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For theory and extra practice, consult **Grammalysis C1 – C2** (Module 7).

## 1. Choose the correct option.

1. How dare you \_\_\_\_\_ to your professor in that tone of voice?
  - A. speaking
  - B. speak
  - C. to speak
2. I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ me some constructive advice rather than just grumbling.
  - A. that you should give
  - B. your giving
  - C. it if you giving
3. They opened a bottle of wine \_\_\_\_\_ their anniversary.
  - A. in celebrating
  - B. so that to celebrate
  - C. to celebrate
4. His success is attributed \_\_\_\_\_ hard.
  - A. for working
  - B. in that work
  - C. to his working
5. They seem \_\_\_\_\_ by his explanation of the events.
  - A. to have been misled
  - B. they were misled
  - C. to be misleading
6. She resents \_\_\_\_\_, especially by her husband.
  - A. she be patronised
  - B. being patronised
  - C. it to be patronised
7. She'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting postponed as she doesn't have enough time to prepare for it.
  - A. to have had
  - B. have
  - C. she should have
8. They don't permit \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere on the university premises.
  - A. smoking
  - B. to smoke
  - C. me smoking
9. I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ that you are leaving us.
  - A. to hear
  - B. for hearing
  - C. that I'd heard
10. He was heard \_\_\_\_\_ that he wasn't prepared to make any concessions.
  - A. having to say
  - B. he might say
  - C. to say
11. It would be better \_\_\_\_\_ your parents' advice.
  - A. to follow
  - B. that you follow
  - C. off following
12. He doesn't fancy \_\_\_\_\_ in the park in winter time.
  - A. having strolled
  - B. to stroll
  - C. strolling
13. She lets \_\_\_\_\_ advantage of because she lacks confidence.
  - A. be taken
  - B. herself be taken
  - C. people take
14. It's \_\_\_\_\_ complaining about it. What's done is done!
  - A. no worth
  - B. no good
  - C. no point in
15. The Minister of Defence eventually admitted \_\_\_\_\_ in the scandal.
  - A. to being involved
  - B. to be involved
  - C. to have been involved
16. I was wrong \_\_\_\_\_ you could keep a secret.
  - A. of believing
  - B. to believe
  - C. in my beliefs
17. They are likely \_\_\_\_\_ the report by now.
  - A. to finishing
  - B. to finish
  - C. to have finished
18. The search being fruitless, we could do nothing else but \_\_\_\_\_ up.
  - A. give
  - B. giving
  - C. be given
19. The office manager will certainly \_\_\_\_\_ all the staff know about any changes in their schedule.
  - A. get
  - B. inform
  - C. let
20. His family expect \_\_\_\_\_ all his fortune to them.
  - A. he would leave
  - B. his leaving
  - C. him to leave

2. Choose the correct option.

# VOLCANIC ASH – A FLIGHT HAZARD

Flight BA 105 took off from Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia and was due <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Perth, Australia, five hours later. The weather forecast was good and all the passengers and crew were looking forward <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in sunny Perth.

While flying past Jakarta, Captain Jenkins left the cockpit <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his legs when he noticed small puffs of smoke <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from the vents in the floor of the aircraft. But that alone wasn't enough <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ panic. He returned to the cockpit where he noticed that the front ends of the plane's engines were glowing. Within a few moments, all four engines had shut down and the passenger jet had become a glider.

Calmly <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his options, Capt. Jenkins used autopilot <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the plane into a gentle descent, and instructed his first officer <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a Mayday call. While the crew on the flight deck were frantically trying <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the cause of this freak failure, the passengers were unaware that anything was wrong. But eventually, when the passenger oxygen masks dropped as the plane steepened its descent, the news <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

"Good evening ladies and gentlemen. This is your captain speaking. We seem <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a small problem. Em, all four engines have stopped, but we are all doing our best <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

them <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ again. I trust you are not in too much distress," announced Capt. Jenkins. Eventually, after fifteen minutes, the engines were brought back <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

"We glided from 37,000ft to 12,000ft before we managed <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ three of the engines again," recalls Capt. Jenkins. The plane headed back to Jakarta where it succeeded <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ safely.

Two days later, investigators confirmed that volcanic ash had been responsible <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ down the engines. The plane had flown into a cloud of dust spewed out by an eruption of Mount Galunggung, 110 miles south east of Jakarta. The ash had clogged the engines, which only <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ when the molten ash solidified and broke off.

Further examination of the plane revealed the damage these tiny particles can <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to an engine – the tips of the turbine blades had been worn away. The investigators' findings were eventually incorporated into a report on the dangers <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ through volcanic ash.

- |                                   |                              |                     |                             |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <b>A.</b> to land              | B. for a land                | C. landed           | D. to landing               |
| 2. <b>A.</b> to arrival           | B. to arrive                 | C. for arriving     | <b>D.</b> to arriving       |
| 3. <b>A.</b> for stretching       | <b>B.</b> to stretch         | C. to be stretched  | D. stretching               |
| 4. <b>A.</b> coming               | B. comes                     | C. to come          | D. have come                |
| 5. <b>A.</b> causing              | B. cause of                  | <b>C.</b> to cause  | D. to causing               |
| 6. <b>A.</b> considering          | B. he considered             | C. consider         | D. to consider              |
| 7. <b>A.</b> put                  | <b>B.</b> to put             | C. to putting       | D. for putting              |
| 8. <b>A.</b> issued               | <b>B.</b> to issue           | C. issuing          | D. issues                   |
| 9. <b>A.</b> figured out          | B. to have figured out       | C. figuring out     | <b>D.</b> to figure out     |
| 10. <b>A.</b> had to be announced | B. had announced             | C. had to announce  | D. would have announced     |
| 11. <b>A.</b> to experience       | <b>B.</b> to be experiencing | C. experiencing     | D. to have been experienced |
| 12. <b>A.</b> for getting         | B. get                       | <b>C.</b> to get    | D. at getting               |
| 13. <b>A.</b> to go               | B. gone                      | <b>C.</b> going     | D. go                       |
| 14. <b>A.</b> alive               | <b>B.</b> to life            | C. living           | D. for life                 |
| 15. <b>A.</b> starting            | B. to be started             | <b>C.</b> to start  | D. to have started          |
| 16. <b>A.</b> in landing          | B. to have landed            | C. in having landed | D. to land                  |
| 17. <b>A.</b> for shutting        | B. and shuts                 | C. to shut          | D. being shut               |
| 18. <b>A.</b> to restart          | B. for restarting            | C. a restart        | <b>D.</b> restarted         |
| 19. <b>A.</b> have done           | <b>B.</b> do                 | C. be doing         | D. be done                  |
| 20. <b>A.</b> for flying          | B. having flown              | <b>C.</b> of flying | D. to fly                   |

### 3. Complete with the words from the box. Use each word only once.

1. We dread to think what might happen if they find out the truth.
2. Why do you deny these allegations? You were seen stealing the money!
3. I regret to tell you that your application has been rejected.
4. My parents are so strict that I dare not ask for permission to go camping.
5. I intend to give all my jewellery to my grandchildren.
6. Well, I suggest going to the cinema this afternoon. After all, it is raining.
7. There are bound to be a lot of strikes before the general elections.
8. We would like to congratulate you on qualifying for the tournament.

bound  
congratulate  
dare  
deny  
dread  
intend  
regret  
suggest

### 4. Choose the correct option. Consult Phrasal Verbs (pp. 50 – 70).

1. This is a very difficult task and only experienced workers can \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ effectively.  
 A. carry ... out      B. clear ... up      C. clear ... out      D. check ... on
2. I came \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful old tavern as I was wandering through the village.  
A. about      B. along       C. across      D. into
3. The paint \_\_\_\_\_ the outside wall because of the hot sun.  
 A. came off      B. crossed out      C. pulled off      D. died out
4. He spent the summer \_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents' old house in the mountains.  
A. doing without      B. drawing up       C. doing up      D. dressing up
5. Gloria \_\_\_\_\_ with her business partner over a personal issue.  
A. dropped off      B. fell back      C. dropped out       D. fell out
6. The factory owner cleverly managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the issue of waste disposal and went on to talk about production costs.  
 A. get around      B. get across      C. get at      D. get by

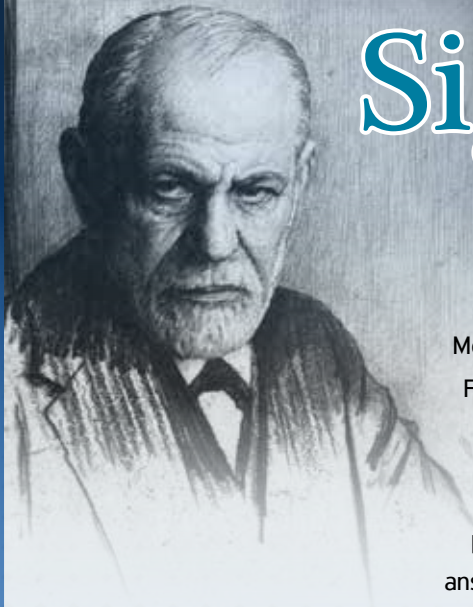
Phrasal Verbs

### 5. Choose the correct option. Consult Derivatives (pp. 71 – 77).

1. I hope you won't think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ if I don't join you at the party.  
A. social       B. antisocial      C. sociable      D. sociably
2. He's still a bit \_\_\_\_\_ for his age but I like him anyway.  
 A. immature      B. maturely      C. immaturity      D. mature
3. They were shocked by her total \_\_\_\_\_ of the country's history.  
 A. ignorance      B. ignorant      C. ignore      D. ignorantly
4. It was one of the biggest cases of \_\_\_\_\_ software sharing on the Internet.  
 A. illegal      B. legal      C. illegally      D. legally
5. We all have the right to make our own \_\_\_\_\_ and mistakes.  
A. decides      B. decisive      C. decisively       D. decisions
6. My father had been an \_\_\_\_\_ of the state railway company for 40 years when he retired.  
A. employment      B. employed       C. employee      D. employer

Derivatives

6. Choose the correct option.



# Sigmund Freud



Most schools of thought in psychology can be traced back to the work of Sigmund Freud, starting in the 1880s, in Vienna.

Trained as a neurologist, Freud began noticing neurological problems that had no discernible biological basis in many of his patients. Seeing blindness, anorexia and paralysis with no apparent physical <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Freud looked towards the mind for answers. Finding some evidence that those who were mentally ill could exhibit physical symptoms, he discovered colleagues and teachers who were <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ interested in such matters.

Freud opened up a private practice in 1886 that mostly treated women who <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms of hysteria. Using <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ techniques for the time, Freud and his colleagues developed a system of psychotherapy, called psychoanalysis, which is still in use today.

Contemporary Freudians, on the whole, continue to believe that psychotherapy is most helpful when it leads to increased self-knowledge on the <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the patient.

- |  |   |               |  |
|--|---|---------------|--|
| 1. A. effect                                     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. cause   | C. purpose    | D. result                                      |
| 2. A. same                                       | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. equally | C. alike      | D. similar                                     |
| 3. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. displayed | B. exposed                                  | C. promoted   | D. uncovered                                   |
| 4. A. innovator                                  | B. innovatively                             | C. innovation | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. innovative |
| 5. A. role                                       | B. side                                     | C. behalf     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. part       |

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



- Jamie eventually confided in me and told me what her plans were. **Keyword: on**  
 Jamie eventually \_\_\_\_\_ *let me in on her* \_\_\_\_\_ plans.
- The financial crisis has resulted in our having to fire twenty employees. **Keyword: go**  
 We have had \_\_\_\_\_ *to let twenty employees go* \_\_\_\_\_ because of the financial crisis.
- I don't earn enough to go on holiday in Bristol, so there's no way we're going abroad. **Keyword: alone**  
 We can't even afford to go on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ *in Bristol, let alone abroad,* \_\_\_\_\_ on my salary.
- Please tell everyone that the office party will be held on 20th of December. **Keyword: known**  
 Please \_\_\_\_\_ *let it / the news be known* \_\_\_\_\_ that the office party will be held on 20th of December.
- The scientists went to the forest with a view to setting the animals free. **Keyword: loose**  
 The scientists went to the forest with the aim \_\_\_\_\_ *of letting the animals loose* \_\_\_\_\_.

# Phrasal Verbs

## ACT:

### act out:

perform the actions and words of a situation/story

αναπαριστώ, παίζω

*The children acted out the story of Little Red Riding Hood at their end-of-year school show.*

### act up:

1. behave badly (especially for a child)

συμπεριφέρομαι παράξενα/άσχημα (κυρίως για παιδί)

*Sebastian is a spoilt kid and he acts up a lot when he doesn't get what he wants.*

2. not work properly (for an appliance)

δε λειτουργώ σωστά (για συσκευή)

*My computer is acting up. It won't turn on.*

## ADD:

### add up:

sth makes sense

κτ βγάζει νόημα

*There is something about her version of the events that just doesn't add up.*

## ANSWER:

### answer to:

justify your actions to sb

λογοδοτώ

*I have my own company, so I don't have to answer to anybody. I am my own boss.*

## BACK:

### back out (of sth):

withdraw from sth before completion

αποχωρώ, αποσύρομαι

*I agreed to help you and I'm not going to back out now. / One of the companies backed out of the deal just before signing the agreement.*

### back up:

give support

υποστηρίζω

*The politician's supporters backed him up in his struggle to introduce better laws.*

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

1. The success of the plan will depend on how effectively we

\_\_\_\_\_ *back* it \_\_\_\_\_ *up* \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Every time she saw a film that she liked, she would come home and \_\_\_\_\_ *act* it \_\_\_\_\_ *out* \_\_\_\_\_ for her younger sister.

3. Listen, kids! If you don't behave, you'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ *answer to* \_\_\_\_\_ your father.

4. The printer has been \_\_\_\_\_ *acting up* \_\_\_\_\_ for the past few days, overheating and shutting itself down.

5. Let's not jump to any conclusions because there are some aspects of the story that don't seem to

\_\_\_\_\_ *add up* \_\_\_\_\_.

6. When children get bored, they usually start to \_\_\_\_\_ *act up* \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Unfortunately, some factory owners have \_\_\_\_\_ *backed out of* \_\_\_\_\_ their commitment to reduce pollution.

## BEAR:

### bear down on:

take strong measures against

λαμβάνω αυστηρά μέτρα κατά

*The new government promised to bear down on unemployment.*

### bear on:

be connected or related to sth

σχετίζομαι, αφορώ

*If you have any information bearing on the disappearance of the old man, contact the local authorities.*

### bear with:

be patient

κάνω υπομονή, δείχνω κατανόηση

*Please bear with me for a minute while I make the final announcements.*

## BLOW:

### blow out:

extinguish with air / be extinguished by air

σβήνω φυσώντας / από αέρα

*The little girl blew out four candles on her birthday cake. / The match blew out in the wind.*

### blow over:

end, be forgotten (for sth unpleasant)

ξεθυμαίνω, ξεχνιέμαι (για κτ δυσάρεστο)

*The scandal hit the headlines but it blew over in just a matter of days.*

### blow up:

1. (make) explode

ανατινάζω / εκρήγνυμαι

*The construction workers managed to blow up the old bridge safely. / Fortunately, everyone had already got out when the crashed car blew up.*

2. fill sth with air/gas

φουσκώνω, γεμίζω με αέρα/αέριο

*To decorate the room for the party, we blew up balloons and hung them from the ceiling.*

3. enlarge (a picture)

μεγεθύνω (εικόνα)

*I blew up my favourite photo and put it on the wall of my room.*

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

1. They have blown up his picture to make a poster for an advertisement.
2. I know it's a boring procedure but please bear with us for a while.
3. We all hoped the matter would soon blow over so that things could get back to normal again.
4. A sudden gust of wind came down the chimney and blew out the fire.
5. You need to blow up the front tyre of your bike. It's flat.
6. The new government has promised to bear down on inflation and unemployment.
7. I don't think your proposal bears on this particular case.
8. Their house was seriously damaged when the boiler blew up.

### BREAK:

#### break down:

become upset or mentally ill

καταρρέω, κλονίζομαι

*My sister broke down and wept when she heard she had been fired.*

#### break in:

interrupt a conversation

διακόπτω συζήτηση

*I was in the middle of the presentation when Gavin suddenly broke in saying he had to leave.*

#### break in / break into sth:

enter or open (a place/vehicle) illegally

κάνω διάρρηξη

*Thieves broke in around noon when we were not at home. / Someone broke into my car and stole the CD player.*

#### break off:

end (a relationship)

τελειώνω, σταματώ (σχέση)

*Robert and Susan broke off their engagement right before their wedding ceremony.*

#### break out:

start suddenly (for war/disease/fire)

ξεσπώ (για πόλεμο/ασθένεια/φωτιά)

*World War II broke out in 1939 with Germany's attack on Poland.*

#### break out (of sth):

escape (from)

δραπετεύω (από)

*The two prisoners probably broke out at midnight. / They wanted to break out of their boring daily routine, so they took a trip to South America.*

#### break up (with sb):

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

τελειώνω (για σχέση) / χωρίζω

*Their marriage broke up after a few years. / Adam was still deeply depressed long after Emma had broken up with him.*

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

1. Would you know what to do if a fire broke out at your school?
2. Since the two countries don't agree on almost anything, they have broken off diplomatic relations.
3. She's very upset because she's just broken up with her boyfriend.
4. He tried to stay calm when he heard the bad news and not break down in front of his friends.
5. Someone broke in through the bedroom window and stole all her jewellery.
6. We all need to break out of our conventional lifestyle and do something different.
7. It's so annoying when people keep breaking in while you're having a serious discussion.

# Derivatives

## Suffixes: Making 'people nouns'

Suffix	Example
-eer	auction > auctioneer
-er	interview > interviewer
-or	advise > advisor
-ee	interview > interviewee
-ar	beg > beggar

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

1. As an employer, he is strict regarding discipline but very generous to all his staff. (employ)
2. He is considered one of the top collectors of antiques in the world. (collect)
3. She was an experienced mountaineer who had taken part in various expeditions. (mountain)
4. He's such a liar! You shouldn't believe a word he says. (lie)
5. Most of the temporary employees will later be hired as permanent staff. (employ)

## Suffixes: Making 'people nouns'

Suffix	Example
-ess	act > actress
-ian	mathematics > mathematician
-ist	real > realist
-ant	serve > servant
-ent	preside > president

### 4. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a suffix from the list above.

1. When she was young, she was best friends with a musician and was always off to festivals. (music)
2. He's a prolific novelist who has written more than forty books. (novel)
3. The company should hire a public relations consultant to improve its image. (consult)
4. And now I'd like to thank the hostess, Mrs Adams, for a wonderful evening. (host)
5. Most residents are against the new shopping mall being built in the city centre. (reside)

## Suffixes: Added to verbs to make nouns

Suffix	Example
-ation	transport > transportation
-tion	attend > attention
-sion	divide > division
-ance	tolerate > tolerance
-ence	depend > dependence



## 5. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a suffix from the list above.

1. The actor gave a magnificent performance as Hamlet. (perform)
2. The board will meet in two days' time to make their final decision. (decide)
3. The painter is going to turn part of his private residence into a gallery. (reside)
4. The conference began with a presentation by one of the company's leading figures. (present)
5. The police have arrested two men matching the description of the thief. (describe)

### Suffixes: Added to verbs to make nouns

Suffix	Example
-ment	employ > employment
-al	propose > proposal
-ery	bake > bakery
-ing	warn > warning
-ure	depart > departure

## 6. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a suffix from the list above.

1. It's a sad fact that some medical institutions have become places of bribery and corruption. (bribe)
2. Passengers are required to keep their seat belts fastened during take-off and landing. (land)
3. You should hand in your assignment by the end of the month. (assign)
4. Don't let your fear of failure hold you back. (fail)
5. All the guests were served free drinks upon arrival at the hotel. (arrive)

### Suffixes: Making nouns

Suffix	Example
-hood	adult > adulthood
-ness	bright > brightness
-ship	friend > friendship
-ity	secure > security

## 7. Complete with the correct form of the word given using a suffix from the list above.

1. We must face the likelihood that the company will go bankrupt. (likely)
2. Don't forget to renew your membership at the tennis club. (member)
3. I can't tell you how much your kindness means to me. (kind)
4. Her novel captures the reality of student life on campus. (real)

# Idioms

## ANIMALS

### be no spring chicken

«τα έχω τα χρονάκια μου», δεν είμαι μικρός

### eat like a horse

τρώνω πολύ

### (feel) like a fish out of water

(νιώθω) «σαν ψάρι έξω από το νερό», άβολα

### have bigger/other fish to fry

έχω κι άλλα πιο σημαντικά πράγματα να κάνω

### kill two birds with one stone

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

### (not) count your chickens (before they are hatched)

(μην) είσαι σίγουρος για κτ πριν γίνει

### take the bull by the horns

«πιάνω τον ταύρο από τα κέρατα», αντιμετωπίζω μία δύσκολη κατάσταση με γενναιότητα

### take to sth like a duck to water

συνηθίζω κτ γρήγορα

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

1. If you think you have too many financial problems, now is the time to take the bull by the horns and deal with them.
2. You may be younger than me but you are no spring chicken yourself, you know.
3. Jerry loves his new job and he has taken to it like a duck to water.
4. We'd better prepare something extra because David is staying for dinner and he eats like a horse.
5. You're throwing a party for your promotion before actually getting it? Don't count your chickens (before they are hatched).
6. When Carla was transferred to a new school, she felt like a fish out of water.
7. He didn't join his colleagues for a drink after work because he had bigger/other fish to fry.
8. Let's visit Aunt Betty when we go to London for the meeting. That way, we could kill two birds with one stone.

## ANIMALS

### (as) sick as a dog

πολύ άρρωστος

### curiosity killed the cat

«η περιέργεια σκότωσε τη γάτα», η περιέργεια δεν είναι καλό πράγμα

### fight like cat and dog

«μαλώνουμε σαν το σκύλο με τη γάτα», μαλώνουμε διαρκώς

### let the cat out of the bag

«βγάζω τ' άπλυτα στη φόρα», αποκαλύπτω μυστικό

### let sleeping dogs lie

«δεν ξύνω πληγές», δεν υπενθυμίζω δυσάρεστες καταστάσεις

### no room to swing a cat

πολύ στενόχωρα

### play cat and mouse with sb

παίζω ύπουλο παιχνίδι με κπ

### rain cats and dogs

«βρέχει καρεκλοπόδαρα», βρέχει πολύ δυνατά

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

1. Nobody knew about her plans until her brother let the cat out of the bag.
2. We can't play football today. It's raining cats and dogs out there.
3. My sister and I used to fight like cat and dog when we were younger. Now, we're best friends.
4. I'd prefer a bigger bedroom; there's no room to swing a cat in here.
5. The police were playing cat and mouse with the suspect in order to trap him into confessing.
6. The last time I ate shellfish, I was (as) sick as a dog for hours afterwards.
7. You shouldn't be asking so many personal questions. After all, curiosity killed the cat.
8. - Shall I ask her if she's upset about what happened the other day?  
- No, I think you'd better let sleeping dogs lie.

### BODY AND MIND

#### (a) penny for your thoughts

τι σκέφτεσαι;

#### be glad/happy to see the back of sb/sth

χαίρομαι που ξεφορτώνομαι κπ/κτ

#### by the skin of one's teeth

μόλις και μετά βίας

#### catch sb red-handed

«πιάνω κπ στα πράσα», πιάνω κπ επ' αυτοφώρω

#### give sb a piece of one's mind

«τα ψέλνω σε κπ», κατσαδιάζω κπ

#### have one's head in the clouds

«πετάω στα σύννεφα», είμαι ονειροπόλος

#### let one's hair down

χαλαρώνω και διασκεδάζω

#### live (from) hand to mouth

«ζω μεροδούλι-μεροφαί», ζω χωρίς οικονομική άνεση

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

1. Don't you think it's about time you let your hair down and enjoyed yourself?
2. The economic crisis has forced many families to live (from) hand to mouth.
3. The shop owner caught the customer red-handed with the jewellery in her bag.
4. You have your head in the clouds if you think that you'll manage to learn a language in only a couple of months.
5. If we don't finish the project in time, Mr Jones is going to give us a piece of his mind.
6. I was glad/happy to see the back of that old car; it was nothing but trouble.
7. You've been very quiet all evening, Mary. (A) P/penny for your thoughts?
8. Pamela passed the university exams but only by the skin of her teeth.

# Prepositional Phrases

## at an advantage / at a disadvantage

σε πλεονεκτική/μειονεκτική θέση

## at any rate

ούτως ή άλλως, πάντως

## at heart

κατά βάθος

## at length

διεξοδικά

## at one/some time or another

κάποια στιγμή

## at one's own risk

με δική μου ευθύνη

## be at a loss for words

«χάνω τα λόγια μου», δεν ξέρω τι να πω

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

1. Although David is almost 50 years old, he's just a kid at heart.
2. I don't know what will happen in the future but, at any rate, thank you for your support.
3. You can use this machine, but it'll be at your own risk.
4. When Lucy won the award, she was at a loss for words.
5. Mike had never talked at length with his wife about his car accident.
6. You'll be at an advantage if you have thought about the interview questions in advance.
7. All people face tough decisions at one/some time or another.

## at best

στην καλύτερη περίπτωση

## at hand

διαθέσιμος, κοντά

## at large

γενικά, ευρέως

## at random

τυχαία

## at sb's expense

εις βάρος κπ

## at the earliest

όχι πριν από, το νωρίτερο

## at the latest

το αργότερο

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

1. Society at large is becoming more aware of the problems caused by pollution.
2. This old car has a top speed of 150 kilometres per hour at best.
3. I'm very busy, so I won't be able to meet you till 5 o'clock at the earliest.
4. Please confirm your reservation by Friday at the latest.
5. I was tired of her telling cheap jokes at my expense.
6. Don't worry. Help is always at hand if you need it.
7. Names were chosen at random from a list.

# Prepositional Phrases

**by/from all accounts**

κατά τα λεγόμενα όλων

**by all/no means**

ασφαλώς / καθόλου, με κανέναν τρόπο

**by and large**

γενικά, συνολικά

**by any chance**

κατά τύχη

**by coincidence**

κατά σύμπτωση

**by heart**

«παπαγαλία», με αποστήθιση

**by rights**

κανονικά, όπως πρέπει

**by virtue of**

λόγω, εξαιτίας

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

1. There are a few things that I don't like about this job, but by and large, it's very enjoyable.
2. Actors have to learn their lines by heart.
3. By/From all accounts, Paris is a city that's easy to fall in love with.
4. Jennifer got the job by virtue of her previous experience.
5. Brad did the work which by rights should have been done by someone else.
6. My dad is called Jacob and, by coincidence, my husband's dad is called Jacob, too.
7. Do you, by any chance, have a pen with you?
8. The weather is awful today, so it's by no means certain that the game will take place.

**for a good cause**

για καλό σκοπό

**for certain**

σίγουρα

**for fear of**

από φόβο μήπως/για

**for good**

οριστικά, μόνιμα

**for hire**

για ενοικίαση

**for sb's benefit**

προς όφελος κπ

**for sb's sake**

για χάρη κπ

**for the time being**

προσωρινά

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

1. We have a wide range of vehicles available for hire at competitive rates.
2. You are strongly advised to take this offer. It was made for your benefit.
3. - When does Malcolm return from Vienna? - I don't know for certain.
4. You'll have your own office soon but for the time being, you'll have to share one.
5. It looks like Meredith has left the band for good this time.
6. We all donated some money to the fundraiser because it was for a good cause.
7. Your brother is trying to study. Can you please be quiet for his sake?
8. She was afraid to say anything to them for fear of hurting their feelings.

## Practice Test 8

### 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:** 3 hours

**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

Listen to the first section of a radio programme in which a presenter talks to Michelle Watson about cyberhacking.

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. What is Michelle's opinion of computer hacking?**
  - A. It should not be classified as a criminal act.
  - B. It is illogical that individuals are able to commit it.
  - C. It is not to be taken lightly.
- 2. What did the hackers do when they broke into the CIA's website?**
  - A. They threatened to shut it down.
  - B. They changed its name.
  - C. They viewed its confidential files.
- 3. The company that won the government contract**
  - A. gained access to some of the losing company's files.
  - B. is being investigated by the Canadian police.
  - C. crippled the losing company's website.
- 4. What problems emerged with the Internet as it became popular?**
  - A. shortages of domain names
  - B. difficulties of access
  - C. security violations
- 5. What is Ernst & Young doing?**
  - A. breaching its clients' networks to gauge their security
  - B. breaking the law regarding cyberhacking
  - C. training its employees in hacking techniques

## Listening PART 1 – Section B

Listen to the second section of the radio programme in which the presenter talks to Ethan Davies, a former hacker.

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. Ethan hacked into the bank's website because he wanted**
  - A. to profit from accessing people's financial information.
  - B. to harm the particular bank's reputation.
  - C. to make people aware that their data was unsafe.
- 7. It is evident from the interview that during Ethan's childhood,**
  - A. he lived on a small farm.
  - B. his father spent time in prison.
  - C. his father worked in a bank.
- 8. Ethan suggests that**
  - A. ready-to-use hacking tools are hard to come by.
  - B. it's relatively easy to become a hacker nowadays.
  - C. companies are storing less and less information online.
- 9. What does Ethan believe about ethical hackers?**
  - A. They're trained in hacker camps in foreign countries.
  - B. Their targets are government and military websites.
  - C. His country needs to train more of them.
- 10. What does Ethan say about open wireless networks?**
  - A. They don't offer protection against harmful downloads.
  - B. Using them may expose you to hackers.
  - C. They aren't used by many people.

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. Brian got the information about yawning from

- A. an educational TV programme.
- B. the newspaper.
- C. the Internet.

12. According to Brian, research says that yawning

- A. is a sign that you need to sleep.
- B. is triggered when the brain is cool.
- C. assists the brain to function efficiently.

13. At the end of the conversation, Megan appears to be

- A. convinced.
- B. sceptical.
- C. flattered.

### Conversation 2

14. How many kittens are there downstairs?

- A. two
- B. three
- C. five

15. Linda's reaction to the kittens shows that she is

- A. sensitive.
- B. discrete.
- C. callous.

16. Roger discovered the kittens under the bonnet because

- A. he had difficulty starting the car.
- B. he hadn't turned on the radio.
- C. one of them started miaowing.

### Conversation 3

17. Sandra is embarrassed because

- A. she didn't tell Austin that she has a date.
- B. of the things she said about Blake.
- C. Austin realised she has feelings for Tom.

18. Tomorrow night, Tom and Sandra are going

- A. to a concert.
- B. for a romantic dinner.
- C. to a party downtown.

19. We learn that Tom

- A. isn't fond of rock music.
- B. owns a car.
- C. is keen to meet Sandra's friends.

20. The group Bonfire are playing

- A. first.
- B. second.
- C. third.



Read the text about the growth of the comic superhero and for questions 21 – 28, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

# THE COMIC SUPERHERO

The idea of the superhero has its origins both in the characters of legends and myths as well as in many of the sensationalist novels of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Characters like Sherlock Holmes and Tarzan can be seen as the beginnings of this kind of tradition, while the comic strips from the 1920s and 30s are the more obvious precursors, especially the distinctive heroes found in private-eye comics. What these characters had in common were qualities that somehow made them appear more than human, and often a costume that singled them out. However, most experts view the arrival of Superman in 1938 as the true beginnings of the superhero.

21

The reason why the advent of Superman is considered such a key moment in the history of this literary form is that it is this comic strip which introduced many of the conventions that are followed to this day. Examples of these are that Superman is not only strong enough to lift a bus, but he can also fly. Moreover, there is the use of a secret identity, hidden from friends, family and romantic interests, and of course the flamboyant costume that allows the character to be instantly identifiable. Such features are now hallmarks of the whole genre.

24

Another feature that unites all superheroes is their drive to fight crime, even though writers have often furnished their heroes with differing motivations. For Superman, the desire to fight crime is part of a humanitarian and moral view of the world and the wish to preserve and maintain this status quo.

In contrast, later characters like Batman are motivated by revenge and have an altogether darker view of society. An interesting feature of the superhero genre is that since the 1980s, writers have created antiheroes with less certain systems of morality. Many characters are deeply flawed individuals, displaying disturbed, even psychotic tendencies, and yet they remain part of the superhero tradition. Academics have argued that such changes reflect the changing nature of society. They argue that, among readers, there is a growing awareness of the wider dimensions of morality and an increasingly cynical view of the institutions of law and government.

25

26

Accusations that superheroes embody antisocial values are not new. During the 1940s, and particularly during the Second World War, there was great public enthusiasm in America for superheroes who were overly proud of what their country stood for and fought the agents of fascism. However, in the 1950s a backlash began in which academics and moralists criticised what they saw as excessive violence and 'deviant' undertones. It was argued that these led children to imitate the criminal and immoral behaviour that they saw in comic books.

27


28

Although the producers of these publications fought back, the uproar led to the creation of the Comics Code, a list of what was permissible in comic books which led to a short-lived decline in the popularity of the form.



21. According to the text, the inspiration for the most easily identifiable superhero characters is to be found in
- A. legends and myths.
  - B. nineteenth-century novels.
  - C. traditional stories.
  - D. detective comics.
22. The publication of the first Superman comic was important because
- A. Superman was the first hero to wear a distinctive costume.
  - B. it was the first comic to be considered literature.
  - C. we still recognise many of the story formulas today.
  - D. it marked the end of the sensationalist novel tradition.
23. **hallmarks** in paragraph two can best be replaced with
- A. assurances.
  - B. highlights.
  - C. traits.
  - D. legends.
24. The text implies that
- A. the world inhabited by Superman is, on balance, fair and just.
  - B. Batman intends to create a perfect world.
  - C. all superheroes have a humanitarian world view.
  - D. characters who seek revenge are not really heroes.
25. According to the writer, in the last quarter of the twentieth century
- A. writers became more interested in the villains of superhero comics.
  - B. superheroes became of more interest to academics.
  - C. the line between the criminal and the superhero became less clear.
  - D. issues of morality became less important in comics.
26. The writer states that changes in comics may have occurred because
- A. our world has become far more dangerous and violent.
  - B. we take a less simplistic view of right and wrong.
  - C. our governments have become more cynical.
  - D. we desire a form of escapism from the troubles of our daily lives.
27. It can be inferred that superhero comics in the 1940s
- A. caused many people to be suspicious of their values.
  - B. were published by the US government.
  - C. were largely read by service personnel.
  - D. were seen by the public as being patriotic.
28. Later, critics of 1940s comic books held the belief that
- A. they had become too academic and political for children.
  - B. the books had undue influence on the way young people acted.
  - C. children might believe that they had superpowers and hurt themselves.
  - D. the writers were producing material based solely on their political beliefs.

Read the text about public transport of the future and for questions 29 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.



# Public Transport of the Future

The first affordable, mass-produced automobiles appeared on the market in the early 1900s and, in the century following their introduction, global vehicle numbers swelled to over a billion. However, according to some studies, these numbers are now in decline. A number of factors seem to be contributing to this trend, probably making it more than just a passing fad. They include the global economic downturn, increased telecommuting, the movement of people back to city centres and improved mass transit.

Urban planners, especially those in major European cities, have been quick to jump on this trend and are trying to prohibit the use of cars in city centres. Claiming that many downtown dwellers don't own a car, they feel that the personal automobile fulfils no function that walking, cycling and taking mass transit cannot. London, for example, has overhauled its mass transit network and imposes a congestion charge on private vehicles that travel in the centre during peak hours. Paris operates a public bicycle sharing scheme and has constructed a vast network of walkways and cycling paths within the city. Copenhagen, the Danish capital, is constructing a number of bicycle

superhighways radiating out from the city centre, and the German city of Hamburg aims to replace 40% of its roads with a network of parks, green zones, cycling paths and walkways, allowing people to navigate through the city comfortably, without the use of cars.

At the same time, other places are introducing more extreme forms of mass transit to ease their smog-filled, gridlocked centres. Some cities use a relatively new breed of buses, which are longer than standard models and can accommodate more passengers. In 2016, Volvo launched the Gran Artic 300, a mega bus which can carry up to 300 people at once. It is a 100ft bi-articulated **behemoth** with two accordion ribbed joint sections, giving it the flexibility required to take sharp corners. It has been developed in Brazil, specifically for use on Rio de Janeiro's dedicated bus lanes, with the aim of providing more efficient transportation, offering high-quality service for passengers and improving cost efficiency for transport operators. Meanwhile, urban planners and engineers in Tel Aviv, Israel's financial centre, have been thinking outside the box and are planning to take mass transit to another



level. They are considering the construction of what can rightly be regarded as the mass transit network of the future, the Personal Rapid Transportation (PRT) system, developed by skyTran. It consists of personal two-seater cabins, known as pods, which move on a suspended main guideway 20ft above the ground. skyTran uses magnetic levitation so that the pods will move without contacting the guideway, thus providing a quiet, smooth ride and reduced operational costs. Commuters will board their personal pod at one of the many skyTran stations located around the city, register their destination, and be taken up to the main guideway. Once on it, their electrically-powered elevated pods will be capable of attaining speeds of up to 150mph, although their actual speed will be considerably less.

skyTran engineers say that the network will not only drastically reduce traffic congestion, but do the same for vehicle-related injuries. Take a moment to ponder that last statement and what it means for everyone's quality of life.

29. In paragraph one, the author implies that
- A. global vehicle sales will probably continue to rise.
  - B. only one factor is influencing the drop in vehicle numbers.
  - C. there might still be over a billion cars on the world's roads in the future.
  - D. car production will keep dropping.

30. What do city planners believe?
- A. The use of cars in city centres improves our quality of life.
  - B. People living in city centres shouldn't own cars.
  - C. Travelling by car within the city centre is not a necessity.
  - D. Banning cars from city centres is a trend which has developed too fast.

31. What is the common impetus behind all the urban planners' different proposals?
- A. to make use of alternative sources of energy
  - B. to ease traffic congestion
  - C. to advance modern technologies
  - D. to reduce traffic accidents

32. The word **behemoth** in paragraph three is used to indicate
- A. the vehicle's size.
  - B. the vehicle's energy efficiency.
  - C. the vehicle's speed.
  - D. the vehicle's cost.

33. It is evident from the text that the Gran Artic 300
- A. can be used on any road in Rio de Janeiro.
  - B. can help local bus companies save money.
  - C. can accommodate up to 100 passengers.
  - D. is too long to take sharp turns.

34. The author seems to regard the network proposed by skyTran as
- A. revolutionary.
  - B. controversial.
  - C. affordable.
  - D. unfeasible.

35. The author's tone in the final paragraph might best be described as
- A. hopeful.
  - B. sceptical.
  - C. sentimental.
  - D. ambivalent.

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

36. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ with them that night, I wouldn't be in this mess now.  
A. weren't going  
 B. hadn't gone  
C. wouldn't go  
D. didn't go
37. I'll get my son \_\_\_\_\_ me move the heavy sofa when he gets home.  
A. help  
 B. to help  
C. helped  
D. helping
38. The 1930s \_\_\_\_\_ the development of penicillin.  
A. were seeing  
B. had seen  
 C. saw  
D. was seen
39. We \_\_\_\_\_ an isolated beach house this summer.  
A. have a thought to rent  
B. have thought to rent  
C. think about renting  
 D. are thinking of renting
40. The room measured three \_\_\_\_\_ six metres.  
 A. by  
B. for  
C. through  
D. to
41. I've told her not to, but she \_\_\_\_\_ when people are talking.  
A. needn't interrupt  
B. has interrupted  
C. should interrupt  
 D. will interrupt
42. How beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ it is today!  
A. the day  
B. this day  
C. day  
 D. a day
43. Michelle had \_\_\_\_\_ than twelve bridesmaids at her wedding.  
A. not fewer  
 B. no fewer  
C. much fewer  
D. any fewer
44. He said he would finish the job on time \_\_\_\_\_ he got paid for it.  
A. otherwise  
B. nevertheless  
 C. as long as  
D. unless
45. Gary \_\_\_\_\_ known better than to try and cheat in the exam. He was caught straight away.  
A. must have  
 B. should have  
C. shouldn't have  
D. can't have
46. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ the black skirt is my daughter's music teacher.  
A. who wearing  
B. is wearing  
C. she is wearing  
 D. wearing
47. Forget about what happened. It's no \_\_\_\_\_ worrying about it.  
A. point  
B. reason  
C. sense  
 D. use
48. The earthquake has damaged \_\_\_\_\_ ten homes in the town.  
 A. four out of every  
B. out of four every  
C. every four in  
D. four from the
49. Organic produce \_\_\_\_\_ to be healthier than produce grown on intensive farms.  
A. has consider  
 B. is considered  
C. considers  
D. is considering
50. Samantha \_\_\_\_\_ the truth, instead of your having to find out from Stephen.  
A. would have told you  
B. is telling you  
 C. ought to have told you  
D. can't have told you

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

51. The hotel guests ran \_\_\_\_\_ a huge phone bill as they had made many overseas phone calls.  
 A. into *συναντώ τυχαία*  
 B. down *κριτικάρω, εξαντλημένος*  
 C. up (a bill) «φουσκώνω» (λογαριασμό), συσσωρεύω (χρέος)  
 D. for *θέτω υποψηφιότητα*
52. It's a well-known fact that \_\_\_\_\_ to the sun can be dangerous.  
 A. nakedness *γύμνια*  
 B. overexposure *υπερβολική έκθεση*  
 C. exhibition *έκθεση, επίδειξη*  
 D. displaying *εκθέτω, επιδεικνύω*
53. Excuse me for speaking \_\_\_\_\_ but I have to say I prefer the original version of this play.  
 A. out of turn (*speak out of turn*) μιλάω εκεί που δε μου πέφτει λόγος  
 B. up to standard *στο ενδεδειγμένο επίπεδο*  
 C. in the long run *μακροπρόθεσμα*  
 D. off guard *απροετοίμαστος*
54. Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ that my wife is always able to predict what is going to happen?  
 A. immaculate *πεντακάθαρος, απεγάδιαστος*  
 B. uncanny *αφύσικος, περίεργος*  
 C. believable *αληθοφανής*  
 D. lawless *παράνομος*
55. My aunt has recently \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.  
 A. come up to *ανταποκρίνομαι, πλησιάζω*  
 B. come over *περνάω για επίσκεψη*  
 C. come into *κληρονομώ*  
 D. come round *συνέρχομαι*
56. She has many \_\_\_\_\_ possessions in her home. That's why she needs a burglar alarm.  
 A. worthless *ανάξιος, άχρηστος*  
 B. calculable *υπολογίσιμος*  
 C. priceless *ανεκτίμητος*  
 D. worthwhile *αξιόλογος*
57. The minister's announcement that taxes will be increased is \_\_\_\_\_ as the final decision has yet to be made.  
 A. premier *κορυφαίος*  
 B. premature *πρώωρος*  
 C. preliminary *προκαταρκτικός*  
 D. preparatory *προπαρασκευαστικός*
58. His \_\_\_\_\_ for changing jobs was the money.  
 A. inception *ξεκίνημα, ίδρυση (εταιρείας)*  
 B. investment *επένδυση*  
 C. incentive *κίνητρο*  
 D. inclination *κλίση*
59. The arguments put forward in favour of the proposal were \_\_\_\_\_ and an agreement was quickly reached.  
 A. forceful *δυναμικός*  
 B. compelling *πειστικός, αδιάσειστος*  
 C. gripping *συναρπαστικός, καθηλωτικός*  
 D. feeble *αδύναμος*
60. My family and friends have stood by me through \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. thick and thin (*through thick and thin*) στα εύκολα και στα δύσκολα  
 B. fire and water (*go through fire and water*) *περνάω από σάραντα κύματα*  
 C. smoke and mirrors *απάτη, τέχνασμα*  
 D. fingers and thumbs (*all fingers and thumbs*) *αδέξιος*
61. Violent protests \_\_\_\_\_ in response to the government's new scheme.  
 A. broke out *ξεσπώ*  
 B. turned out *παρευρίσκομαι, παράγω*  
 C. checked out *εξετάζω*  
 D. carried out *εκτελώ, διεξάγω*
62. He inherited a beach house, which his grandmother left him in her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. deed *πράξη, κατόρθωμα*  
 B. legacy *κληροδότημα*  
 C. heritage *κληρονομιά (πολιτιστική)*  
 D. will *διαθήκη*
63. This organisation raises funds to help \_\_\_\_\_ children receive schooling.  
 A. illicit *παράνομος*  
 B. illiterate *αναλφάβητος, αμόρφωτος*  
 C. illegible *δυσανάγνωστος*  
 D. literal *κυριολεκτικός*
64. Jeremy bears a \_\_\_\_\_ resemblance to his older brother.  
 A. complete *πλήρης, ολοκληρωμένος*  
 B. superficial *επιφανειακός*  
 C. primitive *πρωτόγονος*  
 D. striking (*bear a striking resemblance to*) *μοιάζω καταπληκτικά με*
65. It's extremely important that this information not be \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone.  
 A. expelled *αποβάλλω*  
 B. dispelled *διασκορπίζω, διαλύω*  
 C. emitted *εκπέμπω, αναδίδω (ήχο, καυσαέρια)*  
 D. divulged *αποκαλύπτω*

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

# Sleep Deprivation

An estimated 17 million people in the United Kingdom don't get enough sleep, either because they don't <sup>66</sup> *devote* enough time to slumber or they suffer from sleep disorders. Whatever the case may be, sleep deprivation has a variety of negative effects.

When a person gets too little sleep, their brain <sup>67</sup> *malfunctions* in a number of different areas. Their memory capacity declines, their reaction time slows, they have trouble paying sustained attention, they have difficulty keeping track of multiple sources of information and their <sup>68</sup> *creativity* suffers. And if a person is deprived <sup>69</sup> *of* sleep for longer than 24 hours, various mental and physical problems begin to develop. The person suffers huge drops in cognitive functions like accurate memory, coherent speech and social competence. Eventually, they experience hallucinations and are no longer able to <sup>70</sup> *maintain* much cognitive coherence.

Countless studies on sleep deprivation have been carried out using human beings as research subjects. However, for ethical reasons, professional researchers have never <sup>71</sup> *pushed* the deprivation process beyond breaking point with humans. Researchers have used animals for more extreme experiments, and the predictable result of their studies is that <sup>72</sup> *prolonged* sleep deprivation results in a calamitous breakdown of all bodily functions.

Part of the reason for this is that, during sleep, the immune system <sup>73</sup> *performs* a host of vital regenerative functions, which are absolutely necessary for a healthy mind and body in waking life. However, <sup>74</sup> *when* a person gets too little sleep, the immune system becomes unable to carry out these functions. To make matters worse, the negative effects become much more severe if the person is already in a weakened <sup>75</sup> *state*, and whatever physical damage they have suffered will not heal as quickly.

66. A. spend  
B. administer  
C. require  
D. devote
67. A. malfunctions  
B. disrupts  
C. disturbs  
D. interrupts
68. A. creating  
B. creation  
C. creativity  
D. creative
69. A. in  
B. of  
C. to  
D. from
70. A. maintain  
B. be maintained  
C. maintaining  
D. have maintained
71. A. urged  
B. reached  
C. pushed  
D. fetched
72. A. prolonged  
B. constricted  
C. widespread  
D. invariable
73. A. performs  
B. utilises  
C. composes  
D. operates
74. A. when  
B. already  
C. until  
D. before
75. A. way  
B. point  
C. form  
D. state

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

# Equal Rights



It was as late as 1984 when the tiny country of Liechtenstein finally granted women over the age of twenty the right to vote. Many people must have wondered why female citizens had been <sup>76</sup> *denied* such an elemental right for so long.

In fact, regardless of the <sup>77</sup> *claims* of so-called democratic countries, women have had to struggle for <sup>78</sup> *representation* for years. For example, although Greece is known as the 'cradle of democracy', it only granted women the right to vote in national elections in 1952. And, <sup>79</sup> *ironically*, in spite of the fact that in 1776, the newly established republic of the United States declared that "all men are created equal", it took women there 144 years to <sup>80</sup> *win* the right to participate in elections.

However, this apparent <sup>81</sup> *disregard* of women and their ability to judge well has little foundation when we consider historical evidence. Cleopatra in Ancient Egypt, Elizabeth I of England and Catherine the Great of Russia are examples of female monarchs who had no difficulty <sup>82</sup> *whatsoever* in outwitting their male rivals. In modern times, prime ministers such as Indira Gandhi of India, Golda Meir of Israel and Margaret Thatcher of England epitomise the notion that women have excellent qualities of leadership and are able to <sup>83</sup> *survive* in the political arena just as well as men. Corazon Aquino of the Philippines and Pakistan's Benazir Bhutto are two more examples of outstanding female leaders, who both played a major role in helping to topple <sup>84</sup> *authoritarian* regimes.

Thanks to the long-term struggle for political equality for women, the right to vote or stand for office is no longer <sup>85</sup> *exclusively* limited to men.

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| 76. A. denying<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. denied   | C. denial<br>D. deniable  | 81. A. regard<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. disregard        | C. regardless<br>D. disregarded                                |
| 77. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. claims<br>B. proclaims | C. claiming<br>D. exclaims  | 82. A. whatever<br>B. totally   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. whatsoever<br>D. entirely  |
| 78. A. represent<br>B. representative                          | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. representation<br>D. representing | 83. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. survive<br>B. handle          | C. overwhelm<br>D. surmount                                    |
| 79. A. irony<br>B. ironic                                      | C. ironical<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. ironically         | 84. A. authority<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. authoritarian | C. authorised<br>D. authoritative                              |
| 80. A. own<br>B. make  | C. beat<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. win                    | 85. A. excluding<br>B. exclusion                                      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. exclusively<br>D. excluded |





# Writing

Choose ONE of the following options. Write between 300 – 350 words in English.

1. 'The family has always been the cornerstone of our society and it should be assisted to continue this essential function.' How far do you agree with this statement? Write an **essay** discussing what, if any, support the community could provide for the family to better fulfil its role in society.
2. The head teacher of your high school has written an article on the school's website expressing his concern about the dangers of the Internet. Write an **email** to the head teacher to express your opinion, discussing how the Internet has changed the lives of today's teenagers.
3. Excessive consumerism has resulted in the production of huge amounts of waste which are becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of. Write an **essay** describing the main problems created by rubbish disposal and suggesting solutions to the problem.

## 1. Essay

The family has long been considered a major social institution as, by raising subsequent generations, it secures the future of the community. For this reason, it should receive community support to perform its essential function.

To begin with, the family is a small social unit and, as such, it prepares its youngest members, the children, for life in the real world. Thus, children derive their first impressions of life from the care, teaching and examples of their parents. From the moment they are born, youngsters are wholly dependent on them for the experiences necessary to evolve into autonomous, well-balanced human beings while discovering their own individual personalities, building relationships, and eventually taking their place in the adult world.

Given the above, the family deserves every available form of assistance. For a start, in order to strengthen bonds between family members in a community, special festivals could be organised. By taking part in these events, families could spend a whole day together doing various activities such as arts and crafts, listening to music, or simply having lunch. Furthermore, low-income families should receive financial support, as it can be argued that the well-being of a family depends, to a degree, on the economic resources available to them. Last but not least, free counselling services must be on hand within the community for families to seek advice on problems or difficulties that may arise. With such support, the family can fulfil its function appropriately since parents have ample opportunity to instil the correct values in their children and raise them to be upstanding citizens. After all, cases of individuals who end up in penal institutions are often related to malfunctioning family structures.

In conclusion, it is more than evident that the institution of family should be provided with all the necessary support in order to function smoothly and make a worthwhile contribution to society. If families grow stronger, society as a whole will grow stronger, creating strong foundations for a better world.

## 2. Email

Dear Mrs Ellis,

I am writing regarding your article on the school's website about the dangers of the Internet. I believe the advent of the Internet has dramatically changed almost every aspect of a teenager's life, giving us access to resources which facilitate communication, entertainment and learning. However, I do understand your concern, as the Internet not only provides benefits, but also has major drawbacks.

First of all, the Internet has revolutionised the way teenagers communicate with each other because it has made personal communication easier and faster. As users of social platforms, we can keep up with what our existing friends are doing, or make new friends all over the world. We can also send messages to each other and become members of various interest groups. Moreover, the Internet has opened up numerous entertainment options. For instance, we can download our favourite music or play online video games. We can even book concert or movie tickets at the click of a button, which is very convenient. Finally, the Internet has transformed the field of education, as it gives us access to information which we can use for our school projects.

However, despite the fact that the Internet has made life easier for teenagers in many ways, we should be aware of certain concerns regarding its use. First of all, the way in which many of us use social media has provoked considerable controversy. Unfortunately, for many adolescents, online platforms have become almost the only channel of communication with peers; stuck to their screens for hours, teens do not socialise enough. Even worse, since the Internet can become addictive, some users end up exhibiting antisocial behaviour. In addition, material posted on the Internet, and especially on social media, is, regrettably, uncontrolled and is often used to offend others. This phenomenon is referred to as cyberbullying and it can cause acute distress to its victims.

To conclude, although the Internet has brought teenagers worldwide closer together and has provided us with plenty of useful information as well as new entertainment options, it has caused a lot of problems, too. We should therefore be very careful when using it so as to reap only the benefits of this invaluable tool.

Yours sincerely,

Dennis Mitchell

### 3. Essay

There can be no doubt that, in our contemporary world, waste disposal has become an issue of crucial concern, as extravagant consumerism has prompted the creation of enormous amounts of garbage. Unfortunately, common disposal practices pose a threat to both the human race and the environment. Nonetheless, despite the magnitude of the problem, there are measures that can be taken to alleviate it.

Firstly, throwing rubbish into the sea has many adverse effects on marine life since man-made toxins threaten the survival of many sea species. To make matters worse, toxins released into the oceans become part of the marine food chain, which consequently poses a real risk to the health of those who rely on seafood as a vital source of protein for their survival.

On dry land, on the other hand, toxins seep into the groundwater below landfills. This is then used to irrigate crops, or worse, as drinking water. As a result, residents living near landfills suffer from a wide range of health problems. Additionally, not only do landfills occupy large areas of land that could be used for other purposes, such as agriculture or housing, but the smell emitted by decaying rubbish is appalling, as well. Incinerating garbage also has its drawbacks since it gives rise to atmospheric pollution, which can result in respiratory problems.

Notwithstanding, there are measures which can be taken. In order to reduce the amount of rubbish dumped into seas and landfills, stricter recycling policies should be enforced by governments. Also, new technology should be applied in incineration facilities so that, instead of contributing to atmospheric pollution, they transform the energy produced during the combustion process into electricity. What is more, we should not forget that even small steps can bring about big changes. At an individual level, we can all make a difference by adopting a more eco-friendly lifestyle, which includes maximising recycling and using resources wisely.

To summarise, there are various problems caused by rubbish disposal. They all pose a significant threat not only to the environment, but to people, as well. It is our responsibility to resolve this pressing issue before its devastating consequences exert an irreversible impact on our planet.



# Speaking Test 8

## 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.*

### Holidays and Tourism

- What do people look for when choosing a tourist destination?  
comfortable accommodation with all the necessary amenities, interesting local sites & attractions, vibrant nightlife, beautiful beaches
- What is your opinion of ecotourism?  
it should be promoted more, it serves an important role in our modern world, many people are aware of the need to protect our planet
- Do you prefer relaxing beach holidays, activity holidays or visiting places of cultural interest?  
sunbathing on the beach is relaxing, I want to wind down, I can do my favourite activities & visit famous sites all year round
- Would you consider travelling by yourself or would you always travel with others?  
Yes: I enjoy my own company, I don't need to worry about what my companion wants to do, it's easier to follow my own schedule when travelling alone / No: I enjoy going on holiday with others, it's important to have shared experiences with friends, it's safer, much more fun

### Sports and Hobbies

- Do you have any interesting hobbies?  
Yes: I enjoy taking photographs, I love shooting landscapes & buildings / No: I used to collect football cards but I've lost interest
- Do you think everybody should practise sports?  
Yes: being fit is vital for good health, we should all try to play sports as it keeps you in shape & helps you improve your physical condition
- Would you prefer to do an individual or a team sport?  
individual sports can be challenging, you depend solely on your own ability or effort, team sports promote team spirit, you rely on others
- Do you consider hunting to be a hobby or a sport?  
many people go hunting, they consider it a hobby as they get out of the house & spend time walking in the mountains, sometimes for hours, I don't agree that hunting is a sport, there's no need to kill animals just for fun, shooting is a sport & skill can be assessed by aiming at targets, not animals

### Places

- Tell me about a place which you consider very special to you.  
Corfu is my mother's birthplace, my family goes there every summer to stay with my grandparents, I have many pleasant memories
- If you could make one change to your country's capital city, what would you change?  
Athens has become a filthy city, I'd certainly clean it up & make sure it stays clean, it needs to be made a more pleasant place to visit
- Tell me about one of the most famous cities in the world.  
Paris is a very famous city, there's plenty to see like the Eiffel Tower & Notre Dame, it's a romantic destination with many sights
- When you go out for a meal or drink, do you prefer to visit the same places or try somewhere different?  
I often choose to go to the same restaurants or bars, I know what dishes I like & am sure of the quality, the staff are friendly, they chat to me & treat me very well, I sometimes choose to try somewhere different, I may end up liking the place, or perhaps become very disappointed as I don't know anyone there & feel like a stranger

### The Natural World

- What forms of alternative energy are you aware of?  
hydroelectric power from rivers, wind power rotates windmills, solar energy heats water & produces electricity, geothermal energy
- What do you consider to be the most serious environmental problem in your area?  
forest fires, arsonists have caused many fires on the mountains surrounding my area, this causes serious floods in winter
- How worried are you about the effects of global warming?  
not as worried as I should be, we all know how serious the situation is but it seems we are indifferent to the possible consequences
- What can be done to decrease the effect of natural disasters?  
the authorities must assess the possible results of natural disasters & be prepared for them, forest fires could be limited if firebreaks & fire roads were constructed, areas afflicted by floods could be saved if river banks were cleaned & rivers were diverted away from towns

Thank you.

# Speaking Test 8

## Part 2 – Interactive Discussion: Special Occasions

Now, in this part of the test I'd like you to discuss something together for about six 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 six 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 'Special Occasions'. You can start when you are ready.

### Copy of Candidate Prompts – TOPIC 16 – Special Occasions

#### **Part 2**

- Talk together about how important the following special occasions are in your country.
- Tell each other about how people normally celebrate these occasions.

Christmas

A university graduation

A wedding

A local festival

A birthday party

A baptism

Easter

An anniversary

Thank you.

## Part 3 – Responding to Questions: Entertainment and Culture

We are now going to talk together for about six minutes. The topic we are going to talk about is 'Entertainment and Culture'.

- Home entertainment has changed a lot in the last ten years. How do you think it will change in the future?  
*although there have been radical changes in home entertainment, I don't believe many people can afford to buy all the latest technology, 3D HD TVs & surround sound are great but expensive, future developments will probably include virtual reality TV & games, all the media may be stored on a home server & played on demand, there will be many more TV channels*
- TV screens are getting bigger and bigger. Do you think they are actually worthwhile?  
*not really, a 32-inch TV that was bought 5 years ago still has a very clear picture & is big enough for the average living room, just because technology is developing at a rapid pace doesn't mean we need to buy the latest 40- or even 50-inch screens, they are huge & simply far too big to watch at home, it's a vicious circle*
- How do famous film stars and singers influence the younger generation?  
*teenagers look up to their idols, they can be influenced by the way they dress & the things they do, especially by the way the rich & famous behave, these stars should be more aware of the effect they have on adolescents & make an effort to act responsibly when in public, teens should also realise that it's important to create your own identity & not be influenced by stars*
- Who do you feel is the best music artist in your country at the moment? Why?  
*Elena Papparizou is a famous pop singer here in Greece, she was born in Sweden but her parents are both Greek, she became famous when her band Antique got 3rd place in the Eurovision song contest but her career really took off when she won 1st place in 2005, she made Greek people worldwide really proud, Elena is a wonderful person who has many fans*
- What advice would you give to a group of people who have just come to your country from overseas?  
*they should travel, Greece has many hidden beauties & it's worth spending time exploring the country to discover them, I'd tell them to visit remote villages & try local dishes, take a ferry boat to some of the islands & explore the beaches, wherever they go they'll come across some ancient sites so they should try to visit them too, I'd also advise them to try to speak to the locals & take advantage of their hospitality*
- Are there many people of different cultures in your country? Are you friends with any?  
*many foreigners have come to live in Greece recently, due to the country's location people from different continents have come here looking for a brighter future, there are people from Africa, Asia & the Balkans, there are a few kids at my school from foreign countries, we study together & hang out in the break, it's interesting to have friends with a different cultural background*

Thank you. That is the end of the test.