

# Vocabulary Success

Level

**C1**



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# Vocabulary Success Level C1

## Key Features:

- This book includes **15** theme-based units and contains vocabulary explanations and practice for advanced-level (C1 & C2) learners of English. It is the ideal Vocabulary book for all candidates preparing for any Advanced-level exam.
- **QR Codes** give students the chance to listen to the **pronunciation** of all the Key Words using their own smartphone or tablet.
- Each unit introduces just the right amount of vocabulary (*30 words*) for students to learn and remember in one lesson. All the words are followed by simple **definitions** and also by **example sentences** which help students see how the words are used in English.
- **Vocabulary Exercises** follow the Key Words. These exercises help students learn the words even better and gain the necessary confidence for the tasks that follow.
- There is a main **reading text**, which is used as 'input' and also presents all the words **in context**. This enables learners to familiarise themselves with the format of reading tasks at any exam at Advanced level, especially Cambridge and LRN.
- More vocabulary exercises, and some basic grammar activities, provide the opportunity for the learners to practise again checking their knowledge of the Key Words and also familiarise themselves with the Use of English section at Cambridge C1 Advanced exam.

## How to use a QR code

This book has QR codes on some pages. These instructions will show you how to use these QR codes so that you can listen to the **pronunciation** of the words using your mobile phone.

### What is a QR code?

A QR code is a two-dimensional barcode that can be 'read' using a special app on any tablet or smartphone. You can download this app (QR Reader) for free. And if you have an i-phone you can just use your phone's camera.

### How do I use the QR code?

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After three seconds, the reader should direct you to a webpage where the recording can be listened to via a web-based player. The audio recording will then be played for you to listen. No need to download or save anything.



**QR Codes**  
for the  
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for audio streaming

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social worker *unit 7*  
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sore thumb *unit 4*  
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spill out *unit 11*  
spiritual *unit 3*  
spring up *unit 4*  
stand someone in good stead *unit 11*  
standardise *unit 8*  
start out *unit 6*  
stepping stone *unit 7*  
stick/stand out like a *unit 4*  
strenuous *unit 15*  
strut *unit 12*  
stunned *unit 3*  
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subscription *unit 5*  
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surpass *unit 4*  
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take issue with *unit 13*  
take on board *unit 14*  
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track down *unit 13*  
trade in *unit 7*  
trait *unit 3*  
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undoubtedly *unit 7*  
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unintelligible *unit 11*  
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unreliable *unit 2*  
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## W

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wellbeing *unit 15*  
well-disposed *unit 12*  
whereabouts *unit 7*  
wholesome *unit 10*  
wholly *unit 9*  
win over *unit 12*  
wind turbine *unit 4*  
work one's way up *unit 12*  
work out *unit 2*  
wreak havoc *unit 4*

# Unit 1

## Health & Medicine

### Key Words



#### accelerate (v)

Increase in speed. *The spread of the disease continued to **accelerate** throughout the month.*



#### dispense (v)

Make up and give out medicine. *As a **pharmacist**, I **dispense** medicine to many people.*



#### discharge (v)

Tell sb they can/must leave (usually after successful hospital treatment). *After four weeks in hospital, I was finally **discharged**.*

#### meet sb's demise (exp.)

Die. *If the rope hadn't caught her at the last moment, she would have met her **demise**.*

#### canine (n)

A sharp tooth found in mammals. *The **canines** are used to bite and tear food, while the molars are used to grind food.*



#### flu alert (n)

A warning issued about a flu outbreak. *The city government issued a **flu alert** after the 1,000<sup>th</sup> case was confirmed.*



#### calf (n)

The muscle on the back of the lower leg. *The runner had to pull out of the race after 10km when his **calf** started to cramp.*



#### cast (n)

Hard plaster used to keep an injured body part immobile. *The doctors put the broken arm in a **cast** to help the bone heal.*

#### backbone (n)

The series of bones from the skull to the pelvis. *Unlike insects, all mammals have a **backbone**.*



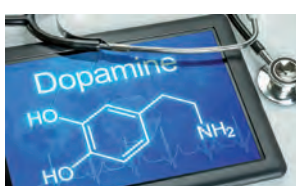
#### analgesic (n)

A pain reliever. *The nurse administered an **analgesic** when the patient complained of severe stomach pain.*



#### dilate (v)

Increase in size, make wider. *The doctor had to **dilate** my eyes for the exam.*



#### dopamine (n)

A brain chemical. ***Dopamine** is one of the brain chemicals associated with positive moods.*

#### circulation (n)

The movement of blood through the body. *Jumping in cold water can improve your **circulation**.*

#### fatal (adj)

Resulting in death. *The car accident proved **fatal** for the driver.*

#### gastrointestinal (adj)

Related to the digestive system. *Certain foods give me **gastrointestinal** problems.*

## Vocabulary Practice

Practise using the words on these two pages by doing Exercises A and B.

A. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- In developed countries the vast majority of children are ..... against measles.  
A healing      B ruled out      **C vaccinated**      D undergoing
- Experts are blaming sugary foods for the rise of ..... in the country.  
A flu      B tuberculosis      C insomnia      **D obesity**
- After being admitted to the hospital with stomach pains, he was given a(n) ..... as temporary relief.  
A dopamine      B side-effect      **C analgesic**      D cast
- Humans and animals use ..... to tear through food.  
A rashes      B dopamine      C pace-makers      **D canines**
- Her continued smoking ..... the growth of her lung cancer.  
**A accelerated**      B discharged      C dispensed      D healed
- The ..... is actually a series of small bones from the lower back to the neck.  
A calf      B cast      C canine      **D backbone**



Scan the QR Code with your mobile phone to listen to how the words are pronounced:



## Key Words

**germ** (n)

A microorganism which causes disease. *Washing your hands with warm water and soap protects you from many germs.*

**obesity** (n)

Being overweight. *Obesity can lead to a number of other health problems.*

**vaccinate** (v)

Put a weak disease into a person to prevent them from catching it. *It is important to vaccinate your children against diseases such as polio.*

**side-effects** (n)

Unintended effects of a medicine. *The medicine has a few side-effects, but it is life-saving.*

**vomit** (v)

When food comes out of your stomach through your mouth. *My baby was having stomach problems and vomited twice last night.*

**heal** (v)

Become healthy again. *The cut never fully healed and left a scar.*

**pacemaker** (n)

A device to regulate the heartbeat. *A pacemaker was implanted to keep the heartbeat steady.*

**rash** (n)

An irritation of the skin. *Whenever I eat sea food, I break out in a rash.*

**severe** (adj)

Something very bad. *The burn was so severe that I ended up going to the hospital.*

**rule out** (phr.v)

Dismiss. *They wanted to rule out cancer as the cause of his headaches, so they gave him some exams.*

**insomnia** (n)

Being unable to sleep. *I've tried a few different methods to overcome my insomnia, but nothing has worked so far.*

**undergo** (v)

Experience something. *My doctors decided it is time for me to undergo surgery on my knee.*

**tuberculosis** (n)

A serious disease of the lungs. *Organisations around the world are fighting to end tuberculosis.*

**referral** (n)

When a doctor sends a patient to a specialist. *He gave me a referral for a specialist at the hospital.*

**specialist** (n)

A doctor who deals with a specific part of the body. *My doctor suspected I had heart problems and sent me to a specialist for more tests.*

**B.** Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in the box below. There are **two** words that you do not need to use.

rash   undergo   flu alert   dilate   dopamine   insomnia   fatal   cast

- My doctor advised me to drink herbal tea before bed to fight my ..... **insomnia** .....
- You should not drive after the doctor ..... **dilates** ..... your pupils for an eye exam.
- He's going to the pharmacy to pick up the cream for his ..... **rash** .....
- She's very excited because she's going to get her ..... **cast** ..... removed today.
- I'm a bit nervous as I have to ..... **undergo** ..... surgery next week.
- The city government has issued a(n) ..... **flu alert** ..... following doctors' warnings.

## Words in Context & Reading Comprehension

A. Read the two following passages about **Health**. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

### Health

#### Change Of My Heart

I admit it, I had always found myself lacking when it came to exercise. And my wife always made sure I knew it. I should have listened to her and, of course, I should have listened to what my body was telling me.

I had been experiencing fatigue after eating and, particularly, during my evening walk. I chalked it up to digestive problems and went to my doctor to see if she could do anything to help me. She **referred** me to a **specialist**. I **underwent** a series of tests and they were able to **rule out** anything **gastrointestinal**.

I continued to feel fatigued but, although it was often **severe**, I ignored it as being something innocuous. Had I not started experiencing dizziness, I might have **met my demise**. I went to the doctor again; this time she wasn't happy with my blood pressure. Again, I was sent to the hospital for another series of tests but this time they were on my heart!

It actually turned out to be serious. I had to **undergo** surgery immediately. "You're very lucky", they told me, "It could have been **fatal**."

I take medicine daily now and I have a **pacemaker** but, other than that, I'm relatively healthy. Still, I realise how lucky I am and my whole attitude has changed. I take good care of my health now with exercise and healthy eating and I also listen to my wife's warnings!

1. The writer's wife

- A. exercised a lot herself.
- B. was concerned about his health.
- C. thought he was getting enough exercise.

2. The doctors

- A. knew he had a heart problem immediately.
- B. knew he had a heart problem after performing a series of gastrointestinal tests.
- C. had to act quickly when they discovered he had a heart problem.

3. The man's attitude in the last paragraph can be described as

- A. grateful.
- B. excited.
- C. disappointed.



## Take One Day

Modern medicine is a far cry from days long gone by with medieval superstition or even the unintended cruelty of Victorian surgery. Daily medicine is very advanced now and, as a result, our roles as doctors are changing. Being a General Practitioner these days is as much about preventative medicine, reducing pain and reassuring patients, as it is anything else.

The majority of our work is routine medicine. If there is a **flu alert**, we'll have a dramatic increase in visitors. Parents often come with their children in need of peace of mind when the kids have **vomiting** bugs. Adults **vomit** as a result of food poisoning and that, along with skin ailments like **rashes**, is another common complaint. Of course, **vaccinations** against common but dangerous illnesses, such as **tuberculosis**, are also part and parcel of our daily work. So are providing analgesics to reduce patient suffering.

Something that's more complicated to deal with is when patients have something that's difficult or impossible to treat. Complaints, such as poor **circulation**, recurrent injuries in problem areas, such as the **calf** muscle and **gastrointestinal** problems are very distressing for patients but there is little we can do to help other than offer reassurance or, in the case of muscular problems, a visit to a physiotherapist.

Some complaints like **insomnia**, cardiovascular problems or even **obesity** border areas of psychology. Ideally a doctor will have good bedside manners. You give the best advice and guidance you can and you avoid medical intervention as best as you can, not to mention **severe** health issues down the road. With attitude and dietary changes many problems can be overcome and if it comes to it, a **referral** to a **specialist** may be necessary.

All in all, it's a fulfilling job and I consider myself very lucky. Of course there are days when it challenges you, there are some when it doesn't. There are even days when it's distressing but it's nothing if not interesting. The days when you genuinely improve a patient's life or even relieve their worry about something that they or a loved one is experiencing is the most rewarding thing in the world. Aren't rewards what jobs are all about?

4. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, the writer says
  - A. all of his work is routine.
  - B. they often deal with complicated cases.
  - C. most of the time parents need to be reassured about their children's health.
5. The writer says that gastrointestinal problems
  - A. might not be treatable.
  - B. need to be referred to a specialist.
  - C. are not worrying for patients.
6. According to the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, the writer thinks that
  - A. doctors should always tell their patients the truth, regardless of their psychological state.
  - B. doctors' advice often leads to more health problems in the future.
  - C. how doctors communicate can be just as important as the advice they give.
7. The phrase 'it's nothing if not' in the final paragraph could be replaced with
  - A. it's often.
  - B. it certainly is.
  - C. it rarely is.

B. Say if the statements 1-5 are true (T) or false (F) using information from both texts.

1. The man paid attention to his wife's warnings.
2. The man went to the doctor because he was getting very tired.
3. The man improved his health through diet and exercise only.
4. There are times of the year when the General Practitioner is busier.
5. A good doctor refers lifestyle complaints directly to a psychologist.

F  
.....  
T  
.....  
F  
.....  
T  
.....  
F  
.....



## Use of English: Grammar & Vocabulary

C. For questions 1-4, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

### Plain-Tea

This fantastic new product, developed by Leaf Life, is a natural remedy for people of all ages. Plain-Tea is made from all natural ingredients. Studies show that drinking a cup of Plain-Tea in the morning with breakfast (1) ..... the immune system's functioning and keeps you feeling good throughout the day. For those suffering minor aches and pains, Plain-Tea is indeed a proven (2) ..... and can help you overcome your headaches and the stomach cramps without the (3) ..... of medication. One study has shown that just one cup of Plain-Tea a week boosts your (4) ..... strength. Look for Plain-Tea in your nearest supermarket or health food store.

- |                |                |                    |               |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. A dispenses | B accelerates  | C undergoes        | D heals       |
| 2. A analgesic | B germ         | C cast             | D referral    |
| 3. A rash      | B side-effects | C insomnia         | D circulation |
| 4. A backbone  | B dopamine     | C gastrointestinal | D flu alert   |

D. For questions 1-4, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Mental Health

Obviously, when most people think (0) **about** their health, they think about their physical fitness. Of course, exercise and following a healthy diet is essential to keeping healthy, but many people don't realise how (1) **much** ..... of an effect your mental state has (2) **on** ..... your health. Undergoing stress may lead to fatigue and insomnia and even increase the chances of heart disease. Learning to deal with stress can (3) **make** ..... a significant difference to your overall well-being. Suggestions for lessening stress can be (4) **as** ..... simple as ensuring you set aside enough time to be with friends and family, engaging in hobbies, or practising yoga, meditation or other relaxation techniques.



E. For questions 1-4, 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).

Example (0)

The doctors removed my cast last week.  
My cast was taken off last week by the doctors.

TAKEN

1. The government has prioritised fighting childhood obesity.

FIGHT

The government has made it ..... **a priority to fight** ..... childhood obesity.

2. They could not dismiss air pollution as a cause of her breathing problem.

OUT

Air pollution could not ..... **be ruled out as** ..... a cause of her breathing problem.

3. He didn't follow his doctor's advice and died after having his third heart attack.

PROVED

His third heart attack ..... **proved fatal after not following** ..... his doctor's advice.  
**proved fatal due to not following**

4. I went to my General Practitioner who referred me to an eye specialist.

GAVE

I went to my General Practitioner ..... **who gave me a referral** ..... for an eye specialist.

F. For questions 1-4, 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.

EXAMPLE: (0) COOKING

Although you may not enjoy (0) COOKING you should know how to make and prepare food.

COOK

He was injured (1) SEVERELY in the car accident.

SEVERE

The (2) ACCELERATION of the disease meant schools had to be closed throughout the country.

ACCELERATE

The parents asked the doctor about the child's (3) VACCINATION schedule.

VACCINATE

The (4) HEALING process took longer than expected.

HEAL



# Unit 2

## Media & Journalism

### Key Words



#### deceive (v)

Trick sb, make sb believe sth false. *The magazine was accused of **deceiving** its readers by misrepresenting the statistics.*



#### circumstance (n)

A fact/condition relevant to an event. *The **circumstances** surrounding the missing money remain a mystery.*



#### conclude (v)

Finish. *After **answering** all the questions, the president **concluded** the press conference.*

#### exaggerate (v)

Make sth seem greater than it is. *The candidate **exaggerated** the impact of immigration on crime.*

#### diverse (adj)

Various, coming from many different sources. *I don't think I get enough **diverse** information; every paper I read says the same things.*



#### archive (n)

A collection of documents. *Sam went through the **archives** to find stories of police corruption from the 1970s.*



#### clarification (n)

The act of making sth less confusing. *The journalist asked the mayor for a **clarification** of his new housing policy.*



#### content (n)

Things that are included in sth. *The local paper's **content** usually includes sports and recent local events.*

#### document (v)

Record sth in written form. *The politician's remarks were **documented** in the newspaper.*

#### efficacy (n)

How well sth works. *Experts question the **efficacy** of fighting obesity with bans on sugary drinks.*



#### beneficial (adj)

Be good for sth/sb. *It's **beneficial** to read a wide variety of sources to have a full understanding of an issue.*



#### comb through (phr.v)

Carefully search for sth. *I spent yesterday **combing through** sources for my paper at the library.*



#### deadline (n)

The date sth must be finished by. *Tom worked overnight to meet his **deadline**.*

#### appeal (n)

Interest in something. *The **appeal** of clickbait articles is hard to resist.*

#### exploit (v)

Use sb/sth in an unfair way. *The factory was accused of **exploiting** its workers by making them work long hours for little pay.*

## Vocabulary Practice

Practise using the words on these two pages by doing Exercises A and B.

A. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- Social media platforms allow for the ..... spread of news and information.  
A documented B rapid C robust D concluding
- They had to work through the night to have the article ready for the .....  
A hunch B funding C deadline D circumstances
- The president tried to ..... the economic gains to improve his chances for re-election.  
A polarise B hamper C conclude D exaggerate
- Some of the journalists asked for ..... regarding the government's plan.  
A clarification B efficacy C journal D hunch
- The newspaper required its staff to follow strict ..... regarding identity protection.  
A interpretation B guidelines C efficacy D content
- There was some concern the study was ..... because of how it presented the numbers.  
A misleading B diverse C documented D unravelling



Scan the QR Code with your mobile phone to listen to how the words are pronounced:



## Key Words



**funding** (n)  
The source of money for a project or company.  
*The paper receives **funding** from various advertisers.*



**robust** (adj)  
Complete, strong. *During the interview, the job candidate had problems answering some of the more **robust** questions.*



**interpretation** (n)  
An explanation or a way of explaining. *Will's **interpretation** of the events differed from mine.*

**hunch** (n)  
A belief or feeling based on intuition. *Reporters often follow **hunches** to get to the truth of a story.*

**rapid** (adj)  
Very quick, fast.  
*The **rapid** spread of the news online can lead to incorrect stories being taken as fact.*



**guideline** (n)  
A general rule/principle. *Journalists must stick to strict **guidelines** when reporting on crimes committed by minors.*



**polarise** (v)  
Divide people by strong beliefs. *Steven avoids the TV news as he thinks it can **polarise** people rather than inform them.*



**initiate** (v)  
Start something, begin. *The city government is getting ready to **initiate** a new programme to repair the bridges.*

**hassle** (v)  
Harass, annoy, pester. *You may have to **hassle** public officials to get answers.*

**work out** (phr.v)  
Figure out, discover. *After reading a few other sources, he was able to **work out** where the mistake in the article was.*



**hamper** (v)  
Make sth more difficult, obstruct. *The journalist thought the city government was **hampering** her investigation into police corruption.*



**journal** (n)  
A publication that deals with a specific topic. *Jack worked as an engineer for 15 years; now he writes for an aerospace **journal**.*



**misleading** (adj)  
Giving the wrong idea or impression. *The editor felt the article was a bit **misleading** and asked the writer to make changes.*

**unravel** (v)  
Investigate or solve sth. *They worked for 3 weeks to **unravel** the corruption scandal.*

**unreliable** (adj)  
Not able to be trusted. *After I read the third article in the magazine which didn't give the full context of a graph, I knew it was **unreliable**.*

**B.** Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in the box below. There are **three** words that you do not need to use.

comb through    beneficial    robust    hassle    exploit    work out    appeal    deceive    hamper

1. A(n) ..... **robust** ..... investigation is underway to determine if the journalist broke any privacy laws.
2. Karl was sure the mayor was ..... **deceiving** ..... him in trying to deny the reports of police corruption.
3. Stephanie is working on a series of articles about children being ..... **exploited** ..... in factories.
4. A good journalist will ..... **comb through** ..... many sources to make sure the information is accurate.
5. The editors were worried that further investigation would be ..... **hampered** ..... by the city government who wished the matter to be closed.
6. The TV news tries to ..... **appeal** ..... to as much of the population as possible.

## Words in Context & Reading Comprehension

You are going to read an article about a career in journalism.

### A CAREER IN JOURNALISM

I remember my father walking out to pick up the newspaper every morning before breakfast. I would watch through the window as he, rain, snow, or shine, would scoop it up and bring it back to the door. He would read the front page and pass me the comics while he had a coffee and I had cereal. As I got older, my father began passing me other sections of the paper, local news, sports, world news; I would first **comb through** the headlines, looking for interesting stories. I had no idea at the time, but this ritual **initiated** my interest in print news and journalism.



As high-school graduation drew closer and closer, I spent some time working out what I wanted to do after receiving my diploma. My father knew an editor of a major newspaper in the city and suggested I talk to her about a part-time position. That summer, I worked down in the **archives**, looking up old articles for journalists who wanted to double check sources. It was a bit of a **hassle** in those days because nothing was digital, so I had to go through each story by hand. I'm not exaggerating when I say I went through thousands of old papers looking for specific bits of information. However, this practice proved **beneficial**, as I increased my knowledge of the **archives**, my reading speed, and I also learned to follow **hunches** about how many days apart follow-up stories might appear, for example.

I spent a year toiling away before I decided I wanted to be working upstairs, writing the stories rather than just doing the research. I applied to a college and began to study journalism. Having worked in the business, I found studying to be a relaxing break from the crunch of **deadlines** and the **rapid** calls for older articles to be found. I was a bit frustrated, though, as I felt some of the practices our professors talked about hadn't been reflected in the "real world" in my experience. However, I did learn invaluable information about journalistic **guidelines**, like working on **diverse** sources to get a full picture of the story.

By the time I finished my degree, the world of journalism was changing. Print journalism and the nightly TV news had been providing **content** side by side for nearly half a century, but then the internet, the "information superhighway", entered the scene. On the one hand, there was a lot of promise on the internet as more and more people could access a variety of information. On the other hand, the sources of that information were becoming more and more **unreliable**.

My first position out of college was on the paper's new "internet editorial" team. We worked to **unravel** the truth behind popular stories online. By digging into sources, we could see how one website or another was trying to **deceive** its readers or promote **misleading** studies or surveys. I've been working on the same editorial board for 10 years now and the **circumstances**, I'm sad to say, have not improved. In the struggle for **funding** from advertisers, the so-called "news websites" are running more and more inflammatory pieces, often topped with "clickbait" headlines to draw in readers.

Nowadays, my daughter watches me go for the paper every morning, although most of the people on my street don't seem to have a paper delivered. I read some of the articles aloud to her and we talk about the 'who', 'what', 'where', 'when', and 'why'. She's getting good at identifying bias in the stories, but she still prefers the comics.

A. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

1. In the first paragraph, the writer
  - A. says his father was a journalist.
  - B. describes a daily routine.**
  - C. compares different sections of the newspaper.
2. After finishing high school, the writer
  - A. applied to college.
  - B. practised his reading skills.
  - C. took a job.**
3. The writer thought that college
  - A. taught him some important basic ideas.**
  - B. would be easy.
  - C. was less useful than he had expected.
4. According to the writer, the internet
  - A. had pros and cons.**
  - B. was too new to be trusted.
  - C. could never replace print and TV news.
5. In the writer's view, news on the internet
  - A. has now improved.
  - B. may get better soon.
  - C. is often misleading.**
6. What does 'It' refer to in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, line 4?
  - A. the writer's diploma
  - B. a major newspaper
  - C. finding articles**
7. The phrase 'toiling away' in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph can be replaced by
  - A. working hard.**
  - B. reading a lot.
  - C. wasting time.



B. Say if the statements 1-5 are true (T) or false (F) using information from the text.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. The weather affected the delivery of the newspaper.                      | <b>F</b> ..... |
| 2. The writer did not know what to do after high school.                    | <b>T</b> ..... |
| 3. The writer's father worked for a newspaper.                              | <b>F</b> ..... |
| 4. The writer felt some of his professors were teaching unnecessary things. | <b>T</b> ..... |
| 5. The writer is currently unemployed.                                      | <b>F</b> ..... |

## Use of English: Grammar & Vocabulary

C. For questions 1-4, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

### A Healthy Media Diet

Recently, I've been trying to maintain a more balanced intake of news and social media. A few months ago, after a conversation with some friends, I realised I had been in a bit of an 'echo-chamber online' regarding the news; all the (1) ..... I was reading was just repeating the same things over and over. I wanted to broaden my worldview a bit, and when I looked at the sources I was reading, I realised some of them were a bit extreme and even (2) ..... I started looking at different communities online to get a wider view of the news. It was definitely eye-opening. I found that a lot of the opinions I had of those "on the other side" were far from reality. Talking with people holding different ideas and values helped me (3) ..... their way of thinking and arguments that I had not fully understood before. While I have to admit it was frustrating at times, I'm planning on sticking to it and even getting into more technical sources, like professional or scholarly (4) .....

- |                    |              |              |                   |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A circumstances | B content    | C funding    | D archives        |
| 2. A hampering     | B exploiting | C polarizing | D concluding      |
| 3. A deceive       | B unravel    | C hamper     | D mislead         |
| 4. A guidelines    | B deadlines  | C journals   | D interpretations |

D. For questions 1-4, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Finding a Story

Working for a small town local newspaper certainly has its ups and (0) downs. I love being able to get out into the community and speak to people from all different kinds of backgrounds. In addition, getting access (1) to ..... local public figures is much easier than at the national level. For the (2) most ..... part, we can rely on stories about the weather, local sports teams, things (3) like ..... that. However, some weeks we do have what we call "slow news days". The challenge then is to dig into the community and find something to (4) write ..... about to fill the paper the next day. A few tricks I have for dealing with slow news days is to head to a supermarket and ask people their thoughts on some national issues, or problems that people complain about around town.



E. For questions 1-4, 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).

Example (0)

There were no tickets left by the time I called the box office.  
All the tickets were sold out by the time I called the box office.

OUT

1. The manager felt that my proposals wouldn't be beneficial to the company.  
The manager felt that my proposals would be of no benefit to the company.

BENEFIT

2. Passengers are not permitted to smoke on the flight under any circumstances.  
Under no circumstances are passengers permitted to smoke on the flight.

ARE

3. The TV news makes people feel more strongly about their ideas.  
People are polarised by the TV news.

POLARISED

4. The source of the funding didn't matter to the citizens, as long as the road was repaired.  
The citizens didn't care where the funding came from, as long as the road was repaired.

FROM

F. For questions 1-6, 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.

EXAMPLE: (0) RESPONSE

Dear Editor,

I am writing in (0) RESPONSE to the recent reports that came from the city hall that (1) CONSTRUCTION of a new sports centre on 4<sup>th</sup> Street will not disrupt traffic through the city centre. It's clear that with the surrounding one-way streets, shutting down 4<sup>th</sup> Street, even for two days as planned, will make driving through the city centre a nightmare. This (2) ANNOUNCEMENT is yet more proof of the (3) DECEPTIVE nature of the mayor and the city council. While I fully support the (4) INITIATIVE to make Elm's Ville a healthier place to live, with more opportunities to exercise, I wish the town council would simply be transparent about its actions. I would like the mayor to provide (5) CLARIFICATION as to where traffic will be detoured and for how long. If 4<sup>th</sup> Street remains closed for more than the two planned days, the (6) RELIABILITY of the city government will be completely tarnished.

Yours faithfully,  
Adam

RESPOND  
CONSTRUCT

ANNOUNCE  
DECEIVE  
INITIATE

CLARIFY

RELY