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For theory and extra practice, consult **Grammalysis C1 – C2** (Modules 4 – 6).

## 1. Choose the correct option.

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ she'll be available for an interview?
  - A. are you believing
  - B. do you believe
  - C. are you going to believe
2. At 10 o'clock, they \_\_\_\_\_ about who was to blame.
  - A. had still been arguing
  - B. were still arguing
  - C. still argued
3. The children \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise that I'll have to take them to the park.
  - A. are making
  - B. will have made
  - C. would make
4. By 2010, they \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan for eleven years.
  - A. had been living
  - B. were living
  - C. are living
5. They were allowed to become members of the club after they \_\_\_\_\_ to abide by the rules.
  - A. have promised
  - B. would promise
  - C. had promised
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ the fax yet. There's been no time at all.
  - A. aren't sending
  - B. haven't sent
  - C. didn't send
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ my mistake as soon as I saw his face.
  - A. was realising
  - B. had realised
  - C. realised
8. I can't believe that this time next year, \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia.
  - A. I've worked
  - B. I'm working
  - C. I'll be working
9. Please, hurry up. By the time you get here, the lecture \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. will finish
  - B. will have finished
  - C. will have been finished
10. Kay \_\_\_\_\_ some amazing photographs since we gave her a camera for her birthday.
  - A. has taken
  - B. is taking
  - C. took
11. Don't phone Terry now because she \_\_\_\_\_ along the motorway.
  - A. was driving
  - B. will have driven
  - C. will be driving
12. Where have you been? I \_\_\_\_\_ for you for half an hour!
  - A. have been waiting
  - B. have waited
  - C. am waiting
13. When \_\_\_\_\_ your grandparents?
  - A. did you last visit
  - B. were you last visiting
  - C. had you last visited
14. You \_\_\_\_\_ for the last 200 kilometres. Let me take over for a while.
  - A. had driven
  - B. are driving
  - C. have been driving
15. While I \_\_\_\_\_ John to tell him that the meeting had been cancelled, he turned up.
  - A. was phoning
  - B. am phoning
  - C. had phoned
16. That was the only time that I \_\_\_\_\_ Indian food.
  - A. did ever eat
  - B. am ever eating
  - C. had ever eaten
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ we'll go on holiday this year.
  - A. am not thinking
  - B. don't think
  - C. hadn't thought
18. How long ago \_\_\_\_\_ up with that incredible idea?
  - A. did you come
  - B. were you coming
  - C. have you come
19. "How often \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan?"  
"About three times a year, I think."
  - A. does she go
  - B. is she going
  - C. she went
20. They had been climbing the mountain for hours before they \_\_\_\_\_ the refuge.
  - A. reached
  - B. had reached
  - C. would reach

**2. Complete with the words/phrases from the box. Use each word/phrase only once.**

- I'll have finished work \_\_\_\_\_ *by* \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock in the afternoon.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ *always* \_\_\_\_\_ wanted a car just like that one.
- Don't bother Karen! She's \_\_\_\_\_ *just* \_\_\_\_\_ begun her homework.
- Has Trevor \_\_\_\_\_ *ever* \_\_\_\_\_ travelled abroad?
- We'll never finish in time. We've only done two exercises \_\_\_\_\_ *so far* \_\_\_\_\_.
- I've \_\_\_\_\_ *never* \_\_\_\_\_ seen him in this part of town before.
- We'll wait for you \_\_\_\_\_ *until* \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock. If you're late, we'll leave.
- I can't come with you because I haven't started cooking \_\_\_\_\_ *yet* \_\_\_\_\_.

always  
by  
ever  
just  
never  
so far  
until  
yet

**3. Choose the correct option. Consult Phrasal Verbs (pp. 50 – 65).**

- The current situation \_\_\_\_\_ tough decisions on the part of the government.  
A. checks on      B. catches up on      C. carries out       D. calls for
- As I was reading the article, I came \_\_\_\_\_ some words I'd never seen before.  
A. about      B. along      C. by       D. across
- If he keeps taking so many risks, he'll \_\_\_\_\_ up losing all his money.  
A. think       B. wind      C. use      D. turn
- Be quiet! Mum will \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ for making so much noise.  
 A. tell ... off      B. tell ... apart      C. talk ... back      D. talk ... into
- Our new neighbours are so friendly that we took \_\_\_\_\_ them at once.  
A. aback      B. aside       C. to      D. up
- My colleague will stand \_\_\_\_\_ me while I'm on holiday.  
A. up       B. in for      C. out      D. up for

Phrasal Verbs

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**4. Choose the correct option. Consult Derivatives (pp. 66 – 71).**

- I find it hard to believe him. I think the whole story is highly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. probable      B. probability       C. improbable      D. probably
- Many people believe that animal testing is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. immoral      B. moral      C. morality      D. immorality
- She got very upset when she found out that her kids had been \_\_\_\_\_ at school and their grades had dropped.  
A. misbehaviour       B. misbehaving      C. behaviour      D. behavioural
- Lack of open spaces for children to play in is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of living in a big city.  
 A. disadvantage      B. advantageous      C. advantageously      D. advantage
- The company had to \_\_\_\_\_ in order to survive in those difficult circumstances.  
A. downsizing      B. size       C. downsize      D. sizeable
- Sometimes, he feels totally \_\_\_\_\_ of taking the simplest decision.  
A. capable      B. capably      C. capability       D. incapable

Derivatives

## 5. Choose the correct option.

1. I've \_\_\_\_\_ to meet such a well-mannered child as your son.  
A. still  
 B. yet  
C. since
2. Hurry up! It's a quarter to and the bus is \_\_\_\_\_ at nine.  
A. on the point of leaving  
B. about to leave  
 C. due to leave
3. \_\_\_\_\_ to win the World Cup again in the near future.  
A. It is bound for Brazil  
 B. Brazil is bound  
C. Brazil bounds
4. I can't find Mary. Where has she \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. been in  
 B. gone to  
C. been to
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ a party next Saturday to celebrate our wedding anniversary.  
 A. are having  
B. will have had  
C. are on the point of having
6. When I was in the Royal Air Force, I \_\_\_\_\_ fly a Sea King rescue helicopter.  
A. was used to  
 B. used to  
C. had used to
7. "I can't possibly complete this assignment today".  
"Don't worry. I'll help you once I \_\_\_\_\_ what I'm doing."  
A. will finish  
B. am finishing  
 C. finish
8. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at 3 o'clock. You'd better hurry if you want to catch it.  
A. is used to leaving  
 B. leaves  
C. will have been leaving
9. "Mum, I'm starving."  
"\_\_\_\_\_ make you a sandwich then?"  
 A. Shall I  
B. Do I  
C. Will I
10. We haven't made much progress with our project \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by the time  
 B. so far  
C. before
11. Carol's \_\_\_\_\_ a nervous breakdown because of the way her colleagues are treating her.  
A. due to have  
B. used to having  
 C. on the verge of having
12. She is very rude. I'm just \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of behaviour.  
A. not using to  
B. not used  
 C. not used to
13. \_\_\_\_\_ he came, I had already finished my dinner.  
A. After  
 B. By the time  
C. As soon as
14. Colin \_\_\_\_\_ contribute \$500 to the charity organisation at the end of the month.  
 A. is going to  
B. has been to  
C. is used to
15. \_\_\_\_\_ to the church fete after all? If so, we'll meet you there.  
A. Shall you come  
B. Do you come  
 C. Will you come
16. Dianne's so slow that she \_\_\_\_\_ the report by 5 o'clock. Can you help her?  
A. wasn't used to finishing  
 B. won't have finished  
C. wasn't bound to finish
17. No, I can't wait \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock for you to drop by.  
A. since  
B. before  
 C. until
18. Could you please hold the line for a second? My secretary's just \_\_\_\_\_ get your file.  
 A. gone to  
B. been to  
C. due to
19. Please don't leave the house before the courier \_\_\_\_\_ the parcel.  
 A. has delivered  
B. will deliver  
C. delivered
20. Mary doesn't stop talking now, but she didn't say a word \_\_\_\_\_ she was 16 months old.  
 A. until  
B. as soon as  
C. after

6. Choose the correct option.



# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the science of making machines that appear to be able to 'think'. There are basically two categories of intelligence: sentient intelligence and non-sentient intelligence. Sentient means 'aware of your own existence' and is generally <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as a good measure of intelligence. All humans are sentient, some animals may be, but machines are definitely not.

Creating AI that is <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a particular field is possible. For instance, in the 1990s, IBM, an American technology company, developed Deep Blue, which, at the <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, was the most advanced chess-playing computer in the world. Deep Blue was the first computer to <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a six-game chess match against a reigning world champion under regular time controls.

However, Deep Blue was little more than a large calculator. Using a technique known as 'lookahead', Deep Blue would <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ out every possible move it could make. It would then predict every possible move its human opponent could make and choose the best move. Even with extremely fast processors, this took several minutes, but Deep Blue didn't use sentience, just advanced mathematics.

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. A. believed                              | B. looked                               | C. supposed                              | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. regarded    |
| 2. A. especially                            | B. specialist                           | C. special                               | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. specialised |
| 3. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. time | B. period                               | C. point                                 | D. moment                                       |
| 4. A. defeat                                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. win | C. beat                                  | D. triumph                                      |
| 5. A. take                                  | B. carry                                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. work | D. clear  |

7. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the keyword given.

1. Why didn't you pay any attention to what James said?

Keyword: **notice**

Why didn't \_\_\_\_\_ *you take any notice* \_\_\_\_\_ of what James said?

2. I'm sorry, but I thought you were the postman.

Keyword: **you**

I'm sorry, but I \_\_\_\_\_ *(mis)took you for* \_\_\_\_\_ the postman.

3. Don't expect that I will always be available to help you.

Keyword: **granted**

You must \_\_\_\_\_ *not take it for granted* \_\_\_\_\_ that I will always be available to help you.

4. We have plenty of time to get there, so you needn't rush.

Keyword: **time**

You can \_\_\_\_\_ *take your time because/since/as* \_\_\_\_\_ we have plenty of time to get there.

5. Mandy must assume John's responsibilities when he leaves the company.

Keyword: **from**

Mandy will have \_\_\_\_\_ *to take over from* \_\_\_\_\_ John when he leaves the company.



# Phrasal Verbs

## ACT:

### act up:

1. behave badly (especially for a child)  
συμπεριφέρομαι παράξενα/άσχημα (κυρίως για παιδί)  
*When children get bored, they usually start acting up.*
2. not work properly (for a machine)  
δε λειτουργώ σωστά (για μηχάνημα)  
*The printer has been acting up lately; it keeps shutting itself down.*

## ADD:

### add up:

- sth makes sense  
κτ βγάζει νόημα  
*I'm a bit confused because some aspects of your story don't seem to add up.*

## ANSWER:

### answer to:

- justify your actions to sb  
λογοδοτώ  
*Listen, kids! If you don't behave, you'll have to answer to your father.*

## BACK:

### back out (of sth):

- withdraw from sth before completion  
αποχωρώ, αποσύρομαι  
*You were supposed to contribute some money to the project. You can't back out now. / She's never backed out of anything, no matter how hard it was.*

### back up:

- give support  
υποστηρίζω  
*The success of the plan will depend on how effectively we back it up.*

## 1. Complete the sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the list above.

1. She owns a clothes shop, so she doesn't have to answer to anybody. She's her own boss.
2. I don't believe her version of events because many details just don't add up.
3. We agreed to help you with the project and we're not going to back out now.
4. My computer is acting up again. It won't turn on.
5. Mary's daughter is very spoilt and she always acts up when she doesn't get what she wants.
6. His family has always backed up him in his struggle to succeed.

## BEAR:

### bear with:

- be patient  
κάνω υπομονή, δείχνω κατανόηση  
*We know this is a boring procedure but please bear with us for a while.*

## BLOW:

### blow out:

- extinguish with air / be extinguished by air  
σβήνω φυσώντας / σβήνω από αέρα  
*A sudden gust of wind came down the chimney and blew out the fire. / The match blew out in the wind.*

### blow over:

- end, be forgotten (for sth unpleasant)  
ξεθυμαίνω, ξεχνιέμαι (για κτ δυσάρεστο)  
*Let's hope the matter will soon blow over so that things can get back to normal.*

### blow up:

1. (make) explode  
ανατινάζω / εκρήγνυμαι  
*The construction workers managed to blow up the old bridge safely. / Their house was seriously damaged when the boiler blew up.*
2. fill with air/gas  
φουσκώνω, γεμίζω με αέρα/αέριο  
*You need to blow up the front tyre of your bike. It's flat.*
3. enlarge (a picture)  
μεγεθύνω (εικόνα)  
*They have blown up a picture of her to make a poster for an advertisement.*

## 2. Complete the sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the list above.

1. Let's blow up some balloons and hang them from the ceiling. They'll be a nice party decoration.
2. She blew up her favourite photo and put it on the wall of her room.
3. Please bear with me for a minute while I take the things out to the car.
4. Little Mandy will blow out four candles on her birthday cake next Saturday.
5. Fortunately, everyone had already got out when the crashed car blew up.
6. The scandal hit the headlines but it blew over in a matter of days.

**BREAK:****break down:**

become upset or mentally ill  
καταρρέω, κλονίζομαι

*He tried to stay calm when he heard the bad news and not break down in front of his friends.*

**break in / break into sth:**

enter or open (a place/vehicle) illegally  
κάνω διάρρηξη, παραβιάζω

*Someone broke in through the kitchen door and stole all her jewellery. / They broke into the parked cars by smashing the windows and stole the CD players.*

**break off:**

end (a relationship)  
τελειώνω, διαλύω (σχέση)

*Since the two countries don't agree on almost anything, they have broken off diplomatic relations.*

**break out:**

start suddenly (for war/disease/fire)

ξεσπώ (για πόλεμο/ασθένεια/φωτιά)

*Would you know what to do if a fire broke out at your school?*

**break out (of sth):**

escape (from)

δραπετεύω (από)

*The two prisoners probably broke out a little after midnight. / We all need to break out of our conventional lifestyle and do something different.*

**break up (with sb):**

come to an end (for a relationship) / end a relationship

τελειώνω (για σχέση) / χωρίζω

*Their marriage broke up after only a few years. / She's very upset because she's just broken up with her boyfriend.*

**3. Complete the sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the list above.**

- Adam remained deeply depressed long after Emma had broken up with him.
- World War II broke out in 1939 with Germany's invasion of Poland.
- We wanted to break out of our boring daily routine, so we took a trip to Egypt.
- Thieves broke in around noon when we were not at home.
- I'm afraid she will break down when she hears she's going to be fired.
- Jenny and Mike broke off their engagement right before their wedding.

**BRING:****bring about:**

cause to happen  
προκαλώ

*I never imagined that such a little mistake would bring about so much confusion.*

**bring (a)round:**

convince  
πειθω

*She's not very enthusiastic about the plan but I'll manage to bring her round.*

**bring off:**

achieve sth difficult  
κατορθώνω, επιτυγχάνω

*We never thought that she would bring it off but her business became very successful.*

**bring up:**

mention in a conversation

αναφέρω

*I'm thinking of bringing up the issue again at next month's meeting.*

**BRUSH:****brush up (on):**

improve knowledge of sth already learned

φρεσκάρω γνώση

*The local library has computers which people can use to brush up (on) their IT skills.*

**BURN:****burn down:**

destroy by setting fire / be destroyed by fire

κατακαίω / καίγομαι ολοσχερώς

*Massive wildfires have burnt down large areas of forest around the city. / Our shop burnt down during the big fire last week.*

**4. Complete the sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the list above.**

- The entire building burnt/burned down in thirty minutes despite the firefighters' efforts.
- You're always bringing up your personal problems at work. You shouldn't do that!
- Stricter traffic laws will bring about considerable improvements in road safety.
- My parents didn't want to adopt a puppy but I managed to bring them (a)round in the end.
- I need to brush up (on) my Spanish before our trip to Argentina.
- It was a difficult project, but the team brought it off without any delays.

# Derivatives

## Prefixes: Giving words a negative meaning

Prefix	Example
in-	sensitive > <b>ins</b> sensitive
im- (+m/p)	mature > <b>im</b> mature / possible > <b>im</b> possible
im- (+m/p)	legal > <b>il</b> legal
ir- (+r)	rational > <b>irr</b> ational
un-	cooked > <b>un</b> cooked

### 1. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a prefix from the list above.

1. It is improbable that the situation will go on like this. Things will soon change for the better. (probable)
2. It was unfortunate that her parents weren't there to see her perform. (fortunate)
3. He is totally incapable of doing anything without my guidance. (capable)
4. A combination of long working hours and irregular meals is to blame for his poor health. (regular)
5. I know that it's illogical to feel guilty about his failure, but I can't help it. (logical)
6. Many people believe that it is immoral to kill animals for any reason. (moral)

## Prefixes: Giving words a negative or opposite meaning

Prefix	Meaning	Example
anti-	against/preventing	social > <b>anti</b> social
counter-	against / opposite	act > <b>counter</b> act
dis-	opposite	respect > <b>dis</b> respect
mis-	bad(ly) / wrong(ly)	manage > <b>mis</b> manage, interpret > <b>mis</b> interpret
non-	opposite	smoker > <b>non</b> -smoker

### 2. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a prefix from the list above.

1. It seems to me that the benefits of homeschooling outweigh the potential disadvantages. (advantages)
2. Did you know that you can treat wounds with honey due to its antibacterial properties? (bacterial)
3. Can I please have something non-alcoholic, like an iced tea or a smoothie? (alcoholic)
4. Jason was always getting into trouble for misbehaving when he was a high school student. (behaving)
5. I'm afraid your classmates will misunderstand your intentions. (understand)
6. After being hit a few times, Sally managed to counterattack and kicked her opponent hard in the shin. (attack)

## Prefixes: Giving words another meaning

Prefix	Meaning	Example
inter-	between / among	act > <b>inter</b> act
over-	too much	confident > <b>over</b> confident
out-	exceeding	number > <b>out</b> number
under-	not enough	privileged > <b>under</b> privileged

### 3. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a prefix from the list above.

1. We're so proud that our company has managed to outperform its rivals this year. (perform)
2. You can start walking again but try not to overdo it. Your leg hasn't healed properly yet. (do)
3. The chicken was slightly undercooked. I think it needed roasting for a few more minutes. (cooked)
4. Technology has made it possible for people to interchange information more rapidly. (change)



**Prefixes: Giving words a negative or opposite meaning**

Prefix	Meaning	Example
<b>down-</b>	reduce	grade > <b>down</b> grade
<b>fore-</b>	in advance	see > <b>fore</b> see
<b>hyper-</b>	too much	sensitive > <b>hyper</b> sensitive
<b>mid-</b>	middle	day > <b>mid</b> day
<b>pre-</b>	before	condition > <b>pre</b> condition

**4. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a prefix from the list above.**

1. How can anyone foretell how things will finally work out? (tell)
2. The old castle is midway between the two towns. (way)
3. Due to the current economic situation, many businesses have been forced to downsize their workforce. (size)
4. Hyperactive children should be given the opportunity to take part in physical activities like hiking, running and sports. (active)
5. First, preheat the oven to 180°C and then, start mixing the ingredients in a large bowl. (heat)

**Prefixes: Giving words another meaning**

Prefix	Meaning	Example
<b>co-</b>	together with	operate > <b>co</b> operate
<b>em-</b>	cause to be / put into the condition of	power > <b>em</b> power
<b>en-</b>	cause to be / put into the condition of	rich > <b>en</b> rich
<b>extra-</b>	outside/beyond	curricular > <b>extra</b> curricular
<b>re-</b>	do again	do > <b>re</b> do

**5. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a prefix from the list above.**

1. Peace talks between the two countries have ceased temporarily; they will restart next month. (start)
2. The new teaching methods encourage student participation in class. (courage)
3. For years, scientists have been searching for signs of extraterrestrial intelligence. (terrestrial)
4. His novels embody the qualities of hope and courage when all seems lost. (body)
5. Different tribes have managed to coexist successfully in this region for hundreds of years. (exist)

**Prefixes: Giving words another meaning**

Prefix	Meaning	Example
<b>semi-</b>	half	final > <b>semi</b> final
<b>sub-</b>	below	title > <b>sub</b> title
<b>trans-</b>	across	continental > <b>trans</b> continental
<b>ultra-</b>	extremely	expensive > <b>ultra</b> expensive

**6. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a prefix from the list above.**

1. Geologists detected submarine volcanic activity off the coast of the Philippines. (marine)
2. Charles Lindbergh made his solo transatlantic flight in 1927. (Atlantic)
3. I find ultramodern furnishing rather cold and impersonal. (modern)
4. The fact that the picture was taken in semidarkness contributes to its mysteriousness. (darkness)

# Idioms

## ANIMALS

### (as) dead as a/the dodo

ξεπερασμένος

### (as) sick as a dog

πολύ άρρωστος

### have bigger/other fish to fry

έχω πιο σημαντικά πράγματα να κάνω

### kill two birds with one stone

«μ' ένα σμπάρο, δυο τρυγόνια», πετυχαίνω δύο στόχους με μία προσπάθεια

### let the cat out of the bag

«βγάζω τ' άπλυτα στη φόρα», αποκαλύπτω μυστικό

### (do sth) on the fly

(κάνω κτ) «στα πεταχτά», «στο πόδι», γρήγορα, πρόχειρα

## 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of an idiom from the list above.

1. She didn't want anyone to know about her new boyfriend but her sister \_\_\_\_\_ *let the cat out of the bag* \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I can't waste my time listening to this nonsense; I \_\_\_\_\_ *have bigger/other fish to fry* \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He grabbed a bite \_\_\_\_\_ *on the fly* \_\_\_\_\_ and rushed to the office.
4. No one writes letters any longer; it's a lost art that is \_\_\_\_\_ *(as) dead as a/the dodo* \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Let's visit Beth on our way to the supermarket. That way we can \_\_\_\_\_ *kill two birds with one stone* \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You must go to the doctor's; you've been \_\_\_\_\_ *(as) sick as a dog* \_\_\_\_\_ all weekend.

## BODY

### a sight for sore eyes

«χάρμα οφθαλμών», ευχάριστο θέαμα

### be/have a big mouth

«δεν κρατάω το στόμα μου κλειστό», αποκαλύπτω μυστικά

### get sth off one's chest

«ξαλαφρώνω» συζητώντας κτ που με βασανίζει

### let one's hair down

χαλαρώνω και διασκεδάζω

### see eye to eye (with sb)

συμφωνώ, έχω την ίδια άποψη (με κπ)

### take one's eye off the ball

«χαζεύω», αφαιρούμαι

## 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of an idiom from the list above.

1. Tell me what's been bothering you. It'll do you good to \_\_\_\_\_ *get* \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ *off* \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ *chest* \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You are the manager; you can't afford to \_\_\_\_\_ *take* \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ *eye off the ball* \_\_\_\_\_, not even for one minute.
3. We respect each other even though we don't always \_\_\_\_\_ *see eye to eye* \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Look at Lucy! She is \_\_\_\_\_ *a sight for sore eyes* \_\_\_\_\_ in her lovely yellow dress.
5. If I'd known you \_\_\_\_\_ *were/had* \_\_\_\_\_ such a \_\_\_\_\_ *a big mouth* \_\_\_\_\_, I wouldn't have confided in you at all.
6. This event is a chance for people to \_\_\_\_\_ *let* \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ *hair down* \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoy themselves.

## BODY AND MIND

### bury one's head in the sand

εθελουφλώ, αποφεύγω να αντιμετωπίσω ένα πρόβλημα

### blow sb's mind

εντυπωσιάζω/καταπλήσσω κπ

### cross sb's mind

περνάει από το μυαλό μου

### have a one-track mind

«είμαι κολλημένος», σκέφτομαι μονόπλευρα

### have one's hands full

είμαι πολύ απασχολημένος

### play it by ear

αυτοσχεδιάζω

### 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of an idiom from the list above.

1. It had never *crossed* his *mind* that his girlfriend would decide to leave him.
2. I *have* my *hands full* with the seminar today, so can we meet tomorrow?
3. Don't you think it's time to face the truth? You can't just *bury* your *head in the sand*.
4. He *has a one-track mind*; all he thinks about is his career.
5. Since we can't predict how things will turn out, we'll have to *play it by ear*.
6. The beauty of the landscape was indescribable. It really *blew* my *mind*.

## CLOTHING

### at the drop of a hat

«για ψύλλου πήδημα», για εντελώς ασήμαντη αιτία

### dressed to kill

«ντυμένος στην τρίχα», ντυμένος πολύ εντυπωσιακά

### have a bee in one's bonnet

«έχω κόλλημα», έχω εμμονή/μανία με κάτι

### have sth up one's sleeve

«έχω έναν άσο κρυμμένο στο μανίκι μου», κρατάω κρυφό ένα σχέδιο μέχρι να το χρειαστώ

### keep one's shirt on

προσπαθώ να παραμείνω ψύχραιμος

### roll up one's sleeves

«στρώνομαι στη δουλειά», ανασκουμπώνομαι

### 4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of an idiom from the list above.

1. Many important people will be attending the event tonight, so I'll have to be *dressed to kill*.
2. My friend *has a bee in* her *bonnet* about keeping fit. She never stops talking about it.
3. There's a lot of work to be done; *roll up* your *sleeves*, everybody, and get on with it.
4. We should sort out problems like this ourselves, not call the police *at the drop of a hat*.
5. The truth is that I *have* a few ideas *up* my *sleeve* in case things go wrong.
6. A crazy driver crashed into our car today and tried to blame us, but Dad managed to *keep* his *shirt on* and not pick a fight.

# Prepositional Phrases

## at a guess

στο περίπου, υποθετικά

## at cost (price)

σε τιμή κόστους

## at fault

υπεύθυνος, υπαίτιος

## at first sight

εκ πρώτης όψεως, με μία πρώτη ματιά

## at hand

διαθέσιμος / κοντά

## at heart

κατά βάθος

### 1. Complete the sentences with a prepositional phrase from the list above.

1. Once you get to know her, you'll find out that she's a good person at heart.
2. Mum needs me at hand to help her with the dinner preparations.
3. It looked like a good offer at first sight, but then he thought about it more carefully and rejected it.
4. There were four cars involved in the accident, so it was hard to say which driver was at fault.
5. I bought my laptop at cost (price) from my brother, who works for a computer company.
6. At a guess, I would say there were about fifty people at the seminar.

## at length

διεξοδικά, λεπτομερώς

## at large

γενικά, συνολικά

## at a loose end

χωρίς να έχω κάτι να κάνω

## at one time

κάποτε

## at random

τυχαία, στην τύχη

## at short notice

σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα, την τελευταία στιγμή

### 2. Complete the sentences with a prepositional phrase from the list above.

1. Those were the best seats we could find at such short notice.
2. Things like that would have made me very angry at one time, but not anymore.
3. She opened a magazine, turned to a page at random and started reading.
4. Mike was at a loose end last winter, so he decided to join a gym.
5. The public at large have accepted the new traffic regulations and regard them as fair and effective.
6. This particular issue was discussed at length at the last meeting, so I don't see the point of mentioning it again.

**by all/no means**

ασφαλώς, οπωσδήποτε / καθόλου, με κανέναν τρόπο

**by any chance**

μήπως (κατά τύχη)

**by choice**

από επιλογή

**by far**

κατά πολύ

**by heart**

απέξω, με αποστήθιση

**by rights**

κανονικά, δικαιωματικά

**3. Complete the sentences with a prepositional phrase from the list above.**

1. Alison didn't drop out of college by choice; she had to find work to support her family.
2. By rights, it's my turn to shoot the ball but go ahead if you like.
3. If you want to participate in an extracurricular activity, then by all means, go for it.
4. In the fifth grade, our teacher had us learn long passages of poetry by heart.
5. Do you, by any chance, have a moment to spare? I'd like to ask you something.
6. Molly is not only better at drawing than the others but she's by far the most talented in her class.

**for good**

οριστικά, μόνιμα

**for nothing**

για το τίποτα

**for once**

για μία φορά τουλάχιστον

**(just) for the record**

για να εξηγήμαστε, για να ξέρουμε τι μας γίνεται

**for hire**

προς ενοικίαση

**for short**

για συντομία

**4. Complete the sentences with a prepositional phrase from the list above.**

1. And (just) for the record, we didn't download the essay from the Internet; we wrote it ourselves.
2. His name is William but his friends call him Will for short.
3. There were bicycles for hire at the entrance to the park.
4. Jake quit his job and moved back to his hometown for good. I don't think we'll see him here again.
5. It would be nice if, for once, the two of you wouldn't start a fight at family dinner.
6. I can't believe they shut down construction! Months of work for nothing.

# Practice Test 3

## Contents of this Paper

Section	Number of Questions	Weighting for Section
<b>Listening</b>		
Part One Section A	5	20%
Part One Section B	5	
Part Two	10	
<b>Reading</b>		
Part One	8	20%
Part Two	7	
<b>Use of English</b>		
Part One	15	20%
Part Two	15	
Part Three	10	
Part Four	10	
<b>Writing</b>	1	20%

The remaining 20% is for your speaking test.

**Total time allowed:** 2 hours and 40 minutes

**You should attempt all sections of this paper.**

**The use of dictionaries or notes or any electronic device is not permitted in this examination.**

Put your answers for the Listening, Reading and Use of English on the OPTICAL MARK FORM.

USE THE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET for your answer to the Writing Section.

This question paper WILL NOT BE MARKED.

**DO NOT OPEN THE EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

## Listening PART 1 – Section A

You will hear Robert Jones, a radio presenter, and Cheryl Chapman, an environmentalist, talking about energy conservation.

For questions 1 – 5, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You will hear Section A **TWICE**.

You have one minute to read the questions for Section A.

- 1. Cheryl believes that governments should**
  - A. reduce the number of street lights.
  - B. insulate their buildings better to stop heat loss.
  - C. make the public less dependent on public transport.
- 2. According to Cheryl, cars**
  - A. emit around 40% of all greenhouse gases.
  - B. use fuel in an inefficient way.
  - C. are cheaper to use than public transport.
- 3. Compared to standard light bulbs, LED bulbs**
  - A. are less expensive.
  - B. consume half as much electricity.
  - C. last a lot longer.
- 4. Cheryl suggests that we should**
  - A. make a habit of low-temperature cooking.
  - B. unplug the TV or DVD when they aren't in use.
  - C. charge our mobile devices at night.
- 5. Cheryl believes that recycling**
  - A. is not really energy efficient.
  - B. encourages the processing of raw materials.
  - C. conserves natural resources.

## Listening PART 1 – Section B

You will hear Robert Jones, a radio presenter, and Dr Travis Pitt, a climatologist, talking about how governments are reacting to climate change.

For questions 6 – 10, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You will hear Section B **TWICE**.

You have one minute to read the questions for Section B.

- 6. The presenter mentions that the Paris climate agreement is**
  - A. puzzling.
  - B. unnecessary.
  - C. optimistic.
- 7. The Paris agreement is different from past attempts to make climate deals in that**
  - A. it is non-binding.
  - B. it is a failure.
  - C. it is inflexible.
- 8. Which country's plans may be overly ambitious?**
  - A. China's
  - B. India's
  - C. Costa Rica's
- 9. Wind farms**
  - A. function best on land.
  - B. will not have much impact on global warming.
  - C. are often regarded as an eyesore.
- 10. Nuclear power stations**
  - A. run on power from fossil fuels.
  - B. cannot really be considered 'green'.
  - C. emit no carbon dioxide.

Listen to three conversations and for questions 11 – 20, choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You have two minutes to read the questions for Part Two.

## Conversation 1

11. The tourists want to visit

- A. South Kensington.
- B. the Natural History Museum.
- C. Piccadilly Circus.

12. According to the woman, which station are the tourists closest to?

- A. Green Park
- B. Bond Street
- C. Oxford Street

13. From Bond Street, the tourists can take

- A. the Circle Line.
- B. the Jubilee Line.
- C. the District Line.

14. Once the tourists exit South Kensington station, they

- A. should consult another map or ask for directions.
- B. can walk through Green Park to reach the museum.
- C. won't have any trouble finding the museum.

## Conversation 2

15. Dave wants Helen to

- A. copy and paste some text for him.
- B. explain how to transfer text from one document to another.
- C. go over a document with him.

17. Dave makes the second mistake because he

- A. right clicks in the wrong place.
- B. wasn't told where to drag the mouse.
- C. clicks on the selected text.

16. Dave makes the first mistake because he

- A. doesn't drag the mouse correctly.
- B. selects the wrong part of the text.
- C. presses the incorrect mouse button.

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## Conversation 3

18. Alex says he opened the window because

- A. he was smoking.
- B. the heating wasn't turned on.
- C. he felt drowsy.

20. Alex's mum came into the room to

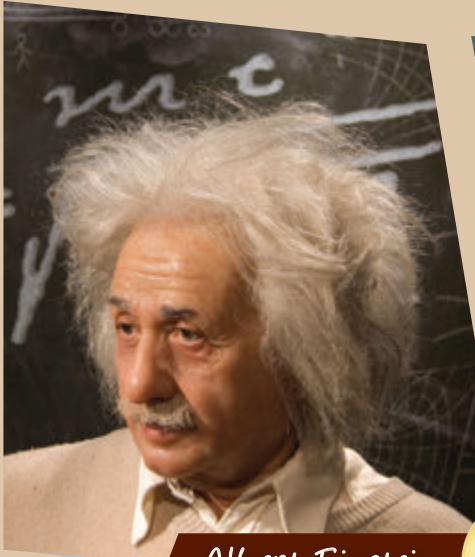
- A. tell him that she was worried about his smoking habit.
- B. inform him about a letter she had received.
- C. see if he was doing his homework.

19. Alex implies that

- A. his mum is hypocritical.
- B. his room is not a mess.
- C. school is interesting.



Read the text about the Nobel and Ig Nobel Prizes and for questions 21 – 27, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.



Albert Einstein



Crick & Watson



Dalai Lama

# The Nobel and the Ig Nobel Prizes

Everyone has heard of the Nobel Prizes, which are awarded for outstanding contributions in such fields as physics and literature. Not many people, however, have heard of the Ig Nobel Prizes, which are awarded for somewhat bizarre contributions to humanity.

prestigious affairs with the kings of the host countries in attendance. Each winner's lecture is later published by the Nobel Foundation.

21 The Nobel Prizes were the brainchild of Swedish inventor and industrialist Alfred Nobel. In 1900, in accordance with his final wishes, part of Nobel's great fortune was used to set up the Nobel Foundation, through which the first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901. Nobel's goal in setting up this institution was to promote peace, fraternity and the reduction of arms. The Ig Nobel Prizes, on the other hand, were created in 1991, by Marc Abrahams, editor of the scientific humour journal, *Annals of Improbable Research*, to highlight scientific achievements that "first make people laugh, and then make them think".

The Ig Nobel Prizes are awarded around the same time that the recipients of the genuine Nobel Prizes are announced. Although Ig Nobel winners do receive a prize, there is no financial reward. In fact, they have to pay their own way to get to the awards ceremony in Cambridge, Massachusetts. They are given one minute to present their ideas, but have the chance to explain their topic further in a one-hour lecture the following day.

23 The Nobel Prizes are awarded annually at ceremonies in Sweden and Norway on the 10th of December, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death, but are actually announced two months before that. Each prize includes around one million dollars, a medal, a diploma and the honorary title of Nobel Laureate. The ceremonies are

22

The list of Nobel Prize winners is impressive. Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. Strangely, he was awarded it for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect, not for his more celebrated groundbreaking theory of relativity, which was then considered of little practical value. Other winners include Crick and Watson, for their work on DNA, and the Dalai Lama, who won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Less impressive, perhaps, is the Ig Nobel list. Past winners include the French Boy Scouts who somehow managed



Jacques Chirac

(25) to erase ancient paintings in Meyrieres Cave while removing graffiti from the walls. Another winner was Jacques Chirac, the former French President, who won the Ig Nobel Peace Prize for tactlessly carrying out atomic bomb tests on the fiftieth anniversary of Hiroshima.

Many other Ig Nobel Prizes have been awarded for less infamous, yet nonetheless extremely **odd**, ideas. For instance, the Peace Prize has also been won by a Welsh inventor, Howard Stapleton, for his electronic teenage repellent. (26) This device utilises the fact that our ability to hear higher frequency sounds diminishes as we get older. It transmits an ultra high-pitched noise that can only be heard by people under 20, for whom the sound is so annoying that they have to move away from its source. The device's effectiveness has been demonstrated on groups of youths outside a number of stores in the UK with remarkable success.

Ultimately, while the Nobel awards honour the work of pioneers and visionaries in many fields, it is perhaps nice to know that the more eccentric side of human creativity and endeavour is also celebrated.

**21. According to the text,**

- A. the Nobel Prizes were initiated by one of Alfred Nobel's children.
- B. the Nobel Foundation was created in 1901.
- C. the first Nobel Prizes were awarded for invention and industry.
- (D) the Nobel Foundation was established with funds left by Alfred Nobel.

**22. The Nobel Prize ceremony**

- (A) is attended by royalty.
- B. costs about a million dollars to host.
- C. is presided over by a Nobel Laureate.
- D. invites kings from many countries to award medals to the winners.

**23. The text states that the Ig Nobel**

- A. winners are reimbursed for their travel expenses.
- (B) ceremony takes place some time before the Nobel Prizes are awarded.
- C. winners receive similar prizes to those of Nobel Laureates.
- D. ceremony lasts for approximately one hour.

**24. Einstein's discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect**

- A. was his most groundbreaking work.
- B. did not have a great deal of practical value.
- C. laid the foundations for his more celebrated work on relativity.
- (D) earned him a Nobel Prize in 1921.

**25. The author uses Jacques Chirac as an example of an Ig Nobel winner to show that**

- A. Ig Nobel winners are all famous people.
- B. the work of Ig Nobel winners is of great value to mankind.
- (C) there is a sense of irony behind some of the choices.
- D. it is important to document historical events.

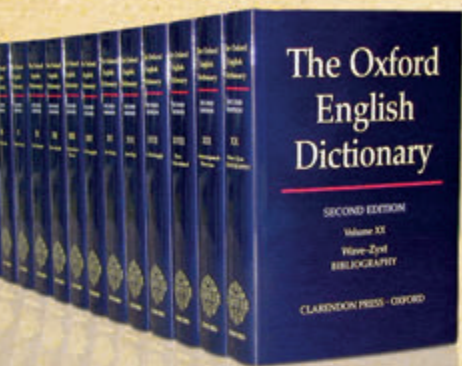
**26. The word **odd** in paragraph seven can best be replaced in the text with**

- A. popular.
- B. innovative.
- C. important.
- (D) weird.

**27. According to the text, Howard Stapleton's device**

- (A) takes advantage of a consequence of ageing.
- B. gives electric shocks to teenagers.
- C. affects people who are over 20.
- D. is effective because everyone finds the noise annoying.

Read the text about the Oxford English Dictionary and for questions 28 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.



# William Chester Minor and the OED

28 The Oxford English Dictionary, or OED, was the brainchild of the Philological Society of London, which, in the mid-19th century, decided to embark on a study of the English lexicon. In 1879, they appointed James Murray as chief editor of the dictionary. Originally estimated as a four-volume work that would take approximately ten years to complete, the twelve-volume dictionary was finally finished in 1928, forty-nine years after its inception.

When Murray was asked to edit the dictionary, he was a teacher at Mill Hill School in London. In preparation for the huge project, he built a scriptorium in the school grounds.

29 He then published an appeal in newspapers distributed to bookshops and libraries, for readers who would contribute quotations from literary sources. Volunteers were asked to look for catchwords and rare or unusual words in various sources, and to provide quotations illustrating the use of each word. They were assigned particular books or time periods to research and given pre-printed slips on which to list the information found.

Editing was done by Murray, who also employed several assistants. 30 He developed a system of pigeonhole shelves to organise all the information received. However, by 1885, Murray had quit Mill Hill School and moved to Oxford, where a larger scriptorium was erected in his back garden. Made of corrugated iron, it was described as a horrid, bone-chilling 32 eyesore. It was around this time that Murray started receiving correspondence from one of the most important, but undoubtedly strangest, contributors to the OED.

32 Regular packages arrived at Murray's Oxford address from a Dr William Minor residing at Broadmoor, but no street name

or house number ever appeared on the packages. Neither did the sender, despite repeated invitations, even once visit Murray in Oxford. The first meeting between Murray and Minor did not take place until several years after their first exchange. What is certain, however, is that Murray was already aware of Minor's disturbed nature before visiting him; he knew that his prolific correspondent was not only a madman but also a murderer, and a resident at Broadmoor Asylum for the Criminally Insane.

William Chester Minor, an American by birth, had once been a respected medical officer in the Union Army. Tragically, his terrible experiences in the American Civil War led him 33 to madness. In 1871, hoping a change of scenery would cure him, he said goodbye to friends and family before boarding a ship to London. He settled in Lambeth and took up a **decadent** lifestyle, mixing with prostitutes and drinking heavily. However, one cold winter night in 1872, while in the grip of a paranoid delusion, he shot and killed George Merrett, a working-class father of six. During the trial, the full scope of Minor's mental illness came out, and he was committed to Broadmoor Asylum.

During his almost forty-year stay there, Minor's delusions 32 worsened, but that didn't prevent him from making a massive contribution to Murray's work. The two men became good friends and remained so till Murray's death in 1915. Neither 35 man witnessed the completion of the dictionary as Minor subsequently died in the United States in 1920, in a hospital for the elderly insane. Though both men are gone, the OED remains the most comprehensive dictionary of the English language; a testament to those whose invaluable efforts made it possible.



**28. The OED**

- A. was commissioned by the Philological Society.
- B. originally consisted of four volumes.
- C. took over half a century to complete.
- D. was finally finished after ten years' work.

**29. According to the author, people wanting to volunteer**

- A. would have to provide quotes for every word in a particular book.
- B. could read whatever material they wanted.
- C. were asked to think of new or unusual words for the OED.
- D. were expected to respond to a printed appeal.

**30. The editing of the OED was**

- A. originally done in Murray's back garden.
- B. facilitated by a sorting system designed by Murray.
- C. done in comfortable, cosy surroundings.
- D. carried out by Murray alone.

**31. In paragraph three, the word eyesore is closest in meaning to**

- A. assignment.
- B. site.
- C. monstrosity.
- D. achievement.

**32. Dr William Minor**

- A. had a house in Broadmoor.
- B. regularly visited Murray.
- C. was a doctor at Broadmoor Asylum.
- D. provided a lot of information for the OED.

**33. The author states that one reason for Minor's madness was**

- A. the fact that he had to leave his family in America.
- B. that he was convicted of killing an innocent man.
- C. the horrible events he witnessed during wartime.
- D. that he was not respected for his medical expertise.

**34. In paragraph 5, the word decadent suggests that Minor's way of life in London was**

- A. dangerous.
- B. luxurious.
- C. immoral.
- D. modest.

**35. According to the final paragraph,**

- A. Murray and Minor did not like each other when they first met.
- B. Minor's condition improved during his stay at Broadmoor Asylum.
- C. neither Minor nor Murray was alive when the dictionary was completed.
- D. Minor died while he was at Broadmoor Asylum.

For questions 36 – 50, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36. I'm very upset. You \_\_\_\_\_ me to let me know you would be late.  
 A. should call  
 B. ought to have called  
 C. would rather call  
 D. must have called
37. \_\_\_\_\_ you pay the telephone bill, your phone will be disconnected.  
 A. Provided  
 B. Whether  
 C. Suppose  
 D. Unless
38. Unfortunately, there was \_\_\_\_\_ before they boarded their plane.  
 A. a two-hours delay  
 B. two hours delay  
 C. delay of two hours  
 D. a two-hour delay
39. I'll never forgive \_\_\_\_\_ my secrets to his wife.  
 A. his revealing  
 B. him to reveal  
 C. to have revealed  
 D. that revealing
40. The headmaster made all the male students \_\_\_\_\_ a grey suit.  
 A. to wear  
 B. wear  
 C. that they wear  
 D. wearing
41. There has been a decrease \_\_\_\_\_ the number of young people smoking.  
 A. on  
 B. in  
 C. for  
 D. at
42. \_\_\_\_\_ his help, she wouldn't have managed to complete the project.  
 A. Rather than  
 B. Besides  
 C. But for  
 D. Other than
43. Let's finish the lesson early today, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. will we  
 B. shall we  
 C. don't we  
 D. shouldn't we
44. The thieves are thought \_\_\_\_\_ in a stolen car.  
 A. to have escaped  
 B. of escaping  
 C. that they escaped  
 D. to having escaped
45. Some politicians are indifferent \_\_\_\_\_ people's needs.  
 A. for  
 B. to  
 C. on  
 D. in
46. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ all her fortune to a charity.  
 A. to donate  
 B. she donated  
 C. she donate  
 D. her to donate
47. Please let me know as soon as your flight \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. will arrive  
 B. arrives  
 C. arrived  
 D. will have arrived
48. By this time next year, my son \_\_\_\_\_ from university.  
 A. will have graduated  
 B. has graduated  
 C. graduates  
 D. is graduating
49. The company has 300 employees, half of \_\_\_\_\_ are foreigners.  
 A. who  
 B. which  
 C. whose  
 D. whom
50. I want to pick Neil up this afternoon. Do you know where \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. he has lived  
 B. does he live  
 C. he lives  
 D. is he living

For questions 51 – 65, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

51. Their company \_\_\_\_\_ shampoo and hair conditioner.  
 A. administers *διαχειρίζομαι, απονέμω, χορηγώ*  
 B. constructs *κατασκευάζω (κτίρια, δρόμους)*  
 C. supervises *επιβλέπω*  
 D. manufactures *κατασκευάζω, παράγω (σε εργοστάσιο)*
52. The news that he was getting married to a much younger woman \_\_\_\_\_ among the staff.  
 A. circulated *κυκλοφορώ*  
 B. proclaimed *ανακηρύσσω, διακηρύσσω*  
 C. sprinkled *πασπαλίζω, ραντίζω*  
 D. diversified *διαφοροποιώ*
53. The \_\_\_\_\_ area near the commercial centre is never quiet.  
 A. preferential *προνομιακός*  
 B. territorial *εδαφικός*  
 C. residential *οικιστικός*  
 D. protective *προστατευτικός*
54. Our final proposal is due tomorrow. Stop fooling around and \_\_\_\_\_!  
 A. get the hang of it *εξοικειώνομαι με κτ*  
 B. get cracking *«στρώνομαι στη δουλειά»*  
 C. get wind of it *ανακαλύπτω κτ κρυφά*  
 D. get it off your chest *«ξαλαφρώνω» συζητώντας κάτι που με βασανίζει*
55. A lot of TV \_\_\_\_\_ were shocked by the violent scenes in the documentary.  
 A. witnesses *μάρτυρας*  
 B. viewers *(τηλε)θεατής*  
 C. spectators *θεατής (αθλητικού γεγονότος)*  
 D. observers *παρατηρητής*
56. Travelling abroad is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ our horizons.  
 A. extend *επεκτείνω, παρατείνω*  
 B. diminish *μειώνω*  
 C. thicken *πυκνώνω*  
 D. broaden *διευρύνω*
57. Oliver is a volunteer at this charity, so he works \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. for nothing *δωρεάν*  
 B. on duty *σε υπηρεσία*  
 C. like a charm *(work like a charm) έχει άμεσα αποτελέσματα*  
 D. on demand *αν και όταν ζητηθεί*
58. In \_\_\_\_\_ with last year, the factory's output has increased this year.  
 A. cooperation *(in cooperation with) σε συνεργασία με*  
 B. contrary *(to) αντίθετα με*  
 C. comparison *(in comparison with) σε σύγκριση με*  
 D. all likelihood *(in all likelihood) κατά πάσα πιθανότητα*
59. His positive \_\_\_\_\_ helped him deal with all the hardships he encountered after he had lost his job.  
 A. attitude *στάση*  
 B. sensation *αίσθηση*  
 C. behaviour *συμπεριφορά*  
 D. instinct *ένστικτο*
60. My mother is too \_\_\_\_\_ to have done such an extraordinary thing!  
 A. usual *συνήθης*  
 B. conventional *συμβατικός*  
 C. radical *ριζοσπαστικός*  
 D. outmoded *ξεπερασμένος*
61. The area is very \_\_\_\_\_ populated, so it's very quiet and peaceful.  
 A. densely *πυκνά (densely populated) πυκνοκατοικημένος*  
 B. evenly *ομοιόμορφα, ισότιμα*  
 C. widely *ευρέως*  
 D. sparsely *(sparsely populated) αραιοκατοικημένος*
62. Please turn off the radio because it's \_\_\_\_\_ me from my work.  
 A. distracting *(from) αποσπώ προσοχή*  
 B. converting *(into) μετατρέπω*  
 C. evolving *(into) εξελίσσομαι*  
 D. dividing *(into) διαιρώ, χωρίζω*
63. This couch is so \_\_\_\_\_ that I fall asleep on it every night.  
 A. comfortable *άνετος, αναπαυτικός*  
 B. affluent *πλούσιος, ευκατάστατος*  
 C. convenient *βολικός, πρακτικός*  
 D. intricate *περίπλοκος, πολύπλοκος*
64. The young pupil had no choice but to \_\_\_\_\_ his strict teacher.  
 A. obey *υπακούω*  
 B. comply *(with) συμμορφώνομαι, υπακούω*  
 C. abide *(by) τηρώ, συμμορφώνομαι*  
 D. conform *(to) συμμορφώνομαι*
65. This species of flower is \_\_\_\_\_ to the region; it can't be found anywhere else.  
 A. devoted *(to) αφοσιωμένος, πιστός*  
 B. endemic *(to) ενδημικός, τοπικός*  
 C. committed *(to doing) δεσμευμένος, αφοσιωμένος*  
 D. adapted *(to) προσαρμοσμένος*

For questions 66 – 75, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

# How TV Hurt Hollywood

The Golden Age of Hollywood was a highly creative era in which feature films dominated mass entertainment and their glamorous stars <sup>66</sup> *captivated* the American public. From 1930 to 1945, more than 7,500 films were released and the number of Americans who watched at least one film at the cinema per week <sup>67</sup> *rose* to over 80 million. Nonetheless, dark clouds had begun to gather on the horizon and there was no silver lining in sight.

As early as the 1930s, a series of high-profile experimental television broadcasts made it clear that television programmes would one day <sup>68</sup> *be broadcast* directly into people's homes, but the exorbitant price of television sets and the limited programming available at the <sup>69</sup> *time* stopped the medium from becoming immediately popular. When World War II ended, however, the demand for television increased significantly. American men had returned home from the war, the economy had started improving and many families were ready to start spending again. Often, their first purchase was a house in the suburbs, and <sup>70</sup> *since* these newly built areas weren't close to downtown cinemas and lacked access to public transport, people began to seek entertainment inside their homes. Taking <sup>71</sup> *advantage* of this demand, several television networks started broadcasting a full prime-time schedule seven nights a week.

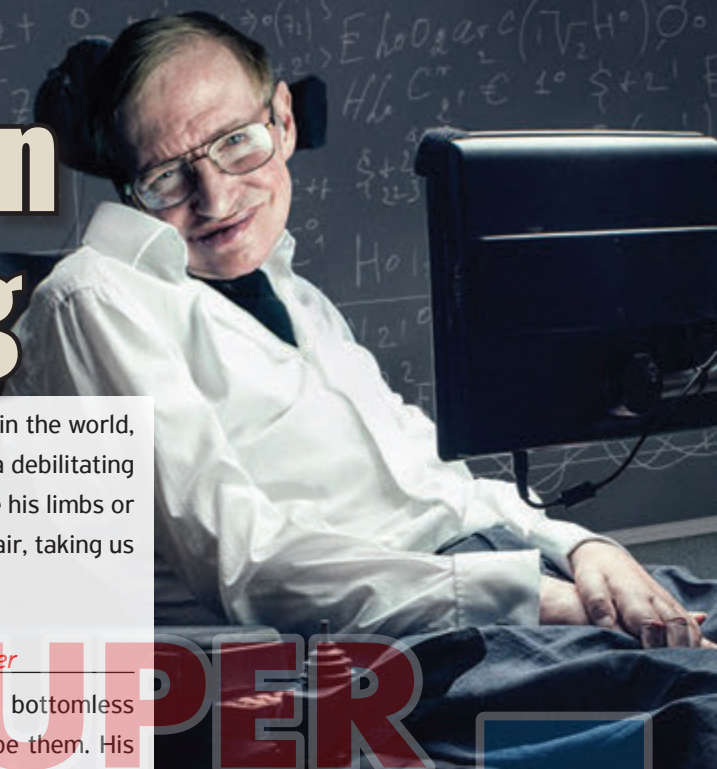
This popular new form of mass entertainment was free, and it soon forced cinema studios to tighten their belts and take <sup>72</sup> *fewer* creative risks, which cut short the promising careers of many Hollywood actors, directors and screenwriters. Seeing the writing on the wall, cinema studios <sup>73</sup> *diversified*, producing not only films but television shows, as well. In a desperate bid to stay in business, they also licensed their films for television broadcast, <sup>74</sup> *set* up recording companies and even built theme parks.

Television had effectively <sup>75</sup> *halted* the Golden Age of Hollywood. Luckily, the advent of television didn't mean the demise of mass entertainment - just its migration to a smaller screen and the beginning of a new era.

66.  A. captivated  C. overturned  
 B. dedicated  D. addicted
67.  A. rose  C. raised  
 B. aroused  D. arose
68.  A. broadcast  C. have broadcast  
 B. be broadcasted  D. be broadcast
69.  A. time  C. moment  
 B. period  D. point
70.  A. though  C. despite  
 B. consequently  D. since
71.  A. benefit  C. advantage  
 B. profit  D. exploitation
72.  A. any  C. more  
 B. fewer  D. less
73.  A. identified  C. modified  
 B. disqualified  D. diversified
74.  A. brought  C. put  
 B. set  D. made
75.  A. prevented  C. avoided  
 B. halted  D. resolved

For questions 76 – 85, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

# Prof Stephen W. Hawking



Professor Stephen Hawking, one of the most well-known scientists in the world, died in 2018, at the age of 76. <sup>76</sup> Diagnosed with a debilitating neurological disease that made it extremely difficult for him to move his limbs or speak for much of his life, he roamed the galaxies from his wheelchair, taking us on a breathtaking voyage to the farthest reaches of the cosmos.

Hawking became his generation's scientific <sup>77</sup> leader exploring gravity as well as the properties of black holes, the bottomless gravitational pits so deep and dense that not even light can escape them. His early research on black holes transformed how scientists think about the <sup>78</sup> origins and nature of the universe. Before Hawking appeared on the scene, physicists believed that the immense gravity of a black hole would suck everything into it and that nothing could escape. <sup>79</sup> Contrary to the prevailing scientific belief, Hawking proved in theory that black holes actually emitted a form of radiation, now known as Hawking radiation. However, his fame wasn't due to his research alone. Hawking was also a popular public figure and best-<sup>80</sup> selling author. The story of his life has even been made into a film, *The Theory of Everything*, which won an Oscar for the actor who portrayed the professor.

Despite being <sup>81</sup> confined to a wheelchair for most of his adult life, Hawking was certainly a man who pushed himself to the <sup>82</sup> limit. He attended scientific conferences on every continent, wrote a number of books, married twice, fathered three children and appeared on various TV shows. On his 60th birthday, he went up in a hot-air balloon, and a few months after his 65th birthday, he took <sup>83</sup> part in a zero-gravity experiment aboard a specially equipped Boeing 727. Asked why he took such risks, he said, "I want to show that people need not be limited by physical handicaps as long as they are not disabled in spirit." Towards the end of his life, Hawking's disease left him almost totally <sup>84</sup> paralysed.

<sup>85</sup> Strange as it may sound, some believe Hawking's physical disability contributed to his mental superiority. Perhaps it was because of his handicap that he developed new ways of thinking which enabled him to regularly out-think his peers.

- 76. A. Diagnosis C. Diagnosable  
 B. Diagnosed D. Diagnosing
- 77.  A. leader C. leading  
 B. leadership D. lead
- 78. A. originality  C. origins  
 B. originally D. originals
- 79.  A. Contrary C. Contrast  
 B. Contrasting D. Contrasted
- 80. A. seller C. sold  
 B. sale  D. selling
- 81. A. confinement C. unconfined  
 B. confined D. confining
- 82. A. limitation  C. limit  
 B. unlimited D. unlimitable
- 83. A. over C. off  
 B. part D. place
- 84. A. paralysing  C. paralysed  
 B. paralyse D. paralysis
- 85. A. Strangely C. Stranger  
 B. Strangeness  D. Strange



# Writing

Choose **ONE** of the following options. Write between 250 – 280 words in English.

1. The fast pace of modern life allows hardly any time for leisure activities. In your opinion, what are the consequences of not having enough free time? Write an **essay** stating your views and suggesting solutions to this problem.
2. Your head teacher has proposed starting some new clubs at your school and has asked the students for suggestions. Write an **email** to the head teacher stating what clubs you would like to see in your school and why.
3. 'We got into the car early in the morning to drive to the ski resort, but very soon, we realised none of us had checked the weather forecast ...' Write a **story** about what happened next.

## 1. Essay

It is true that many people have little free time nowadays. Both youngsters and adults are overwhelmed by numerous responsibilities. This means they have little opportunity to socialise or do things they enjoy doing, which can lead to unpleasant consequences.

First and foremost, people who have no time for leisure activities can end up with psychological problems. For instance, the fast pace of contemporary life is often a cause of depression. This condition is becoming more common because most people spend their day working, studying or fulfilling other commitments and have no time or energy to pursue a hobby or other leisure activity. Consequently, they may become withdrawn or even seriously depressed.

This issue of insufficient free time affects our social lives, too. In particular, it can lead to loss of contact with friends. In other words, when people stay at home after an exhausting day, they neglect their social life and become isolated. As a result, they may feel lonely and unhappy.

In order to find time to take part in leisure activities, we need to reorganise our daily schedule. What I mean is that we should manage our obligations more efficiently and avoid taking on more than we can handle. By doing this, we should be able to fit in at least one leisure activity. We could, for instance, take up a hobby with a friend and thus give ourselves the opportunity to relax and socialise at the same time.

All things considered, despite our many daily responsibilities, we should all allow time for ourselves, as well. After all, free time and leisure activities are of paramount importance in our lives as they play a major role in our general well-being.

## 2. Email

Dear Mrs White,

I am writing regarding your proposal for the introduction of some new clubs at our school. I would like to express my enthusiasm for your idea and make some suggestions.

To my mind, one club that is missing in our school is a cultural club. Actually, we could combine this with foreign language clubs, such as a French club, a Japanese club or a Turkish club and, in this way, promote both the language and the culture of a particular country. Students would learn about the language and customs at club meetings and could even plan a trip to that country at the end of the school year. That way, students will have the chance to get to know other cultures.

Another good idea would be a cooking club. We are all aware that obesity is a major problem in society today. By becoming members of this club, students will find out about the importance of developing healthy eating habits, become familiar with various cooking techniques and learn new recipes.

Last but not least, environmental awareness clubs would be an excellent idea. We could have different clubs, such as a nature conservation club or an endangered species club. Club members could organise recycling campaigns and field trips to pick up litter around the town. They could also volunteer at local animal shelters or visit a wildlife rescue centre to gather information and see up close what amazing work these centres do.

All in all, I believe creating new school clubs will provide more opportunities for students to explore and discover their passions as well as get involved in the school community and beyond, which can offer very positive experiences.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Cooper

### 3. Story

We got into the car early in the morning to drive to the ski resort, but very soon, we realised none of us had checked the weather forecast. We hadn't driven far when it started snowing heavily. As we were on our way up the mountain, we drove into a snowstorm and we couldn't see anything, so we decided to pull over and phone the resort for help.

However, none of us could get a signal on our mobile phones. We were horrified! How could this be possible? To make matters worse, we were starting to freeze and tremble. My father said that the resort was only a short distance up the road. He suggested walking there with my brother to get help and told my mother and me to stay in the car.

They left and disappeared into the snowstorm. I was so scared. Suddenly, we heard a terrifying howl! "It can't be a wolf!" I thought. Within a few seconds, a pack of hungry-looking wolves had surrounded the car. My mother whispered to me to keep quiet and still. I was close to tears. However, just as quickly as they had appeared, the wolves left. Would they return or had they gone for good? What about my brother and father?

Suddenly, we saw the lights of an approaching car. It pulled up next to us and I saw my brother and father sitting in the back. I felt so relieved to see they were safe and sound and had come to pick us up. Within a short space of time, we were all sitting around the fireplace in the resort enjoying a bowl of hot soup.

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# Speaking Test 3

## Part 1 – Introduction

Hello. Can I have your mark sheets and your ID, please? What's your name? (to Candidate A) And what's your name? (to Candidate B) Thank you.

First, I'm going to ask you some questions about yourselves. *Interlocutor asks Candidates A and B a selection of questions from those below.*

### Friends and Family

- What kind of qualities do you look for in a friend?  
the most important thing I look for in a friend is trust, without it you can't share secrets or thoughts, being honest is important, too
- In what way do you prefer to communicate with your friends?  
I always use an application on my smartphone to send messages, photos & videos, it's the cheapest way as it uses the Internet
- Do you use social networking websites? Why? Why not?  
of course, most of my friends have Facebook & Instagram, I post photos & 'like' my friends' posts all the time, I go online regularly
- What makes a family happy?  
making time for each other is a vital ingredient for happiness, as is respect for other family members & being understanding, it's also important for the family members to communicate with each other & discuss any problems they may be experiencing

### Health

- What do you do when you have a cold?  
I drink tea with honey & lemon, Mum makes soup for me & I try to eat a lot of fruit, especially oranges as they contain vitamin C
- Are you afraid of going to the dentist's?  
Yes: I can't stand it, I hate it when he puts his tools in my mouth, I know I should go, though, in order to have healthy teeth
- Should schools help young people to live healthier lives?  
Yes: school is not just about academic subjects, it should also teach you about personal hygiene & how to lead a healthy lifestyle
- How often do you exercise?  
I try to exercise as often as possible but I have a lot of homework, so I don't really get the chance to do much, I play football with my friends at weekends & go to the gym twice a week, we also do gymnastics at school 2 or 3 times a week

### Sports and Hobbies

- What do you like to do at the weekend?  
I enjoy relaxing & getting together with my friends, we often go to the cinema or grab a bite to eat, I sometimes just stay at home
- What is the most popular sport in your country?  
basketball is very popular, Greece has talented basketball players & it's an exciting sport to watch, we've won several competitions
- Are there any hobbies you would like to take up?  
I've been to many art galleries & I'd like to learn how to paint, it seems really challenging & fulfilling, I'd love to give it a go
- Are you or have you ever been a member of a sports team?  
I used to be a member of the school volleyball team, it was great fun, we practised regularly & had matches at the weekend, we were quite good, I chose to give it up in order to focus on my university entrance exams, though

### Work/Jobs and Professions

- What career would you like to follow in the future?  
I'm planning on following in my father's footsteps & becoming an accountant, I'm good at maths & find his job interesting
- How can learning another language help you in your (future) job?  
I want to be a mechanic, so knowledge of a foreign language like English or German will help me understand the service manuals
- What would be the most satisfying job for you?  
I want to become a nurse, I love taking care of people & I imagine I'd get a lot of satisfaction from assisting people who need help
- Would you like to be self-employed? Why?  
Yes: I'd enjoy being my own boss, I wouldn't have anybody telling me what to do, I could earn a lot of money & live comfortably  
No: there are too many responsibilities & risks involved in being self-employed, I'd much rather have a secure well-paid job

Thank you.

# Speaking Test 3

## Part 2 – Interactive Discussion: The Natural World

Now, in this part of the test I'd like you to discuss something together for about five minutes. I am going to give you a topic to talk about, please read the information and then talk together about it. I am just going to listen to you. You only have five minutes, so don't worry if I stop you and please speak up so that we can both hear you.

Here is your topic. *(Put the prompt on the table in front of both candidates, positioned so that they can both see it clearly.)*

The topic is 'The Natural World'. You can start when you are ready.

### Copy of Candidate Prompts – TOPIC 18 – The Natural World

#### Part 2

- Talk together about how serious the following environmental problems are.
- Tell each other what could be done to reduce the effects of these problems.

Overpopulation

Air pollution

Natural resource depletion

Waste disposal

Loss of biodiversity

Deforestation

Acid rain

Melting polar ice

Thank you.

## Part 3 – Responding to Questions: Food and Drink

We are now going to talk together for about five minutes. The topic we are going to talk about is 'Food and Drink'.

- Most of the best chefs are men, yet women do most of the cooking at home. Do you agree?  
yes, I do, perhaps it's because men are more career-minded than women, however, this was the case in the past & this trend is certainly changing as more & more women are becoming chefs, nowadays, men help out at home more than they did in the past because many women have careers, as well, for example my dad often cooks tasty meals when Mum is busy at work or doing other things around the house, it's true that women still do most of the cooking at home, though
- Think of your favourite food. What are the ingredients and how is it made?  
my favourite dish is spaghetti bolognese, it's made by boiling spaghetti in one pan & minced beef with some tomato puree, herbs & spices in another pan, it's served in a dish with lots of grated cheese on top, it's really delicious, my grandmother makes it for me whenever we visit her in the village, I always have a second helping
- How important is it to pass on traditional cooking skills to the younger generation?  
food is an integral part of our culture & eating good-quality home-cooked food is also vital to good health, it's become very common to buy & eat ready meals like burgers or pizza but they are unhealthy, so I believe it's essential that children are taught how to cook proper food from a young age, they must learn to appreciate good food & learn how to prepare their favourite traditional dishes, food plays an important role in many Greek celebrations & we must preserve these dishes
- Why do we usually celebrate special events with food and drink?  
people often get together on special occasions & choose to eat & drink together, I think this is because we consider meals to be social gatherings, here in Greece special events are a chance to enjoy special dishes we don't eat every day, the same goes for drink, we tend to drink a lot more in the company of our friends & family, we always listen to music, dance & sing, eating good food & drinking makes you feel relaxed and content
- How difficult would it be to give up your favourite food for six months?  
it would be impossible, I love burgers & really enjoy eating them, I accept that they may not be the healthiest food to eat, so I do try to limit how often I have a burger but I couldn't imagine having to give them up all together for six whole months, if my favourite food was really bad for my health & the doctor insisted I had to give it up for medical reasons, then I'm sure I'd do it
- What kinds of food did you eat when you were a child? Do you eat the same things now?  
like most kids, I ate what my mother cooked for me, things like fish, pulses & vegetables, as I grew older I started to get a bit picky & decided that I didn't like things like okra & green beans, when I go out to eat with my friends I choose to eat things like hot dogs or hamburgers, so my eating habits have changed since I was a young child

Thank you. That is the end of the test.