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LIKE!

LET'S START!

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GO...



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ABOUT INSIDER



INSIDER is a comprehensive exam preparation coursebook for students who wish to participate in C1-C2 level examinations with a multiple-choice format. As the title suggests, it provides useful advice and guidance regarding exam procedure, and helps students create a solid foundation before sitting an examination.

INSIDER focuses not only on the development of the four skills (*i.e. Reading, Writing, Listening, Speaking*) but also on gradually leading students to achieve successful results. More specifically, students are taught how to cope with the different types of questions they will come across during an examination, and are given advice on more practical issues, such as how to make good use of their time and how to deal with possible stress during the examination.

The book consists of 10 thematically organised units with a wide range of engaging exam-related topics. The educational material has been carefully selected and is divided into specific sections in each unit:

Thematic Vocabulary: vocabulary items derived from the reading passages and based on the topic of each unit as well as phrasal verbs and verbs with prepositions, accompanied by exercises

Reading Training & Practice: step-by-step guidance to assist students with the most commonly encountered reading comprehension questions and a wide range of engaging exam-based reading passages, which give students the opportunity to practise the reading techniques taught

Grammar Theory & Practice: C1-C2 level grammar theory in Greek presented in a student-friendly way with comprehensive tables, brief explanations and clear examples, accompanied by a wide variety of exercises (*e.g. multiple-choice, fill-in, transformations*)

Building Vocabulary: expressions & collocations, derivatives and words easily confused derived from the reading passages and developed through exercises

Listening: exam-based activities which help students improve their listening comprehension skills

Speaking: exam-style activities which help students enhance their oral skills

Writing: exam-based tasks with modern topics, accompanied by writing models, exercises and suggested plans, which give students the necessary guidance to improve their writing skills

Vocabulary & Grammar Review: multiple-choice exercises that recycle the vocabulary and grammar taught in the unit

With modern and appealing illustrations, **INSIDER** will prove attractive and practical, not only for the learner, but also for the teacher.

UNIT

1

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

"Knowledge of languages is the doorway to wisdom."

ROGER BACON
Philosopher



WARM-UP:

1. Do you enjoy learning English?
2. Would it be better if everyone spoke one common language?
3. Apart from using language, what are some other ways to communicate?



"If you want to communicate effectively [...] you must be willing to listen as well as speak."

JOHN C. MAXWELL
Author

C1-C2
INSIDER
EXAM PREPARATION COURSEBOOK

THEMATIC VOCABULARY

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

1. **acquire** μαθαίνω, αποκτώ
2. **mother tongue** μητρική γλώσσα
3. **bilingual** δίγλωσσος
4. **attention span** διάρκεια συγκέντρωσης
5. **comprehend** κατανοώ, αντιλαμβάνομαι
6. **pronounce** προφέρω
7. **interpret** ερμηνεύω
8. **colloquial** της καθημερινής γλώσσας, της καθομιλουμένης
9. **explicit** σαφής, ξεκάθαρος
10. **vague** ασαφής, αόριστος
11. **convey** εκφράζω, μεταδίδω

GENERAL WORDS

12. **primarily** κυρίως
13. **effortlessly** εύκολα, αβίαστα
14. **exposure (to)** έκθεση (σε)
15. **attain** επιτυγχάνω
16. **spare (v.)** διαθέτω
17. **eventually** τελικά, στο τέλος
18. **reproduce** αναπαράγω
19. **arguably** πιθανόν / αναμφίβολα
20. **repetitive** επαναλαμβανόμενος
21. **initial (adj.)** αρχικός
22. **eager (to do)** πρόθυμος (να)
23. **consistent** συνεπής, σταθερός
24. **brief (adj.)** σύντομος
25. **depict** απεικονίζω
26. **fundamental** βασικός, θεμελιώδης
27. **deter** αποθαρρύνω, αποτρέπω
28. **approach (n.)** προσέγγιση
29. **incorporate** ενσωματώνω
30. **factual** τεκμηριωμένος, αντικειμενικός

PHRASAL VERBS & VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS

- **sing along (to a song)** συνοδεύω τραγουδώντας, τραγουδάω
- **get (a message) across** εκφράζω, μεταδίδω
- **go about (a task)** καταφέρνω, καταπιάνομαι με
- **brush up on (my German)** φρεσκάρω, ανανεώνω
- **be geared to/towards sth** είμαι προσανατολισμένος σε κτ
- **ease sb into sth** προσαρμόζω κπ σταδιακά σε κτ
- **come up against (a problem)** συναντώ, αντιμετωπίζω
- **catch on to (the gist)** καταλαβαίνω, «πιάνω»

1. Choose the correct option.

1. Throughout history, women have been fighting for their rights, but they still have a long way to go.
a. factual
b. fundamental
c. consistent
d. initial
2. Our trip to the UK this year will be a great opportunity for additional to the English language.
a. mother tongue
b. attention span
c. exposure
d. approach
3. I couldn't the meaning behind the lawyer's words, but didn't ask him for further clarification.
a. interpret
b. pronounce
c. acquire
d. convey
4. Working out only twice a week will be sufficient as long as you remain
a. vague
b. eager
c. brief
d. consistent
5. The high price of petrol has many tourists from renting a car to get around.
a. depicted
b. attained
c. reproduced
d. deterred
6. I'm afraid I don't have any more time to on the arrangements for the meeting.
a. spare
b. comprehend
c. incorporate
d. convey
7. You shouldn't use expressions in essays. More formal vocabulary is required.
a. colloquial
b. bilingual
c. repetitive
d. initial
8. You need to follow a different with this student. He seems to be in need of extra support.
a. exposure
b. attention span
c. approach
d. mother tongue
9. The instructions in the manual were too, and it took us a long time to put the wardrobe together.
a. vague
b. explicit
c. eager
d. factual
10. He appeared to give his speech in front of all those people, so no one realised how stressed he was at that time.
a. eventually
b. effortlessly
c. arguably
d. primarily

2. Choose the correct option.

1. I really need to brush up **into** / **on** my Spanish now that I'm moving to Madrid for my studies.
2. This advertisement is definitely geared **towards** / **about** a younger target group. It's too modern for older consumers.
3. I'd like to start my own business, but I have no idea how to go **about** / **along** it.
4. Mike helped ease the new employee **to** / **into** her responsibilities at the office.
5. When the band played the national anthem, the audience stood up and sang **across** / **along** to it.
6. If you come up **against** / **into** any issues with the new software, please inform the IT department.
7. Liam didn't catch **on** / **up** to Grace's hint about his driving skills needing more work.
8. The professor failed to get her ideas **across** / **along** during her rather boring lecture.

READING TRAINING-INTRO

READING TECHNIQUES

There are 3 reading techniques we can use during the reading section of an exam:

1. **skimming:** reading a text quickly **to get its general meaning (the gist)**, without paying much attention to the details (e.g. *looking through a news article to see if it interests you*).
2. **scanning:** reading a text quickly **to find specific information**, without focusing on meaning (e.g. *finding the name of the main character in a film review*).
3. **intensive reading:** reading a part of a text carefully **to understand the details** (e.g. *reading a specific part of a magazine article to understand the results of a survey*).

Ask students to think of other examples of skimming, scanning and intensive reading.

EXAM READING STEPS

In order to do well in the reading section of an exam, you should follow these 6 steps:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

Step 1: Read the instructions, title and paragraph headings (if any). These can give you useful information about the text.

1. **Go to page 10. Read the instructions, title and paragraph headings of the text. What do you think it is about?**

how songs can help language learning
(accept any reasonable answers)

TIP

Don't skip this step!

Step 2: Read the text quickly. Skim the text **to get a general idea** of what it is about.

2. **Go to page 10. Read the text quickly and choose the correct option.**

The text is aimed at people who

- a. teach languages.
- b. want to learn a language.

TIP

Don't waste time trying to understand unknown vocabulary during this step.

B. PROCESSING THE QUESTIONS

Step 3: Understand the question. This step requires concentration. **Underline the key words** in the question to make sure you understand **what you are looking for**.

3. **Go to page 11. Read question 1 and notice which key words have been underlined.**

Step 4: Decide which reading technique(s) you have to use. Some questions require **skimming** (e.g. *What is the purpose of the text?*). Others require a combination of techniques, such as **scanning** and **intensive reading** (e.g. *What did the experiment show?*). It is up to you to choose the appropriate technique(s) for each question.

4. **Go to page 11. Read question 1 again and decide which reading technique(s) should be used to answer it.** scanning and intensive reading

TIP

Most questions require scanning and intensive reading.

Step 5: Find and underline the information. This step requires **scanning**.

5. **Go to page 11. Read question 1 again. Then, notice the part of the text which has been underlined. This is where you will find the answer.**

Step 6: Read the options carefully and choose the correct one. This step requires **intensive reading**.

A **correct** option will often be paraphrased and there will be evidence in the text to support it. An **incorrect** option, in most cases:

- a. may not appear in the text at all.
- b. may appear in the text but does not answer the question.
- c. may say something different from or opposite to what is mentioned in the text.
- d. may seem logically correct, but there is no evidence in the text to support it.

! Note that an option could be incorrect for a combination of reasons.

6. **Go to page 11. For question 1, read the correct option and notice why the other options are incorrect.**

TIP

Don't forget to read the question again before making your final decision.

7. **Now, follow steps 3-6 for questions 2-6. How well did you do? If you didn't do well, don't worry. Just keep on practising these steps and you will improve.**



PRESENT TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE

- I always **eat** breakfast before work.
We **go** to the supermarket once a week. (συνήθεια/ρουτίνα)
- Alan **loves** Asian food. (μόνιμη κατάσταση)
- Ice **melts** when the temperature is high. (γενική αλήθεια)
- You **fry** the onion and then you **add** the meat. (οδηγίες)
- His new book **provides** a great deal of information about World War II. (κριτική βιβλίου/ταινίας)
- The film **premieres** at 9:00 tomorrow.
The plane **takes off** at 10:00.
(ωρολόγια προγράμματα / δρομολόγια - μελλοντική χρήση)

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

- I **have passed** my driving test.
(πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν και δε μας ενδιαφέρει πότε)
- Eric **has just told** me about his trip.
(πράξη που μόλις έχει ολοκληρωθεί)
- I **haven't ridden** a horse before.
([εμπειρία που (δεν) έχουμε ζήσει])
- This is **the saddest** song I **have (ever) listened to**.
(με υπερθετικό βαθμό)
- **This is the first time we have had** dinner at this restaurant. (με τα first/second/... time)

ALREADY (= ήδη, κιόχας)

- I've **already** done the chores.
- Have you done the chores **already**?
(= Ήδη έκανες τις δουλειές;)

JUST (= μόλις)

- I've **just** done the chores.
(I just did the chores. - AmE)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- I'm **checking** my essay at the moment.
(πράξη που συμβαίνει τώρα - τη στιγμή που μιλάμε)
- Jim's **using** my car these days as his own has broken down.
(προσωρινή κατάσταση)
- The patient's condition **is getting** better and better each day.
(εξελισσόμενη κατάσταση)
- Lia **is always/forever/constantly/continually complaining** about everything! (ενόχληση)
- They're **watching** the tennis tournament tonight.
(προγραμματισμένη πράξη - μελλοντική χρήση)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- They **have been building** the new Concert Hall for over a year.
(πράξη που ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται μέχρι το παρόν - έμφαση στη διάρκεια)
- The children **seem furious** with each other. **Have they been fighting?**
(πράξη με διάρκεια στο παρελθόν που τα αποτελέσματά της είναι ορατά στο παρόν)

! Κάποια ρήματα, όπως τα work, live, study, teach, etc., μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν και στον Present Perfect Simple και στον Present Perfect Continuous με μικρή διαφορά στο νόημα.
He **has lived** / **has been living** in Perth since 2010.
I **have taught** / **have been teaching** French for 13 years.

YET (= ακόμα)

- I **haven't** done the chores **yet**.
- Have you done the chores **yet**?
(= Ακόμα να κάνεις τις δουλειές;)

STILL (= ακόμα)

- I **still** haven't done the chores.
- I'm **still** doing the chores.

HAVE BEEN TO

I **have been to** Lisbon once.
(έχω πάει κάπου κι έχω γυρίσει ή δε βρισκόμαι πλέον εκεί)

HAVE GONE TO

"Where is Tim?" "He **has gone to** Lisbon."
(έχω πάει κάπου και δεν έχω γυρίσει ή είμαι ακόμα εκεί)

HAVE BEEN IN

I **have been in** Lisbon for two years / since I was 25. (ζω/μένω/βρίσκομαι κάπου + for / since / How long ...?)

STATIC VERBS

Τα παρακάτω ρήματα εκφράζουν κατάσταση (state), όχι πράξη (action), και χρησιμοποιούνται συνήθως σε simple tenses:

1. **Ρήματα αίσθησης:** see, hear, taste (= έχω γεύση), smell (= έχω μυρωδιά), feel (= έχω αίσθηση), sound
2. **Ρήματα κτήσης:** have, own, possess, belong to
3. **Ρήματα αντίληψης:** believe, think, remember, forget, imagine, know, realise, suppose, recognise, understand
4. **Ρήματα προτίμησης:** like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, want, wish
5. **Ρήματα εμφάνισης:** look (= φαίνομαι), seem, appear, resemble

! **Άλλα static verbs:** be, consist of, contain, cost, deserve, exist, include, involve, mean, need, owe, remain, require

I **understand** the problem now. (NOT ~~I'm understanding the problem now.~~)

I've **hated** sports since I was a child. (NOT ~~I've been hating sports since I was a child.~~)

Κάποια από αυτά τα ρήματα μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν σε continuous tenses αλλά με διαφορετική σημασία.

I **see** a sign at the end of the road. (= βλέπω)

I'm **seeing** my lawyer tomorrow. (= συναντώ / έχω ραντεβού)

I **have** a question. (= έχω)

I'm **having** lunch / a bath / a great time. (= τρώω / κάνω / περνάω καλά)

The cheese **smells** awful. (= έχω μυρωδιά)

The girl **is smelling** the perfume. (= μυρίζω κτ)

The pork **tastes** amazing. (= έχω γεύση)

Mum's **tasting** the soup. (= δοκιμάζω κτ)

I **think** that they are wrong. (= πιστεύω, νομίζω)

I'm **thinking** about moving house. (= σκέφτομαι)

The painting **looks** fake. (= φαίνομαι)

We're **looking** at the exhibits. (= κοιτάζω)

What **do** you **mean** by that? (= εννοώ)

We've **been meaning** to visit you. (= σκοπεύω)

1. Choose the correct option.

1. I can't stand it anymore! You **constantly borrow** / **are constantly borrowing** things from me, but you never bring them back.
2. The pupils were amazed when their teacher showed them how a magnet **attracts** / **is attracting** iron.
3. The story **depicts** / **is depicting** the protagonist as a rather enigmatic character.
4. Alice **tastes** / **is tasting** the potatoes to see if they need a little more salt.
5. What time **does the train arrive** / **is the train arriving** at King's Cross station?
6. The girls **stay** / **are staying** at their aunt's for the time being until we finish redecorating their room.

2. Fill in with the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. The professor **has been preparing** (prepare) his presentation for a couple of days now.
2. How long **have they been discussing** (they / discuss) a possible deal with that firm?
3. So far, they **haven't revealed** (not reveal) any details about the murder to the press.
4. Why are you so sweaty? **Have you been running** (you / run)?
5. I'm so excited! This is the first time I **have driven** (drive) a car on my own.
6. **Has the company had** (the company / have) severe financial problems before?

3. Fill in with the correct present tense.

1. Jill and Gary are in the Bahamas on their honeymoon now and they **are having** (have) a great time.
2. Our organisation **has been raising** (raise) money for the local sports centre for months.
3. This is the most challenging task Vanessa **has taken up** (take up) lately.
4. What **do you mean** (you / mean) when you say that this job is not suitable for me?
5. **Is David seeing** (David / see) the guys from the office later tonight?
6. The manager **hasn't decided** (not decide) how many workers to hire yet.
7. You **turn** (turn) right into the alley, and then you go straight ahead until you reach the traffic lights.

4. Fill in with the correct form of have been to, have gone to or have been in.

1. **Have** you **been to** the mall that opened downtown recently?
2. Mr Spencer isn't here. He **has gone to** the bank and he won't be back anytime soon.
3. - How long **has** your cousin **been in** Melbourne? - Since February.
4. Miranda and Roger **have gone to** the annual meeting at the head office. You may talk to them later.
5. Zach **has been to** dozens of foreign countries, so he has become acquainted with many different cultures.
6. The kids **have been in** the backyard since they returned from school. Don't they have any homework to do?
7. We **have been to** the Acropolis Museum twice. It's rated as one of the best museums in the world.
8. - **Has** Tina **gone to** Stockholm for business or pleasure? - Well, most probably she'll combine the two.

5. Choose the correct option.

1. The festival every spring, bringing in thousands of visitors from across the globe.
a. has taken place c. is taking place
b. has been taking place d. takes place
2. Thomas the members of the committee. He was supposed to have done it by now.
a. yet hasn't contacted c. still hasn't contacted
b. hasn't contacted yet d. hasn't still contacted
3. Unfortunately, the area surrounding the factory more and more polluted each day.
a. has become c. has been becoming
b. is becoming d. becomes
4. Did you know that Jordan jail for robbery since last August?
a. is in c. has been in
b. has gone to d. is going to
5. Have the twins tidied their bedroom? I'm so glad they did it without my reminding them.
a. already c. still
b. just d. yet
6. I Meghan all my life. We first met in kindergarten and were close to each other from the very beginning.
a. know c. have been knowing
b. am knowing d. have known

1. You are going to read a blog entry about songs and language learning. Read the blog entry carefully and answer the questions that follow.

SONGS AS A TOOL FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING

- ① We're often told that the older we get, the more difficult it is to learn a language. This belief is primarily based on children's ability to acquire their mother tongue effortlessly and with no formal schooling. What makes this possible is children's constant exposure to language through interaction with their parents and the environment. Some scientists claim that, to attain complete fluency in any or multiple languages, learning should start before the age of ten. In other words, once we hit that age, the dream of becoming fully bilingual is off the table, since the opportunities to immerse ourselves in a new language are few and far between. But, if we find a way to surround ourselves with a foreign language by creating similar conditions to those in which children learn to communicate, we can improve our fluency to a certain extent. And what could be more enjoyable than listening to songs to accomplish this?

- ② **Why songs?** Suffice it to say that songs are packed with grammar and vocabulary, and they are the greatest ambassadors of the culture they represent. Lasting only three to four minutes, songs are ideal for people who have a short attention span or little time to spare. The simplest way to use them is to find the lyrics of a song you love, and sing along. Eventually, you should be able to sing the song by heart. You can also find translations to help you comprehend the message the songwriter is trying to get across.

Pros: Listening to a country's music is the next best thing to living there. Firstly, by reading the lyrics, you're learning how to spell words. Put differently, you're becoming literate in that language. Secondly, a country's music is dictated by the rhythm of its language. That is to say, when we sing, we try to reproduce the sounds and tone, so we become familiar with how to pronounce words and phrases. This in turn makes our accent sound less foreign. Watching the video of a song may also be of benefit as you will notice the way the singers move their mouths. Lastly, memorising a song's lyrics is arguably more pleasant than remembering a long list of unconnected words.



- How to go about it:** Whether you lack the rudiments of the target language or are just looking for a way to brush up on the French you studied at school, you might be better off starting with children's songs. They are repetitive, and because they are geared towards teaching essential grammar and vocabulary, they have no hidden meaning that you need to interpret. The simplicity of these songs will help to overcome any initial hesitation you may have and ease you into the next challenge: modern music. It goes without saying that, at first, everything will probably sound like gibberish to you; you'll come up against a lot of colloquial expressions and slang, not to mention that songs are often made to rhyme at the expense of grammar. Don't let these obstacles distract you from your goal! Slowly but surely, you will catch on to how the language works.

- Final thoughts:** Songs complement the three or four hours of language lessons you do at school perfectly. If, after reading this, you're still unsure how to start, there's no doubt in my mind that your teacher will be eager to assist you. However, you must be active in the learning process. Find a method that suits you and don't be afraid to adapt this method according to your needs. Above all, keep in mind that, as long as you stay consistent, you should make steady progress.



1. According to the **first paragraph**, becoming fully **bilingual** (justifications are indicative)
 - a. is the result of hard work
(seems logically correct but there is no evidence in the text to support it)
 - b. is out of the question after a certain age
 - c. is rarely achieved by children
(does not appear in the text at all)
2. What is mentioned about songs in the second paragraph?
 - a. They are brief.
 - b. They are explicit.
 - c. They are simple.
3. What is the best word to replace **dictated** in paragraph three?
 - a. determined
 - b. transformed
 - c. depicted
4. Which aspect of modern songs does the author warn the reader about?
 - a. their lack of fundamental grammar
 - b. the vague messages they convey
 - c. the conversational language they use
5. What advice does the author offer?
 - a. Don't be deterred by the lengthy process.
 - b. Be flexible with the approach you take.
 - c. Ask teachers to incorporate songs into their lessons.
6. Which of these best describes the style of the text?
 - a. informal and entertaining
 - b. formal and factual
 - c. informative and detailed

BUILDING VOCABULARY

EXPRESSIONS & COLLOCATIONS

1. Fill in with the words from the box. You can refer to the text on pp.10-11 for help.

rudiments far immerse turn progress expense extent table thing suffice

1. I agree with Mark **to a certain** **extent**, but I don't believe this is a black-and-white issue.
2. She had an extremely successful career, but it was **at the** **expense** **of** her health.
3. The foreign student has **made** excellent **progress** since his arrival at our school.
4. Flights to the Maldives were really expensive, so we chose **the next best** **thing**; a holiday in the Seychelles.
5. I think this topic should be **off the** **table** as it'll probably lead to a heated debate.
6. **Suffice** **it to say**, they no longer talk to each other after what happened between them.
7. I was never much good at algebra, but at least I picked up **the** **rudiments** **of** arithmetic.
8. Fruit provides us with vitamins, which **in** **turn** boost our immune system.
9. I had read several travel guides about Japan to **immerse** **myself in** the culture before our trip there.
10. Due to her heavy study schedule, Beth's visits to her parents have been **few and** **far** **between** lately.

DERIVATIVES

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

A. translate - translation - translator

1. I believe that a truly accurate book **translation** is hard to achieve.
2. Jerry won't be able to join us tonight as he has to **translate** ten pages for tomorrow's Chinese class.
3. A good **translator** should have a very thorough knowledge of at least two languages.

B. familiarise - familiar - familiarity

1. This tune sounds quite **familiar**, but I can't remember which song it is.
2. His **familiarity** with the piano made it easier for him to learn to play other instruments.
3. This seminar aims at **familiarising** teachers with innovative educational methods.

C. memorise - memorable - memory

1. I will never forget that **memorable** night when Daniel proposed to me.
2. Elephants are known to have an excellent **memory**, whereas a giraffe's is very poor.
3. Evelyn is in her room trying to **memorise** all those names for her history test on Monday.

D. simplify - simplistic - simplicity

1. Our house is decorated in a minimalist style as we believe there is beauty in **simplicity**
2. You need to **simplify** some parts of your article so that everyone can understand it.
3. They have a rather **simplistic** perspective of the current political crisis.

E. hesitate - hesitant - hesitation

1. Mia appeared a bit **hesitant** when the boss asked her to comment on the presentation.
2. Please do not **hesitate** to contact the police if you see anything suspicious.
3. You could detect the **hesitation** in his voice as he broke the news to us.

F. adapt - adaptable - adaptation

1. The successful **adaptation** of a species to the changing environment dictates its survival.
2. Jim is the most **adaptable** person I know, so he won't face any difficulties when he moves abroad.
3. The streets in our town have been **adapted** for bicycle use.

G. length - lengthy

1. Tommy usually gives **lengthy** talks that are boring, but this one is interesting!
2. Let's measure the **length** of the sofa one more time just to be sure before we buy it.





WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

- fluency:** the ability to speak or write a language well and quickly (*Even though my niece has only been learning Italian for eight months, her fluency is amazing.*)
accuracy: the ability to be exact and correct (*This particular exam mostly tests accuracy, so write carefully to avoid making mistakes.*)
- literate:** able to read and write (*The main goal of education is to make people literate.*)
literal: being the basic or original meaning of a word or phrase (*We tend to use this word metaphorically, but do you know its literal meaning?!*)
literary: relating to literature / having read a lot of literature (*Literary critics have been quite harsh with Nora Johnson's first novel. / Ray is a literary man, spending his leisure time reading one book after the other.*)
- rhythm:** a regular pattern of sounds or movements (*That piece of music has no particular rhythm, so how am I supposed to dance to it?!*)
pace: the speed at which sth happens (*Each pupil makes progress at their own pace.*)
- accent:** the way sb pronounces the words of a language, which indicates where this person comes from (*It was obvious from Olga's accent that she wasn't a native speaker of Russian.*)
pronunciation: the way in which a word of a language is pronounced (*Listen to the pronunciation of the words and then try to read them out loud.*)
- gibberish:** written or spoken words that have no meaning or are difficult to understand (*This all sounds like gibberish to me! I can't understand a word he's saying.*)
slang: very informal, mostly spoken language used by specific groups of people, usually the young (*I honestly can't stand listening to rap songs containing all those weird slang expressions.*)
- complement:** to add to sth in order to improve it or make it more complete (*The colour of this carpet complements the living room curtains nicely.*)
compliment (sb on sth): to make a remark showing approval or admiration of sb (*Sally complimented Ezra on his stylish haircut.*)

ELT PUBLISHING

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

A. fluency - accuracy

- Jack still makes grammatical mistakes in French, but his oral **fluency** has improved a lot.
- Focusing too much on **accuracy** when you speak affects the speed of your speech.

B. literate - literal - literary

- The **literal** translation of this idiom into other languages makes no sense.
- One of the most famous **literary** works is *Crime and Punishment* by Dostoevsky.
- In comparison to the past, most people nowadays are **literate**.

C. rhythm - pace

- Some people prefer living in the countryside as they can't keep up with the **pace** of city life.
- His latest song is characterised by a catchy **rhythm**. I'm sure it'll be a hit!

D. accent - pronunciation

- Our new neighbour spoke with a strong **accent**, so we found it quite hard to understand him.
- Some words share the same **pronunciation** but are spelt differently.

E. gibberish - slang

- Teenagers like to use **slang** a lot because they think it makes them cool.
- Unless you're a parent, baby talk sounds like **gibberish**.

F. complement - compliment

- David rarely **compliments** others, so I was surprised when he congratulated me on my report.
- This grey scarf **complements** your eyes perfectly. It's as if it was made just for you!

PAST TENSES

PAST SIMPLE

- Angela **prepared** brunch for us yesterday. (πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν και γνωρίζουμε πότε)
- When I was a teenager, I **walked** in the park every weekend. (συνήθεια στο παρελθόν)
- Mike **liked** pirate stories when he was little. (κατάσταση στο παρελθόν)
- She **got** into the car, **turned** the key and **drove** away. (διαδοχικές πράξεις στο παρελθόν)

COMPARE

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **Past Simple** για πράξεις που έγιναν στο παρελθόν και γνωρίζουμε πότε.
Anne **tried** bungee jumping **last week**.
- Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **Present Perfect Simple** για πράξεις που έγιναν στο παρελθόν και δε μας ενδιαφέρει πότε.
Anne **has tried** bungee jumping.

PAST CONTINUOUS

- Angela **was preparing** brunch for us at 11 o'clock yesterday. (πράξη που ήταν σε εξέλιξη σε συγκεκριμένη χρονική στιγμή στο παρελθόν)
- Mark **was installing** the new coffee maker while/as I **was reading** him the instructions. (πράξεις που ήταν σε εξέλιξη ταυτόχρονα στο παρελθόν)
- Mark **was installing** the new coffee maker when the lights **went out**. (πράξη που ήταν σε εξέλιξη στο παρελθόν όταν ξαφνικά συνέβη μία άλλη πράξη)
- The wind **was blowing** and the golden leaves **were dancing** in the air. (σκηνοικό αφήγησης)

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

- The fight among the fans **had stopped** by the time the police **arrived** / by midnight. (πράξη που είχε γίνει πριν από μία άλλη πράξη ή χρονική στιγμή στο παρελθόν)
- I **hadn't ridden** a horse before that day. [εμπειρία που (δεν) είχαμε ζήσει μέχρι κάποια χρονική στιγμή στο παρελθόν]

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- By the time the doctor **called** me, / By noon, I **had been waiting** for the results for two hours. (πράξη που βρισκόταν σε εξέλιξη μέχρι μία άλλη πράξη ή χρονική στιγμή στο παρελθόν - έκφραση στη διάρκεια)

COMPARE

- This is the first time I **have made** a complaint to the neighbours. That was the first time I **had made** a complaint to the neighbours.
- This is the best compliment I **have ever received**. That was the best compliment I **had ever received**.
- My clothes are dusty because I **have been cleaning** the attic. My clothes were dusty because I **had been cleaning** the attic.

AGO VS BEFORE

AGO (= πριν)

Δείχνει πόσος χρόνος πέρασε από τη στιγμή που έγινε κάτι στο παρελθόν μέχρι τώρα.

Mary heard the bad news half an hour **ago**.

BEFORE (= πριν)

Δείχνει πόσος χρόνος είχε περάσει από μία συγκεκριμένη χρονική στιγμή στο παρελθόν μέχρι μία άλλη στιγμή.

Mary had heard the bad news half an hour **before** I went to see her.

PAST HABITS & STATES

PAST SIMPLE

- When she was younger, she **took** karate lessons twice a week. (συνήθεια)
(NOT When she was younger, she **was taking** karate lessons...)
- When she was younger, she **liked** karate. (κατάσταση)

USED TO + BARE INFINITIVE (= συνήθιζα να)

- When she was younger, she **used to take** karate lessons twice a week. (συνήθεια)
- When she was younger, she **used to like** karate. (κατάσταση)
- **Did she use to take** karate lessons when she was younger?
(NOT **Did she used to take** karate...?)
- She **didn't use to take** karate lessons every day.
(NOT **She didn't used to take** karate...)

WOULD + BARE INFINITIVE (= συνήθιζα να - μόνο για συνήθεια, όχι για κατάσταση)

- When she was younger, she **would take** karate lessons twice a week. (συνήθεια)
(NOT When she was younger, she **would like** karate.)

USED TO / BE USED TO / GET USED TO

USED TO + BARE INFINITIVE (= συνήθιζα να)

- When he had morning classes, he **used to go** to bed early.

BE USED TO + GERUND/NOUN/PRONOUN (= είμαι συνηθισμένος)

- He **is used to going** to bed early because he has morning classes.
- I **was used to the long hours** when I worked for an advertising company.
- At first, I found my flat tiny, but I'm **used to it** now.

GET USED TO + GERUND/NOUN/PRONOUN (= αρχίζω να συνηθίζω κάτι καινούριο)

- Now that he has morning classes, he's **getting used to going** to bed early.
- I'll never **get used to her mood swings**. I can't stand them!

1. Fill in with the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- Robert was singing along (sing along) to the radio when the doorbell rang (ring).
- Colin and Emilia didn't communicate (not communicate) much in the past, but things have changed since then.
- It was a foggy night. It was drizzling (drizzle) and Jeff was driving (drive) slowly through the town.
- During her run in the park, Samantha stumbled (stumble) over a stone and fell (fall) down.
- What were you doing (you / do) while Dr Miller was explaining (explain) the theory?

2. Choose the correct option.

- When did you buy / have you bought this elegant overcoat? It looks fantastic!
- All my friends were present at my graduation three days ago / before.
- Have you ever done / Did you ever do kitesurfing? - No, never, but I'd love to.
- How long ago / How long have the Warners been in the USA? - Since last February.
- Cindy sprained / has sprained her ankle, so she won't be able to take part in the dance contest.
- Jeremy and I didn't have / haven't had the chance to catch up at the party yesterday because he was busy taking care of his guests.



3. Choose the correct option.

- The terrorist released / had released / was releasing the hostages by midnight, and then they were all taken to hospital.
- By the time I had phoned / was phoning / phoned to make a reservation, all the tables at the restaurant had been booked.
- We had been wandering / were wandering / wandered in the city centre for some time before we sat down to have a snack.
- The technicians had been placing / placed / were placing surveillance cameras around the office building at that moment.
- Zoe realised that she had left / left / was leaving her laptop under her seat on the bus and rushed back to get it.
- By 7:00 pm, the actors were rehearsing / had been rehearsing / had rehearsed for twelve hours and they were exhausted.

4. Choose the correct option.

- They the truth for long before Maggie found out what had really happened.

<input type="radio"/> a. hadn't been hiding	<input type="radio"/> c. weren't used to hiding
<input type="radio"/> b. didn't hide	<input type="radio"/> d. hadn't hidden
- Every year, on Christmas Eve, Grandma a hearty dinner for all the family.

<input type="radio"/> a. was cooking	<input type="radio"/> c. would cook
<input type="radio"/> b. was used to cook	<input type="radio"/> d. used to cooking
- Tony had no siblings. That is the reason why he things.

<input type="radio"/> a. didn't get used to share	<input type="radio"/> c. wasn't sharing
<input type="radio"/> b. didn't used to share	<input type="radio"/> d. wasn't used to sharing
- By the end of November, my secretary all the necessary arrangements for the conference.

<input type="radio"/> a. was making	<input type="radio"/> c. made
<input type="radio"/> b. had made	<input type="radio"/> d. had been made
- Karen and Timothy only got divorced a month ago, so they the dramatic changes in their lives yet.

<input type="radio"/> a. haven't got used to	<input type="radio"/> c. aren't use to
<input type="radio"/> b. didn't use to	<input type="radio"/> d. haven't used to
- Mrs Reynolds has altered so much! She grumpy when she was younger.

<input type="radio"/> a. didn't used to be	<input type="radio"/> c. didn't use to be
<input type="radio"/> b. wasn't used to being	<input type="radio"/> d. wouldn't be

5. Tick if the sentence is correct or make corrections where needed.

- After all this time, I still haven't got used to commute by tube. commuting
- Mum would tell us fairy tales every night when we were kids. ✓
- We used to eat breakfast on the terrace on Sundays, but we don't anymore. ✓
- The Andersons would have a two-storey house in the suburbs years ago. had / used to have
- Having decided to move to Moscow from Athens, I'll have to be used to the cold weather. get used to
- Since his parents are very rich, Keith is used to luxury and comfort. ✓
- In summer, Britney went fishing by the lake with her grandpa once a week. ✓
- That was the first time I have considered following a different career path. had considered

In this type of listening task, you will hear **short sentences or questions**. You are required to choose the best response based not only on the topic, but also on the **grammar** and **syntax** that is used.

TIP 1

Before listening:

Read the options carefully. Think about what you expect to hear.

TIP 2

While listening:

1. Pay special attention to the question words you hear (who, what, why, etc.).
2. Don't choose an option just because you hear the same word or phrase.



1. You will hear ten sentences or questions. Listen to the recording and choose the best answer. (If necessary, play the recording again.)

1. a. Don't mention it.
 b. Do you need any help?
 c. You must finish your homework.
Thank you for helping me with my homework.
2. a. Yes, they did.
 b. They all voted.
 c. Evita.
Who did the students vote for in the student council elections?
3. a. I'm sorry, but Jane's just gone out.
 b. Let's get together on Saturday.
 c. I didn't know you liked her.
Do you think Jane will agree to go out on a date with me?
4. a. I moved here last month.
 b. I've never been to Belfast.
 c. I'm staying for a week.
How long have you been in Belfast?
5. a. No, he mustn't work so hard.
 b. You're right, I'll give him a warning.
 c. Yes, he's done an outstanding job.
Martin isn't the effective employee he used to be.
6. a. I borrowed it from the library.
 b. I definitely read a lot of books.
 c. I absolutely loved it.
Did you enjoy that book I recommended?
7. a. I agree, the traffic noise is really annoying.
 b. Of course, it's a paradise indeed.
 c. Sure, we can come back next year.
I wish we had chosen a quieter place for our holidays.
8. a. I don't know when it happened.
 b. Because I thought you knew.
 c. I told you I fired him.
Why didn't you tell me you got fired?
9. a. It does, doesn't it?
 b. What's wrong with the colour?
 c. OK, I'll buy it for you.
If I were you, I'd buy the green blouse. It complements your eyes.
10. a. How many did you eat?
 b. How much flour will you need?
 c. How long did you bake them for?
I'm going to bake some biscuits for Sophie's birthday party.



1. Read the question and the example. Then, answer the same question about yourself.

Question: Do you use the Internet to help you with language learning?

Yes, I do. I use it quite regularly to *watch videos / listen to songs / read articles / ...* in *English / French / German / ...*

This has helped me *develop my listening skills / improve my pronunciation / learn new vocabulary / ...*

But above all, I think I've learnt a lot about the culture, which is essential when it comes to learning any language.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the advantages of being able to speak a foreign language?
2. Do you prefer interacting face-to-face or online?
3. Is it difficult for the younger generation to communicate with older generations?

TIP

Don't give one-word answers. Expand your answers by giving reasons and examples.

3. Discuss the following with a partner.

- Talk together about how our language style changes when we speak to the following people.
- Tell each other what can happen if we don't change our language style.

Parents	Doctors	Children
Teachers	Strangers	Friends



Useful expressions

Shall I start/go first?
Would you like to begin?

I think/believe that ...
It seems to me that ...
I suppose/guess that ...

For example/instance, ...
..., such as ...

What do you think?
What's your opinion?

I couldn't agree (with you) more.
That's exactly what I had in mind.

I take/see your point, but ...
To a certain extent, I agree, but ...

Useful vocabulary

pay attention to tone
disagree politely
give explanations
ask for clarification
avoid colloquial expressions
keep descriptions brief
show interest
speak clearly/slowly
simplify our language
use gestures
respond to questions
speak without hesitation
use slang

DESCRIPTION

In this type of speaking task, you are required **to describe someone or something** (e.g. a person, an object, a place, an activity), so you will be expected to give not only general information (who, what, where, etc.), but also details in your description.

TIP

Practise brainstorming:

Think about **different aspects** to talk about in your description.

(e.g. for an object: shape / colour / material,
for a person: appearance / character /
why you chose this person)

4a. Brainstorm the following question:

Can you describe an app or a site that is useful for language learning?

1. name:
2. how long you have been using it:
3. features:
4. why you use it:
5. benefits it offers:
6. possible drawbacks:

4b. Now, use your ideas from exercise 4a to answer the question in detail.

4c. Answer the following question:

Can you describe a social networking app you often use to communicate with your friends?

WARM-UP

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Do young people in your area speak foreign languages?
2. In what ways can people learn foreign languages nowadays?



WRITING TASK A

Your local council has received a grant in order to create a programme to encourage young people to learn foreign languages. Write a letter to the city council with your ideas on what this programme could include. You could write about:

- offering free language lessons
- providing free access to online libraries
- organising screenings of films in foreign languages
- your ideas



ANALYSING THE TASK

2. Read the task and answer the questions.

1. Who are you writing to? the local/city council
2. Why are you writing? to give ideas / make suggestions on what the city council's programme to encourage young people to learn foreign languages could include
3. What specific information could your letter include? Underline it in the writing task.

MODEL LETTER

3. Read the model letter and fill in with the words/phrases from the box.

interact what is more put into practice regardless of enhance put forward

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am a local resident and I recently heard about your plan to fund a programme aimed at motivating young people to learn foreign languages. I am writing to ¹ put forward some suggestions on how to make this project worthwhile.

First of all, it is advisable that a variety of courses be offered for free so that local young people will have the opportunity to learn a language of their preference ² regardless of their financial circumstances. The lessons could be conducted by experienced tutors using modern teaching approaches to help learners acquire their target language effortlessly and develop their fluency. ³ What is more, I propose granting students free membership to online libraries where they can access numerous foreign literary sources. In this way, they will be able to ⁴ enhance their comprehension skills and enrich their vocabulary.

The programme should also include some social events. One idea would be to show foreign language films in public venues so that learners could get exposure to colloquial conversations. Finally, a foreign language festival with a variety of activities could be organised. For example, it could feature live workshops which would give young people the chance to ⁵ interact with speakers of the target language in order to improve their communication skills and pronunciation.

All in all, I believe that if these ideas are ⁶ put into practice, the programme will attract a large number of young people eager to learn a foreign language. I hope you will take my suggestions into consideration.

Yours faithfully,
Olivia Thomson

BUILDING WRITING SKILLS

4. Find words from the model letter that mean:

- | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1. provide money for sth | (para 1) | ..... | fund |
| 2. carry out | (para 2) | ..... | conduct |
| 3. a teacher, especially outside of school | (para 2) | ..... | tutor |
| 4. the ability to understand sth | (para 2) | ..... | comprehension (skill) |
| 5. informal, everyday | (para 3) | ..... | colloquial |
| 6. keen, excited | (para 4) | ..... | eager |

5. Fill in with words from the model letter to form collocations.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. financial | ..... | circumstances | ..... | (para 2) |
| 2. target | ..... | language | ..... | (para 2) |
| 3. develop my | ..... | fluency | ..... | (para 2) |
| 4. | enrich | ..... | my vocabulary | (para 2) |
| 5. | feature | ..... | live workshops | (para 3) |
| 6. | improve | ..... | my communication skills | (para 3) |



TIP

Making suggestions (formal):

You can make suggestions in a formal email/letter in the following ways:

- *The local council should / ought to / could / can offer language courses for free.*
- *It is vital/necessary/important/advisable/suggested/recommended (that) the local council offer language courses for free.*
- *It is vital/necessary/important (for the local council) to offer language courses for free.*
- *I suggest/recommend/propose (that) the local council offer language courses for free.*
- *I suggest/recommend/propose offering language courses for free.*
- *One/Another idea is / would be (for the local council) to offer language courses for free.*

! Pay attention to the **verb form** that follows each word/phrase.

! Remember that you can use the **Passive Voice** to make your suggestions more formal.

*It is advisable that language courses **be offered** for free.*



6. Which of these ways does the writer use to make suggestions? Underline them in the model letter.

7. Write sentences to make suggestions using the prompts given and the words/phrases in brackets.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. teenagers / participate / in an international exchange programme | (could) |
| <u>Teenagers could participate in an international exchange programme.</u> | |
| 2. tutors / give learners / opportunities to practise speaking | (One idea is) |
| <u>One idea is for tutors to give learners opportunities to practise speaking.</u> | |
| 3. young people / be encouraged / to read / foreign literature | (It is recommended that) |
| <u>It is recommended that young people be encouraged to read foreign literature.</u> | |
| 4. a foreign language newspaper / be published / at school | (Another idea would be) |
| <u>Another idea would be for a foreign language newspaper to be published at school.</u> | |
| 5. an extracurricular drama club / be organised / in English | (I propose) |
| <u>I propose that an extracurricular drama club be organised in English.</u> | |
| 6. foreign language apps / be incorporated / into the lessons | (It is important) |
| <u>It is important that foreign language apps be incorporated into the lessons.</u> | |
| <u>It is important for foreign language apps to be incorporated into the lessons.</u> | |

WARM-UP

1. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the biggest challenges you face when learning English?
2. How could you further improve your English language skills?

WRITING TASK B (model letter on p.218)

Your school has been designing a programme to improve students' English language skills. Write a letter to the headteacher with your ideas on what this programme could include. You could write about:

- organising after-school debate clubs
- taking a trip abroad
- setting up an online magazine
- your ideas

ANALYSING THE TASK

2. Read the task and answer the questions.

1. Who are you writing to? the headteacher
2. Why are you writing? to give ideas / make suggestions on what the school's programme to improve students' English language skills could include
3. What specific information could your letter include? Underline it in the writing task.

PREPARING TO WRITE

TIP

- When you make suggestions, try to **paraphrase** the ideas given in the writing task whenever possible.
- You should **group** your suggestions in the paragraphs of the main body in a **logical way**.
- ! Don't forget to develop your suggestions with **explanations, examples** and/or **results**.

3. Make suggestions using the bullet points in the writing task. (indicative answers)

- 1st suggestion: I recommend that extracurricular debate clubs be organised at school.
- 2nd suggestion: Another idea would be to arrange a trip to an English-speaking country.
- 3rd suggestion: Students could start an online English magazine.
- 4th suggestion (your idea): You should offer extra preparatory courses for those who wish to sit English language examinations.

Suggested plan	Useful language
Greeting	Dear Members of the City Council, / Dear Sir or Madam, / Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms + (last name),
Introduction: • say who you are • say why you are writing	I am ... and I recently heard about your plan/decision to ... I am writing to put forward / make some suggestions on/about ...
Main body - para 1: • make the first two suggestions and develop them with explanations, examples and/or results	First of all, it is advisable that ... To begin with, it is vital that ... What is more, I propose ... Another idea would be to ...
Main body - para 2: • make two more suggestions and develop them with explanations, examples and/or results	Furthermore, I suggest ... In the first place, ... Finally, ... Last but not least, ...
Conclusion: • summarise your ideas and/or give an expected result of your suggestions • ask the recipient to consider your suggestions	All in all, I believe that if these ideas are put into practice, ... To sum up, if these ideas are implemented, ... I hope (that) you will take my suggestions into consideration. I hope (that) you will give my recommendations careful consideration.
Signing off	Yours faithfully, (if you don't know the recipient's name) Yours sincerely, (if you know the recipient's name) (your name)

VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. Choose the correct option.

- Martin a wealth of knowledge about gardening by reading books and experimenting in his own backyard.
 a. acquired
 b. attained
 c. spared
 d. comprehended
- Studies have shown that sticking to a(n) sleep schedule can have a positive impact on your health.
 a. familiar
 b. consistent
 c. adaptable
 d. colloquial
- With her tutor's support, Sue was able to the complex mathematical concepts and solve the challenging problems.
 a. comprehend
 b. complement
 c. pronounce
 d. deter
- My research has revealed a lot about how infants learn their during the first six years of their lives.
 a. exposure
 b. accuracy
 c. fluency
 d. mother tongue
- The museum's collection focuses on the Byzantine Empire, but also includes artefacts from later periods.
 a. arguably
 b. effortlessly
 c. eventually
 d. primarily
- Personally, I prefer the of the good old days, when we didn't have so many hi-tech gadgets.
 a. simplify
 b. simplistic
 c. simplicity
 d. simplified
- The novel was written in a style, making the characters seem like your next-door neighbours.
 a. fundamental
 b. colloquial
 c. bilingual
 d. factual
- The package came with instructions, which made assembling the bed a piece of cake.
 a. lengthy
 b. explicit
 c. vague
 d. brief
- With so many distractions in the modern world, many people find that their attention is shorter than it used to be.
 a. length
 b. extent
 c. pace
 d. span
- When you start your next project, it's important to have a clear strategy for how you will achieving your goals.
 a. ease into
 b. go about
 c. get across
 d. sing along
- it to say, our team's disappointing performance in the championship was far below everyone's expectations.
 a. Immerse
 b. Suffice
 c. Acquire
 d. Spare
- Even though the doctor's prescription was nothing more than to me, the pharmacist managed to read it easily.
 a. translation
 b. exposure
 c. gibberish
 d. slang
- Liam has always found a way to overcome any obstacle he has, no matter how impossible it seemed to be.
 a. been geared towards
 b. come up against
 c. caught on to
 d. brushed up on
- Professor Keats made a success of his career, but it came at the of his personal happiness.
 a. turn
 b. extent
 c. expense
 d. progress
- Body language and facial expressions can help emotions to other people without using any words.
 a. compliment
 b. interpret
 c. convey
 d. depict
- The heavy police presence in this part of the city is designed to crime and keep residents safe.
 a. deter
 b. attain
 c. incorporate
 d. hesitate
- The waiter recommended a French red wine that would the flavours of our dish perfectly.
 a. complement
 b. familiarise
 c. compliment
 d. reproduce
- Catherine was to begin her new job and make a good impression on her colleagues.
 a. eager
 b. hesitant
 c. literate
 d. vague
- It is time our company used a different in the way we deal with our customers' complaints.
 a. hesitation
 b. adaptation
 c. approach
 d. pronunciation
- The outcome of the mission relied entirely on the soldiers' in executing each step of the plan without error.
 a. accuracy
 b. fluency
 c. familiarity
 d. exposure
- The of the race was too fast for the inexperienced runner, causing her to fall behind early on.
 a. accent
 b. length
 c. rhythm
 d. pace
- No part of this publication may be without the author's permission.
 a. incorporated
 b. interpreted
 c. reproduced
 d. conveyed
- The speaker's use of the same phrases became rather annoying after a while.
 a. initial
 b. literal
 c. repetitive
 d. literary

1. Choose the correct option.

1. Simon his room for hours.
Why don't you ask him to come and join us at the pool bar?
 a. has been in
 b. has gone to
 c. has gone
 d. has been to
2. What about when your supervisor interrupted you?
 a. did you talk
 b. have you been talking
 c. were you talking
 d. are you talking
3. Casey much more introverted when she was little.
 a. would be
 b. used to being
 c. was used to be
 d. used to be
4. Have you ever a ski resort in Switzerland?
 a. gone to
 b. been to
 c. been
 d. been in
5. Why are your clothes so dirty? to repair your motorbike again?
 a. Do you try
 b. Had you been trying
 c. Have you been trying
 d. Did you try
6. At first, I didn't like having a flatmate, but now I it.
 a. used to
 b. have got use to
 c. am used to
 d. am getting used
7. We've got plenty of time. The show until 10 o'clock.
 a. hasn't started
 b. hadn't started
 c. wasn't starting
 d. doesn't start
8. The catalogue extracts from the books which will be exhibited at the book fair.
 a. consists of
 b. is consisting of
 c. was consisting of
 d. has been consisting of
9. By the time Matt to my message, I had already made other plans.
 a. was responding
 b. responds
 c. responded
 d. has responded
10. Nowadays, more and more people to socialise online rather than have face-to-face interactions.
 a. have been choosing
 b. have chosen
 c. choose
 d. are choosing
11. Jason the city alone for two days before he bumped into an old friend of his.
 a. has been exploring
 b. was exploring
 c. had been exploring
 d. used to explore
12. Their behaviour is intolerable. They for no apparent reason.
 a. are forever quarrelling
 b. have forever quarrelled
 c. forever quarrelled
 d. forever quarrel
13. - Will you come out with me?
- I'm afraid I can't. I haven't finished studying
 a. already
 b. still
 c. yet
 d. before
14. It might be hard in the beginning, but you the customs of a foreign country eventually.
 a. are used to
 b. used to
 c. have got used
 d. will get used to
15. We at this spot in the woods when we were scouts.
 a. would camp
 b. use to camp
 c. were camping
 d. were used to camp
16. By 2018, Jessica Mayers her second solo album.
 a. released
 b. had released
 c. was releasing
 d. has released
17. The house of washing powder. Mum must be doing the laundry.
 a. is smelling
 b. was smelling
 c. smells
 d. has been smelling
18. It's the first time this novel for the big screen.
 a. is adapted
 b. had been adapted
 c. was adapted
 d. has been adapted
19. Hannah with all kinds of financial issues in her previous job.
 a. was used to dealing
 b. is used to dealing
 c. got used to deal
 d. use to deal
20. They about investing in this business since last year.
 a. thought
 b. have been thinking
 c. are thinking
 d. think
21. That was the feeblest excuse Rick; his family got very upset over his lying.
 a. has ever made
 b. had ever made
 c. had ever been making
 d. was ever making
22. anything from that e-shop before?
 a. Did you order
 b. Have you ordered
 c. Do you order
 d. Did you use to order
23. That mansion a well-known politician. Now, it is under new ownership.
 a. use to belong to
 b. was belonging to
 c. had been belonging to
 d. belonged to
24. First, you the pastry into circles with a small glass.
 a. were cutting
 b. have cut
 c. cut
 d. are cutting

UNIT

6

TRAVELLING & TOURISM

"Travel is the best investment you can make in yourself."

JOEL SARTORE
Wildlife photographer

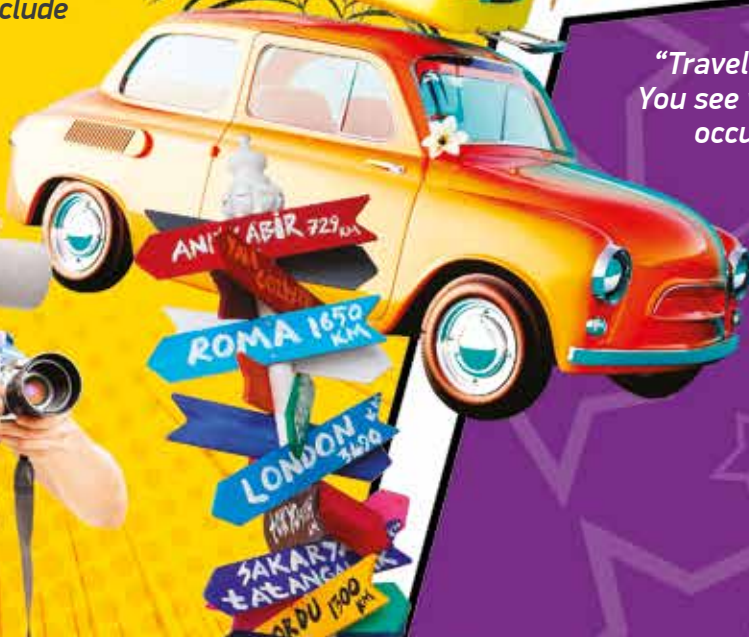


WARM-UP:

1. What kind of holiday do you like going on?
2. Would you like to work in the tourism industry?
3. Should school trips include travelling abroad?

"Travel makes one modest. You see what a tiny place you occupy in the world."

GUSTAVE FLAUBERT
Novelist



C1-C2
INSIDER
EXAM PREPARATION COURSEBOOK

THEMATIC VOCABULARY

TRAVELLING & TOURISM

- influx εισροή
- venture (v.) πηγαίνω, εξορμώ
- itinerary δρομολόγιο
- amenities ανέσεις, παροχές
- fare εισιτήριο (για μέσα μεταφοράς)
- unwind χαλαρώνω
- congestion κυκλοφοριακή συμφόρηση
- quaint γραφικός
- be situated βρισκομαι
- self-catering χωρίς διατροφή
- full board πλήρης διατροφή
- bustling πολύβουος, πολυσύχναστος
- memento ενθύμιο

GENERAL WORDS & PHRASES

- regulation κανονισμός / ρύθμιση
- curb περιορίζω, ελέγχω
- encounter (sth/sb) αντιμετωπίζω (δυσκολία) / συναντώ (τυχαία)
- inconvenience ενόχληση, ταλαιπωρία
- reimburse sb (for) αποζημιώνω κπ (για)
- recover (sth) ανακτώ (κτ)
- be inclined to (do) έχω την τάση (να)
- customise προσαρμόζω, εξατομικεύω
- be subject to (sth) υπόκειμαι σε (κτ)
- be entitled to (do/sth) δικαιούμαι (να/κτ)
- ditch παρατάω, ξεφορτώνομαι
- hectic ξέφρενος, αγχωτικός
- lush κατάφυτος, πλούσιος (για βλάστηση)
- vicinity γύρω περιοχή, περίχωρα
- mingle (with) συναναστρέφομαι (με)
- resume ξανα ξεκινώ
- roam περιφέρομαι, τριγυρνάω σε
- proximity εγγύτητα
- well off πλούσιος, εύπορος
- reserved συκρατημένος
- acquaintance γνωστός / γνωριμία
- contemplate αναλογίζομαι, σκέφτομαι

PHRASAL VERBS & VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS

- swarm with (people) είμαι γεμάτος με
- get caught up in (the enthusiasm) παρασύρομαι από
- take out (a loan) παίρνω, κάνω (για επίσημο έγγραφο ή υπηρεσία)
- put sb off (smoking) αποτρέπω, αποθαρρύνω κπ από το να
- settle in τακτοποιούμαι
- make for (the airport) πηγαίνω σε, κατευθύνομαι προς
- resign myself to (my fate) αποδέχομαι

1. Choose the correct option.

- The two secret service agents met in a street so that they could go unnoticed.
 - quaint
 - bustling**
 - reserved
 - lush
- Our holiday package includes plane tickets, accommodation with, and a cruise on the Seine.
 - full board**
 - proximity
 - inconvenience
 - acquaintance
- While working abroad, Jess had the chance to with people of various nationalities.
 - venture
 - encounter
 - mingle**
 - ditch
- During our hike in the woods, we came across a little hut that looked like something out of a fairy tale.
 - hectic
 - reserved
 - well-off
 - quaint**
- If the product you've purchased is damaged, you're to a full refund.
 - situated
 - inclined
 - subject
 - entitled**
- I'm afraid there is no petrol station in the, but there is one about four kilometres away.
 - influx
 - congestion
 - vicinity**
 - regulation
- His business endeavours in the marketing sector have been very successful and now he's extremely
 - hectic
 - well off**
 - self-catering
 - lush
- All students can enjoy a significant discount on bus and train
 - fares**
 - itineraries
 - mementos
 - amenities
- We've never actually expanding our sales operations to other countries, but maybe we should.
 - curbed
 - customised
 - contemplated**
 - unwound
- The airline me after my flight to Singapore was cancelled for the second time.
 - reimbursed**
 - recovered
 - resumed
 - roamed

2. Choose the correct option.

- My parents finally resigned themselves **to** / **with** the fact that I had decided to become an actress.
- Ellie took **out** / **up** an annual subscription to a monthly science magazine.
- The flea market was swarming **with** / **by** tourists looking for bargains.
- Harry got caught up **on** / **in** an argument with his friends over a trivial matter.
- After attending the mayor's speech in the main square, the protesters made **towards** / **for** the town hall.
- The awful weather put us **off** / **from** doing any gardening in the backyard.
- Once you have settled **at** / **in**, I'll show you around and introduce you to your new colleagues.



SPECIFIC INFORMATION QUESTIONS

Some questions will ask you **about specific information in a paragraph or text**. For such questions, the answer is clearly stated in a specific part of the text, so you will be able to find and underline it. Usually, the question itself and/or the options have been paraphrased, so don't rush to choose an option simply because it includes the same words as those in the text. You should base your choice on the meaning of what you have underlined. **Specific information questions require scanning and intensive reading.**

Example questions

According to the author/article/passage, who/what/why ...?

What does the article/text say about ...?

What does the writer state regarding ...?



What does the extract say about the tourist tax?

- a. It varies.
- b. It is excessive.
- c. It deters tourists.
- d. It has been revoked.

1. The following extract is from an article about mass tourism. Read the extract carefully and answer the question that follows.

For years on end, the Balearic Islands - Mallorca, Ibiza, Menorca and Formentera, as well as numerous smaller ones - have been swarming with tourists eager to soak up the sun. Recently though, the islands' tourist board has introduced regulations with the purpose of curbing the mass influx of tourists flocking to the islands, and reducing the damage they cause to the environment. One such regulation is that all visitors to the islands must pay a tax of up to €4 per day, depending on the season and the type of accommodation they choose. The money collected through the tax is used to improve the tourism infrastructure, preserve heritage sites and implement green initiatives. Needless to say, people involved in the industry made a fuss about the tax, claiming that tourists would steer clear of the islands. However, this has not been the case, as the beauty and charm these isles offer will always draw hordes of visitors.

2. The following extract is from a travel insurance company's website. Read the extract carefully and answer the question that follows.

A large number of holidaymakers get caught up in the excitement of venturing abroad and often neglect to take out the appropriate travel insurance before setting off. Having proper travel insurance can help put your mind at ease about potential problems you may encounter during your trip. This could mean anything from a minor inconvenience, such as a delayed suitcase, to something far more serious, such as a last-minute cancellation. Even though the cost of an insurance policy can put people off purchasing one, the benefits in case of an emergency are enormous. For example, just a few days in a hospital overseas can set you back hundreds, if not thousands of pounds. While it is true that travel insurance may not be able to remove all travel-related stress or even reimburse you for everything that can go wrong, it is worth the extra expense as it will give you the right to make a claim and recover at least some of your money.

According to the extract, what is a reason people do not take out travel insurance?

- a. It is a time-consuming process.
- b. Making a claim on travel insurance is stressful.
- c. Insurance companies have upped their prices.
- d. They are inclined to overlook it.

3. The following extract is from the FAQ (frequently asked questions) page of an airline's website. Read the extract carefully and answer the question that follows.

Should you need to change your itinerary or customise your flight with additional services and in-flight amenities, you can do so by going to our homepage or by contacting our call centre, referencing your six-letter confirmation code. Please note that all flight changes are subject to extra costs, which will be charged to your credit card in the currency of your booking. In the instance that you are denied boarding or your flight is cancelled at short notice, you will be entitled to assistance, such as - but not limited to - hotel accommodation and free access to means of communication. If your flight is connecting through the United States, you will be required to pass immigration and customs before boarding your next flight.

What does the airline's website state regarding alterations made to bookings?

- a. They cannot be made for connecting flights.
- b. They can be tailored to the passenger's preferences.
- c. They can be seen on the passenger's booking confirmation.
- d. They cannot be made once the fare has been paid.

PASSIVE VOICE 1

Η παθητική φωνή (Passive Voice) χρησιμοποιείται για να δώσουμε **έμφαση στην πράξη του ρήματος** και όχι σε αυτόν που την κάνει. Μόνο τα ρήματα που παίρνουν αντικείμενο σχηματίζουν παθητική φωνή (*wash, repair, decorate, etc.*).

FORM	be + past participle (+ by + agent)	ACTIVE VOICE	<i>Sonia cleans the house every week.</i>
		PASSIVE VOICE	<i>The house is cleaned (by Sonia) every week.</i>

Το ποιητικό αίτιο (agent) με **by** συνήθως **ΔΕΝ αναφέρεται** όταν **είναι αόριστο και δε μας ενδιαφέρει** (*people, somebody, everyone, etc.*), όταν **είναι αντωνυμία** (*me, you, him, etc.*) ή όταν **εννοείται** (*the police, the government, etc.*).

TENSES & FORMS OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

Present Simple	<i>The house is cleaned.</i>	Future Perfect Simple	<i>The house will have been cleaned.</i>
Present Continuous	<i>The house is being cleaned.</i>	be going to full infinitive	<i>The house is going to be cleaned.</i>
Past Simple	<i>The house was cleaned.</i>	bare infinitive	<i>I want the house to be cleaned.</i>
Past Continuous	<i>The house was being cleaned.</i>	perfect infinitive	<i>The house should be cleaned.</i>
Present Perfect Simple	<i>The house has been cleaned.</i>	present gerund	<i>The house should have been cleaned.</i>
Past Perfect Simple	<i>The house had been cleaned.</i>	perfect gerund	<i>I forgot being told such a thing.</i>
Future Simple	<i>The house will be cleaned.</i>		<i>I forgot having been told such a thing.</i>

❗ Οι παρακάτω χρόνοι ΔΕ σχηματίζουν παθητική φωνή: Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous και Future Perfect Continuous

NOTE

Στην **Passive Voice** μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **get** αντί για **be**. *Keith got fired last week. (informal)*

SPECIAL CASES

ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΕ ΔΥΟ ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ

Κάποια ρήματα, όπως τα *bring, give, lend, offer, promise, sell, send, show, teach, tell*, παίρνουν **δύο αντικείμενα**. Η **Passive Voice** μπορεί να σχηματιστεί **με δύο τρόπους** με αυτά τα ρήματα.

ACTIVE VOICE: *A fan gave the singer a rose.* OR *A fan gave a rose to the singer.*

PASSIVE VOICE: *The singer was given a rose by a fan.* OR *A rose was given to the singer by a fan.*

ΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΑΙΤΙΟ ΜΕ WITH

Όταν θέλουμε να αναφέρουμε **το αντικείμενο ή το υλικό** με το οποίο έγινε μία πράξη, χρησιμοποιούμε το **with**.

The tree was cut down with an axe. BUT *The tree was cut down by Ted.*
The cake was made with flour. BUT *The cake was made by Betty.*

❗ *The victim was hit with a stick.* BUT *The victim was hit by a car.*
The streets were covered with/in snow.
The amphitheatre was crowded with students.

NON-PASSIVE VERBS

Κάποια ρήματα, όπως τα *appear, disappear, vanish, rise, consist of, benefit, take place, become, evolve, grow up, decline* (= μειώνομαι), **ΔΕ χρησιμοποιούνται** στην παθητική φωνή.

The magician vanished behind the curtain.
(NOT *The magician was vanished behind the curtain.*)
Our research team consists of ten members.
(NOT *Our research team is consisted of ten members.*)

PHRASAL VERBS & ΠΡΟΘΕΣΕΙΣ

William paid off the loan after two years. ➔ *The loan was paid off after two years.*
Teenagers are listening to this song these days. ➔ *This song is being listened to by teenagers these days.*

SEE, HEAR, MAKE, LET

Active Voice: bare infinitive	Passive Voice: full infinitive
• <i>We saw them walk.</i>	➔ <i>They were seen to walk.</i>
OR <i>We saw them walking.</i>	➔ <i>They were seen walking.</i>
• <i>I heard him sing.</i>	➔ <i>He was heard to sing.</i>
OR <i>I heard him singing.</i>	➔ <i>He was heard singing.</i>
• <i>She made us be quiet.</i>	➔ <i>We were made to be quiet.</i>

❗ *The boss let me leave earlier.* ➔ *I was allowed to leave earlier.* (NOT *I was let to leave earlier.*)

1. Choose the correct option.

- As the results of the survey are being analysed / are analysing, a number of interesting conclusions are emerging.
- The correct answers can find / can be found at the bottom of the page.
- There used to be an old castle here. - When was it demolished / did it demolish?
- The company will have recalled / will have been recalled the defective product by next week.
- This ancient custom has been passed down / has passed down from one generation to another over the centuries.
- A series of demonstrations had been taken place / had taken place in various parts of the city prior to the elections.
- As far as I know, Lucy isn't going to invite / isn't going to be invited to the ceremony. - Oh, she'll be so disappointed.
- My husband grew up / was grown up in Helford village, in Cornwall.

2. Tick if the sentence is correct or make corrections where needed.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. The furniture was covered <u>by</u> dust and there was a strange smell in the room. | with / in |
| 2. In the past, women were not <u>let</u> to attend university. | allowed |
| 3. A copy of the document will be sent to the client by email. | ✓ |
| 4. The local forest is in danger of <u>being disappeared</u> in the next few years. | disappearing |
| 5. Since the beginning of the sales, the mall has been crowded <u>by</u> shoppers. | with |
| 6. The employees were heard <u>complain</u> about their tight deadlines. | to complain / complaining |
| 7. While I was tidying up, supper was being prepared by Katy. | ✓ |
| 8. The mayor's popularity has declined considerably since the scandal was exposed. | ✓ |
| 9. Rita was attacked <u>by</u> a knife while she was hiking in the woods. | with |
| 10. The man was made to reveal his true identity to the police. | ✓ |

3. Complete the sentences using the Passive Voice.

- The media depicted the author's work as exciting and adventurous.
The author's work was depicted (by the media) as exciting and adventurous.
- They have altered some of the bus routes lately.
Some of the bus routes have been altered lately.
- You need to sort out the problem as soon as possible.
The problem needs to be sorted out as soon as possible.
- They saw her arrive at the gallery at 8:00.
She was seen to arrive at the gallery at 8:00.
- I hate people talking to me as if I were a child.
I hate being talked to as if I were a child.
- Does your supervisor let you stay late to finish your projects?
Are you allowed (by your supervisor) to stay late to finish your projects?

4. Choose the correct option.

- After all these years of continuous effort and dedication, Stanley deserves
 a. to get promoted b. to be promoting c. being promoting d. to promote
- When Grandpa was little, he by his elder sister.
 a. was taken care b. took care of c. took care d. was taken care of
- It is evident that your technique over the past few months.
 a. is evolved b. has evolved c. has been evolved d. is being evolved
- The pupils the target vocabulary before doing the reading activity.
 a. had been taught to b. had taught c. had been taught d. had been teaching
- How strange! My sunglasses seem to into thin air.
 a. have vanished b. be vanished c. have been vanished d. being vanished
- Liam felt superior to his colleagues due to in a very well-known and wealthy family.
 a. raising b. have raised c. having raised d. having been raised



1. You are going to read a text by a travel blogger. Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow.

SCOTTISH HIGHLIGHTS

By Elsie Larson, May 16th

- ① If, like us, your recipe for an ideal weekend break is to get far away from the city in order to find the peace and tranquillity necessary to unwind, then there is no better destination than the historic county of Berwickshire. Located in southeastern Scotland, only five miles north of the border with England, Berwickshire is the perfect place to let your hair down. So, get ready to ditch the congestion and crowds of urban living, and experience Scotland off the beaten track, with its quaint towns and villages. And if you want something more adventurous, enhanced by stunning natural surroundings and crystal-clear waters, the Berwickshire coast offers diverse activities, such as horse riding, river kayaking and diving.

Just an hour's drive from Edinburgh, Berwickshire provides a quick getaway from hectic city life. When our taxi dropped us off at the spacious Victorian country house which was to be our home for the next two days, we were immediately

- ③ captivated by the serenity and the lush green landscape. The owners gave us a delightful old-fashioned welcome with tea and biscuits, and as soon as we had settled in, we were ready to make the most of our time. So, we hopped on our bikes, which was how we were going to get around for the weekend, and hit the road. (A)
- ④ The first order of business was to get a few provisions. For that, we visited the idyllic little town of Eyemouth, aptly named as it is situated at the mouth of the Eye Water River. We immediately made for the harbour, which has been in use since the 1200s, if not longer. We got there in the nick of time, as we saw two fishermen unloading their catch and bought a couple of pollacks for dinner later. (B) This is why Martin and I prefer self-catering accommodation to hotel rooms with full board. The taste of those freshly caught pollacks was simply out of this world!

Since we still had plenty of time on our hands, we took the scenic route along the Berwickshire coast, riding our bikes to St Abbs, a gem of a village just a few miles north of Eyemouth. After powering up with what I can only describe as the most delicious carrot cake we had ever eaten, we wandered around the bustling indoor flea market, where we bought a few original drawings of the vicinity as a memento of our time there. This also gave us the perfect opportunity to mingle with the locals and inquire about the best spots to go birdwatching.

- ⑤ Jemma, as if we were old friends, went the extra mile by running back to her place to fetch some photos she had taken of puffins and razorbills feeding their young for us to see. (C)

Having gathered all the information we needed and made our plans for the following day, we wearily headed home. After dinner, I tried to immerse myself in my book, but to no avail. It seemed crazy that, very soon, we would have to board a plane back to London and resume our daily commute side by side with another 10 million people. (D) No! This is where I wanted to be, roaming the cliffs and watching the birds. I was completely hooked on this location and perilously close to making a decision that would change our lives forever.





1. According to the text, the writer went to Berwickshire
 - a. due to its proximity to England
 - b. as she is fond of Scotland
 - c. for a thrill-seeking experience
 - d. to escape her daily routine
2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **captivated** in paragraph 2?
 - a. startled
 - b. trapped
 - c. charmed
 - d. dismayed
3. What does the writer imply about their hosts?
 - a. They were hospitable.
 - b. They were elderly.
 - c. They were well off.
 - d. They were reserved.
4. The writer states that the reason for their visit to Eyemouth was to
 - a. take a shortcut to St Abbs
 - b. stock up on supplies
 - c. check out a historic harbour
 - d. get to know local people
5. According to the text, **Jemma**
 - a. did more than was expected of her
 - b. was an old acquaintance of the writer's
 - c. worked at the flea market
 - d. went birdwatching with the writer
6. In the final paragraph, the writer
 - a. complains about being tired
 - b. regrets her choice of book for the trip
 - c. resigns herself to her life in London
 - d. contemplates her future
7. At which point would the following sentence best fit? "No wonder I felt at home after spending just a couple of hours with these people."
 - a. (A)
 - b. (B)
 - c. (C)
 - d. (D)
8. Overall, the text can best be described as
 - a. a personal reflection on a trip
 - b. a promotion for a holiday area
 - c. a detailed analysis of what to do in Berwickshire
 - d. a positive review of a cycling tour

BUILDING VOCABULARY

EXPRESSIONS & COLLOCATIONS

1. Fill in with the words from the box. You can refer to the texts on p.97 and pp.100-101 for help.

time avail fuss clear road notice hair most track world

- Dennis intends to **make the** **most** **of** his retirement by travelling.
- I **let my** **hair** **down** as soon as I stepped onto the golden sand and gazed at the endless sea.
- We've been to lots of famous cities, so we'd rather go somewhere **off the beaten** **track** for a change.
- Beth tried to reason with George, but **to no** **avail** as he refused to listen to her.
- After making careful arrangements, Sarah and Chris packed their bags and **hit the** **road** for a year-long trip.
- It really gets on my nerves when our plans are cancelled **at short** **notice**
- While we were having dinner at a fine restaurant, a customer **made a(n)** **fuss** about a stain on his glass.
- The police asked the civilians to **steer** **clear** **of** the crime scene and let the experts do their job.
- According to popular belief, Maria Callas' voice was indeed **out of this** **world**
- They arrived at the port at the last minute and caught the ferry just **in the nick of** **time**

DERIVATIVES

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

A. implement - implementation

- The government has been successful in **implementing** the ban on smoking in enclosed public spaces.
- Strict **implementation** of the new health measures is necessary for the common good.

B. neglect - neglected - neglectful - negligence

- The animal rescue group found the **neglected** puppy chained up in a garden without water or food.
- Grandma has been quite **neglectful** of her pills lately, so please remind her to take them.
- No matter what I do, my son will always **neglect** to do his chores.
- The patient's family blamed the deterioration in his condition on medical **negligence**

C. alter - altered - alteration

- A few **alterations** need to be made to Rita's proposal before it can be submitted.
- The notary got a bit suspicious when he saw the **altered** signature, so he stopped the property transfer.
- Following the audience's reaction to the season finale, the screenwriter decided to **alter** the script.

D. enhance - enhanced - enhancement

- I truly believe that Joe's contribution will **enhance** our project.
- The additional cello sound resulted in an **enhanced** version of the composition.
- It is said that eating dark chocolate helps with memory **enhancement**

E. diverse - diversity

- People living in a huge metropolis like London are used to ethnic **diversity**
- Coral reefs are probably the most **diverse** ecosystems on Earth, providing shelter to an array of marine species.

F. serene - serenity

- The Tibetan monastery we visited on our excursion was characterised by an atmosphere of **serenity**
- After driving for three hours, we reached a **serene** beach where only the sound of waves could be heard.

G. delight (v.) - delight (n.) - delighted - delightful

- I'm sure Terry's engagement will **delight** his relatives when he tells them about it.
- The guests enjoyed a **delightful** weekend at a secluded villa on top of a hill.
- Spending time with my adorable niece gives me great **delight** as I don't have kids of my own yet.
- The fans were **delighted** with the match result and went out to celebrate.

H. commute (v.) - commute (n.) - commuter

- Cynthia is looking for an apartment near her work because she spends a lot of time **commuting** every day.
- The early morning train is usually full of **commuters**, so I prefer moving around on foot.
- When there's no traffic, the **commute** to the office takes about 45 minutes.

WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

- initiative:** a new plan to accomplish sth or solve a problem / the ability to make a decision on your own without others telling you what to do (*The prime minister has agreed to back the peace initiative. / I don't know which option is best for you. You'll have to use your initiative.*)
initiation: the act of starting sth (*A formal dinner was held to celebrate the initiation of the campaign.*)
- isle:** an island (usually used in names of islands) (*We spent our holidays on the Isle of Wight, which is the biggest English island.*)
aisle: a passage between rows of seats in a theatre, cinema, train, etc. or between rows of shelves in a supermarket (*You can find the detergents in the third aisle on your left.*)
- revoke:** to officially state that sth, such as a law, is no longer valid (*After having been involved in four car crashes, his driving licence was revoked.*)
provoke: to cause a reaction or a feeling, especially a negative one (*The company's new policy provoked considerable tension among its staff.*)
- overlook:** to fail to notice or consider sth (*Matthew must have overlooked the latest findings because his presentation was based on outdated research.*)
oversee: to watch a job or an activity so as to check that it is done properly (*Dina is responsible for overseeing the production line at an aluminium factory.*)
- recipe:** a set of instructions telling you what ingredients are needed for a particular dish and how to prepare or cook it / an idea or situation that will probably have a specific result (*I mostly use Jamie Oliver's recipes since they are both interesting and easy to follow. / Surrounding yourself with positive people is a recipe for happiness.*)
receipt: a document which proves that goods or services have been paid for (*As soon as your order has been completed, a receipt will be sent to you by email.*)
- wander:** to walk around in a relaxed way with no specific direction or purpose (*The police found an old lady suffering from Alzheimer's wandering around the city centre and called an ambulance.*)
wonder: to ask yourself questions about sb/sth because you want to know more about them/it (*I keep wondering what would have happened if we had come back while the thieves were still in the house.*)
- wearily:** in a way that shows sb is tired (*Lisa woke up at 6 am and made her way wearily downstairs to feed the cat.*)
warily: cautiously, in a way that shows you think sb/sth may be dangerous or cause a problem (*The man watched the big dog warily, afraid that it might attack the little girl.*)

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

A. initiative - initiation

- Finland was the only Nordic state to adopt the euro currency at its **initiation** in January 1999.
- The animal rights **initiative** will be discussed by all the members of the parliament.

B. isle - aisle

- The **isle** is connected to the mainland by a narrow pathway.
- I usually book an **aisle** seat on a plane so I can have easy access to the toilet.

C. revoke - provoke

- The upcoming conference aims to **provoke** a debate among attendees about the uses of AI in classrooms.
- I decided to **revoke** the contract with the builder when I saw the poor quality of his work.

D. overlook - oversee

- Jason **overlooked** the notes left on his desk, so he failed to include everything in the report.

2. According to the job description, the post involves **overseeing** a 10-man team and ensuring all procedures run smoothly.

E. recipe - receipt

1. I'm afraid we can't change this shirt unless you have the **receipt** with you.
2. Effort and determination are the **recipe** for success in this position.

F. wander - wonder

1. I keep **wondering** how Demi manages to fit so much into her daily schedule.
2. Whenever I find myself in a new village, I like to **wander** up and down the streets taking pictures.

G. wearily - warily

1. After such a tiring day, Sophie dragged herself **wearily** into the sitting room and collapsed on the couch.
2. The climber stepped on the rock **warily**, fearing that it wasn't stable enough to support his weight.

PASSIVE VOICE 2

IMPERSONAL VS PERSONAL STRUCTURES

Οι προτάσεις σε Active Voice που έχουν υποκείμενα όπως *they, people, everyone* και ρήματα που εκφράζουν γνώμη, υπόθεση ή αντίληψη (*say, think, believe, allege, claim, know, consider, expect, report, etc.*) σχηματίζουν την **Passive Voice** με δύο τρόπους: την **απόρροια σύνταξη (impersonal structure)** και την **προσωπική σύνταξη (personal structure)**.

ACTIVE VOICE: *Everyone says (that) Rome is a beautiful city.*

IMPERSONAL STRUCTURE: *It is said (that) Rome is a beautiful city. [it + passive verb (+ that) + clause]*

PERSONAL STRUCTURE: *Rome is said to be a beautiful city. (subject + passive verb + full infinitive)*

	Present Simple / Future Simple / Present Continuous
ACTIVE VOICE	People think that the artist's style evolves / will evolve / is evolving steadily.
IMPERSONAL STRUCTURE	It is thought that the artist's style evolves / will evolve / is evolving steadily.
PERSONAL STRUCTURE	The artist's style is thought to evolve / to be evolving steadily.

	Past Simple / Present Perfect Simple / Past Continuous / Present Perfect Continuous
ACTIVE VOICE	People think that the artist's style evolved / has evolved / was / has been evolving steadily.
IMPERSONAL STRUCTURE	It is thought that the artist's style evolved / has evolved / was / has been evolving steadily.
PERSONAL STRUCTURE	The artist's style is thought to have evolved / to have been evolving steadily.

	Past Perfect Simple / Past Perfect Continuous
ACTIVE VOICE	People thought that the artist's style had evolved / had been evolving steadily.
IMPERSONAL STRUCTURE	It was thought that the artist's style had evolved / had been evolving steadily.
PERSONAL STRUCTURE	The artist's style was thought to have evolved / to have been evolving steadily.

NOTES

- Ο χρόνος του ρήματος που εκφράζει γνώμη, υπόθεση ή αντίληψη στην Active Voice παραμένει ίδιος όταν η πρόταση μετατρέπεται σε impersonal ή personal structure.

Everybody alleges that the state ... ➔ It is alleged that the state ... ➔ The state is alleged to ...

People believed that she ... ➔ It was believed that she ... ➔ She was believed to ...

They have reported that he ... ➔ It has been reported that he ... ➔ He has been reported to ...

- be supposed to (= υποτίθεται ότι ...)

He is supposed to be a fair judge, but he isn't. (NOT It is supposed that he is...)

- seem (= φαίνονται)

It seems (that) she is really focused on her studies.

She seems to be really focused on her studies.

! *It seems (that) there is a misunderstanding between them. = There seems to be a misunderstanding between them.*

CAUSATIVE FORM

FORM have/get sth done (+ by + agent) *She had/got the emails sent (by her colleague).*

Χρησιμοποιούμε την **Causative Form**:

- για να δείξουμε ότι **αναθέτουμε σε κάποιον να κάνει κάτι για εμάς**, αντί να το κάνουμε εμείς οι ίδιοι
I've had my computer fixed. (I've asked a technician to do it.)
We will get our flat painted. (We will ask a painter to do it.)

- για **ατυχίες/ατυχήματα**
They had their office broken into.
She got her arm dislocated during the handball game.

NOTE

Στην **Causative Form** το **have** σχηματίζει **ερώτηση** και **άρνηση** όπως τα **κανονικά ρήματα**.

✓ *He has his meetings arranged.*

? *Does he have his meetings arranged?*
(NOT *Has he his meetings arranged?*)

X *He doesn't have his meetings arranged.*
(NOT *He hasn't his meetings arranged.*)

- ! • **have sb do sth** *She had her colleague send the emails.*
- **get sb to do sth** *She got her colleague to send the emails.*
- **make sb do sth** *She made her colleague send the emails.*
- **force sb to do sth** *She forced her colleague to send the emails.*

1. Complete the sentences using impersonal or personal structures.

- Many people believe that the country's infrastructure needs upgrading.
It **is believed that the country's infrastructure needs** upgrading.
- Everyone knows that the political situation is highly unstable.
The political situation **is known to be** highly unstable.
- Everybody claimed that the sales conference was a huge success.
It **was claimed that the sales conference was** a huge success.
- They said that the little girl had been walking alone in the streets for several hours.
The little girl **was said to have been walking** alone in the streets for several hours.
- People think that the use of robots is contributing to rising unemployment.
The use of robots **is thought to be contributing** to rising unemployment.
- Everyone says that city officials failed to allocate funds appropriately.
City officials **are said to have failed** to allocate funds appropriately.

2. Choose the correct option.

- These policies **thought** / **are thought** to be causing unprecedented damage.
- It is expected that Mr Gray** / **Mr Gray is expected that he** will propose radical changes.
- There seems** / **It seems** to be some confusion over how we are going to proceed with our plan.
- The suspects reported to be wandering** / **It was reported that the suspects were wandering** around the area that night.
- They alleged to have imported** / **It was alleged that they had imported** goods from Korea illegally.
- The festival is considered **to function** / **that it functions** as a connecting link between our community members.
- It was supposed that things would improve** / **Things were supposed to improve** when extra staff were hired.
- It seems that my friends** / **My friends seem that they** have been lying to me all along.

3. Rewrite the sentences in the Causative Form, as in the example.

- She hired a plumber to unblock the drain.
She had the drain unblocked (by a plumber).
- The professor always asks his assistant to edit his speeches.
The professor always has his speeches edited (by his assistant).
- Someone stole my brother's bike yesterday.
My brother had his bike stolen yesterday.
- You must pay someone to clear up the garage.
You must have the garage cleared up.
- Are they going to hire a designer to produce the graphics?
Are they going to have the graphics produced (by a designer)?
- Mrs Harper has asked her neighbour to do her shopping.
Mrs Harper has had her shopping done (by her neighbour).



4. Choose the correct option.

- The international firm had a freelance cameraman
for its website.
a. recorded the exhibition
b. to have recorded the exhibition
c. record the exhibition
- at the beauty salon once a month?
a. Do you have your nails polished
b. Do you have polished your nails
c. Have you your nails polished
- Don't worry! I'll you how to operate the
photocopier.
a. get Claire to show
b. have Claire shown
c. make Claire to show
- Ron's mum that he would never
try such a dangerous sport again.
a. had him promised
b. got him promise
c. made him promise
- Recent protests have his intention to
introduce additional taxes.
a. had the minister abandoned
b. forced the minister to abandon
c. made the minister to abandon
- Dad isn't here at the moment. He's at the dentist's.
a. getting filled his tooth
b. filling his tooth
c. getting his tooth filled

In this type of listening task, you will hear a **debate** followed by six questions and a **discussion** followed by five. You are required to choose the best answer based on what you hear.

TIP

In most cases, the questions follow the sequence of the information in the recording. If you miss the answer to one question, try to keep up with the recording and move on to the next question. It's better to miss a question or two than worry over one and leave the rest unanswered.



1. You will hear a debate and a discussion. Before listening, you will read the questions. Listen carefully and answer the questions. (If necessary, play the recording again.)

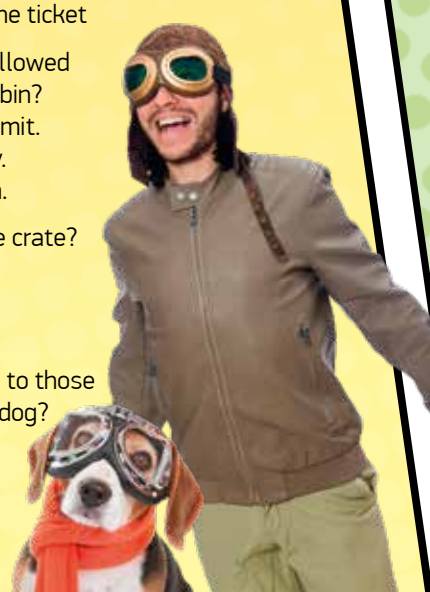
Debate

- What is the main point of this debate?
 - The use of VR tourism in place of physical travel.
 - The use of VR with disadvantaged groups.
 - The use of VR technology while giving guided tours.
- What makes Amy's Africa VR tour realistic?
 - the spherical view of the scene
 - the footage of local wildlife
 - the engagement of all the senses
- According to Tom, what makes a guided tour better than a VR tour?
 - the opportunity to taste the local food
 - the opportunity to interact with other people
 - the opportunity to appreciate the atmosphere of a place
- The example of Mount Everest shows that VR
 - does little justice to the beauty of some destinations
 - is a fine alternative for remote locations
 - does not always deliver the expected outcome
- What does Amy like most about her job?
 - researching new destinations
 - travelling all over the world
 - making a difference to people's lives
- Tom believes that
 - accessible tourism development is too slow
 - everyone should have a chance to travel
 - the demand for accessible tourism is rising



Discussion

- The main point of this discussion is to
 - examine the risks of air travel for dogs
 - explain how to prepare for flying with a dog
 - describe flight check-in procedures for dogs
- According to the discussion, what cannot be arranged at short notice?
 - the issue of a pet passport
 - the acquisition of a dog carrier
 - the purchase of a pet plane ticket
- Why are some animals not allowed to travel in the passenger cabin?
 - They exceed the weight limit.
 - Their crates are too bulky.
 - The hold is safer for them.
- What should you place in the crate?
 - your dog's favourite toy
 - some dry dog food
 - comfortable bedding
- What advice does Diane give to those planning to travel with their dog?
 - take a sitter with you
 - opt for a road trip
 - go by plane



1. Read the question and the example. Then, answer the same question about yourself.

Question: When you go on holiday, do you prefer to stay in your own country or go abroad?

To tell you the truth, I prefer going on holiday in my own country. I think that I'm very lucky because there are so many hidden gems / stunning islands / archaeological sites / quaint villages / ... to explore in Greece that it will take a lifetime to see everything. Also, travelling to domestic destinations means that I can communicate with the locals / am supporting my country's economy / don't need to spend a lot of money / can delve into my country's history and heritage / On the other hand, if I go abroad, I'll find it quite difficult to speak to people in their own language / get around / ask for help in case of an emergency / ... and that's why I avoid it.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the benefits of travelling?
2. Can going on holiday be stressful?
3. How important is the tourist industry for your country?

TIP

Avoid repeating words from the questions. Try to use synonyms instead (e.g. *benefits* → *advantages*).

3. Respond to the following statements. You may use the ideas given and/or your own ideas.

1. Travelling alone can be a positive experience.
(allows you to make your own plans / gets you out of your comfort zone / boosts your confidence)
2. There are advantages to spending your holiday in the same place every year.
(get to know the place better / feels like home / connect with local people)
3. The impact of mass tourism can be detrimental to local communities.
(disrupts the local residents' peace and quiet / may increase prices / contributes to environmental pollution)



DESCRIPTION

4a. Brainstorm the following question:

Can you describe what the perfect holiday for you would be like?

1. Where **would it be** (indicative answers) ?
2. When **would you go** ?
3. Who **would you go with** ?
4. Where **would you stay** ?
5. How long **would you stay there** ?
6. What **would you do there** ?

TIP

Use a variety of adjectives (e.g. *quaint*, *spacious*, *disastrous*) to make your description more interesting.

4b. Now, use your ideas from exercise 4a to answer the question in detail.

4c. Answer the following question:

Can you describe the worst trip you've ever been on?



WARM-UP

1. Read the following situation. Then, form two groups and have a class debate. Group A is going to be in favour of the city council's plan and Group B is going to be against it. You can use the prompts given and/or your own ideas to justify your arguments.

The city council's plan to increase tourism in your area has received mixed reactions from the local community.

Group A (proponents of the plan)

- unemployment will be reduced
- new facilities will be constructed
- locals will broaden their horizons

Group B (opponents of the plan)

- the natural environment will be damaged
- excessive building will alter the landscape of the area
- locals' daily routine may be disturbed

WRITING TASK A

Tourism is one of the world's leading industries, and it has a huge impact on host countries. In your opinion, is tourism a blessing or a curse for a country? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons, and explanations.

ANALYSING THE TASK

2. Read the task and answer the questions.

1. What is the issue raised? Underline it in the writing task.
2. What is the purpose of your essay?
 to express my opinion on whether tourism is a blessing or a curse for a country / to say whether I believe that tourism...

MODEL ESSAY

3. Read the model essay and fill in with the words from the box.

prejudice profitable detrimental intercultural infrastructure tolerant

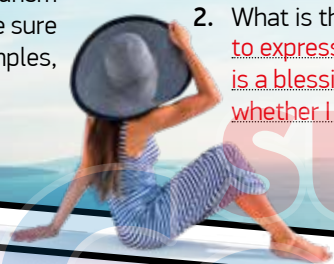
In recent decades, the tourism industry has become one of the most powerful economic sectors in the world, with both positive and negative effects on host countries. I am of the opinion that most countries have a lot to gain from tourism for a number of reasons.

First and foremost, tourism can boost the local economy and accelerate a country's economic growth. This is because popular travel destinations often attract ¹ profitable investments, leading to the construction and development of various facilities, such as hotels, restaurants and shopping malls. Such businesses create numerous employment opportunities that can raise living standards for local citizens. Additionally, the large influx of tourists generates extra revenue for governments, which can be used to improve the host country's ² infrastructure, education and healthcare.

Moreover, tourism fosters a more open-minded attitude on the part of the local population, as they have the chance to come into contact and interact with people from other backgrounds. This cultural exchange introduces locals to different beliefs or lifestyles, which can challenge existing ³ prejudice and stereotypes. Consequently, citizens of the host country will broaden their understanding of the world and gradually become more ⁴ tolerant of ethnic diversity.

On the other hand, it is frequently argued that tourism can be ⁵ detrimental to a country's natural environment. A stream of visitors may generate vast amounts of waste and litter, which could increase pollution levels and endanger natural habitats. This may be true to some extent, but it has been observed that in countries where local authorities carefully regulate tourist flow, this potential side effect has been minimised.

All in all, despite some possible negative impacts, tourism can provide remarkable benefits for the host country as it is likely to enhance locals' well-being and promote ⁶ intercultural communication.



BUILDING WRITING SKILLS

4. Find words from the model essay that mean:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. encourage the development of ideas or beliefs | (para 3) |
| 2. question if sth is true or accurate | (para 3) |
| 3. put sb/sth at risk of being harmed or damaged | (para 4) |
| 4. control a process using rules | (para 4) |
| 5. an unexpected negative result of a situation | (para 4) |
| 6. reduce sth unpleasant to the smallest amount or degree | (para 4) |
| 7. notable, worth mentioning | (para 5) |

- HELLO!
- | | |
|-------|-------------|
| ..... | foster |
| ..... | challenge |
| ..... | endanger |
| ..... | regulate |
| ..... | side effect |
| ..... | minimise |
| ..... | remarkable |



5. Fill in with words from the model essay to form collocations.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| 1. <u>tourism</u> industry | (para 1) | 5. <u>raise</u> living standards | (para 2) |
| 2. <u>boost</u> the local economy | (para 2) | 6. cultural <u>exchange</u> | (para 3) |
| 3. economic <u>growth</u> | (para 2) | 7. ethnic <u>diversity</u> | (para 3) |
| 4. <u>employment</u> opportunities | (para 2) | 8. tourist <u>flow</u> | (para 4) |

TIP

Presenting and refuting the opposing view:

You can divide the **main body** of an opinion essay into **2-3 paragraphs**, one for each argument justifying your opinion (thesis statement). Alternatively, in the **third paragraph** of the main body, you can give **the opposing view**. In other words, you can present an idea supporting an opinion that is different from or opposite to yours. You can give the opposing view in the following ways:

On the other hand, it is frequently argued/claimed that ... / it must be admitted that ...

Nevertheless, opponents of ... argue/claim that ...

However, there are those who argue/claim/assert that ... / it should be noted that ...

But after you do this, you should give **1-2 arguments to refute the opposing view** and convince the reader that your opinion is stronger. In this way, your essay will be more complete and well rounded.

You can refute the opposing view in the following ways:

Admittedly, this is true to a certain extent, but ... / This may be true to some extent, but ... /

While this is partially true, ...

This can be easily averted/rectified by ... / However, I would still point out that ...



6a. What is the opposing view that the writer gives in the third main-body paragraph? Underline it in the model essay.

6b. What argument does the writer give to refute the opposing view in the third main-body paragraph? Underline it in the model essay.

7. Read the following writing task, the thesis statement and the arguments that support it. Then, give the opposing view and refute it. (indicative answers)

Nowadays, package holidays in all-inclusive resorts are a major trend in the tourism industry. At the same time, ecotourism is on the rise offering a more authentic travel experience to travellers. In your opinion, which type of holiday is more enjoyable for visitors? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons, and explanations.

Thesis statement: In my opinion, ecotourism is a more rewarding holiday option for various reasons.

Main-body para 1 (1st argument): First of all, ecotourism often involves outdoor activities in nature, through which visitors can gain unique and unforgettable experiences.

Main-body para 2 (2nd argument): What is more, ecotourists have the opportunity to immerse themselves in the local people's culture and way of life.

Main-body para 3 (opposing view): On the other hand, it must be admitted that all-inclusive resorts offer tourists great convenience, as they provide a wide range of facilities and services all in one place at affordable prices.

Main-body para 3 (refutation): However, I would still point out that resorts with these amenities cannot compare with the sense of freedom and fulfilment visitors experience from ecotourism, which brings them into direct contact with local residents.

TIP

- To refute the opposing view, you can:
- present evidence that contradicts it.
 - claim that its benefits do not outweigh the disadvantages.
 - claim that it is weak and/or exaggerated.

WARM-UP

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are some destinations more popular with tourists?
2. Do you prefer to visit popular or lesser-known destinations? Why?



WRITING TASK B (model essay on p.223)

Nowadays, more and more unspoilt places around the world are rapidly becoming popular tourist attractions due to travel bloggers' posts on social media. This phenomenon increases tourism in these places and has a profound impact on them. In your opinion, does this trend benefit lesser-known destinations or is it detrimental to them? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons, and explanations.

ANALYSING THE TASK

2. Read the task and answer the questions.

1. What is the issue raised? Underline it in the writing task.
2. What is the purpose of your essay?
to express my opinion on whether this trend benefits lesser-known destinations or is detrimental to them / to say whether I believe that this trend ...

PREPARING TO WRITE

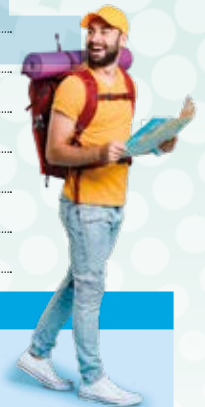
3a. What is your opinion on the issue raised in Writing Task B?

3b. Tick the arguments that you can use to support your opinion in your essay. Then, add one idea of your own.

1. A rise in tourism in unexplored destinations will provide an opportunity to upgrade local infrastructure.
2. Mass tourism can lead to the environmental destruction of previously unspoilt locations.
3. Hordes of holidaymakers may negatively affect the local residents' quality of life.
4. The growth of tourism in formerly unknown destinations can boost the local economy.
5. A sudden influx of tourists is likely to raise prices of food, accommodation and transport.
6. Historical monuments or landmarks are more likely to be properly maintained in order to attract visitors.
7. Your own idea: (students' own answers)

TIP

The arguments that don't support your opinion can be used to give the opposing view in the third main-body paragraph of your essay.



Suggested plan	Useful language
Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a general comment on the topic • give your opinion on the topic (thesis statement) 	In recent decades, / In this day and age, ... I am of the opinion that ... have a lot to gain from ... for a number of reasons. However, I believe that this trend can have highly adverse effects on ... for various reasons.
Main body - para 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give the 1st argument and supporting sentences 	First and foremost, / To start with, ...
Main body - para 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give the 2nd argument and supporting sentences 	Moreover, / Furthermore, ...
Main body - para 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give the opposing view and say why you refute it 	On the other hand, it is frequently argued/claimed that ... However, there are those who argue/claim/assert that ... This may be true to some extent, but ... Although this is partially true, ...
OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give the 3rd argument and supporting sentences 	Lastly, / Finally, ...
Conclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summarise your ideas by restating your opinion 	All in all, / To sum up, ...

VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. Choose the correct option.

1. Penny took the to promote environmental awareness by starting a recycling programme in her community.
a. initiation
b. inconvenience
c. implementation
d. initiative
2. Every citizen is to exercise their right to vote and have their voice heard.
a. inclined
b. situated
c. subject
d. entitled
3. Ladies and gentlemen, this afternoon you are free to enjoy the ship and its many at your leisure.
a. commutes
b. itineraries
c. amenities
d. fares
4. The remodelling project included the of the factory's exterior appearance.
a. enhance
b. enhancement
c. enhancing
d. enhanced
5. She tried calling customer service again, but, as she couldn't get through to a representative.
a. to no avail
b. at short notice
c. in the nick of time
d. off the beaten track
6. Since the newlyweds were busy unpacking boxes, we waited for them to before visiting them.
a. put off
b. get caught up in
c. swarm with
d. settle in
7. The insurance company evaluated the damage to my vehicle after the accident and me for the repairs.
a. reimbursed
b. customised
c. encountered
d. contemplated
8. We were determined to wake up early and make the most our last day in the city.
a. with
b. of
c. on
d. to
9. As the boy gazed at the stars in the sky, he couldn't help but about the vastness of the universe.
a. unwind
b. wander
c. wonder
d. encounter
10. The old village was really charming with its little cottages and beautiful gardens.
a. bustling
b. quaint
c. hectic
d. lush
11. After a long week of exams, Sarah was finally able to at the end-of-term party.
a. steer clear
b. make a fuss
c. hit the road
d. let her hair down
12. The hotel's to the beach makes it an ideal choice for holidaymakers.
a. inconvenience
b. regulation
c. proximity
d. vicinity
13. The university administration decided to Harry's scholarship as he was constantly absent from class.
a. revoke
b. provoke
c. unwind
d. curb
14. While he is quite in large social settings, Jake opens up more in one-to-one conversations.
a. self-catering
b. well off
c. reserved
d. delighted
15. With a radiant smile on her face and eyes filled with joy, the bride walked down the
a. isle
b. aisle
c. serenity
d. memento
16. In summer, the local park families having a picnic and soaking up the sunshine.
a. gets caught up in
b. swarms with
c. settles in
d. takes out
17. Once the technical difficulties were sorted out, the conference without any further disruptions.
a. reimbursed
b. recovered
c. resumed
d. roamed
18. The construction firm faced a lawsuit due to their in maintaining workplace safety standards.
a. neglecting
b. negligence
c. neglectful
d. neglected
19. Our country is expecting a(n) of thousands of refugees seeking sanctuary from the war.
a. influx
b. diversity
c. congestion
d. regulation
20. The editor was in a rush, so he several grammatical errors in the manuscript before it went to print.
a. oversaw
b. overlooked
c. commuted
d. contemplated
21. The fashion designer made a(n) to the waist of the skirt so that it would fit the model perfectly.
a. implementation
b. congestion
c. acquaintance
d. alteration
22. Rex and Sparky are essentially indoor dogs, but they'll gladly outdoors if it means playing with the kids.
a. curb
b. ditch
c. mingle
d. venture
23. I the suspense of the book I was reading and didn't realise it was already midnight.
a. got caught up in
b. resigned myself to
c. made for
d. took out

1. Choose the correct option.

1. Five employees regarding their involvement in a \$200,000 fraud.
 - a. are investigating
 - b. have been investigating
 - c. being investigated
 - d. are being investigated**
2. that a large number of people are against this policy.
 - a. It reported
 - b. They are reported
 - c. It is reported**
 - d. They got reported
3. We are going to by Pat for the anniversary celebration.
 - a. get decorated the garden
 - b. have the garden decorate
 - c. get the garden to decorate
 - d. have the garden decorated**
4. Preston has no hope of for the basketball team.
 - a. being selected**
 - b. having selected
 - c. being select
 - d. selecting
5. Over 100 asthma patients were examined this new scientific method.
 - a. by
 - b. with**
 - c. from
 - d. in
6. due to the harsh weather conditions or was there some other reason?
 - a. Did the mission cancel
 - b. Was the mission cancelled**
 - c. Was cancelled the mission
 - d. Did the mission get cancel
7. The man was seen out of the building holding a gun.
 - a. to rush**
 - b. to rushing
 - c. rush
 - d. rushed
8. Where have you been? for me in the hotel lobby.
 - a. You were supposed to wait**
 - b. It was supposed to wait
 - c. You were supposed that you would wait
 - d. It was supposed that you would wait
9. I've taken my PC to an expert, but unfortunately, it can't
 - a. repair
 - b. get repair
 - c. be repaired**
 - d. get to repair
10. This medicine is expected chronic muscular pain.
 - a. that it will alleviate
 - b. to be alleviated
 - c. to alleviate**
 - d. will alleviate
11. The car engine sounded a bit rough, so we before setting off on our journey.
 - a. had it checked**
 - b. got checked it
 - c. got it to check
 - d. had it check
12. The cost of living alarmingly, especially in big cities.
 - a. has been risen
 - b. has risen**
 - c. is being risen
 - d. rising
13. after the accident so that they would know exactly how much compensation to ask for?
 - a. Did they have the damage assessed**
 - b. Had they the damage to assess
 - c. Had they the damage assessed
 - d. Did they have the damage assess
14. I'm sure Emily will be participate in the song contest.
 - a. let to
 - b. made
 - c. allowed to**
 - d. forced
15. The school board, whose president is Phil, fifteen members.
 - a. is consisted of
 - b. consists of**
 - c. is being consisted of
 - d. consisting of
16. The suspect is alleged many a store in the region.
 - a. that he has robbed
 - b. to have been robbed
 - c. that robbed
 - d. to have robbed**
17. We're thinking about getting a professional this month.
 - a. renovated our flat
 - b. renovate our flat
 - c. to renovate our flat**
 - d. our flat renovated
18. a lack of motivation and interest among the students.
 - a. There seems to be**
 - b. It seems to be
 - c. There seems it is
 - d. It seems there to be
19. The cake was covered powdered sugar and garnished on top with chocolate chips.
 - a. from
 - b. by
 - c. of
 - d. in**
20. She was claimed around that neighbourhood one day before her disappearance.
 - a. that had been wandering
 - b. having been wandering
 - c. that she had been wandering
 - d. to have been wandering**
21. The disease is said mostly malnourished children in developing countries.
 - a. that it is afflicting
 - b. that is afflicting
 - c. to be afflicting**
 - d. it afflicts
22. Celia has already for next week's prom.
 - a. had sewn a dress
 - b. got a dress sew
 - c. had a dress sew
 - d. got a dress sewn**
23. all the details for the wedding reception will take a huge burden off your shoulders.
 - a. Getting someone arrange
 - b. Having someone arrange**
 - c. Having someone arranged
 - d. Getting someone arranged
24. Mr Burton us to change some parts of the original document.
 - a. made
 - b. had
 - c. forced**
 - d. saw

GLOSSARY

UNIT 1

COVER PAGE

P.5

doorway δρόμος, πύλη
wisdom σοφία, σύνεση

THEMATIC VOCABULARY

P.6

clarification διευκρίνιση, διευκρινίσεις
have a long way to go έχω πολύ δρόμο
μπροστά μου
hint νύξη, υπαινιγμός
IT department τμήμα πληροφορικής
lecture διάλεξη
national anthem εθνικός ύμνος
petrol βενζίνη
put sth together συναρμολογώ κτ
responsibility καθήκον, ευθύνη
sufficient αρκετός, επαρκής
target group ομάδα στόχος

READING TRAINING-INTRO

P.7

be aimed at sb απευθύνομαι σε κπ
gist γενική κεντρική ιδέα, νόημα, «ζουμί»
intensive reading προσεκτικό διάβασμα
σε βάθος
scanning γρήγορο διάβασμα για να βρω
κτ που με ενδιαφέρει
skimming γρήγορο διάβασμα
προκειμένου να πιάσω το νόημα

GRAMMAR 1

PP.8-9

alley σοκάκι, στενό
become acquainted with εξοικειώνομαι
με
bring sb/sth in φέρνω, προσελκύω κπ/κτ
challenging απαιτητικός, δύσκολος
committee επιτροπή
condition κατάσταση (υγείας)
continually συνεχώς, ασταμάτητα
exhibit έκθεμα
for the time being προς το παρόν
furious έξαλλος, εξοργισμένος
head office κεντρικά γραφεία
pork χοιρινό κρέας
rate αξιολογώ, κατατάσσω
resemble μοιάζω εμφανισιακά με
sweaty ιδρωμένος

READING PRACTICE

PP.10-11

accomplish καταφέρνω, επιτυγχάνω
ambassador πρεσβευτής
at the expense of σε βάρος του/της
be better off θα ήταν καλύτερα να
become familiar with εξοικειώνομαι με
be of benefit ωφελώ, βοηθώ
be out of the question αποκλείεται
by heart απ' έξω

conversational language

καθομιλούμενη, αργκό

determine καθορίζω

few and far between σπάνιος, λίγος

flexible ευέλικτος

hit φτάνω (σε ένα σημείο, σε μια ηλικία)

immerse myself in «βυθίζομαι» σε,
απορροφώμαι από

interaction (with) αλληλεπίδραση,
επικοινωνία (με)

in turn με τη σειρά, έπειτα

it goes without saying εννοείται,
εξυπακούεται

lack έχω έλλειψη από, μου λείπει /
έλλειψη

obstacle εμπόδιο

off the table εκτός συζήτησης,
αποκλείεται

overcome ξεπερνώ

packed (with) γεμάτος (από)

put differently με άλλα λόγια

represent εκπροσωπώ, αντιπροσωπεύω

schooling σχολική εκπαίδευση, σπουδές

slowly but surely αργά αλλά σταθερά

steady σταθερός, αμετάβλητος

suffice (it) to say περιττό να πω

target language γλώσσα στόχος

the next best thing η αμέσως επόμενη
επιλογή

the rudiments of οι βάσεις, οι βασικοί
κανόνες (από)

to a certain extent μέχρι ένα σημείο, ως
έναν βαθμό

BUILDING VOCABULARY

PP.12-13

EXPRESSIONS & COLLOCATIONS

P.12

black-and-white ξεκάθαρος

heated debate έντονη συζήτηση

immune system ανοσοποιητικό σύστημα

pick sth up μαθαίνω κτ

DERIVATIVES

P.12

translate μεταφράζω

translation μετάφραση

translator μεταφραστής

accurate ακριβής, ορθός

thorough βαθύς, διεξοδικός

familiarise εξοικειώνω

familiar οικείος, γνώριμος

familiarity οικειότητα

aim at επιδιώκω, αποσκοπώ σε

innovative καινοτόμος, πρωτοποριακός

memorise απομνημονεύω, αποστηθίζω

memorable αξέχαστος, αξιομνημόνευτος

memory μνήμη

propose (to sb) κάνω πρόταση
γάμου (σε κπ)

simplify απλοποιώ

simplistic απλοϊκός

simplicity απλότητα

perspective οπτική, αντίληψη

hesitate διστάζω

hesitant διστακτικός

hesitation δισταγμός

detect διακρίνω, εντοπίζω

break the news (to sb) ανακοινώνω μια
είδηση, λέω τα νέα (σε κπ)

adapt προσαρμόζω, -ομαι

adaptable προσαρμοστικός,
ευπροσάρμοστος

adaptation προσαρμογή

dictate καθορίζω

length μάκρος, μήκος

lengthy μακροσκελής, εκτενής

measure μετρώω, υπολογίζω

(διαστάσεις, ποσότητα)

WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

P.13

fluency ευφράδεια, ευχέρεια λόγου

accuracy ακρίβεια, ορθότητα

literate εγγράμματος, που μπορεί να

διαβάσει και να γράψει

literal κυριολεκτικός

literary λογοτεχνικός / λόγιος

harsh σκληρός, δριμύς

rhythm ρυθμός (για ήχο, κίνηση)

pace ρυθμός, ταχύτητα (που γίνεται κτ)

accent (χαρακτηριστική) προφορά, αξάν

indicate δείχνω, υποδεικνύω

pronunciation προφορά (λέξης)

gibberish ασυναρτησίες

slang αργκό

complement συμπληρώνω, «δένω» με

compliment (sb on sth) κάνω

κομπλιμέντο (σε κπ για κτ)

remark σχόλιο, παρατήρηση

EXERCISE 3

P.13

baby talk μωρουδίστικος τρόπος ομιλίας,
μπεμπεκίστικα

catchy πιασάρικος

idiom ιδιωματοσιμός

keep up with sth συμβαδίζω με κτ

make (no) sense (δε) βγάζω νόημα

oral προφορικός

GRAMMAR 2

PP.14-15

alter αλλάζω

catch up λέω τα νέα μου

comfort άνεση, βοήθη

commute μετακινούμαι από το σπίτι στη

δουλειά (με μέσο μεταφοράς)

UNIT 1

RESPONSES

P.16

1. Thank you for helping me with my homework.
2. Who did the students vote for in the student council elections?
3. Do you think Jane will agree to go out on a date with me?
4. How long have you been in Belfast?
5. Martin isn't the effective employee he used to be.
6. Did you enjoy that book I recommended?
7. I wish we had chosen a quieter place for our holidays.
8. Why didn't you tell me you got fired?
9. If I were you, I'd buy the green blouse. It complements your eyes.
10. I'm going to bake some biscuits for Sophie's birthday party.

UNIT 2

SHORT CONVERSATIONS

P.34

1. A hiking trip

- M:** This hike is much more demanding than I expected!
F: It's not that bad ... But you might be right. Knowing that you're new to hiking, I should have picked an easier route.
M: I have to tell you, I'm getting anxious. How far is it to the camp? Are you sure you calculated the distance correctly?
F: There's nothing to worry about. We're way ahead of schedule. And don't forget that I know this path like the back of my hand.
M: Yes, I know ... Don't get me wrong, but ... do you have a compass and a map?
F: Of course I do! I've got everything under control. Just relax and enjoy the experience.

2. At the police station

- F:** Good morning. I would like to report an incident. I parked my car in front of the bank, and when I came out, my window had been smashed, there was glass everywhere and my gym bag was missing. Seriously, did they think I'd leave a bag full of money on the front seat? Huh! And I was only gone for five minutes!
M: Calm down, madam. Now, you need to fill in this form first, and then, the officer on duty will take your statement.

3. About drones

- M:** What's that noise?
F: Don't tell me it's one of those drones again.
M: What else? Look, there it is! I'm sure it's taking pictures of us.
F: It makes you feel uncomfortable, doesn't it?
M: Exactly! Plus, those things are loud!
F: I know! The buzzing is really annoying! But ... I'm afraid drones are here to stay, so we'll just have to learn to live with them. The truth is, they have quite a few promising applications and lots of proponents.
M: I guess you're right.

4. A fortune teller

- F:** Guess what I did this morning! I went to see a fortune teller.
M: You mean crystal balls, palm reading and all that?
F: Actually, I chose a tarot card reading.
M: Well, that changes everything then!
F: Come on, stop it!
M: OK, OK. So, tell me, what lies in store for you?
F: It looks like I am going to get a well-paid job abroad. I'll have made a fortune by the time I turn 40 and I'll travel the world with my special someone!

M: No kidding! Looks like all your problems are solved then!

5. At the community centre

- F:** Welcome to Preston Community Centre. How can I help you?
M: Hello! I was wondering whether you had any programmes for senior citizens. I'd like to help my grandpa get out of the house a bit more.
F: In fact, we have quite a few. There is a group exercise class in the mornings, a walking club and ...
M: Hmm ... Grandpa's not really into physical activity. Do you have any painting classes?
F: We do, but all of them are full at the moment. There will be places available again in spring, if you're still interested. For now, why don't you consider chess? It's good mental exercise, especially for older people.
M: That's an idea! Grandpa used to play chess a lot in his youth, so I know he likes it. And I'll check back with you about the painting classes in a few months.

6. Lost luggage

- M:** Excuse me. Everyone else's luggage seems to have arrived but I can't find my suitcase.
F: Which flight were you on, sir?
M: The flight from Vienna. The flight number is here, on my boarding pass.
F: You'll have to file a missing baggage report. Please provide a detailed description of your suitcase: the size and colour, and the material it's made of. Is your name on the luggage tag?
M: It has my daughter's name and address on it, not mine. Is that a problem?
F: Just make a note of it in the report, please. On the second page, write the address and phone number, so we can contact you with updates.
M: But how will I get my suitcase back?
F: Oh, we'll deliver it to your door as soon as it arrives. The good thing is that almost all lost luggage is returned within 24 hours.
M: That's very reassuring. Thank you.

7. Dealing with an allergy

- F:** You're sneezing again, Mark. Have you caught that nasty cold that's been going around?
M: Much more annoying than that, Sylvia. It's my allergy to house dust.
F: You know what might help? An air purifier!
M: Is that the gadget that removes unpleasant smells, as well? I see them everywhere these days.
F: I've got one, as a matter of fact. They're a bit pricey, but totally worth it. I'm not suggesting you buy the same one. Frankly, if I were you, I'd do my research first because not all of them are equally good for allergy symptoms.

8. Coping with stress

- M:** I've been feeling a lot of stress lately and I find it difficult to fall asleep. I've tried everything: listening to calming music, taking a hot bath, reading a book before bed ... nothing seems to work!
F: Well, have you thought of taking up yoga? It works miracles! I had the same issue years ago, but now, I sleep like a baby! Why don't you join me tomorrow? You'll love the space, but it's the instructor who makes a real difference. Charles has amazing energy and he's great with beginners. He'll walk you through the whole routine.
M: All right, why not? I'll give it a go!

The term was coined by environmentalist Jay Westerveld in 1986 and, since then, various types of greenwashing have been identified.

A classic form of greenwashing, practised by more and more companies, is the use of images of leaves, animals, ... nature in general, on their products, thus implying that the packaging is biodegradable or made from recycled materials. More often than not, however, this is a trap. It is important to remember that (4)companies which honestly stand up for our planet employ very simple images which require minimum printing, or even decide on no packaging at all.

Another greenwashing trick is the use of misleading labels on products. Slogans such as “100% organic” or “All natural” are often applied without providing any supportive information. There is a good chance, therefore, that a similar message communicated on any product is nothing more than a form of self-declaration made by the company in the hope that customers are too busy to examine the validity of the claim.

Although greenwashing is nothing new, it has escalated alarmingly in recent years due to increasing consumer demand for eco-friendly products and services. In order to curb the spread of fraudulent practices, customers should watch out for the green lies that are sold in the name of green goods. Furthermore, (5)they should not hesitate to expose the hypocrisy of allegedly sustainable businesses and demand that they be penalised for their dishonest actions according to the letter of the law.

UNIT 6

DEBATE & DISCUSSION

P.106

Debate

Host: Good morning, and welcome! (1)Today's debate is on the use of VR technology as a substitute for going on real trips. Joining me are Amy Wong, a VR designer, and Tom Dawson, a tourist guide. Amy, you create content for the virtual tourism industry, so tell me, (1)can virtual tourism replace physical tourism?

Amy: I do believe that VR tourism is a great substitute for traditional tourism. As a VR designer, I enable people to visit places without physically going there: the moment you put the headset on, your actual surroundings and everyday sounds get blocked out, you are transported somewhere else and become immersed in that location.

Host: Could you give us an example?

Amy: Sure! I'm currently designing a VR tour of a rainforest in Africa. I've used footage of the place: dense shrubs, tall trees, flowers in bloom ... and, (2)just as they would in real life, users will be able to look in all directions since it's a 360-degree video. In addition, I've included sounds: birds singing, leaves rustling, even the recorded voices of other tourists supposedly participating in the trip. If only I could add the smells and tastes, too.

Host: That would be something! Tom, do you think virtual reality tourism can replace physical tourism?

Tom: Honestly, I doubt it. VR is great for creating moments of immersion but it can't replace the experience of being in a real location. (3)It's the overall atmosphere of a place that tourists really enjoy when I show them around, and this can't possibly be conveyed through a VR headset.

Host: How about destinations which many of us have no hope of ever visiting?

Amy: Exactly! (4)Most of us will never go to far-off places, so undoubtedly, a VR trip to Mount Everest is better than no trip to Mount Everest at all! But my work doesn't only target specific places, but also specific groups of people, such as

the older population or people with disabilities. (5)I find it extremely rewarding knowing that the VR tourism experiences I've designed are being used in retirement homes and therapy centres worldwide. It feels like the latest technology, along with my skills, helps many people live fuller lives.

Host: Tom, what's your take on that?

Tom: Well, when it comes to some out-of-the-way places, VR travel is still the only solution for many people with access needs. (6)Thankfully, though, developing accessible tourism is a priority at the moment, and it will allow all people to travel with equity.

Host: Sounds promising. Amy, Tom, it's been a pleasure.

Discussion

Host: Welcome to our weekly discussion, listeners. We have Diane Olsen, a veterinarian, with us today. Diane, (1)can you advise us on what to do when we need to take our dog on a flight?

Diane: There are certain procedures that need to be followed, but this shouldn't put you off. It is imperative that your dog is microchipped, has completed all the required vaccinations and has had a vet check-up. (2)All this is necessary before a pet passport can be issued. Of course, it's not something you can arrange at short notice, so inform your vet about your plans well in advance. As soon as the medical documents have been prepared, you can start making flight arrangements. This involves making a booking for your dog prior to the flight and finding out about the airline's pet travel regulations. Usually, (3)dogs under 8 kilograms are allowed in the cabin in special carriers as accompanied checked baggage, whereas larger animals are transported in pet travel crates as cargo.

Host: Doesn't that mean that your pet will be travelling in the aircraft hold? Is this safe?

Diane: It's true that travelling in cargo means your pet can't actually be with you. However, as long as you follow your vet's advice and the airline requirements, your four-legged companion will be safe and sound. For instance, it's better not to give your dog any sleeping or calming pills - the dizziness caused by such pills might cause panic or even heart or breathing problems. Also, you shouldn't give your dog anything to eat for at least three hours before the flight. And because loose objects can become a hazard in a confined space, your dog won't be able to take their favourite toy with them. That said, it's a good idea to (4)spread something at the bottom of the crate - maybe a soft blanket - to make it feel like a cosy nest...

Host: ... and bring to mind the soothing smells of home. Plane travel sounds like a lot for a dog to handle.

Diane: Undeniably, even under the best of circumstances, plane travel can be quite stressful for dogs, so I only recommend it when it's unavoidable ... for example, when you are moving to another country. However, (5)if you want to take your pooch on holiday with you, going by car is definitely the best option. If that's not possible, your pet will probably be better off at home under the care of a competent dog sitter.

Host: Good to know! Thank you, Diane.

UNIT 7

EXTENDED DISCOURSE

P.124

Bookstagram

M: Thank you for tuning in to this live stream! If you're with me today, the chances are you're a book reviewer, a book

TASK

Your school has been designing a programme to improve students' English language skills. Write a letter to the headteacher with your ideas on what this programme could include. You could write about:

- organising after-school debate clubs
- taking a trip abroad
- setting up an online magazine
- your ideas

MODEL LETTER

Dear Mr Evans,

I am a student at your high school and I recently heard about your decision to introduce an educational programme which will help students improve their knowledge of English. I am writing to make some suggestions about what this programme could offer.

To begin with, since students arguably find speaking the most challenging skill when learning a new language, they should be given plenty of opportunities to practise it. To this end, I recommend that extracurricular debate clubs be organised at school. It goes without saying that if students practise developing arguments in English on a regular basis, they will improve their fluency. Another idea would be to arrange a trip to an English-speaking country, such as England or Ireland. This will give students the opportunity to interact with native speakers in everyday situations and increase their exposure to colloquial expressions.

Furthermore, there are several other ways to enhance students' English language skills. In the first place, with the aid of the IT teacher, students could start an online English magazine, for which they would write texts of their choice, such as articles or advice columns. In this way, they will be producing written content that can help build their writing skills. Last but not least, you should offer extra preparatory courses for those who wish to sit English language examinations to assist them in achieving their goals.

To sum up, if these ideas are implemented, students will not only attain higher grades in English, but they will also acquire essential communication skills and be able to use the language more effectively. I hope that you will give my recommendations careful consideration.

Yours sincerely,
George Pappas

UNIT

6

TRAVELLING & TOURISM

WRITING TASK B

P.110

TASK

Nowadays, more and more unspoilt places around the world are rapidly becoming popular tourist attractions due to travel bloggers' posts on social media. This phenomenon increases tourism in these places and has a profound impact on them. In your opinion, does this trend benefit lesser-known destinations or is it detrimental to them? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons, and explanations.

MODEL ESSAY

In this day and age, travel influencers' activity on social media is attracting a massive number of tourists to places that were once considered hidden gems. However, I believe that this trend can have highly adverse effects on these regions for various reasons.

To start with, mass tourism can lead to the environmental destruction of previously unspoilt locations, as it contributes to increasing pollution levels at an alarming rate. More specifically, the intensive construction of tourist facilities in order to accommodate large numbers of visitors can be devastating for these areas. Such developments often produce huge quantities of waste that contaminate both land and water, damaging natural habitats and ecosystems. On top of that, places that become tourist hotspots through social media might end up swarming with inconsiderate visitors who dispose of their litter irresponsibly.

Furthermore, hordes of holidaymakers may negatively affect the local residents' quality of life. For instance, overcrowding can cause traffic congestion or long queues for means of public transport, which might be extremely frustrating for locals who are just following their daily routines. At the same time, tourist activities, such as all-night partying, can result in excessive noise and disrupt the peace and serenity of the area.

However, there are those who argue that the growth of tourism in formerly unknown destinations can boost the local economy by generating revenue and creating employment opportunities for the local population. Although this is partially true, a sudden influx of tourists is likely to raise prices of food, accommodation and transport, which can lead to a substantial increase in the cost of living, making it difficult for locals to get by.

To sum up, while various unexplored destinations have started to gain popularity due to their promotion on social media platforms, an unprecedented inflow of tourists to these places can have severe consequences for the surrounding environment as well as the local citizens' everyday life.