nickname
2. There has been a huge _____ to replant trees in this area.
a. endeavor c. compliment
b. structure
3. We're getting _____ installed on the roof to save money on electricity.
a. solar panels c. fossil fuels
b. landfills
4. It is very _____ to volunteer for ecological projects.
a. giant **c. rewarding**
b. outstanding
5. My father, who was a(n) _____, made beautiful tables and chairs.
a. interior c. creature
b. carpenter
6. This windmill is capable of _____ huge amounts of electricity.
a. remaining c. inspiring
b. generating
7. Unfortunately, mass tourism often _____ areas of natural beauty.
a. motivates **c. ruins**
b. endeavors
8. The hikers had run out of water so they searched for a _____.
a. spring c. landfill
b. structure
9. This dress was made out of recycled _____.
a. fossil fuels **c. materials**
b. creatures
10. Celebrities often participate in environmental campaigns to _____ young people.
a. inspire c. reverse
b. generate

2. Choose the correct option.

The students of Yellowstone High School had decided to ¹**put their efforts into** / **turn into** a new project to plant trees in their neighborhood. In the past, many of the community's trees had been ²**cut down** / **turned down** so that more houses could be built. But the students believed that, ³**in the middle of** / **apart from** making the area more beautiful, trees would also make the air cleaner. So they decided to hold a tree planting event ⁴**apart from** / **in the middle of** October, a good month for planting. However, when they made an application to City Hall for a permit to plant trees, it was ⁵**turned down** / **cut down**. They were told that there wasn't enough money to pay for such a project. So now the students have decided to do things ⁶**in the middle** / **in their own way**; they are holding a bazaar to raise money for their tree planting campaign.



Phrasal verbs

- **cut down** (trees / expenses) κόβω / μειώνω, ελαττώνω
- **turn down** (an invitation) απορρίπτω
- **turn** (water) **into** (ice) μετατρέπω σε

Phrases with prepositions

- **apart from** εκτός από
- **in one's own way** με τον δικό μου τρόπο
- **in the middle (of sth)** στη μέση
- **put one's efforts into (sth)** κοπιάζω, καταβάλλω προσπάθεια για (κτ)

► READING

This passage is about an eco-friendly house.

Even though he built his house with his own two hands, Simon Dale is not an architect, builder or carpenter. Fed up with ^① paying high rent, this photographer and father of two young children took action and turned down the comforts of city life. He collected recycled materials from landfills and some basic tools to build his dream house in the Welsh countryside for under \$5,000. But apart from the low construction cost, this house is also inexpensive to live in. Heat is generated by a ^② wood oven, electricity comes from solar panels and water is collected from a nearby spring. During the day, sunshine enters through large glass windows and at night, a candlelit glow is the only light in the house.

As far as its outer appearance is concerned, the house has been nicknamed 'the Hobbit House' since it looks a lot like the ^③ fairy-tale structures built into the hills in *The Lord of the Rings*. Dale considers this comparison to be a compliment, since the Hobbits were simple creatures who lived close to nature.

All this publicity has drawn attention to Dale's main message: ^④ that we rely too much on fossil fuels and other non-renewable energy sources. In his opinion, we are in the middle of an ecological crisis, having turned our planet into a giant landfill. Still, Dale remains positive. He believes it is possible to reverse the damage we've done to the environment by reducing consumption, conserving natural resources and finding greener alternatives. When asked why he is putting in all this effort, Dale says: "It's fun. Living your own life in your own way is rewarding." As Dale's endeavor proves that earth-based, ^⑤ autonomous living is both possible and enjoyable, hopefully, more people will be inspired to follow in his footsteps.

1. In the second sentence of paragraph 1, which of the following is closest in meaning to **fed up with**?

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. ruined by | c. motivated by |
| b. tired of | d. disappointed with |
2. According to the passage, what is an outstanding feature of the eco-friendly house?

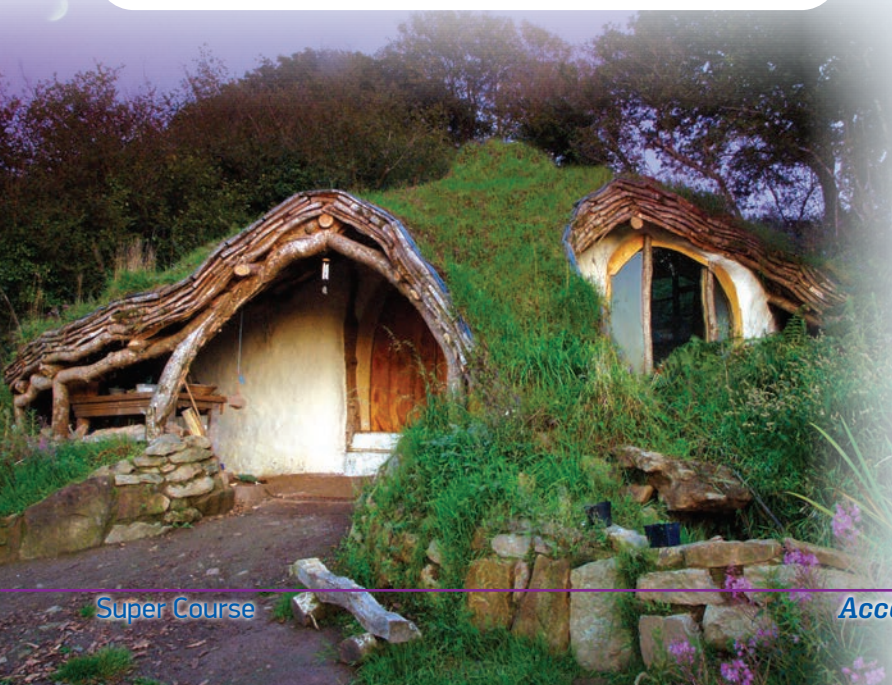
| |
|---|
| a. It was very costly to construct. |
| b. It is maintained using renewable resources. |
| c. It was built with completely natural materials. |
| d. It was built by a man who had no skills. |
3. Why has the appearance of the house attracted so much attention?

| |
|--|
| a. It resembles the house of a famous movie director. |
| b. It looks like a famous architect designed it. |
| c. It reminds people of buildings from a famous book. |
| d. It is built on a high hill. |
4. What is Simon Dale's central message?

| |
|--|
| a. We are overdependent on oil. |
| b. We should be free to live the way we want to. |
| c. We should reduce our cost of living. |
| d. All families should build their own homes. |
5. What does the author hope people will do in the future?

| |
|---|
| a. design their dream homes by themselves |
| b. overcome the current ecological crisis |
| c. rely more on non-renewable resources |
| d. construct eco-friendly houses |
6. Where would you most likely come across this passage?

| |
|--|
| a. in a Welsh travel guide |
| b. in an online magazine about alternative architecture |
| c. in a "how-to" guide on building your own house |
| d. on a website about interior decoration |



► GRAMMAR

► CLAUSES

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- **who / whom / that** (για ανθρώπους) *That's the woman **who / that** lives next door.*
*That's the woman (**who / whom / that**) we saw last night.*
 - **which / that** (για πράγματα/ζώα) *That's the book (**which / that**) I gave you.*
 - **whose** (δηλώνει κτήση) *Tina, **whose** father is a dentist, is my best friend.*
 - **when** (για χρόνο) *1998 is the year **when** I was born.*
 - **where** (για τόπο) *This is the village **where** I was born.*
- OR** *This is the village **in which** I was born.*
*This is the village **which / that** I was born **in**.*
*This is the village I was born **in**.*

CLAUSES OF REASON

- **because / as / since + clause** (επειδή, εφόσον)
- **because of + -ing / noun** (εξαιτίας)
- **on account of + -ing / noun** (εξαιτίας)
- **because of / on account of + the fact that + clause** (επειδή)
- **due to / owing to + -ing / noun** (εξαιτίας)
- **due to / owing to + the fact that + clause** (επειδή)
- **the reason why + clause** (ο λόγος που)
- **the reason for + -ing / noun** (ο λόγος για)
- **seeing that + clause** (δεδομένου ότι)
- **given that + clause** (δεδομένου ότι)
- **thanks to + -ing / noun** (χάρη σε)

*He got a bonus **because / as / since** he worked hard.*
*He got a bonus **because of** (his) working hard / his hard work.*
*He got a bonus **on account of** (his) working hard / his hard work.*
*He got a bonus **on account of the fact that** he worked hard.*
*He got a bonus **due to / owing to** (his) working hard / his hard work.*
*He got a bonus **due to / owing to the fact that**he worked hard.*
***The reason why** he got a bonus was that/because he worked hard.*
*His hard work was **the reason for** (his) getting a bonus / his bonus.*
***Seeing that** he worked hard, he got a bonus.*
***Given that** he worked hard, he got a bonus.*
*He got a bonus **thanks to** (his) working hard / his hard work.*

CLAUSES OF RESULT

- **such (a/an) ... that** (τόσο/τέτοιος ... που)
- **so ... that** (τόσο/τέτοιος ... που)

*Mike is **such a good boy that** everyone likes him. [such a(n) + adjective + COUNT. NOUN]*
*It was **such good weather that** we went on a trip. (such + adjective + UNC. NOUN)*
*Mike is **so good that** everyone likes him. (so + adjective)*
*Mike is **so good a boy that** everyone likes him. [so + adjective + a(n) + COUNT. NOUN]*
*The weather was **so good that** we went on a trip. (so + adjective)*
*She sang **so well that** she won the contest. (so + adverb)*

! so little, so few, so far, so many/much BUT such a lot (of)

*There were **so few** people on the bus that it was almost empty. **BUT** There were **such a lot of** people on the bus that I couldn't breathe.*

- **as a result, / as a consequence,** (ως αποτέλεσμα / συνεπώς)
 - **consequently, / therefore,** (συνεπώς / επομένως)
 - **that's why** (γι' αυτό)
- We missed the train. **As a result, / As a consequence,** we were late.*
*We missed the train **and as a result, / and as a consequence,** we were late.*
*We missed the train. **Consequently, / Therefore,** we were late.*
*We missed the train **and consequently, / and therefore,** we were late.*
*We missed the train **and that's why** we were late.*

CLAUSES OF TIME

- **after / before** (αφού / πριν)
 - **when** (όταν)
 - **while / as** (ενώ, καθώς)
 - **once / as soon as** (μόλις)
 - **by the time** (μέχρι την ώρα που, ώπου)
 - **until / till** (μέχρι)
- After** you finish / have finished your work, we'll go for a drink.*
*Don't forget to lock the door **before** you leave.*
*He (had) turned off the lights **before** he went to bed.*
***When** you go to the supermarket, buy me some milk.*
*We were playing in the garden **when** it began to rain.*
***While / As** I was reading my book, I heard a strange noise coming from upstairs.*
***Once** I think / have thought of a solution, I'll let you know.*
*The baby started crying **as soon as** I left the room.*
***By the time** we arrive at the station, the bus will have left.*
***By the time** we arrived at the station, the bus had left.*
*I won't stop searching **until / till** I find a better job.*

REMEMBER:

ΔΕ χρησιμοποιούμε **will** ούτε **would** σε **clauses of time**. Χρησιμοποιούμε **present tenses** για **παρόν/μέλλον** και **past tenses** για **παρελθόν**.

*We will watch TV **when the kids go / have gone** to bed. We watched TV **when the kids went** to bed.*

! Χρησιμοποιούμε **will** μετά το **when** σε ευθείες/πλάγιες ερωτήσεις όταν το **when** σημαίνει **πότε**.

*I don't know **when** I will buy a car.*

NOTE:

ΔΕ χρησιμοποιούμε **that** σε relative clause:

1. αμέσως μετά από **κόμμα**:
*The new mall, **which** was built last year, is very modern. **NOT** The new mall, that was built ...*
2. αμέσως μετά από **πρόθεση**:
*This is the village **in which** I was born. **NOT** ... in that I was born ...*
*This is the student **to whom** I gave my notes. **NOT** ... to that I gave my notes ...*

1. Choose the correct option.

- The hotel **which** / **where** / **who** they are staying has an indoor swimming pool.
- The Parthenon, **which** / **where** / **that** is a well-known archeological site, is located in Athens.
- Mr. Bryson, **that** / **which** / **who** is the owner of this priceless painting, is a billionaire.
- I met a man **whose** / **which** / **whom** brother works in Seattle.
- The house **where** / **that** / **who** we lived in while we were students is near the subway station.
- Ben Nevis, **who** / **that** / **which** is the highest mountain in Great Britain, was once a volcano.
- I'll always remember my 10th birthday. It was the day **which** / **where** / **when** Princess Diana died.
- This is the town in **that** / **where** / **which** my mother grew up.

2. Choose the TWO correct options.

- Take your cell phone with you **because** / **due to** / **as** you might want to contact me.
- Classes have been canceled **the reason for** / **owing to** / **due to** the heavy snowfall.
- Thanks to** / **Since** / **Seeing that** my train was delayed, I was late for the meeting.
- Because of** / **Thanks to** / **Since** your directions, we found the museum very easily.
- She had to postpone her vacation **owing to** / **the reason why** / **on account of** her child's illness.
- Seeing that** / **Due to** / **Given that** there is very little traffic, we'll get to the station on time.

3. Complete the sentences using so, such or such a(n).

- I earn so little money that I can't rent an apartment.
- She is such a good friend that I tell her everything.
- We were so exhausted that we had to get some sleep.
- I've heard this song so many times that I'm sick of it.
- We had such an awful time that we left the concert early.
- Why did you make so much food for the party?
- He spoke so quietly that no one could hear him.
- It was such a nice day that we went to the beach.
- He's so talented a singer that he'll win the award.
- She owns such expensive jewelry that she keeps it in a safe.

4. Complete with the words/phrases from the box.

by the time - until - as soon as - while

- He broke his arm while he was playing football.
- Malcolm always feeds the dog as soon as he gets home.
- By the time she arrives, we will have fixed her car.
- He will stay in the hospital until he gets better.

5. Choose the correct option.

- We had _____ weather on our trip that we had to stay indoors.
a. such bad **c.** such a bad
b. so bad **d.** so bad a
- _____ he left the company was that he had personal problems.
a. Because **c.** Due to
b. The reason why **d.** Seeing that
- "Can I go out to play?"
"You can go _____ you've finished the dishes."
a. while **c.** by the time
b. until **d.** as soon as
- It was _____ disease that very few people survived.
a. such terrible **c.** so terrible a
b. so terrible **d.** a such terrible
- This is the cave _____ the missing girl was found.
a. that **c.** who
b. where **d.** which
- The state of the economy is poor. _____, the unemployment rate is rising.
a. Since **c.** Thanks to
b. Seeing that **d.** Consequently
- There was _____ furniture in the room that we didn't have anywhere to sit.
a. so little **c.** such little
b. a such little **d.** so little a
- Once we _____ \$1,000, we can take a vacation.
a. are saving **c.** will save
b. save **d.** will be saving
- I've got a lot of chores to do so I don't know when I _____ you up.
a. will pick **c.** have picked
b. pick **d.** am picking
- I must buy Ted a present _____ the shops close.
a. as soon as **c.** while
b. until **d.** before

► GRAMMAR

► CLAUSES

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

- to / in order to / so as to (για να - ταυτοπροσωπία)
 - in order not to / so as not to (για να μην)
 - for sb to / in order for sb to (για να - ετεροπροσωπία)
 - so that + will/can (έτσι ώστε να - ταυτ/πία & ετερ/πία ΠΑΡΟΝ/ΜΕΛΛΟΝ)
so that + would/could (έτσι ώστε να - ταυτ/πία & ετερ/πία ΠΑΡΕΛΘΟΝ)
 - with a view to + -ing (με σκοπό να)
 - for fear of + -ing (από φόβο μήπως)
 - to avoid + -ing (για να αποφύγω)
 - to prevent sb from + -ing (για να αποτρέψω κτ από το να κάνει κτ)
 - in case + Present Simple (σε περίπτωση που κάτι κακό συμβεί - ΠΑΡΟΝ/ΜΕΛΛΟΝ)
in case + Past Simple (σε περίπτωση που κάτι κακό θα συνέβαινε - ΠΑΡΕΛΘΟΝ)
 - for + -ing (για να - χρήση αντικειμένου)
- I'll buy a map to / in order to / so as to find my way.
I'll buy a map in order not to / so as not to get lost.
I'll buy a map for you to find / in order for you to find your way.
I'll buy a map so that I will/can find my way.
I bought a map so that you would/could find your way.
I'll buy a map with a view to finding my way.
I bought a map for fear of getting lost.
I bought a map to avoid getting lost.
I bought a map to prevent you from getting lost.
I'll buy a map in case I get lost.
I bought a map in case I got lost.
This knife is for cutting meat.*

CLAUSES OF CONCESSION/CONTRAST

- although / even though / though + clause (αν και)
 - clause + though (ωστόσο)
 - in spite of / despite + -ing (παρά το ότι)
in spite of / despite + noun (παρά)
in spite of / despite + the fact that + clause (παρά το γεγονός ότι)
 - However, / Nevertheless, / Nonetheless, (ωστόσο)
 - but + clause (αλλά)
 - yet / still + clause (ωστόσο)
 - while / whereas + clause (ενώ - για συγκρίσεις)
 - On the other hand, (από την άλλη πλευρά)
 - however / no matter how + adj./adv. (όσο ... κι αν)
 - no matter + what/who/where (ό,τι / όποιοι / όπου κι αν)
- Although / Even though / Though he was ill, he went to school.
He was ill. He went to school, though.
In spite of / Despite being ill, he went to school.
In spite of / Despite his illness, he went to school.
In spite of / Despite the fact that he was ill, he went to school.
He was ill. However, / Nevertheless, / Nonetheless, he went to school.
He was ill but he went to school.
He was ill, yet / still he went to school.
Mary loves New York while / whereas her brother hates it.
Mary loves New York. On the other hand, her brother hates it.
However / No matter how fast you drive, we will be late.
No matter where he hides, I'll find him. (= Wherever ...)*

CLAUSES OF MANNER

- as + clause (όπως)
as + noun (ως)
 - like + noun/pronoun (σαν)
 - as if / as though + clause (σαν να / λες και)
 - (in) the way (that) + clause (όπως)
- She looks exactly as she did ten years ago.
He works as a lawyer. (he is a lawyer)
He works like a machine. (but he isn't a machine)
He works as if / as though he were a machine. (but he isn't a machine)
He talks as if / as though he is a scientist. (he may be a scientist)
Please write your essay (in) the way (that) I told you.*

PARTICIPLES & PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

- PRESENT PARTICIPLE**
(cleaning) (καθαρίζοντας)
*Walking down the street, I ran into Jane. (= While / As I was walking ...)
She left the room crying. (= ... and she was crying)
Feeling unwell, Nick took a pill. (= Because / As / Since he felt unwell, ...)
OR Not feeling well, Nick took a pill. (= Because / As / Since he didn't feel well, ...)
The man wearing the hat is my father. (= The man who is wearing ...)*
- PAST PARTICIPLE**
(cleaned) (καθαρισμένος)
*When annoyed, I shout a lot. (= When I am annoyed, ...)
Disappointed by the outcome, the politician decided to quit.
(= Because / As / Since he was disappointed, ...)
The view offered at this hotel is awesome. (= The view which is offered ...)*
- PERFECT PARTICIPLE**
(having cleaned) (έχοντας καθαρίσει)
*Having done the housework, she took a rest. (= After she had done ...)
Having lost the game, the team was sad. (= Because / As / Since they had lost ...)*

NOTE:

Οι present και past participles χρησιμοποιούνται και ως επίθετα.

The trip was **tiring**. (= κουραστικό) **BUT** I felt **tired** after the trip. (= κουρασμένος)

1. Choose the correct option.

1. Use this machine carefully **to prevent** / **to avoid** / **in case** it from breaking down.
2. He's learning Chinese **so that** / **in order to** / **with a view to** moving to China one day.
3. Barry drove his sister all the way to the station **so as** / **in case** / **so that** she wouldn't be late.
4. He brought an umbrella with him **in case** / **for fear of** / **in order not to** getting wet.
5. I always set the alarm before I leave **to prevent** / **in case** / **so that** someone tries to break into the house.

2. Using the word/phrase given, join the two sentences.

1. These are scissors. You use them to cut paper. (for)
Scissors are used for cutting paper
2. Danielle has gone abroad. She wants to find a good job. (in order to)
Danielle has gone abroad in order to find a good job
3. I'll take you to the airport. There's a chance you will miss your flight if I don't. (so that)
I'll take you to the airport so that you won't miss your flight
4. Linda turned on the light. She didn't want to bump her head in the dark. (to avoid)
Linda turned on the light to avoid bumping her head in the dark
5. I've been saving money. I'd like to buy a new car. (with a view to)
I've been saving money with a view to buying a new car

3. Choose the correct option.

1. We enjoyed our walk **however** / **although** / **despite** the cold.
2. He passed the test **in spite of** / **even though** / **whereas** the fact that he hadn't studied at all.
3. **However** / **Although** / **Despite** my uncle was in town for business, he didn't visit us.
4. Becky woke up early **in spite** / **while** / **despite** getting to bed after midnight.
5. **Whatever** / **No matter** / **However** hard you train, it'll be very difficult to set a new record.

4. Using the word given, join the two sentences.

1. It's summer. I'm wearing warm clothes. (even) I'm wearing warm clothes even though it's summer.
2. Al didn't ask for my help. He needed it, though. (though) Even though / Though Al needed my help, he didn't ask for it.
3. My dad is funny. My mom is serious, though. (whereas) My dad is funny whereas my mom is serious.
4. The contest took place. It was raining heavily. (spite) The contest took place in spite of the heavy rain.
5. Ask whoever you want. The answer will be no. (matter) No matter who you ask, the answer will be no.

5. Choose the correct option.

1. My son has found a job _____ a sales assistant at the supermarket.
a. as if c. as though
b. as d. like
2. The boy _____ at the back of the class is my nephew.
a. sitting c. who sitting
b. is sitting d. he is sitting
3. _____ after the race, the runners sat on the grass.
a. Exhausting c. They were exhausted
b. To exhaust **d.** Exhausted
4. Carol was very young when I took her to Disneyland.
_____, she remembers it well.
a. Despite c. Although
b. In case **d.** Nevertheless
5. No, not like that! Hold it _____ I showed you!
a. by way that **c.** in the way that
b. with the way d. in the way as
6. The store owner locked the burglar in the restroom _____ him from escaping.
a. in order not **c.** to prevent
b. to avoid d. for fear
7. _____ his meal, Ken did the dishes.
a. He finished **c.** Having finished
b. Finishing d. Finished
8. We'll come to the beach with you. We won't stay all day, _____.
a. though c. nevertheless
b. although d. even though
9. Can you lend me your cell phone _____ call my parents when the party is over?
a. so that to c. so as I
b. so that I can d. with a view to
10. _____ where she was going, Kate tripped over the sleeping dog.
a. Not looking c. Not to look
b. She wasn't looking d. Since not looking

► BUILDING VOCABULARY

► Expressions & Collocations

1. Fill in with the correct word from the box. You can refer to the reading section for help.

take conserve draw reduce follow sources cost

- We should try to follow in the footsteps of people we admire.
- Don't just talk about saving the environment - take action!
- The government is encouraging citizens to turn to renewable energy sources.
- You should try to reduce the consumption of water in your house.
- The teacher tried to draw the students' attention to the whiteboard, but they were all talking.
- The cost of living is much higher in cities than in the countryside.
- It is urgent that we all do our best to conserve natural resources.

► Words easily confused

- glow:** give out low, steady light (*His cigarette glowed in the dark.*)
burn: destroy sth by fire (*He burned his photos of her after they'd broken up.*)
shine: give out bright light (*The sun shone brightly that day. / She was so happy that her face was shining.*)
- maintain:** keep sth at the same level or in the same condition (*I maintain a good relationship with my ex-husband.*)
conserve: protect sth from harm / not waste (*conserve wildlife / conserve energy*)
preserve: save sth from being destroyed or spoiled (*preserve a building / preserve food*)
- award:** give sb sth in recognition of an achievement (*The queen awarded him a medal for his bravery during the war.*)
reward: pay or give sb sth for doing sth good (*I will reward you if you find my dog.*)
- like:** in the same way as / similar to (*Stop acting like my mother! / He is wearing a T-shirt like mine.*)
alike: similar to each other (goes after verbs such as be, look, seem) (*The twins look so much alike that I can't tell them apart.*)
likely: probable (*It is likely that he will quit his job. / He is likely to quit his job.*)
- waste:** unnecessary material produced when using or manufacturing sth (*Where does this factory get rid of its waste?*)
garbage: rubbish, especially domestic, that is meant to be thrown away (*Can you take out the garbage? The bin is full.*)
litter: pieces of paper and other small objects thrown away in public places (*After the parade, the streets were full of litter.*)

2. Choose the correct option.

The Australian government has come up with a system to reduce the amount of ¹ litter / garbage that each household produces. They have decided to start weighing it; the more it weighs, the more each family will pay. In other words, people will be ² rewarded / awarded for recycling instead of throwing things away. This system is very much ³ like / alike one used successfully in Denmark. Some people argue that they would prefer other systems to ⁴ maintain / conserve the environment, such as ⁵ burning / glowing trash instead of building landfills. However, I believe that the biggest threat to nature is the industrial ⁶ litter / waste that is poured into our seas and rivers, because it is poisoning every living creature.

► Derivatives

3. Fill in with the correct form of the words given.

A. construct - construction

The ¹ construction of this new building will be very expensive. Who have you hired to ² construct it?

B. hot - heat

Jenny is from Iceland and she's not used to the ¹ heat. Yesterday it was 14 degrees and she thought it was ² hot!

C. hope - hopeful - hopeless

I had ¹ hoped that the situation in this city would improve, and I wasn't the only one. Many young people who had moved here to build a better life used to be very ² hopeful. But now with the economic crisis and rising unemployment, the situation seems ³ hopeless.

D. renew - renewable - non-renewable

It is a fact that we've almost used up all ¹ non-renewable resources, such as oil, and that we must try to develop other ² renewable sources, such as solar energy. For that reason, we are ³ renewing our contract with this solar panel company. We support their work and philosophy.

E. conserve - conservation

The ¹ conservation of endangered species is an important issue at this conference. Nations must work together to ² conserve the natural habitats of these animals.

F. disappoint - disappointing - disappointed - disappointment

- It was a terrible disappointment to find out that the new law to protect eagles had not been passed. Environmental activists will be very disappointed to learn about this.
- Her grades were very disappointing, so she didn't tell her parents about them because she didn't want to disappoint them.

► SPEAKING

► Make a decision

Situation

I am an elementary school teacher. I want to plan an environmental project for my students and I'd like your opinion on this. Find out what my options are and help me make a decision.

First

You should look at the pictures and ask:

- What are the options?
- What are the advantages of each option?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

Then

When you have all the information you need, explain which option you think is best and why. Be ready to explain why you didn't choose the other option. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your decision, you will be asked more questions about the topic.

Option 1



Option 2



NOTES

ELT PUBLISHING

| Examiner Information | Option 1 (<i>kids planting trees</i>) | Option 2 (<i>environmental posters</i>) |
|---|---|---|
| What are the options? | The first option is to take my students to the local park to plant some trees. | The second option is to ask my students to design individual posters about environmental problems during the arts and crafts lesson. |
| What are the advantages of each option? | The advantage of the first option is that the students will make a useful contribution to the community. | The advantage of the second option is that working on the posters will raise the students' awareness of serious environmental issues. |
| What are the disadvantages of each option? | The disadvantage of the first option is that the students will spend the whole school day in the park and miss all their other lessons. | The disadvantage of the second option is that the students will be working individually and won't learn the value of teamwork. |

Elaboration Questions

1. Tell me about something that you do at home to protect the environment. How does it help?
2. What are some ways that school can raise students' environmental awareness?
3. Some people believe that big companies are more responsible than households for polluting the environment. To what extent do you think this is true?

► WRITING - Model Email

Format of the ECCE Writing Test

In accordance with the new ECCE format (2021), test takers have a choice between two options: an **email/letter** or an **essay**. They write only **one response** presenting and supporting their opinion.

Task 1 - Email/Letter

For the email/letter, a situation and a formal purpose for writing are briefly described, followed by instructions on what to write.

Task 2 - Essay

For the essay, a proposal or statement is provided, followed by instructions on what to write.

Task 1: Email

The principal of your school wants to update the school code of behavior. She wants students to suggest which rules the school should change and any new rules that should be added.

- Write an **email** to the school principal expressing your own ideas about what changes should be made. Give reasons to support your opinion.
- Start your email, "Dear Ms. O'Connor."

INTRODUCTION

- Who you are
- Why you are writing
- Your opinion

MAIN BODY

- **1st paragraph**
First suggestion and supporting sentences
- **2nd paragraph**
Second suggestion and supporting sentences
- **3rd paragraph (optional)**
Third suggestion and supporting sentences

CONCLUSION

Your opinion and/or an expected result

Dear Ms. O'Connor,

I am a student at this high school and I am writing regarding your plan to revise the school code of behavior. To my mind, some rules need to be changed and a new one should be introduced.

Firstly, I believe that cell phones should not be banned in our school. I understand that we should not use our phones during lessons, but during breaks we would like to be able to enjoy our favorite pastimes, such as listening to music or watching videos with our friends. Therefore, letting us bring our cell phones to school would give us more personal freedom.

I also suggest that the school's rewards system should change in order to include not only praise for academic achievement, but also for politeness. For example, we should all learn to help others and not to make fun of anyone. Such an adaptation would make us all feel more comfortable, happier and safer at school.

Finally, I think that students should be required to clean their desks before they leave the classroom rather than rely on the cleaning staff to pick up their trash. Consequently, we would all learn to be more responsible and to care for our school environment.

To conclude, I think that if my suggestions are taken into consideration, the rules will be fairer for students and will make days at school more pleasant for everyone.

Sincerely,
Lucas Acker

Task 2: Essay

Effective communication is the most important quality for a teacher to have.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

SUGGESTED OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

- General comment
- Your opinion

MAIN BODY

- **1st paragraph**
First point and supporting sentences
- **2nd paragraph**
Second point and supporting sentences
- **3rd paragraph (optional)**
Third point and supporting sentences

CONCLUSION

Your opinion and/or an expected result

It is a fact that teaching is not an easy job as it requires a variety of qualities. In my opinion, the most important one is the ability to communicate effectively because it improves both students' performance and the teacher's relationship with the class.

Firstly, students' academic success depends on how effectively the teacher explains the content of the lesson to them. This involves presenting the material in an organized manner, but also encouraging students to ask questions and providing them with the necessary clarifications. Consequently, students understand the lesson more easily and get more engaged in the learning process.

Moreover, a teacher needs to be able to talk to students about their progress. In other words, effective teachers motivate students to try hard by praising their achievements and giving them feedback on their work. In this way, students' self-esteem grows and they try even harder to improve their performance.

Last but not least, teachers who communicate effectively are also good listeners. By showing interest in what their students think and how they feel, teachers create a trusting environment in which students are not afraid to make mistakes or talk about their anxieties.

All in all, it seems to me that good communication skills are the key to successful teaching since they can make students better learners and also help them bond with their teacher.



MICHIGAN
ECCE B2
Accelerator

**PRACTICE
TEST 1**



▶ WRITING

Writing Instructions

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for “Email/Letter” or “Essay” on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in this booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Email

A local high school is planning to replace printed textbooks with ebooks. The principal of the school would like students to give their opinion.

- Write an **email** to the principal expressing your opinion about whether the school should replace traditional books with electronic ones. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your email, “Dear Mr. Davies.”

Task 2: Essay

Having a pet can improve the quality of a person’s life.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

USEFUL IDEAS

Task 1: Email

For ebooks:

ebooks are cheaper than printed books, are environmentally friendly (trees need to be cut down to produce printed books), are convenient (all textbooks can be stored on one device, students’ schoolbags would be lighter), have interactive content (e.g. hyperlinks to find more information online, highlighter)

Against ebooks:

too much screen time is harmful for students’ eyesight, an ebook reader can break easily (e.g. the screen can crack, not all ebook readers are waterproof), some students find it easier to learn from printed books, students get easily distracted when they use digital devices (they can get online and do other things)

Task 2: Essay

Agree:

pets are great company and make people happier, keep people fit through play and daily walks, boost people’s mood and help reduce stress, teach people patience and responsibility, reduce people’s loneliness and can help them make friends

Disagree:

taking good care of a pet is hard work (e.g. cleaning, feeding, training), having a pet requires time and commitment (you cannot leave it alone for long, you get a pet for life), saying goodbye to a pet is a painful experience (you get attached to it), people should make sure they can cover the necessary expenses (e.g. food, vet)

► LISTENING Part 1

In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

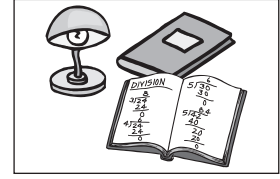
1.



A



B



C

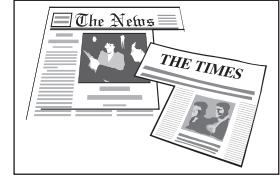
2.



A

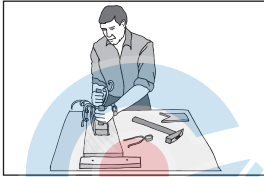


B



C

3.



A



B

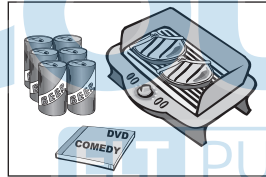


C

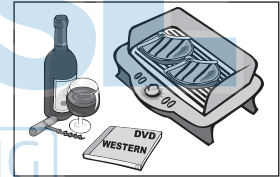
4.



A

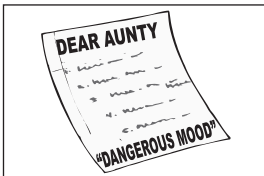


B



C

5.



A

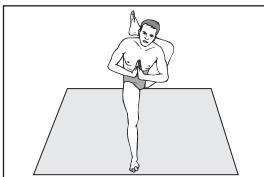


B

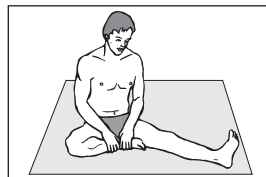


C

6.



A



B



C

7.



A



B



C

► LISTENING Part 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet. You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a school teacher.

26. What will the guide give to each student?
- a. a map
 - b. an admission ticket
 - c. a card to wear**
 - d. an information sheet
27. What does the speaker imply about students getting lost?
- a. It is unavoidable.
 - b. It happened to many students last year.
 - c. It is within the students' control.**
 - d. It will delay the whole tour.
28. What does the speaker say about the assignment?
- a. It is optional.
 - b. It should be finished at the museum.
 - c. It must be handed in the following day.
 - d. It is an important part of the curriculum.**
29. How does the speaker feel about the trip to the museum?
- a. She is concerned about her students' behavior there.**
 - b. She is hopeful that her students will be impressed.
 - c. She is anxious about arriving later than the other school groups.
 - d. She is afraid her students will not have time to take notes.
30. What does the speaker mean when she says: 🗣️
- a. Some of the exhibits are amusing.
 - b. There is also work that needs to be done.**
 - c. The students can play later in the day.
 - d. The museum is mostly for adults.

NOTES

LISTENING TRANSCRIPT

F: Alright class, settle down. We're about to arrive at the science museum. I want you to be very well behaved today because there will be a lot of schools there. Remember, you're representing Seneca High, and I'd like you to make an extra good impression. We don't have a positive reputation because, last year, one of our students damaged a museum exhibit. So let's not see a repeat of that please! Now, the museum has assigned a tour guide for each school group. Our guide's name is Carrie, and (26) she will be giving you all a school card to pin on your shirts. Don't lose this card, as it proves you've paid the admission price to get in. (27) If you somehow manage to get lost, go straight to the museum's information desk. You can find it on the map I've given each of you - it's just inside the entrance. An announcement will then be made and you will be brought back to our group. However, this is quite an inconvenience for museum staff, (27) so please, try not to get lost! (30) **Now it's not all fun and games today,** so remember to fill out the information sheet I've given you. You must choose an exhibit you find interesting and describe it in detail. As time will be limited, just take rough notes and rewrite them at home. Note that (28) this assignment will be worth half your end-of-term marks, so do it well! Okay, here we are. Please get off the bus one by one.

▶ GRAMMAR

46. "Do you work out?"
"I _____ swimming every morning, but I stopped last month."
a. used to going
b. use to go
c. am used to going
d. used to go
47. Do you happen to know _____ in my parking space?
a. who did park
b. why she parked
c. why had she parked
d. how could she park
48. I'm not having another drink and you aren't _____.
a. also
b. neither
c. either
d. too
49. The new bridge _____ by a famous architect.
a. is being designed
b. has designed
c. is designing
d. designed
50. I wonder _____ has arrived yet.
a. when Rita
b. whether Rita
c. Rita
d. that Rita
51. The professor was speaking so quickly I _____.
a. hardly couldn't understand a word
b. could hardly understand a word
c. able to understand hardly a word
d. hardly able to understand a word
52. I _____ the meeting if I had known how important it was going to be.
a. would attend
b. will be attending
c. would have attended
d. will attend
53. The actors _____ to take part in this play will be informed next week.
a. have chosen
b. choose
c. who chosen
d. chosen
54. _____ hard we tried, we couldn't get the child to stop crying.
a. Although
b. Whatever
c. However
d. Whoever
55. "Have you given Molly her present?"
"I wasn't going to _____ after the party."
a. before
b. since
c. during
d. until
56. A soldier's boots should _____ every day.
a. polish
b. be polished
c. be polishing
d. have polished
57. That man over there _____ a multimillionaire.
a. is believed being
b. believes to be
c. is believed to be
d. has believed to be
58. "Can you recommend a good hair salon?"
"I usually _____ at 'Sergio's Salon'."
a. have done mine hair
b. do mine hair
c. have hair done
d. have my hair done
59. Why is the music so loud again? I wish _____ it down when I'm working!
a. you would turn
b. turn
c. you turn
d. you had turned
60. Dr. Stevens advised Dad _____ the amount of fat in his diet.
a. cuts off
b. cutting out
c. to cut down on
d. cut back on

► VOCABULARY

61. My doctor has _____ me to stop drinking red wine.
 a. suggested doing / (that) sb (should) do: προτείνω
 b. advised (sb to do) συμβουλεύω (advice=συμβουλή)
 c. insisted on doing / (that) sb (should) do: επιμένω (I ~ on seeing my lawyer)
 d. prevented (sb from doing) sth: εμποδίζω, αποτρέπω (~ an accident)
62. I'll ask my father to _____ me the money I need to buy that car.
 a. borrow (from) δανείζομαι (~ a book from the library)
 b. provide (sb with sth / sth for sb) παρέχω
 c. contribute (to) συνεισφέρω, συμβάλλω (~ money to a charity / ~ to an effort)
 d. lend (sb sth / sth to sb) δανείζω (~ sb money / money to sb)
63. The New York Yankees _____ the Detroit Tigers 9-7 in the final match of the baseball season.
 a. won (sth) νικάω, κερδίζω (~ a game / a war / first prize / a medal)
 b. earned κερδίζω, "βγάζω" (χρήματα) (~ a living: βγάζω τα προς το ζην)
 c. beat (sb) (=defeat) νικάω (I ~ him at tennis) / καταρρίπτω (~ the record)
 d. succeeded in (doing) sth: πετυχαίνω [~ in (passing) the exam]
64. It's easy to lose _____ of time when you're having fun.
 a. mark σημάδι (a dirty ~ on my shirt / leave my ~)
 b. step βήμα (take a big ~) / μέτρο (take ~s) / σκαλί (walk up the ~s)
 c. record ρεκόρ (break the world ~) / καταγραφή (keep a ~ of sth)
 d. track (lose ~ of time: χάνω την αίσθηση του χρόνου)
65. What I'm saying is important, so please pay _____.
 a. attention προσοχή (pay ~ to my teacher)
 b. focus εστίαση (point of ~) / επίκεντρο (the ~ of attention)
 c. concentration (on) συγκέντρωση (studying demands a lot of ~)
 d. interest (in) ενδιαφέρον (have an ~ in fashion)
66. The dessert was so delicious that I wanted to have another _____.
 a. helping μερίδα (have another ~ of spaghetti)
 b. course πιάτο (φαγητό) (the main ~: το κυρίως πιάτο)
 c. meal γεύμα (a three-course ~: γεύμα τριών πιάτων)
 d. share μερίδιο (do my ~ of the work) / μετοχή (buy ~s)
67. The escaped prisoners were caught while trying to cross the _____ between Mexico and the United States.
 a. edge άκρη (the ~ of the table / of the cliff)
 b. limit όριο (age/speed ~) (set/impose ~s on sth / exceed my ~s)
 c. border (επίσημα) σύνορα (cross the ~ between France and Spain)
 d. boundary όριο (the ~ between reality and fantasy) / φυσικό σύνορο (a river ~)
68. Living near the subway station is very _____.
 a. convenient βολικός (a ~ bus service / shopping online is ~)
 b. grateful (to sb) for / that: ευγνώμων (I am ~ to you for your help)
 c. comfortable αναπαυτικός (~ clothes / furniture) / άνετος (a ~ life)
 d. appropriate (for) κατάλληλος (clothes ~ for a job interview)
69. You shouldn't have _____ Mary of stealing your diamond ring.
 a. charged (sb with) κατηγορώ (~ sb with murder)
 b. discovered ανακαλύπτω (~ the truth / Columbus ~ed America)
 c. blamed (sb for) κατηγορώ / (~ sth on sb/sth: ρίχνω την ευθύνη)
 d. accused (sb of) κατηγορώ (~ sb of stealing)
70. When visiting Asia, make sure you have the local _____ of the specific country.
 a. budget προϋπολογισμός (live on a tight ~ / stick to a ~ / annual ~)
 b. money χρήματα (make / earn / spend / save / raise ~)
 c. currency νόμισμα, συνάλλαγμα (get foreign ~ for my trip)
 d. income εισόδημα (I have an annual ~ of \$78,000)
71. Try to answer the questions as _____ as possible.
 a. accurately με ακρίβεια (describe sb as ~ as possible)
 b. definitely (=certainly) σίγουρα (this film is ~ worth seeing)
 c. absolutely απολύτως, πέρα για πέρα (you're ~ right)
 d. completely τελείως (the car's ~ destroyed / he's ~ mad)
72. I can no longer _____ on Sylvia as she is always letting me down.
 a. rely (on) βασίζομαι, στηρίζομαι (σε) (I can ~ on my friends for help)
 b. believe (in) πιστεύω (σε) (~ in God)
 c. trust εμπιστεύομαι (I don't ~ him; he's a liar)
 d. base (on) βασίζω (σε) (~ my opinion on facts / the film is ~d on a true story)
73. I can't believe Jay and Sally have _____; they were so in love!
 a. ended up καταλήγω (~ in the hospital)
 b. gotten over ξεπερνάω (~ a problem / the flu / a relationship)
 c. broken up χωρίζω (she wants to ~ with her boyfriend)
 d. fallen apart διαλύομαι, καταρρέω (sb / the building / the system / the deal / their marriage is falling apart)
74. After being questioned for two hours, the suspect eventually _____ to the police.
 a. admitted sth / (to) doing sth / that: παραδέχομαι [~ the truth / (to) cheating]
 b. arrested (sb for) συλλαμβάνω (the police ~ed the suspect)
 c. accepted (sth/that) δέχομαι (~ an invitation / an apology)
 d. confessed to sb / to doing sth / (to) sth: ομολογώ (~ to being a spy / ~ a crime/sin)

► READING 1

This passage is about the Nobel Prize.

Ask anyone what the most prestigious award is in the fields of chemistry, physics, literature, medicine and human rights, and the answer will most certainly be the Nobel Prize. In existence for over a hundred years, this award is highly sought after by many esteemed academics, ⁷⁶scientists, writers and politicians. What many people do not know, however, is the story of the mysterious man behind the award: Alfred Nobel.

⁷⁷Nobel was a chemist who invented and manufactured dynamite. He wholeheartedly believed that his invention, since it was so powerful, would bring an end to all wars. But ⁷⁸he was proven wrong the day his brother was killed in an explosion in one of his factories. A newspaper then published an article referring to Nobel as the “Merchant of Death” because his dynamite was indeed a deadly weapon.

⁷⁸Not wanting to be remembered in such a terrible way, Nobel left a will that was to shock his relatives and surprise the rest of the world. As Nobel was a quiet man, who had few friends and never married, no one knew of his decision to leave almost all his immense fortune to the establishment of five annual awards for those who had done the most to benefit humankind.

Not surprisingly, there were many legal and ⁷⁹practical difficulties, such as who would award the prizes and what the criteria would be. Nobel’s ⁸⁰relatives disputed the will in court, but, five years after his death, in 1896, the Nobel Foundation was set up. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded soon after.



75. Which of these would be the best title for the passage?

- a. The Birth of the Nobel Prize
- b. The World’s Most Difficult Prize to Win
- c. The Prize that Brought Peace
- d. History’s Most Important Award

76. What is implied about Alfred Nobel?

- a. He was very close to his family.
- b. His invention benefited humanity.
- c. Few people understood him.
- d. He liked surprises.

77. Why did Nobel invent dynamite?

- a. because it could be used as a deadly war weapon
- b. to stop conflicts between nations
- c. to win himself a prize
- d. because it could cause powerful explosions

78. What inspired Nobel to write his will?

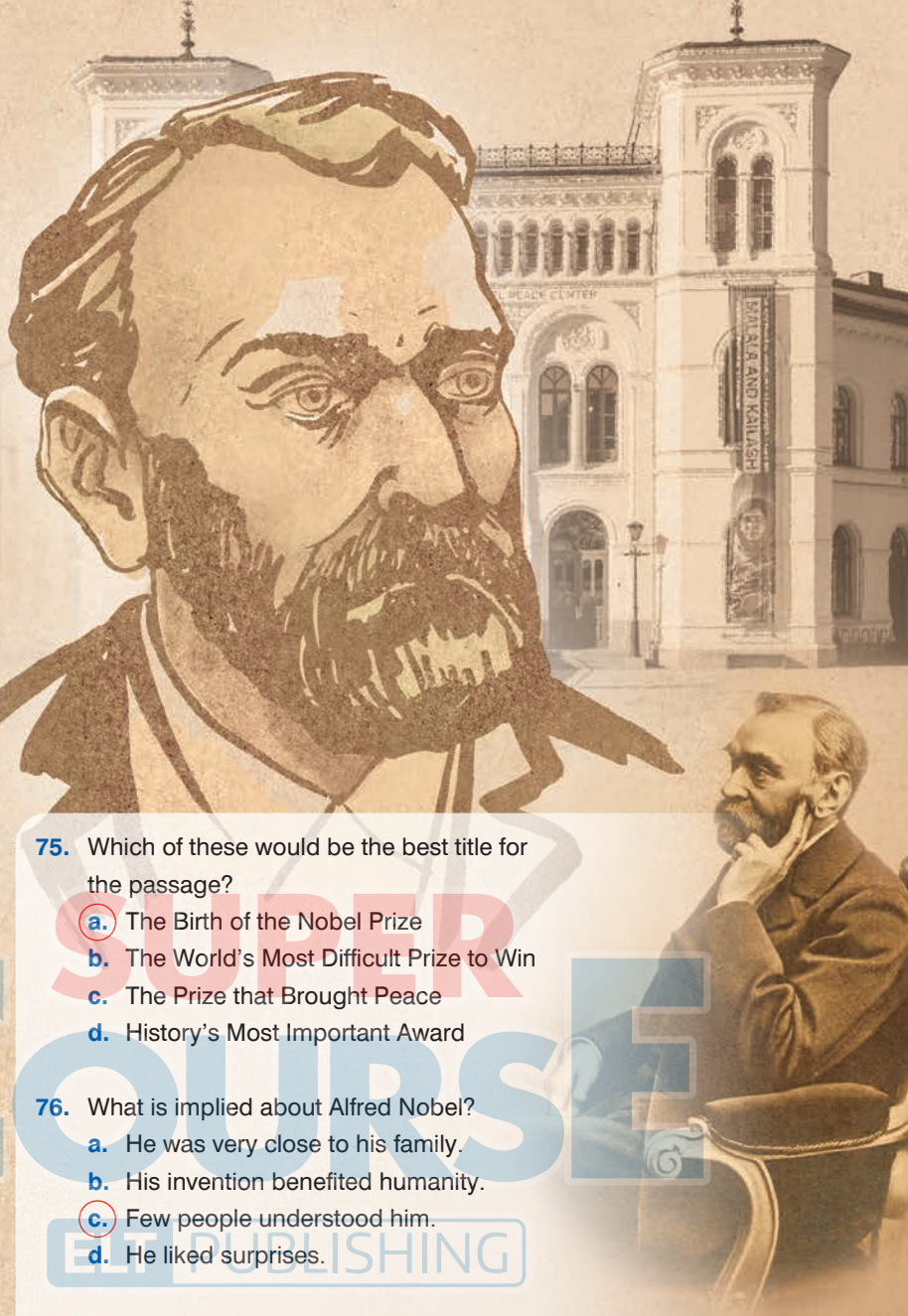
- a. the death of a family member
- b. the fact that he didn’t have children
- c. his desire to share his fortune with his relatives
- d. his ambition to become famous

79. In the first sentence of paragraph 4, what does **award** mean?

- a. inherit
- b. own
- c. give
- d. win

80. When was the Nobel Foundation established?

- a. in 1896
- b. five years after Nobel’s brother’s accident
- c. after Nobel passed away
- d. five years before the first Nobel Prize was awarded



READING 4

A



(99) With over 500 branches nationwide, The Pizza Company is ready to serve you on any occasion, whether you wish to dine in our restaurants or have your pizza delivered.

**For quick delivery,
dial 1112.**

(100) The Pizza Company is committed to ensuring 100% customer satisfaction by offering pizza lovers menus of superior taste and variety. If we have not met your expectations in any way, at any of our outlets, please telephone 1112 and we'll see that your concerns are met.

You can also email us at
orderpizza@minornet.com

B

Quick and Easy Pizza Crust

Ingredients

- 10 mg dry yeast
- 1 teaspoon honey
- 1 cup warm water
- 2 1/2 cups organic flour
- 3 tablespoons pure olive oil
- 1 teaspoon salt

Directions

Preheat oven to 200 degrees. In a bowl, dissolve yeast and honey in warm water. Leave about 10 minutes. (101)

(101) Stir in flour, salt and oil. Mix until smooth. Leave to rise for 5 minutes.

Then press into a round shape and transfer to a lightly greased baking tin. Spread with desired toppings and

(101) bake for 15 to 20 minutes. Cool for 5 minutes before cutting into slices.

(102) This is a sure bet for a family favorite and it's healthy too! (109)

C

A tasty, healthy frozen pizza from Glasgow?

Pizza is perhaps the tastiest kind of junk food ... but must it be junk? Two men in Glasgow had an idea for making it healthier. The first was Donnie Maclean, who used to love eating pizza. However, he felt guilty afterwards, wishing pizza were not so unhealthy. Plenty of us know that feeling! Unlike most of us, though, he didn't let the thought go, but set out to make and market such a pizza. One day, he was introduced to Mike Lean, a nutrition expert, and described his pizza dream.

(109) "Just imagine creating a pizza, as tasty and satisfying as any other, but also very nutritious," he told Mike. Together, they decided to take on this challenge and they founded *Eat Balanced*, a frozen food company.

(104) *Eat Balanced* developed a range of frozen pizzas containing one-third of a day's nutritional requirements with no excess salt, fat, or calories, but still really tasty. How did they accomplish this? By choosing ingredients carefully. For example, they removed the salt, and replaced it with seaweed, which provides the salty taste required for a proper pizza but without the salt. Seaweed is also full of important vitamins and minerals.

Eat Balanced frozen pizzas can be found in most supermarkets. For overweight pizza fanatics - they

(105) might be the best thing since sliced bread!



D

A Pizza Vending Machine!

Imagine a vending machine that produces delicious pizza in three minutes!

The *Let's Pizza* machine makes each pizza to order - preparing it and baking it in an infrared oven while the customer is watching. And this 10-inch pizza costs just \$6. While

(106) customers don't have the variety they would find in a pizzeria, they have several preset topping menus so there should be something to suit everyone.

(107) Italian Claudio Torghele introduced the machines in Italy in 2009, but at first people were skeptical. Italy is, after all, the birthplace of the pizza, where it is believed that good pizza should be handmade, topped with local ingredients and baked in a wood-fired oven.

(108) However, Claudio believed Let's Pizza would appeal to the younger generation, who would enjoy watching their favorite treat being cooked inside this magical machine. He was right. Let's Pizza has become wildly popular all over Europe. Now, the Italian businessman has set his eyes on the biggest takeout pizza market in the world - America!

The first *Let's Pizza* machines have already appeared at a Florida theme park. If successful, Claudio hopes to sell them to other theme parks and even malls and cinemas. Sounds 'delizioso' to us!



The following questions refer to section A.

99. In the first sentence of the passage, which word could best replace **branches**?
- a. recipes
 - b. waiters
 - c. deliverymen
 - ☒ d. restaurants
100. What does *The Pizza Company* guarantee?
- a. fast service in their restaurants
 - ☒ b. complete customer satisfaction
 - c. an efficient online ordering system
 - d. cheap but high-quality pizzas

The following questions refer to section B.

101. What does the recipe in section B tell us?
- ☒ a. It takes about 35-40 minutes to complete and serve the pizza.
 - b. The pizza can be eaten cold.
 - c. Certain toppings are unsuitable for pizza.
 - d. The oven should be preheated for about 10 minutes.
102. In the last sentence of the passage, what does the phrase **a sure bet** refer to?
- a. a recipe that needs special care
 - b. a recipe that doesn't cost much
 - ☒ c. a recipe you can rely on
 - d. a recipe that is easy to make

The following questions refer to section C.

103. What is the purpose of paragraph 1?
- a. to explain why Donnie had some regrets
 - b. to describe how Donnie and Mike first met
 - c. to emphasize how nutritious pizza can be
 - ☒ d. to report how *Eat Balanced* was created
104. How did Donnie and Mike make their pizzas healthy?
- a. They froze them.
 - b. They made them less tasty.
 - ☒ c. They used natural nutritious ingredients.
 - d. They decreased the amount of salt.
105. In the last sentence of the passage, what does the phrase **the best thing since sliced bread** imply about *Eat Balanced* frozen pizzas?
- ☒ a. They are a great invention.
 - b. They are tastier than sliced bread.
 - c. They will help everybody lose weight.
 - d. Supermarkets will sell more pizzas than sliced bread.

The following questions refer to section D.

106. According to the passage, what could be considered a disadvantage of *Let's Pizza* pizzas?
- a. They take time to prepare.
 - ☒ b. There aren't many choices.
 - c. They are quite expensive.
 - d. They aren't freshly made.
107. Why did many people initially have doubts about *Let's Pizza* machines?
- ☒ a. They had fixed ideas about how pizza should be made.
 - b. They were used to only eating pizza at home.
 - c. They preferred to use only fresh ingredients.
 - d. They knew pizza had originated in Italy.
108. What was Claudio Torghele correct in predicting?
- a. Italian businessmen would prefer his pizzas to other brands.
 - b. *Let's Pizza* would become the most successful takeout pizza.
 - c. Americans would become his best customers.
 - ☒ d. *Let's Pizza* would be popular with children.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

109. Which sections are relevant for people who are careful about what they eat?
- a. A, D
 - ☒ b. B, C
 - c. C, D
 - d. B, D
110. What is probably true about Claudio Torghele's pizzas?
- a. They can be ordered online.
 - b. They don't include any salt.
 - ☒ c. They aren't as nutritious as Donnie and Mike's ones.
 - d. They will be available in local supermarkets.

▶ EXTRA PRACTICE

▶ Grammar

1. Bobby, your hands are filthy. They really need _____.
a. to be washing
b. to wash
c. to have washed
d. washing
2. "Where's your mother?"
"She's just _____ the supermarket. She'll be back soon."
a. gone to
b. been in
c. went to
d. been to
3. Will you call me as soon as you _____ any news?
a. will receive
b. received
c. receive
d. are receiving
4. "Did you like the film festival?"
"No. Only _____ movies were worth watching."
a. of the two
b. the two of
c. two of the
d. two of
5. If more people _____ to the party tonight, we will have to order more food.
a. coming
b. come
c. will have come
d. came
6. You're not _____ to reach the top shelf. Shall I get you a ladder?
a. enough tall
b. very tall
c. tall enough
d. too tall
7. We'd like to thank all the participants _____ such a great effort.
a. about making
b. to make
c. have made
d. for making
8. I'd rather _____ sailing today as it's very windy.
a. not going
b. not to go
c. not go
d. didn't go
9. The charity event we were invited to was _____.
a. badly organizing
b. badly organized
c. bad organized
d. bad organization
10. This bus _____ the terminal every hour.
a. is leaving
b. will leave
c. leaves
d. is going to leave
11. _____ all week studying, he was annoyed when the teacher postponed the exam.
a. To spend
b. Spending
c. He has spent
d. Having spent
12. This new television show is very similar _____ one I saw in France last year.
a. to
b. as
c. with
d. for
13. I prefer to borrow books from the library _____ than buy them from the bookstore.
a. instead
b. besides
c. other
d. rather
14. My sister must stop _____ coffee in the evening because it keeps her awake.
a. drinking
b. she drinks
c. drink
d. to drink

▶ EXTRA PRACTICE

15. "I heard Cindy isn't going to Paris."
"She _____. I just saw her at a travel agency buying her ticket."
a. mustn't be
b. must be
c. would be
d. can't be
16. People have used plants as medicine _____ thousands of years.
a. for
b. since
c. in
d. before
17. Karen is so hard-working. She's always the last one _____ the office.
a. leaves
b. leaving
c. to leave
d. to be left
18. I may be able to help you with that math problem. I know _____ math.
a. little
b. some
c. any
d. a lot
19. My father was given _____ watch as a retirement present.
a. a Swiss expensive diving
b. a Swiss diving expensive
c. an expensive Swiss diving
d. a diving expensive Swiss
20. Ben went home early _____ ready for his presentation.
a. so to get
b. to get
c. so that to get
d. for to get

▶ Vocabulary

1. I caught a _____ of the famous actress as she was getting into her limousine.
a. glance γρήγορη ματιά (cast/give a ~: ρίχνω μια ματιά)
b. look βλέμμα (give sb an angry ~)
c. glimpse (catch a ~ of sb/sth: παίρνει το μάτι μου) (catch a ~ of the robber)
d. sight όραση (poor ~) / θέα (scream at the ~ of blood) / αξιοθέατο (visit the ~s)
2. I need to lose ten pounds. None of my jeans _____ me anymore.
a. suit (sb) ταιριάζω, "πηγαίνω" σε κτ (this dress ~s me)
b. match (sth) ταιριάζω, συνδυάζομαι αρμονικά με (Does this bag ~ these shoes?)
c. form σχηματίζω, -ομαι, διαμορφώνω (~ an opinion)
d. fit (sb/sth) ταιριάζω σε μέγεθος, χωράω (these shoes don't ~ me)
3. The suspect _____ that he had participated in the robbery.
a. avoided (doing) sth: αποφεύγω (~ eating junk food / dark streets)
b. denied (doing) sth / that: αρνούμαι ότι (~ breaking / that I broke the window)
c. declined αρνούμαι (~ an invitation) / μειώνομαι (unemployment has ~ d)
d. refused (to do) αρνούμαι να (~ to speak) / (sth) απορρίπτω (~ an offer)
4. What a clever boy! It only _____ him an hour to put that puzzle together.
a. lasted διαρκώ (the game ~ ed two hours)
b. needed χρειάζομαι (I ~ an hour to finish)
c. took μου παίρνει, χρειάζομαι (για χρόνο) (it took me an hour to finish)
d. spent (on) ξοδεύω (~ money on clothes) / περνάω (χρόνο) (~ time reading books)
5. We'd better get going or we'll _____ our train.
a. lose χάνω (~ my keys / the game)
b. waste σπαταλώ (~ money / time on sth)
c. abandon εγκαταλείπω (~ ship / my family)
d. miss "χάνω" (~ the bus / a target) / μου λείπει (I ~ my family)
6. Would you please _____ me a glass of water?
a. take παίρνω (~ medicine / the bus) / "πηγαίνω" (~ the kids to school)
b. fetch πηγαίνω να φέρω (the dog ~ ed the ball)
c. make φτιάχνω (~ coffee) / προκαλώ (~ a mess) / "βγάζω" (~ money)
d. carry κουβαλώ (~ a bag / an ID card) / μεταφέρω (the train ~ ies passengers)

▶ EXTRA PRACTICE

7. _____ to recent statistics, women live longer than men.
- Related (to) σχετίζω (his problem is ~ d to his disease)
 - Owing (to) εξαιτίας (the match was canceled ~ to the bad weather)
 - Compared (to/with) σε σύγκριση με (life is better now ~ to the past)
 - According (to) σύμφωνα με (he played ~ to the rules)
8. You need to _____ this passport because it has expired.
- revive συνεφέρνω, αναζωογονώ (~ sb / flowers)
 - renew ανανεώνω (~ my passport / a subscription)
 - relieve ανακουφίζω (~ the pain)
 - review επανεξετάζω, ξανακοιτάζω (~ yesterday's lesson) / κάνω κριτική, αξιολογώ (~ a book)
9. The Boston Marathon takes _____ every April.
- place take ~: λαμβάνω χώρα, γίνομαι (the concert takes ~ tonight)
 - shape take ~: παίρνω μορφή, διαμορφώνομαι (the painting began to take ~)
 - part take ~ (in): παίρνω μέρος, συμμετέχω (take ~ in a competition)
 - action take ~: αναλαμβάνω δράση (we must take ~ before it's too late)
10. _____ me a hand please! I can't lift this box on my own.
- Leave φεύγω (από) (~ home) / αφήνω (~ my keys at home / a message)
 - Offer (sb sth) προσφέρω (~ me advice) / (to do sth) προσφέρομαι (~ to wash the dishes)
 - Bring (sb sth / sth to sb) φέρνω (~ Mary a present)
 - Give (~ sb a hand: δίνω ένα χέρι βοήθειας)
11. The paintings that were damaged in the fire are being _____.
- redecorated ανακαινίζω (we're ~ ing the kitchen)
 - restored αποκαθιστώ (~ damaged furniture / an old painting)
 - rebuilt ξαναχτίζω (they ~ t their house after the fire)
 - renovated ανακαινίζω (~ a house / a building)
12. Your assistant was trying to be helpful, but he's _____ more harm than good.
- done (~ more harm than good: κάνω περισσότερο κακό παρά καλό)
 - given (sb sth / sth to sb) δίνω (~ sb permission / a gift to sb)
 - made φτιάχνω (~ coffee) / προκαλώ (~ a mess) / κάνω (~ a mistake)
 - taken παίρνω (~ medicine / the bus) / "πηγαίνω" (~ the kids to school)
13. The new power plant will _____ enough electricity to supply the whole town.
- generate παράγω (~ electricity / power)
 - transform (into) μεταμορφώνω (~ a frog into a prince)
 - achieve επιτυγχάνω (~ my goal / my dream)
 - reproduce αναπαράγω, -ομαι (cats ~ several times a year)
14. Jamie _____ his father's signature in order to get out of doing drama classes.
- disguised (as) μεταμφιέζω, -ομαι (the journalist ~ d himself as a waiter)
 - pretended (that / to be) προσποιούμαι (~ to be interested / to be rich)
 - imitated μιμούμαι από θαυμασμό (children ~ their parents / role models)
 - forged πλαστογραφώ (~ a signature / a passport)
15. This holiday resort is famous for its outstanding _____.
- qualifications προσόν, τίτλος σπουδών (professional / academic ~ s)
 - capabilities ικανότητα, δυνατότητα (have the ~ to do sth)
 - facilities εγκαταστάσεις (sports / leisure ~ ies)
 - substances ουσία (a chemical / an illegal ~)
16. The meal we were offered _____ of bread, cheese and some tomatoes.
- composed be ~ d of sth: αποτελούμαι από (water is ~ d of oxygen and hydrogen)
 - consisted (of) αποτελούμαι (από) (our class ~ s of six students) - not used in passive
 - contained περιέχω (meat ~ s protein)
 - comprised αποτελώ (girls ~ 60% of our class) / περιλαμβάνω / be ~ d of: αποτελούμαι από
17. They've decided to _____ their wedding until the following spring.
- cancel (=call off) ακυρώνω (~ a game because of bad weather)
 - break off διακόπτω (~ a relationship / a conversation)
 - abolish καταργώ (~ the death penalty / a law)
 - postpone (=put off) αναβάλλω (~ my trip until next month)
18. He _____ from the company so as to start his own business.
- retired συνταξιοδοτούμαι (he ~ d at the age of 65)
 - removed αφαιρώ, απομακρύνω (~ make-up / a stain)
 - resigned παραιτούμαι (~ from my job)
 - released (απ)ελευθερώνω (be ~ d from prison) / κυκλοφορώ στην αγορά (~ a film / a book)
19. I'll meet you at the mall as soon as I finish my household _____.
- functions λειτουργία (the ~ of the heart)
 - works (U) εργασία, δουλειά (do a lot of ~ / find ~)
 - actions ενέργεια, δράση (adventure films have a lot of ~)
 - chores δουλειά, αγγαρεία (do the household ~ s)
20. I can't _____ that this tool will do the job.
- secure (against/from) προστατεύω (~ a house against burglars)
 - approve (of) εγκρίνω (I don't ~ of her new boyfriend)
 - insure (against) ασφαλίζω (με συμβόλαιο) (~ my life / my house against fire)
 - guarantee (sth/that) εγγυώμαι (I can't ~ your success)

► SPEAKING TEST 1

► Help solve a problem

Situation

I am your friend and I have a problem. Find out what my problem is and offer me some good advice.

First

You should look at the pictures and ask:

- What is the problem?
- What are the options?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

Then

When you have all the information you need, explain which option you think is best and why. Be ready to explain why you didn't choose the other option. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

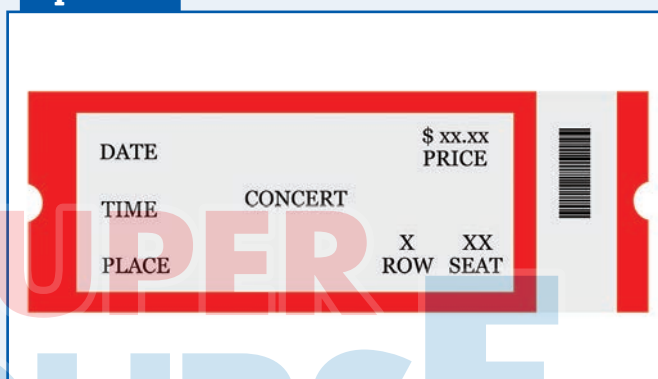
Finally

After you have shared your decision, you will be asked more questions about the topic.

Option 1



Option 2



NOTES

Examiner Information

What is the problem?

It's my best friend's birthday next week and I want to get him a gift. I have a couple of ideas, but I can't decide which one to choose.

| | Option 1 (<i>pair of sneakers</i>) | Option 2 (<i>concert ticket</i>) |
|---|--|---|
| What are the options? | The first option is to get him a pair of sneakers. I could buy the ones he has had his eye on for ages. | The second option is to get him a ticket to see his favorite band perform live. We could go to the concert together. |
| What are the disadvantages of each option? | The disadvantage of the first option is that I will have to ask him about his shoe size and ruin the surprise. Also, this brand of sneakers is very expensive, so I will have to spend a lot of money. | The disadvantage of the second option is that he will not be able to return the gift if he doesn't like it. Also, the concert may be canceled in the case of bad weather. |

Elaboration Questions

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Tell me about the best gift you have ever received. What did you like about it? | 2. What are some other gift ideas for a teenager? |
| 3. Some people believe that handmade gifts are of greater value than store-bought gifts. To what extent do you think this is true? | |

MODULE 1**VOCABULARY** (p. 8)

bridge γέφυρα
city council δημοτικό συμβούλιο
construction κατασκευή
disposable αναλώσιμος, μιας χρήσης
impress εντυπωσιάζω
landline σταθερό τηλέφωνο
organizational οργανωτικός
secretary γραμματέας
significant σημαντικός
wealthy πλούσιος

READING (p. 9)

accessory εξάρτημα, αξεσουάρ
address sb's needs ικανοποιώ τις ανάγκες κπ
anti-theft αντικλεπτικός
back then τότε, εκείνη την εποχή
be viewed as θεωρούμαι ως
critique κριτική
environmentally friendly φιλικός προς το περιβάλλον
failure αποτυχία
have come a long way έχω εξελιχθεί πολύ
identification αναγνώριση
limitations μειονεκτήματα
meet sb's expectations ανταποκρίνομαι στις προσδοκίες κπ
meet the demand ανταποκρίνομαι στη ζήτηση
miracle θαύμα
radiation ακτινοβολία
revolution επανάσταση
surf the Net σερφάρω στο 'Ιντερνετ

GRAMMAR (p. 11)

assignment (σχολική) εργασία
brother-in-law κουνιάδος, γαμπρός
mall εμπορικό κέντρο
patrol car περιπολικό

GRAMMAR (p. 13)

chore δουλειά του σπιτιού
fence φράχτης
grade τάξη (σχολείου)
groceries ψώνια, φαγώσιμα (από σουπερμάρκετ, μπακαλίκιο)

BUILDING VOCABULARY (p. 14)

Words easily confused
consider sb (to be) θεωρώ κπ

regard sb as θεωρώ κπ ως
device συσκευή
appliance οικιακή συσκευή
gadget μαραφέτι, συσκευή
discovery ανακάλυψη
invention εφεύρεση
attempt απόπειρα, προσπάθεια
effort προσπάθεια, κόπος
inconvenient άβολος, ακατάλληλος
uncomfortable άβολος (για έπιπλο) / αμήχανος
allow sb to do επιτρέπω, δίνω σε κπ την άδεια να
let sb do αφήνω, επιτρέπω σε κπ να
include (συμ)περιλαμβάνω
contain περιέχω
involve συνεπάγομαι / εμπλέκω

Exercise 2

experimentation πειραματισμός
look nothing like δε μοιάζω καθόλου με
not surprisingly δεν είναι περίεργο που

Derivatives

technology τεχνολογία
technological τεχνολογικός
improve βελτιώνω, -ομαι
improvement βελτίωση
consume καταναλώνω
consumer καταναλωτής
consumption κατανάλωση
attract προσελκύω
attractive ελκυστικός
attraction έλξη / θέλγητρο
fail αποτυγχάνω
failure αποτυχία

MODULE 2**VOCABULARY** (p. 17)

addiction εθισμός
drug ναρκωτικό / φάρμακο
league κατηγορία (αθλητισμός)
middle-aged μεσήλικας
strictly αυστηρά

READING (pp. 18-19)

at the turn of the century στις αρχές του αιώνα
creatively δημιουργικά
exceed one's limits ξεπερνά τα όριά μου
give a talk δίνω ομιλία
hand out διανέμω, μοιράζω

have the chance έχω την ευκαιρία
join a club γίνομαι μέλος μίας ομάδας
jump at the chance αρπάζω την ευκαιρία
panel of judges κριτική επιτροπή
perform a routine εκτελώ πρόγραμμα ασκήσεων
range κυμαίνονται
rewarding που ικανοποιεί, επιβραβεύει
spare time ελεύθερος χρόνος
take part in παίρνω μέρος σε
take place λαμβάνω χώρα, γίνονται
workout προπόνηση

GRAMMAR (p. 21)

breeze αεράκι, αύρα
embarrassing δυσάρεστος, ενοχλητικός

GRAMMAR (p. 23)

fountain σιντριβάνι
misbehave παρεκτρέπομαι
science fiction επιστημονική φαντασία
statue άγαλμα
timetable ωρολόγιο πρόγραμμα

BUILDING VOCABULARY (p. 24)**Words easily confused**

manage (to do) καταφέρνω (να)
succeed (in doing) πετυχαίνω (να)
accomplish (sth) κατορθώνω, πετυχαίνω
gain (sth) κερδίζω, αποκτώ (έλεγχο, δύναμη)
win (sth) κερδίζω (μετάλλιο, αγώνα)
beat (sb) νικώ (αντίπαλο)
earn (sth) κερδίζω (χρήματα)
contestant διαγωνιζόμενος
participant συμμετέχω, που συμμετέχει
candidate υποψήφιος (σε εκλογές, εξετάσεις)
injury τραυματισμός, τραύμα (από ατύχημα)
wound τραύμα, πληγή (από όπλο, σε μάχη)
purpose σκοπός, λόγος
goal στόχος, σκοπός
intention πρόθεση
score σκορ, αποτέλεσμα (σε αγώνα)

goal γκολ (σε αγώνα ποδοσφαίρου ή χόκεϊ)
point βαθμός, πόντος (σε αγώνα τένις ή μπάσκετ)

Exercise 2

ankle αστράγαλος
raise ανατρέφω
sprain στραμπουλάω, εξαρθρώνω

Derivatives

enthusiastic ενθουσιασμένος
enthusiasm ενθουσιασμός
perform δίνω παράσταση, ερμηνεύω
performer ερμηνευτής, καλλιτέχνης
performance παράσταση
popular δημοφιλής
popularize κάνω δημοφιλές, διαδίδω
popularity δημοφιλία, δημοτικότητα
inspire εμπνέω
inspiration έμπνευση
inspired εμπνευσμένος
inspiring εμψυχωτικός, που εμπνέει
exhaustion εξάντληση
exhausting εξαντλητικός
exhausted εξαντλημένος

MODULE 3**VOCABULARY** (p. 26)

cheerful χαρούμενος
constantly διαρκώς
shy ντροπαλός

READING (p. 27)

compete with ανταγωνίζομαι, συναγωνίζομαι με
fan οπαδός
glued to προσηλωμένος, κολλημένος σε
grab sb's attention τραβά την προσοχή κπ
have an effect on έχω επίδραση σε
make fun of κοροϊδεύω
part and parcel of sth αναπόσπαστο τμήμα/μέρος του
personality trait χαρακτηριστικό προσωπικότητας
relate to σχετίζομαι με
support υποστήριξη / υποστηρίζω
take sides παίρνω το μέρος κπ, παίρνω θέση

GRAMMAR (p. 29)

deposit προκαταβολή / κατάθεση

arrive at (a place) / in (a city)
φτάνω σε (ένα μέρος / μία πόλη)

Exercise 2

gesture χειρονομία

witness μάρτυρας

wrist καρπός (χειριού)

Derivatives

publish εκδίδω

publication έκδοση

public το κοινό, ο κόσμος

publicity δημοσιότητα

respond απαντώ / ανταποκρίνομαι

response απάντηση

brave γενναίος

bravery γενναιότητα

young νέος

youth νεολαία

MODULE 10

VOCABULARY (p. 89)

decrease μειώνω, -ομαι

generation γενιά

tough σκληρός

READING (pp. 90-91)

applicant αιτών, υποψήφιος

attend an interview δίνω
συνέντευξη

certificate πιστοποιητικό

convenient location βολική
τοποθεσία/θέση

customer service εξυπηρέτηση
πελατών

cut down on μειώνω

daily duties καθημερινά
καθήκοντα

easily accessible ευπρόσitos,
εύκολα προσβάσιμος

go bankrupt χρεοκοπώ, πτωχεύω

go broke χρεοκοπώ, πτωχεύω

illustrate διευκρινίζω / απεικονίζω

job prospects επαγγελματικές
προοπτικές

make a profit βγάζω κέρδος

make ends meet τα βγάζω πέρα
(οικονομικά)

overcome ξεπερνώ (δυσκολία)

overtime υπερωρία

promotion προαγωγή

qualified που διαθέτει τα
απαραίτητα προσόντα

reach an agreement έρχομαι/
καταλήγω σε συμφωνία

realize πραγματοποιώ

report αναφέρω

take on αναλαμβάνω

unexpected απροσδόκητος

GRAMMAR (p. 93)

remind (υπεν)θυμίζω

resident κάτοικος

GRAMMAR (p. 95)

essential ουσιαστικός, ουσιώδης

sort out διευθετώ, επιλύω

vital ζωτικής σημασίας

BUILDING VOCABULARY (p. 96)

Words easily confused

degree πτυχίο (πανεπιστημίου)

certificate βεβαίωση (σπουδών),
πιστοποιητικό

diploma απολυτήριο
(γυμνασίου, λυκείου) / πτυχίο
(πανεπιστημίου)

license επίσημη άδεια

job (countable) δουλειά,
επάγγελμα

career καριέρα, σταδιοδρομία

work (uncountable) δουλειά,
επάγγελμα

advertisement διαφήμιση

classified ad αγγελία

salary μισθός

income εισόδημα, έσοδα

wage ωρομίσθιο, ημερομίσθιο

qualification προσόν, τίτλος
σπουδών

quality χαρακτηριστικό
(προσωπικότητας)

deny (doing) αρνούμαι (ότι έκανα)

refuse (to do) αρνούμαι (να κάνω)

reject (sth) απορρίπτω

Derivatives

apply κάνω αίτηση

application αίτηση

applicant αιτών, υποψήφιος

employ απασχολώ, προσλαμβάνω

unemployment ανεργία

employer εργοδότης

employee εργαζόμενος

represent αντιπροσωπεύω

representative αντιπρόσωπος

qualify πληρώ τις προϋποθέσεις

qualification προσόν, τίτλος
σπουδών

construct κατασκευάζω

construction κατασκευή

PRACTICE TEST 1

READING 1 (p. 112)

annual ετήσιος

benefit ωφελώ

court δικαστήριο

dispute θέτω υπό αμφισβήτηση

esteemed αξιόλογος

field τομέας

highly sought after περιζήτητος

humankind ανθρωπότητα

immense τεράστιος

indeed πράγματι

legal νομικός

merchant of death έμπορος του
θανάτου

Nobel Foundation Ίδρυμα Νόμπελ

pass away πεθαίνω

prestigious αναγνωρισμένος

refer to αναφέρομαι σε

set up ιδρύω

wholeheartedly ολόψυχα

will διαθήκη

READING 2 (p. 113)

achieve επιτυγχάνω

beat χτυπώ (αυγά)

blend αναμειγνύω

combine συνδυάζω

custard γλυκιά κρέμα

drop by drop σταγόνα-σταγόνα

egg yolk κρόκος (αυγού)

emulsion εναιώρημα (μείγμα
υγρών που δεν ενώνονται)

herb βότανο

ingredient συστατικό

liquid υγρό

pour ρίχνω υγρό

rapidly γρήγορα

separate διαχωρίζομαι

spice μπαχαρικό

stir ανακατεύω

stumble on βρίσκω τυχαία, πέφτω
πάνω σε

version εκδοχή

READING 3 (pp. 114-115)

Section A

absorb απορροφώ

alternative medicine εναλλακτική
ιατρική

essential oil αιθέριο έλαιο

function λειτουργία

healing θεραπεία

mood enhancement βελτίωση
διάθεσης

promote προωθώ

stimulate τονώνω, διεγείρω

Section B

prospective ενδεχόμενος, πιθανός

revolutionary επαναστατικός

tap water νερό της βρύσης

Section C

bug ζώο, έντομο

ignore αγνοώ

inaccuracy ανακρίβεια

irritating εκνευριστικός,
ενοχλητικός

last but not least τελευταίο αλλά
εξίσου σημαντικό

prevent (from) αποτρέπω (από)

recommendation συμβουλή,
πρόταση

Section D

acidic όξινος

manual εγχειρίδιο

set up συναρμολογώ

unwind χαλαρώνω

READING 4 (pp. 116-117)

Section A

committed (to) δεσμευμένος (σε)

concern ανησυχία

ensure εξασφαλίζω

expectation προσδοκία

nationwide σε όλη την επικράτεια

occasion περίπτωση

outlet κατάσταση λιανικής

superior ανώτερος

Section B

baking tin ταψί

dissolve διαλύω

grease λαδώνω / βουτυρώνω

organic βιολογικός

transfer μεταφέρω

yeast μαγιά

Section C

challenge πρόκληση

excess παραπανίσιος

found ιδρύω

guilty ένοχος

nutrition διατροφή

remove αφαιρώ

seaweed φύκι

set out to έχω ως στόχο να

Section D

appeal to ελκύω, αρέσω σε

infrared υπέρυθρος

preset προκαθορισμένος

vending machine μηχανή
αυτόματης πώλησης