

CAE

Certificate in

Advanced English

Jupiter

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Reading Task 1

PART 1

You are going to read a newspaper article in which a zoology student talks about her experience of doing practical research in an area of rainforest. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Fieldwork in the rainforest of Ecuador - the experiences of a zoology student

When I was at school, I was a huge fan of TV wildlife programmes, and at a certain point I realised that somehow the natural world would have to be part of my life. So here I am a few years later, in the tropical rainforest of eastern Ecuador, a novice field scientist. The word scientist evokes various images, typically perhaps ones of laboratories and white coats, test tubes and lab rats. But what does it mean to be a field scientist?

1 E

I am currently spending a year at a small scientific research station in a remote patch of the Ecuadorian rainforest belonging to the Kichwa community of San José de Payamino. It is glorious-everything you would expect a tropical rainforest location to be, and a world away from my university in the UK. The air is hot and thick, the trees are densely packed, and everywhere is teeming with life.

2 C

The local people own the land and govern themselves, but the Ecuadorian government also provides for them: a school complete with computer room and satellite internet, for instance. Each year, they vote for a new president and vice-president, who organise the democratic community meetings. Each family has a *finca* in the forest: a wooden home on stilts.

3 F

But my normal life here as a work experience student revolves mainly around my personal research, which is a biodiversity study of frogs. I am trying to establish exactly which species are here, where and when I can find them, and what condition they are in.

4 [A](#)

For most of the time, I am just crawling along looking at leaves. Much of field research is like this. It isn't all finding new species and being transfixed by exotic wildlife behaviour. Have you ever seen the behind-the-scenes footage at the end of many nature documentaries, where it turns out a cameraman has been sitting in a tree for three days waiting for a bird to dance? Research is like this - laborious and monotonous - but it can be rewarding too.

5 [G](#)

Being a field scientist basically means being an academic, collecting data and publishing scientific papers. It's interesting but it doesn't pay well, and getting started can be tough. When I was looking for work experience, there were plenty of openings with pharmaceutical companies, but very few matching my desire to explore and investigate wildlife.

6 [D](#)

This is one reason I count myself lucky to be involved in this project. It's largely funded by my university, so I can afford it. Then, by the end of this year, I will have acquired valuable skills, and I am hopeful that the experience will facilitate my progression into postgraduate study.

- A. To do this, I walk slowly along several paths in the forest, accompanied by a local guide, and at night equipped with a torch. When I spot what I'm looking for, I feel an intense adrenaline rush. Will I manage to capture it? Have I collected this particular species yet?

- B. Because of this, and having experience fieldwork, I've decided it's definitely something I would like to do as a career. Once this year is over, I will ask my lecturers to advise me what to do next.
- C. This morning, for example, a half metre square of mushrooms sprouted on the dirt floor of my kitchen. My favourite time here is in the early evenings. It's finally cool enough to be comfortable, and the nocturnal creatures begin their nightly cacophony, while the setting sun paints the trees orange.
- D. The reality is, however, that to make your way you need to build up a range of contacts and a portfolio of work. Many of the initial work opportunities that do exist are voluntary - in fact, you often have to pay to join a scheme. A student job where you are paid expenses, let alone a basic salary, is quite rare.
- E. By and large, they work outdoors, and are interested in pretty much everything from discovering new species to the effect of obscure parasites on ecosystems. They explore and investigate, aiming to understand what they observe. Just two years into my undergraduate zoology degree, I don't quite qualify as one yet, but hopefully I'm heading that way.
- F. They have their own traditions, too. One day, a local lady was bitten by a lethal snake; whilst I administered shots of anti-venom to her, the local traditional healer, was applying plant remedies to the wound and attempting to suck the venom from it. At least one of the treatments must have worked because she recovered.
- G. And the thing is to imagine being the person that has made a discovery - the person who first questions something, investigates and then contributes to the vast catalogue of information that is science. I find this concept inspirational.

Part 2

You are going to read extracts from four writers talking about traditional books and e-books. For questions 1-4. choose from the reviews A-D. The reviews maybe chosen more than once.

Books and e-books

Will printed books soon become antique items? Should we all be switching to e-books to help the planet? Or do printed books still offer us something that e-books can't? Four writers give their views.

- A. As a writer, I'm glad that people are reading books electronically. It means that there's a wider audience for whatever I write, which is very exciting for me. Of course, there isn't a lot of money involved - not when I self-publish - but it's important to me that I get as many people as possible to read my work. It doesn't matter to me whether customers buy a physical or an electronic copy, as long as they buy a copy! For me personally, if I were to buy a book, I'd buy one in printed form - there's nothing better than having a bookcase full of wonderful books I've enjoyed that I can look up at every day. I don't really understand the reasons why someone would want to read on a small screen - I'm sure there are reasons for doing that, I just don't understand them.
- B. I'm of the opinion that electronic books are the way forward in many areas of life. Printed books are all well and good, but at some point we're going to have to stop printing them to help save the environment, so why wait? I remember when I was a student and I had to carry around a heavy bag of books to all my classes - imagine if we could upload all of our school books onto one, solitary e-reader ... I think it would be a huge leap forward and might even encourage the younger generation to read more. Naturally there are bound to be issues with running out of battery charge, but nowadays we basically live on our phones anyway, so what's the huge difference there? However, having said all that, I still carry a printed book around instead of my e-reader. Turning the page on an e-reader just doesn't feel the same.

- C. The thing I like most about my e-reader is that I can get new books that I want instantly. I don't miss the physical aspect of holding a book, or even the smell of it. I could never understand what people are talking about when they say how intoxicating they find the smell of a new book. In addition to the instant downloads, I love the fact that I can carry my whole library around in one tiny device. It's amazing. I don't have to keep printed books at home, which is just as well because I have no space for them anyway. It's much more convenient for me to read books on an e-reader and I'm perfectly happy with that. I'm not begrudging people the joy of owning printed books, it's just that they're not for me anymore.
- D. I was initially unsure about e-readers, so at the moment I'm using a combination of electronic and printed books to see which I prefer. When I write, I use a laptop, so when I read, why shouldn't I also use an electronic device? There are, of course, many differences between using each format and I have yet to make up my mind about which I prefer. I have to admit, though, that I enjoy seeing the books I've read on the shelf in my office - it gives me a sense of achievement to see which ones I've actually managed to finish. I don't keep the books I didn't enjoy though - I usually give those to charity. My nephew is currently using an e-reader at college, and he is not getting on with it at all. In fact, I share his concerns. I can't see all students using e-readers in their rooms instead of going down to a library full of 'real' books. But for me, I'm going to keep testing the two different formats to see which one I like best.

Which writer

- | | |
|---|----------|
| does not read printed books anymore? | 1. _____ |
| shares writer A's view about enjoying books on shelves? | 2. _____ |
| is enthusiastic about the future of books in education? | 3. _____ |
| is unsure of their favourite type of book? | 4. _____ |

English In Use- Task 1

Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

The origins of Halloween

Nowadays, Halloween is a popular (0) CELEBRATION which people enjoy in many parts of the world. It is a time when young people in particular dress up as witches or ghosts and have parties.

CELEBRATE

Halloween (1) originated about 2,000 years ago with the Celts, however. These people were the (2) inhabitants of an area that includes Britain, Ireland and Brittany. They relied on the land for their (3) livelihood, and this meant that they were at the mercy of (4) unpredictable weather conditions, especially during the winter.

**ORIGIN
INHABIT**

**LIVE
PREDICT**

The Celtic new year began on 1 November, which also marked the beginning of winter, a period (5) traditionally associated with death. On the eve of the new year, it was believed that the barriers between the worlds of the living and the dead were (6) temporarily withdrawn, and it was possible to communicate with spirits. The Celts believed that the spirits offered them (7) guidance and protection, and their priests were (8) reputably able to predict the future on this night.

**TRADITION
TEMPORARY**

**GUIDE
REPUTE**

Halloween is very different now, of course, but it is interesting to consider what it once was.

Part 2

For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0). Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example:

(0) Jane regretted speaking rudely to the old lady. (MORE)

Jane WISHED SHE HAD SPOKEN MORE politely to the old lady.

1. They believe that Mario failed his exam because he was nervous. **DOWN**
Mario's failure in his exam was put down to the fact that he was nervous.
2. 'Why didn't I ask Linda for her phone number?' thought Sam. **ASKED**
'If only I had asked Linda for her phone number!' thought Sam.
3. We didn't think Mr Mason was going to recover, so it was a relief when he did. **PULLED**
We were relieved when Mr Mason pulled through because we didn't think he would.
4. 'I really don't like what the press are saying about me!' said Tina. **OBJECTED**
Tina objected to what was being said about her by the press.
5. 'I don't mind you staying out late, but your father does,' Robbie's mother told him. **RATHER**
'It's your father rather than I who minds you staying out late,' Robbie's mother told him.
6. They think that students vandalised the school last night. **WAS**
It is thought that the school was vandalised by students last night.

Part 3

Complete the sentences in this radio news report. Choose the correct or more likely option in each pair. Sometimes both are possible.

With just a few days before the general election, as (1) *many* / *much* as 100,000 people have demonstrated in the capital of Manistan as attacks on opposition candidates have continued. When voters were asked about their intentions in a recent opinion poll, as (2) *little* / *few* as 10% said they would be voting.

President Clarke has claimed that thanks to recent medical advances, malaria could be eradicated worldwide within as (3) *little* / *few* as ten years. In a speech to the World Health Organisation, she said that a cheap vaccine against malaria is just around the corner, (4) *as it is* / *as is* a cure for hepatitis B. She called on developed countries to invest (5) *as much* / *so much* as possible so that they can have the maximum impact on those most affected in poorer countries.

The former Formula One world champion Carl Nielsen left hospital today just six weeks after his horrific crash. Speaking to reporters outside his home, he said that damage to his back was not as (6) *serious a problem* / *a serious problem* as first thought, and he hoped to return to as (7) *normal life* / *normal a life* as possible. But there is (8) *not such a* / *not a such* positive outcome for the spectator who was hit by debris from Nielsen's car. He is said to be still in a critical condition.

A 64-year-old man who works (9) *like* / *as* a school crossing warden has become the country's biggest ever lottery winner. Mark Johns from London said that the win had come at the perfect time for him. He said: 'I'm not (10) *so* / *as* young as I was, and I can now look forward to a comfortable retirement.'

Part 4

Underline all the possible relative pronouns that can complete each sentence. ('-' means that the sentence is correct with no relative pronoun.) If there is more than one possible answer, decide which one(s) are less formal.

1. The new drug should be of benefit for anyone _____ suffers from severe back pain.
 - a. who
 - b. —
 - c. which
 - d. that *'that' is less formal than who*
2. Did the committee _____ took the decision on the new housing estate meet local protestors?
 - a. —
 - b. which
 - c. who
 - d. whom
3. The wallpaper, _____ is available in a number of colours, is based on an eighteenth-century design.
 - a. which
 - b. that
 - c. —
 - d. who
4. Howard Stevens was one of the artists _____ Carlson worked with in his youth.
 - a. whom
 - b. —
 - c. which
 - d. who
5. Conservationists have called for a programme to eliminate the rats _____ are killing seabirds on the island.
 - a. that
 - b. —
 - c. which
 - d. whom

6. A government spokesperson, _____ did not wish to be named, said that there had been a major disagreement between the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister.
- which
 - that
 - who
 -
7. Were the coins _____ he dug up worth a lot of money?
- who
 -
 - that
 - which
8. He was survived by his wife Anastasia, _____ he married in 1936.
- whom
 - that
 -
 - who

Part 5

Complete these sentences with an appropriate preposition.

1. There were many excellent matches in the World Cup, the best **of** which, in my view, was France against Brazil in the semi-final.
2. There were criticisms of the way _____ which the election was conducted.
3. We climbed to the top of the mountain, _____ where it is possible to see three countries.
4. She has recently published a collection of short stories, most _____ which first appeared in the London Literary Magazine.
5. They showed enormous kindness to me, _____ which I will always be grateful.
6. The Red Spider has spread rapidly _____ when it was spotted in the country in 2005.

7. He was married in 1253 to a woman named Purcelle, _____ whom nothing more is known.
8. We're trying to speed up the process _____ which decisions are made in the company.

Part 6

Complete the sentences using a phrase from A, a relative word or phrase from B and a phrase from C. Write the letters in the spaces.

A

- a. a Muslim doctor
- b. a narrow piece of wood at the end of a swimming pool
- ~~c. housing for old and ill people~~
- d. women's narrow trousers
- e. an early period in human history
- f. a person or company

B

- g. whose
- h. from which
- i. when
- j. which
- ~~k. where~~
- l. who

C

- m. end just below the knee.
- n. people made tools and weapons only out of stone then.
- o. job is to organize the sending of goods from one place to another.
- ~~p. help can be given if it is needed.~~
- q. uses traditional methods to treat people.
- r. people can dive.

1. Sheltered accommodation: c + k + p
2. A diving board: _____ + _____ + _____
3. Capri pants: _____ + _____ + _____
4. A shipper: _____ + _____ + _____
5. A hakim: _____ + _____ + _____
6. The Stone Age: _____ + _____ + _____

1. *Sheltered accommodation is housing for old and ill people where help can be given if it is needed.*

Listening Task 1

Part 1:

You will hear part an interview with Jon Kennedy, who works on oil rigs. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. What does Jon Kennedy say about his present job?
 - a. His work on accident prevention is the most interesting part of it.
 - b. He would prefer to spend less time doing paperwork in the office.
 - c. He is annoyed at the level of confidentiality his company demands.
 - d. The location of the rig is inconvenient for workers taking shore leave.

2. Where oil workers are concerned, Jon feels
 - a. the industry could make an effort to attract a wider range of recruits.
 - b. college graduates should be more open-minded about a career in the industry.
 - c. it is regrettable that some engineers feel discouraged about entering the industry.
 - d. the industry is important because of the opportunities offered to unskilled workers.

3. Jon expresses pride in the drill ship because
 - a. it is able to withstand extreme weather.
 - b. it drills wells at maximum subsea depths.
 - c. it is the newest ship to have been constructed.
 - d. it cost more to build than other ships of its type.

4. What does Jon say about arriving on the ship?
 - a. He enjoys meeting up with his co-workers again.
 - b. He looks forward to getting down to work.
 - c. He always finds the flight out very exciting.
 - d. He listens carefully to the safety briefing.

5. Jon says the workers on the rig
 - a. come to him when they need advice on any problem.
 - b. are polite to him because he has a high-ranking position.
 - c. have little time to relax because their jobs are very demanding.
 - d. don't know each other well because they belong to different companies.

6. What does Jon say gives him particular enjoyment in his current job?
 - a. developing systems that increase safety for the rig's personnel
 - b. dealing with emergencies that could be expensive for his company
 - c. saving money by identifying potential failure in the rig's equipment
 - d. devising technology to improve the efficiency of the drilling gear

Part 2:

You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about their experiences at the theatre. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

Task One

For questions 1-5, choose from the list A-H, what each speaker says about the show he or she enjoyed most.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| A. The atmosphere was intimate. | Speaker 1 | 1. _____ |
| B. I loved the period costumes. | Speaker 2 | 2. _____ |
| C. The play was very moving. | Speaker 3 | 3. _____ |
| D. I saw the play a couple of times. | Speaker 4 | 4. _____ |
| E. The play had a large cast. | Speaker 5 | 5. _____ |
| F. I went along reluctantly. | | |
| G. The star of the show was very talented. | | |
| H. The show was performed by a foreign company. | | |

Task Two

For questions 6-10, choose from the list A-H the view each speaker has about why theatre is an interesting medium.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| A. The thrill of watching big stars is unforgettable. | Speaker 1 | 6. _____ |
| B. You can get carried away by the performance. | Speaker 2 | 7. _____ |
| C. The theatre can be a communal experience. | Speaker 3 | 8. _____ |
| | Speaker 4 | 9. _____ |
| | Speaker 5 | 10. _____ |
| D. It is interesting to learn from the cast. | | |
| E. Ideas can be conveyed with stunning force. | | |
| F. Each performance is a unique experience. | | |
| G. You sometimes feel transported to a different era. | | |
| H. The theatre can surprise and stimulate the audience. | | |

Part 3:

You will hear a woman called Janet Naylor talking about her experience as a volunteer in Tanzania. For questions 1-8, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Janet can now do voluntary work because she is free of (1) _____.

Most of Janet's friends were (2) _____ by her decision to volunteer.

Janet disagrees with people who say that she is (3) _____ the people she is trying to help.

Janet advised on a project to improve (4) _____ in a farming community.

The scheme aimed to make the villagers less (5) _____ on outside assistance.

The villagers had relied on (6) _____ from charities to survive.

Janet's job was to help the villagers sell any (7) _____ crops.

Janet believes that the (8) _____ of the village have been changed dramatically by the scheme.

Speaking Task 1

Do you think it is a problem if someone is often late for appointments and meetings? (Why? / Why not?)

Reading Task 2

PART 1

You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Learning to run

An article published in the prestigious scientific journal *Nature* sheds new light on an important, but hitherto little appreciated, aspect of human evolution. In this article, Professors Dennis Bramble and Daniel Lieberman suggest that being able to run was a crucial element in the development of our species. According to the two scientists, humans possess a number of anatomical features that make them surprisingly good runners. We are very confident that strong selection for running - which came at the expense of the historical ability to live in trees - was instrumental in the origin of the modern human body form,' says Bramble, a biology professor at the University of Utah.

Traditional thinking up to now has been that the distinctive, upright body form of modern humans has come about as a result of the ability to walk, and that running is simply a by-product of walking. Furthermore, humans have usually been regarded as poor runners compared to such animals as dogs, horse or antelopes. However, this is only true if we consider running at high speed, especially over short distances. Even an Olympic athlete can hardly run as quickly as a horse can gallop, and can only sprint for 15 seconds or so. Horses, antelopes and greyhounds, on the other hand, can run at top speed for several minutes, clearly outperforming us in this respect. But when it comes to long-distance running, humans do astonishingly well. They can maintain a steady pace for many kilometres, and their overall speed is at least on a par with that of horses or dogs.

Bramble and Lieberman examined 26 anatomical features found in humans. One of the most interesting of these is the nuchal ligament, a band of tissue that extends from a ridge on the base of the skull to the spine. When we run, it is this ligament that prevents our head from pitching back and forth or from side to side. Therefore, we are able to run with steady heads, held high. The nuchal

ligament is not found in any other surviving primates, although the fossil record shows that *Homo erectus*, an early human species that walked upright, much as we do, also had one. Then there are our Achilles tendons at the backs of our legs, which connect our calf muscles to our heel bones - and which have nothing to do with walking. When we run, these tendons behave like springs, helping to propel us forward. Furthermore, we have low, wide shoulders, virtually disconnected from our skulls, an anatomical development which allows us to run more efficiently. Add to this our light forearms, which swing out of phase with the movement of our legs to assist balance, and one begins to appreciate the point that Bramble and Lieberman are trying to make.

But what evolutionary advantage is gained from being good long-distance runners? One hypothesis is that this ability may have permitted early humans to obtain food more effectively. 'What these features and fossil facts appear to be telling us is that running evolved in order for our direct ancestors to compete with other carnivores for access to the protein needed to grow the big brains that we enjoy today,' says Lieberman. Some scientists speculate that early humans may have pursued animals for great distances in order to exhaust them before killing them. Running would also have conferred an advantage before weapons were invented: early humans might have been scavengers, eating the meat and marrow left over from a kill by lions or other large predators. They may have been alerted to the existence of a freshly killed carcass by vultures, and the faster they got to the scene of the kill, the better.

'Research on the history of human locomotion has traditionally been contentious,' says Lieberman. 'At the very least, I hope this theory will make many people have second thoughts about how humans learned to run and walk and why we are built the way we are.'

1. What does the writer say in the first paragraph about the human ability to run?
 - a. It is worse than our body shape might indicate.
 - b. It developed in combination with other human activities.
 - c. It has always been more important than being able to climb trees.
 - d. It was once overlooked as a determining factor in human evolution.

2. What comparison does the writer make in the second paragraph?
 - a. Humans run as well as horses and dogs at certain distances.
 - b. Humans are better runners than most other animals.
 - c. Humans don't need to run as fast as many animals.
 - d. Humans cannot run for as long as we might think.

3. What does the writer say about the nuchal ligament?
 - a. It can only be found only in modern primates.
 - b. It enables us to run in the manner that we do.
 - c. It forces us to look in the direction we're running.
 - d. It makes us run on two legs rather than four.

4. What does the writer suggest in the third paragraph?
 - a. We could run better if we had stronger arms.
 - b. We could walk without using our calf muscles.
 - c. Our Achilles tendons are an adaptation for running.
 - d. The shape of our shoulders affects the position of our heads.

5. Which conclusion is drawn about early humans in the fourth paragraph?
 - a. They followed birds to avoid dangerous situations.
 - b. They evolved as a result of their hunting skills.
 - c. They developed big brains for running.
 - d. They were unable to kill large animals.

6. According to the final paragraph, what does Professor Lieberman hope to do?
- a. Dispel any remaining doubts about the nature of the human body.
 - b. Inform people of the real reason why humans are able to run and walk.
 - c. Cause people to reconsider previously held ideas about human anatomy.
 - d. Prove conclusively that humans did not always walk in an upright position.

Part 2

You are going to read extracts from four reviews of a film called *The Great Gatsby*. For questions 1-4, choose from the reviews A-D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

The Great Gatsby

Four reviewers comment on The Great Gatsby directed by Baz Luhrmann.

The film is based on a novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

- A. Four previous film versions of *The Great Gatsby* have fallen short of the book's brilliant portrayal of a society succumbing to greed, and, unfortunately, Baz Luhrmann's attempt fares little better. F. Scott Fitzgerald's short, lean, subtle novel conjures up disillusion, pain and tragedy as the main characters' relationships unfold, but this sense largely drowned out by the lavish excess, the fancy camerawork and the general superficiality in this film. Surprisingly, the soundtrack mixing 1920s orchestral pieces with hip hop and modern pop works a treat and is likely to appeal to younger audiences, as the very strong cast of actors who give some excellent performances, almost in spite of the over-the-top direction. Whether this will prompt them to go back and read the novel, as some have suggested, is highly questionable, however.
- B. As other commentators have pointed out, F. Scott Fitzgerald's great novel, revealing the emptiness and pain that lies behind the pursuit of power and wealth, is a concise, elegant, almost understated work. There is no reason, however, why a film of the same story shouldn't take on a different style and this is what Baz Luhrmann does, largely to good effect. Creating huge cinematic set pieces out of 1920s upper-class life, he plays up the fake, the superficial and the decadent. The narrative is unchanged but rather squeezed in, but then it is rather slight in the novel anyway; Fitzgerald's lyrical prose and characterisation are what make it compelling. The decision to mix contemporary pop with music from the 1920s, has a certain logic to it, given Luhrmann's visual approach, but for some reason the mix feels uneasy rather than complementary. There may be an element of wanting to attract teenage viewers - nothing wrong with that, of course.

- C. Scott Fitzgerald's classic 1925 novel, *The Great Gatsby*, tells the story of a man who ruthlessly chases wealth, ultimately in pursuit of love, only to learn that one can't buy the other. In keeping with his previous films, director Baz Luhrmann's version is a loud confection of colour, lights and noise from start to finish. Its musical soundtrack is a mix of period pieces, contemporary rap and dance tunes which somehow hang together and support the excesses of the parties, car chases and general hysteria. The narrative structure of the novel exposes the artificiality and heartlessness at of the American dream - that of acquiring great wealth from nothing - but the film's overblown nature drowns this message out. The great hope is that all the noise and visual excitement will persuade younger viewers to try reading the novel - which would be a very positive consequence.
- D. Baz Luhrmann used modern pop music to energise William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* and also 19th-century Paris in his film *Moulin Rouge* to great effect. In his version of *The Great Gatsby*, the same strategy merely serves to distance the audience from the human drama they should be engaged with. With his exaggerated operatic style, Luhrmann is the wrong director to shoot F. Scott Fitzgerald's small but perfectly formed novel. It's not that he makes substantial changes to the narrative of the film; the original has a thin plot anyway, and the film is largely faithful to it. It's more that all the noise, flashing lights and dizzying crowd scenes typical of Luhrmann overwhelm both the tragedy and the subtlety characteristic of the original. Audiences, especially perhaps younger ones, will undoubtedly be attracted by the visual and auditory glamour, but they will miss out on what makes the novel great.

Which reviewer

- | | |
|--|----------|
| expresses a different view from the others about the film's potential impact on younger audiences? | 1. _____ |
| takes a similar view to reviewer C on the appropriacy of the music that goes with the film? | 2. _____ |
| shares reviewer B's opinion about the film's storyline? | 3. _____ |
| has a different opinion from the others about the way the film is directed? | 4. _____ |

English In Use- Task 2

Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Makemake: a dwarf planet

Makemake is likely to be the third largest dwarf planet in the (0) system. Since its recent (1) in 2005, it had been believed to be the only dwarf planet of four in existence which did not have a moon. However, this was proven to be false in 2016 when a moon was observed orbiting the planet.

It is likely that the surface of Makemake is (2) to that of Pluto, a fellow dwarf planet, although scientists are uncertain about this due to the large distances involved. Even though Makemake takes around 305 Earth years to orbit the Sun, its (3) is on a par with Earth's, meaning that a day on the planet is only about 2 hours less than on Earth.

Scientists' calculations have demonstrated that the dwarf planet is about two thirds the (4) of Pluto, classifying it as the third largest dwarf. However, both dwarves pale in comparison to Ceres, the most (5) dwarf in the Milky Way. It was (6) that Makemake would have an atmosphere akin to Pluto, but during research no atmosphere was (7)

Budding astronomers should know the pronunciation sounds like MAH-ke MAH-ke and it is (8) after the creator of humanity and god of fertility from Easter Island.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 0 | a. lunar | b. outer | c. solar | d. inner |
| 1 | a. foundation | b. discovery | c. creation | d. formation |
| 2 | a. like | b. same | c. complimentary | d. similar |
| 3 | a. rotation | b. circle | c. turn | d. movement |
| 4 | a. measurement | b. diameter | c. size | d. weight |
| 5 | a. big | b. large | c. massive | d. hefty |
| 6 | a. shown | b. expected | c. proven | d. known |
| 7 | a. detected | b. depicted | c. inspected | d. protected |
| 8 | a. called | b. derived | c. said | d. named |

Part 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write Your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

The beauty of Loch Lomond

Most of the people (0) **WHO** visit the stunning Loch Lomond are completely overawed by its beauty. This outstanding area of Scotland has been loved (9) _____ generations of writers and artists and it continues to inspire to this very day.

Reaching a depth (10) _____ 190 metres and with a shoreline of 153 kilometres, the loch is the largest expanse of water in the UK. Despite this fact, it is located in a low-lying area and merely 8 metres (11) _____ sea level. The loch forms part of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, (12) _____ covers around 720 square miles. Created in 2002, the park attracts visitors from (13) _____ over the world, totalling around 4 million visitors annually, the park remains Scotland's (14) _____ popular attraction, with one of its enduring features being the way in which it brings (15) _____ the best of the Highlands and the Lowlands.

A day trip to the loch will not be long enough in (16) _____ to see the best of what the loch can offer, so a longer stay in the area is recommended.

Part 3

Complete the sentences with phrases from the box. Use a *to*-infinitive clause, an adjective phrase or a prepositional phrase. Make changes and additions as necessary.

ring today about the car	announce large-scale redundancies
very similar to Romanian	you should contact the human resources manager
take part in the London Marathon	the south side of the city
would be happy to help out	orbit the Earth

1. In 1962, John Glenn became the first American to orbit the Earth.
2. If you want to find out if there are any job vacancies in the company, the person _____.
3. It was really expensive living in the centre, so we've just bought a flat _____.
4. You won't have to organise the party yourself. I'm sure there'll be a lot of people _____.
5. At 91, Abraham Weintraub is the oldest competitor ever - _____.
6. The state language of Moldova is Moldovan, a language _____.
7. With fewer cars being sold around the world, Nisda has become the latest car company _____.
8. You're the tenth person _____. I'm sorry, but it's already been sold.

Part 4

Underline the twelve relative clauses in this newspaper article (the first one has been done for you). Which ones could be rewritten as reduced relative clauses?

Monitors to cut home electricity use

Monitors which show the real-time cost of electricity use are to be provided free of charge to homes across the UK in an effort to slow down climate change. Under the new government proposals, from next year electricity suppliers will have to provide the devices - which have cut power use by up to 6.5% in Canada - to all customers who want them. Domestic appliances which are left on unnecessarily are estimated to waste £900 million of electricity a year.

Traditional electricity meters are usually kept out of sight in cupboards. However, the monitors, which use microchip technology and a digital display, are intended to be placed in full view as a constant reminder of the electricity that is being used in a house at any given moment.

The Environment Secretary said: 'People want to do their bit to help protect the environment as well as save money, and visual display units that are provided free of charge will help people do both. 'A spokeswoman for the Electricity Consumer Council said it supported any plan that would give customers access to free monitors. The shadow environment secretary said: 'Although it is an interesting and welcome measure, there are still many details that should be considered, not least the reliability of these meters.'

However, the Energy Retail Council has criticised the proposal, saying that it did not go far enough. In a statement, their chief executive said: 'We had hoped the government would recommend the introduction of 'smart meters' - which communicate electricity consumption to both the customer and the energy supplier - rather than meters that are only able to do half the job.'

Listening Task 2

Part 1:

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

***You hear part of a radio programme in which a man is being interviewed
about an unusual sport.***

1. According to Chris, cheese-rolling takes place
 - a. at only one venue in the world.
 - b. on muddy ground.
 - c. once a year.

2. Which statement best sums up how Chris feels about cheese-rolling?
 - a. It's too dangerous.
 - b. It's worth the risks.
 - c. It requires training.

Extract Two

***You hear two students on a business course talking about a book they are
studying.***

3. Sue found the book worth reading because it included
 - a. case studies of successful enterprises.
 - b. advice on how to negotiate a contract.
 - c. the legal aspects of setting up a company.

4. What criticism of the book do both speakers express?
 - a. Some important information was omitted.
 - b. Some of it was badly organised.
 - c. It used too much jargon.

Extract Three

You hear two people talking about yawning.

5. According to the woman, until recently, yawning was thought to
 - a. be simply a sign that we were tired.
 - b. help us breathe more deeply.
 - c. promote alertness.

6. Research suggests that contagious yawning is a way of
 - a. maintaining alertness in a group.
 - b. expressing understanding in a group.
 - c. communicating with each other.

Part 2

You will hear an astrobiologist talking about her work. For questions 7-14, complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase.

What is astrobiology?

It could be claimed that the science of astrobiology has no

(7) _____.

However, astrobiologists are also concerned with how life evolved

(8) _____.

There are some popular misconceptions about what
(9) _____ might look like.

For much of the Earth's history, single-celled (10) _____ were the only life forms in existence.

Multi-cellular life evolved during the (11) _____ known as the Cambrian era.

Then, about (12) _____ years ago, human-like creatures evolved.

Life on other planets will probably be (13) _____ life on Earth.

Human beings might not have evolved if (14) _____ had not become extinct.

Part 3

Listen to part of an interview from a radio travel programme. The reporter is talking about his recent visit to the island of Lombok in Indonesia. Which of these problems did the reporter encounter on his trip?

<i>seasickness</i>	_____	<i>shark attack</i>	_____
<i>passport left at home</i>	_____	<i>volcanic eruption</i>	_____
<i>hurricane</i>	_____	<i>missed flight</i>	_____
<i>stung by jellyfish</i>	_____	<i>missed boat</i>	_____

Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1. I'd been so anxious to get into the taxi that I **'d forgotten to pick** it up.
2. We were _____ outside the harbour for hours.
3. A number of people _____ to the coral reefs off the northwest coast.
4. When I was younger I used to _____ in the sea.
5. As it swam past I _____ me across the stomach.
6. I really _____ me so well.
7. As we _____ the amazing sunset, it was almost possible to believe it.
8. I _____ the camera in my mobile phone, but the quality was pretty poor.

Notice that in each space above, you have written two verbs, and that the second verb has either a **to**-infinitive or an **-ing** form.

1. In three of these sentences you could use the other form of this verb and still have a correct sentence.
Which three? _____, _____, _____
2. In only one of these three would the sentence have a similar meaning with either a **to**-infinitive or an **-ing** form. Which one? _____

Writing Task 1

You have just spent a weekend with a friend you hadn't seen since you were at school together many years ago. Write to your friend saying what the reunion meant to you, what you particularly enjoyed doing during the weekend, and what plans you have for meeting in the future.

Write your letter in 220-260 words.

Reading Task 3

PART 1

You are going to read a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Energy-efficient design

If you consider yourself to be particularly environmentally friendly, there is a community which may interest you. Here, in a large, multi-home development known as BedZED, you can find architecture which is truly green. Buildings come with thick windows and walls, which regulate the temperature at a comfortable level throughout the year. The south-facing windows collect heat and light from the sun, as do solar panels fitted onto the exterior. Not only that, but BedZED is stylish, and every flat comes with a private garden.

1 _____

As far as countries in the West are concerned, the buildings that people live and work in consume far more energy than transport, for example. However, architecture need not consume so much energy, nor produce so much in the way of CO₂ emissions. The intelligent design of the housing at BedZED housing demonstrates that buildings can be made environmentally friendly, without particularly high costs or advanced technology.

2 _____

And indeed, the BedZED community - which has some homes - is really rather cost-effective because of economies of scale: the more homes you build, the less you pay proportionately for the materials and construction of each individual home. This, as well as all the other benefits, is why BedZED is receiving more and more attention.

3 _____

The technology used in the BedZED design could be implemented far more than it currently is, across different forms of architecture. It is neither a challenge, nor costly to install solar panels, triple-glazed windows, or to insulate floors and walls better. Indeed, according to some estimates, it would be easy to reduce the energy consumption of most of our buildings by up to 20% if we just used more effective design.

4

In large part, the drive for these changes has come from Europe. Here, governments are becoming more concerned about the dangers of relying too much on our current energy and aware of the need to meet energy-reduction goals. Many governments have given financial incentives for using energy-efficient design in the construction industry, and have also tightened regulations. Moreover, a European Union direct now requires house builders to present evidence of how they are meeting energy-efficiency guidelines.

5

It also seems that governments are becoming more involved in the research and development of environmentally friendly designs. At one laboratory in California, a team has experimented with architectural designs such as windows which become darker on sunny days, thereby reducing the amount of heat coming into the home. This would, in theory, offer significant savings for people who make heavy use of air-conditioning in hot, sunny climates. Interesting initiatives have been taken elsewhere, too.

6

We still have not reached a situation in which the general public fully accepts such measures. From a marketing perspective, it can still be difficult to convince customers that energy efficient products are worthwhile. However, as energy prices rise, this is sure to change.

-
- A. Indeed, according to one researcher from the European Commission in Brussels, who works on energy efficiency, it would be possible to achieve a great deal simply by using existing technologies.

- B. Governments elsewhere in the world are playing their part too. In the US, the Energy Star programme provides standards for the energy efficiency of consumer products, from home construction to computers and kitchen appliances. This has resulted in energy-efficient products becoming commonplace, and indeed, an attractive choice for consumers.
- C. Both of these regions still make every possible attempt to meet energy consumption guidelines as governments around the world attempt to come to grips with the threat of global warming. There seems every likelihood that this project could lead the way-one can only hope the others will follow.
- D. In India, for example, a New Delhi-based non-profit organisation has helped to create systems whereby small villages can use waste products from farming, and convert them into power. And in Sweden, there is research into how heat from the ground can be used to provide hot water or heating for homes.
- E. Although it might seem like a state-of-the-art paradise for the super-rich, it's actually an estate of affordable housing built between 2000 and 2002 in a suburb of London. It can't be said that the people who live here are all eco-warriors, but they are part of a growing tendency to find buildings which use less energy.
- F. This essentially, means finding out how to increase efficiency in the least complicated manner possible. BedZED, for example, was planned so that even if the homes need more energy, despite their eco-friendly designs, there is still a power plant based on the site. This plant, which uses waste materials, can meet any remaining energy demands from residents.
- G. Recently, this has been coming from Asia in the form of Indian and Chinese visitors. Also, more zero-energy communities are under construction elsewhere in the UK, as well as in the USA.

PART 2

You are going to read a newspaper article in which people talk about changes in their careers. For questions 1-10, choose from the people (A-D).

In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| the unexpected demands of the business. | 1. _____ |
| a cautious approach to doing business. | 2. _____ |
| an established network of contacts | 3. _____ |
| taking advantage of modern communications | 4. _____ |
| realising an ambition | 5. _____ |
| the cost of setting up a business | 6. _____ |
| plans to branch out | 7. _____ |
| the competitive nature of a business | 8. _____ |
| the need to update knowledge | 9. _____ |
| helping people to fill in official forms | 10. _____ |

A change in direction

It is becoming increasingly common for people change careers at some point in their lives. Four people describe their experiences of changing direction.

- A. I used to work in the accounts department of a large engineering company before it was taken over by a bigger corporation. I found the new management style hard to adjust to, so I looked for something else. I'm interested in maths and my wife suggested I try teaching, but I figured it'd be better not stray far from what I was familiar with. I knew a change in the way self-employed people complete their tax returns was due to be introduced, and I had an idea for some software showing people how to go about it. So, I teamed with a programmer I knew, with me writing the content and him doing the technical side. It proved much more successful than I'd anticipated, and we've gone on to produce more software showing people how to manage their finances. I've deliberately kept the operation small-scale. I work from home and the outlay for office equipment was low. People say I should expand, but that brings all sorts of new challenges and I like things as they are.
- B. Two years ago, I felt like a change. I'd been teaching physical education to secondary school students for eight years. I wanted to continue in something to do with sports, so I became an independent personal trainer. It's worked out well. I have agreements with gyms around the city to use their facilities, and I train adults - individuals and small groups. Luckily, I had a ready-made clientele, in the shape of former colleagues and people they recommended me to. Any personal trainer worth their salt should attend training courses on a regular basis to familiarise themselves with the latest developments in sports science - there's lots of really good research these days about things like running techniques, nutrition and rehabilitation from injury. It interests me but also knowing this stuff is good for my reputation. As long as my clients enjoy and can afford my sessions, I can't ever see myself being short of work. If anything, the number of people wanting help to get fit is only likely to increase.

- C. I studied sociology at university and when it was over, I didn't know what to do next. Several other people on my course started to work for local government services and it looked as though that was a possibility for me. Then, I heard about a new project to re-landscape a park in the city there were gardening jobs going. I thought: 'That's it!' I can't say I'd dreamed of becoming a gardener, but I'd always thought that working outdoors would be brilliant. I now run my own landscape gardening company and employ three other people. I still spend most of my time in parks and gardens doing physical work, but I also have to manage the business. At first, I was surprised at how much paperwork I had to deal with. Completing forms and things like that is very time consuming, and I'm thinking of hiring someone to do it. I've also been invited to write articles about gardening for a couple of magazines and websites, and I definitely want to do more of that in the future.
- D. I worked for an advertising agency for about ten years, but the sector's very cut-throat, and when we got a new boss he decided to make his mark by getting rid of a few people, myself included. Once I got my breath back, I decided to go freelance rather than join another agency. It occurred to me that a lot of companies need not only an advertising campaign but also an consultant, an independent expert to give them an honest view of their situation. I do almost all my work from home, using email, video conferencing and other online tools. It's satisfying as well as being financially rewarding. One advantage, of course, is that I have control over my own time, which wasn't the case before. For example, if there are forms or other tedious paperwork to deal with, I can usually put it off to another day, or even pay someone to do it for me. Like most self-employed people, I work very hard, but I knew it would be like this, and I don't mind it.

English In Use- Task 3

Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITALS LETTERS.

The rise and fall of cheques

Those people of a certain age will remember the (0) EXCITEMENT of getting a cheque for their birthday. However, there was a moment in British history when the use of cheques could have (1) _____ altogether when the UK government considered (2) _____ this form of money - they ultimately decided against it.

EXCITE

APPEAR
CONTINUE

The use of the cheque as a (3) _____ method in Britain dates back to around 1659, when we have the first known example of a handwritten cheque. From that point, their use (4) _____ increased before reaching a peak in 1990, when the number of processed cheques topped more than 4 billion in the UK. However, by the end of the century, the use of cheques had begun to decline in (5) _____ due to the advent of newer, more effective methods.

PAY

STEADY

POPULAR

Despite the gradual decrease in the use of cheques, there is still a (6) _____ to write cheques for both business and personal transactions. In 2018, a total of around 346 million cheques were written and cleared. Research (7) _____ in the same year showed that nearly 90% of charities still make or receive donations in the form of cheques. It remains to be seen whether cheques will stay (8) _____ or if they will sink into oblivion.

TEND

TAKE

FLOAT

Part 2

For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0). Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example:

0. Jane regretted speaking rudely to the old lady. (MORE)

Jane WISHED SHE HAD SPOKEN MORE politely to the old lady.

1. 'Why don't you start horse riding again?' John's mother said. **TAKE**
John's mother suggested that _____ horse riding again.
2. I have a very good relationship with my brother. **WELL**
I _____ my brother.
3. 'Sara, it's your fault I missed that bus!' said Martin. **FOR**
Martin _____ the bus.
4. Diana said Jose should really visit the dentist for his aching tooth. **TO**
'You _____ the dentist for your tooth,' Diana told Jose.
5. Someone is going to refurbish our kitchen next week. **HAVE**
We are going _____ next week.
6. There wasn't a lot of room in the car, but Steph still managed to get in. **FACT**
Steph managed to get in the car _____ was so full.

Part 3

Complete the sentences with *as*, *when* or *while*. Give all correct or likely alternatives.

1. You wouldn't think it now, but when I was very young I used to have curly, brown hair.
2. It's more and more important for business people to speak foreign languages _____ business becomes increasingly international.
3. How old were you _____ you got married?
4. I was so tired last night, I went to sleep _____ my head hit the pillow.
5. _____ my children get older, I find they get even fussier about food.
6. She always brings a bunch of flowers _____ she comes to visit.
7. _____ I sat down to take my maths exam, I realised I'd forgotten to bring my calculator with me.
8. _____ the level of pesticides in the potatoes is well below the legal limit, the public have been advised to avoid eating them for the time being.

Part 4

Rewrite the underlined part of the sentence using a phrase with a similar meaning beginning:

Despite...

1. Although she fell heavily at the start of the race, she went on to finish second.

Despite falling

2. Although we got lost on the way, we were eventually only a few minutes late. _____

3. Although she was badly hurt herself, she helped a number of passengers out of the crashed coach. _____

4. Although we lived in the same village, we had never spoken to each other. _____

5. Although the alarm went off when the house was broken into, nobody bothered to call the police. _____

6. Although there were plenty of warning signs, people were still swimming in the river. _____

7. Although it is banned in public spaces, smoking is on the increase. _____

Part 5

For questions 1- 8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Life in Spain

Spain is a vast and varied country, and its people have (0) few things in common (1) _____ for their friendliness, sociability, and hospitality. Spaniards have a reputation for not letting work get in the way of enjoyment, and for spending as (2) _____ time and energy as possible on their social lives. Their frequent use of the word mañana - leave things (3) _____ tomorrow - is seen as being characteristic of this tendency. While this may be a stereotypical view of Spanish life, it is true that many people organise their working hours (4) _____ as to make the most of their free time. Spaniards are sociable (5) _____ that they like nothing better than spending time with friends and relatives. Eating together is an important part of social life, and large groups often (6) _____ up for dinner. Not (7) _____ Spain is thought to have more restaurants per head of population than any (8) _____ European country.

Listening Task 3

Part 1:

You will hear part of a radio interview with Pete Birtwhistle, a playwright. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. What was Pete's attitude to the theatre before he started writing?
 - a. He felt it had little relevance to his life.
 - b. He didn't feel qualified to judge it.
 - c. He thought it would be boring to watch a play.
 - d. He preferred comedies to tragedies.

2. How did he feel about leaving his previous job?
 - a. He felt very relieved.
 - b. He was anxious about his health.
 - c. He worried how others would see him.
 - d. He was very depressed.

3. What most difficult aspect of writing his first play?
 - a. disciplining himself to write every day
 - b. coming up with a suitable story
 - c. allowing the characters to develop
 - d. finding an appropriate ending

4. What is the biggest impact that writing has had on Pete's life?
 - a. It has made people respect him more.
 - b. It has enabled him to express himself.
 - c. It has opened up new professional opportunities.
 - d. It has allowed him to appreciate other plays.

5. How does Pete choose the theme of a new play?
 - a. He looks around for a challenging theme.
 - b. He looks for a subject that is in the news.
 - c. He looks for a theme that he understands.
 - d. He thinks about issues that affect society.

6. How does Pete feel about writing for films?
 - a. enthusiastic
 - b. worried
 - c. cautious
 - d. intimidated

Part 2:

You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about tracing their ancestors. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

Task One

For questions 1-5, choose from the list A-H, what each speaker says about the show he or she enjoyed most.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| A. One of my ancestors went abroad to find adventure. | Speaker 1 | 1. _____ |
| B. A relative ran away from home when he was young. | Speaker 2 | 2. _____ |
| C. I am descended from immigrants. | Speaker 3 | 3. _____ |
| D. A family tradition turned out not to be true. | Speaker 4 | 4. _____ |
| E. At one time the family was wealthy. | Speaker 5 | 5. _____ |
| F. My great-grandmother came from a rich family. | | |
| G. A relative emigrated to Australia. | | |
| H. My great-great-grandfather changed his name. | | |

Task Two

For questions 6-10, choose from the list A-H the view each speaker has about why theatre is an interesting medium.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| A. I get angry at the thought of their suffering. | Speaker 1 | 6. _____ |
| B. Learning the truth caused considerable bitterness. | Speaker 2 | 7. _____ |
| C. I have become more curious about the story. | Speaker 3 | 8. _____ |
| | Speaker 4 | 9. _____ |
| | Speaker 5 | 10. _____ |
| D. The whole thing made us feel quite embarrassed. | | |
| E. I was delighted to make contact with my relatives. | | |
| F. The story saddened me. | | |
| G. I am very proud of my ancestor. | | |
| H. I was disappointed at first. | | |

Speaking Task 2 – Part 1

- Why might the people be leaving?
- How might they be feeling?

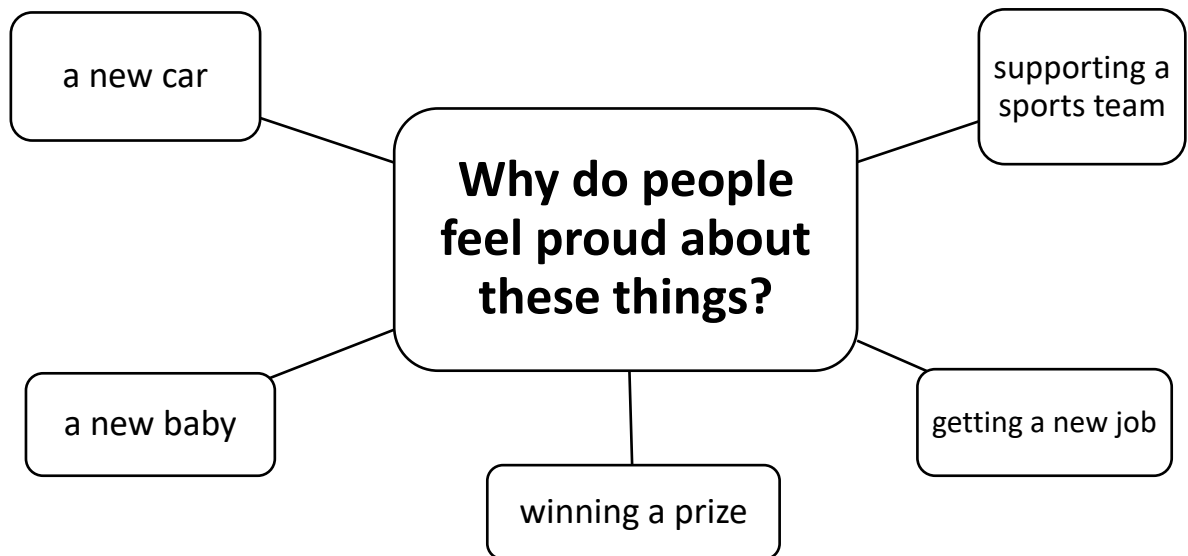


Part 2

- Why might the people be tired?
- What kind of mental exhaustion – mental or physical – is each person feeling and why?



Part 3



Word List

Task 1

1. Teeming (v) - full of or swarming with/aplenty/present in great quantity.
This place is teeming with tourists from different parts of the world.
The river is teeming with fish.
It has been teeming down all day.
2. Transfixed (v) - cause someone to become motionless with wonder/astonishment/horror; mesmerize
We were transfixed by the images of the war.
We were transfixed by her speech.
3. Monotonous (adj) - routine/repetition/boring
You have a very monotonous voice; you should have it modulated.
Work on the production line is monotonous and lacks variety.
Our team kept losing with monotonous regularity.
4. Cacophony (n) - dissonance; harsh or unpleasant discordance of sound.
After living in the country, it's difficult for me to adjust to the cacophony produced by city traffic.
The cacophony in the crowded classroom drowned out the principal's announcement.
5. Portfolio (n) - folder/ document case/ a collection of work as in actual evidence/a portfolio that includes certificates, samples of past work, letter of recommendation, etc.
Each client's portfolio is tailor made.
You need to prepare a portfolio of your work.

(resume - a concise, one page document or an overview of your skills, experiences, qualifications, etc.)

(CV which is an abbreviation for curriculum vitae is also a form of resume but is a longer academic diary that includes all your experience, certificates, etc.)

6. Intoxicating (adj) - said of an alcoholic drink or drug; exhilarating/exciting.
It is an offense to sell intoxicating liquor to minors.
The intoxicating aroma of fresh baked bread kept me back.
7. Begrudging (v) - envy, resent
We shouldn't begrudge someone the success they have earned.
Nobody can really begrudge us that one point.
Begrudging your rival's success is not a good thing.
She begrudged her friend the award.

Task 2

8. Hitherto (adv) - until the point in time under discussion/previously/so far
Hitherto he has experienced no great success in his attempt.
With the new equipment he will be able to accomplish hitherto impossible tasks.
9. Anatomical (adj) - relating to the physical structure of people and animals.
It is the shape of the hip bones, rather than other anatomical differences, that are used to classify dinosaurs.
I need my pictures to be anatomically correct.
10. Scavengers (n) - a bird or an animal that feeds on dead animals that it has not killed itself; someone who scavengers, especially one who searches through rubbish for food or useful things.
Most dead birds are picked up by birds and other scavengers.
11. Succumbing (v) - fail to resist pressure, temptation or some other negative force.
He was told that he had less than two years to live before succumbing to the disease.
The husband was the first to fall victim to the COVID-19 virus, the wife succumbing a week later.
Succumbing to flattery makes some people feel good.

12. Decadent (adj) - having low moral standards.
(n) - a person who is luxuriously self indulgent
I started to feel a revulsion against their decadent lifestyle.
There was something very decadent about filling ourselves with so much rich food.
13. Overblown (adj) - pretentious/exaggerated
Warnings of disaster may be overblown.
The yard was overblown by snow from the roof.
I think most virus scares are overblown.

Task 3

14. Triple-glazed window (adj) - protected by interposing three layers of glass that prevents the loss of heat or the intrusion of sound.
You can insulate a house against heat loss by having the windows triple-glazed.
15. Commonplace (adj) - ordinary; happens often or is often found, and is therefore not surprising.
That was a commonplace remark (stereotype).
Floods in my country are commonplace, but they are caused by rainfall.
Even though my sister and I equally shared the car, it was commonplace for the car to be missing from the driveway.
16. Worth their salt (idiomatic phrase) - someone or something deserves respect and is worth its cost or value; worthwhile/competent/good at
Any doctor worth his/her salt should be able to correctly diagnose the illness.
Any teacher worth his/her salt is able to inspire his students.
17. Cut throat (adj) - of a competitive situation or activity /fierce and intense involving the use of ruthless measures.
The advertising world can be a very cut throat business.
Graduates hunting for jobs are facing cut throat competition.
He was armed with a cut throat razor.

18. Tedious (adj) - tiresome/too long, slow or dull or monotonous.

There is nothing more tedious than driving in congested traffic.

The minister's speeches are long winded and tedious.