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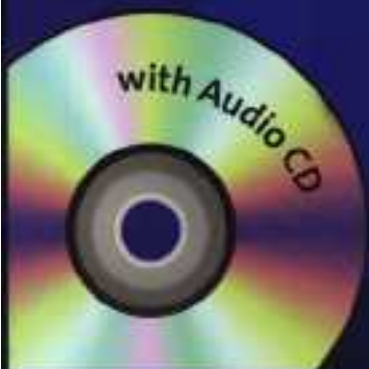


Cambridge English

Objective Proficiency

Workbook
with answers

For revised exam from March 2013



English
Profile

Peter Sunderland Erica Whettem

Second Edition

Cambridge English



Objective Proficiency

**Workbook
with answers**

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Ring the changes

Reading

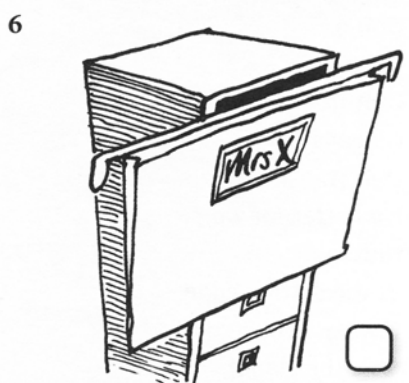
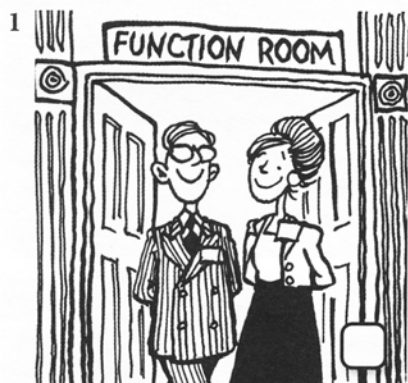
- 1 You are going to read an article with the headline opposite. Think about the headline and choose the relationship (a–d) which you think the article is most likely to be about.

- a client–supplier c husband–wife
b boss–employee d parent–child

Quickly read the article to see if you were right.

Sorry, honey, I shrunk your job prospects

- 2 Read the article and decide which paragraph (A–K) each of these cartoons refers to. Underline the sentence(s) or phrase(s) in the text that justify your answer.



- 3 Which of these *do's* and *don'ts* are mentioned in the article?

Tick the boxes which apply and circle the sentence(s) or phrase(s) in the text that justify your answer.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| a Do not overdo jewellery. | <input type="checkbox"/> | h Do not break into business discussions. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b Attend lots of events. | <input type="checkbox"/> | i Do not refer to your spouse's business expertise. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c Do not over-indulge in food or drink. | <input type="checkbox"/> | j Try to have a good time at corporate events. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d Exercise control when it comes to dancing. | <input type="checkbox"/> | k Find out something about the host company before the event. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e Be discrete at all times. | <input type="checkbox"/> | l Give the impression of wanting to know more about the host company. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f Dress comfortably for all occasions. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| g Do not discuss topics of a religious nature. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

- A** Charles Sacarello is talking about an ambitious executive who had almost reached the top of the corporate ladder. There was only one problem that threatened to block his career path – his wife. Bored and lonely sitting at home while her husband was out at work all day, she metamorphosed into a bulldozer at corporate events. She dominated conversations, ploughed her way through trays of canapés and never said ‘no’ to another glass of champagne. 5
- B** Socially inept spouses are Sacarello’s bread and butter. The Gibraltar-born image consultant whose firm, Charles & Associates, has become popular in New York, teaches executives’ wives – and husbands – how to behave at corporate functions. Spouses hire him for coaching on everything from table manners and how much jewellery to wear (‘Don’t look like a Christmas tree’) to finding the right conversation filler. ‘There are bright young men who have made it up the career ladder and their wives don’t reflect the position they are trying to occupy,’ he says. 10 15 20
- C** Sacarello’s school for executive spouses has proved so popular that he now aims to build up a client base in the UK. 25
- D** In New York, Sacarello’s clients are upwardly mobile and do a lot of work-related socialising. They are from modest economic backgrounds and range in age from early 20s to late 40s. The fee for an initial consultation is \$500; some clients will spend as much as \$10,000. They meet Sacarello, 45, and his partner, David Steinberg, 42, in a restaurant. ‘We want to see them walk into a room,’ Sacarello says. ‘Do they skirt off into a corner? Or do they run up and say “hello” because they’re nervous?’ 30 35
- E** Some problems – mostly requiring restraint at the buffet table or on the dance floor – are easily solved. Others are more serious. Occasionally, Sacarello has to refer clients to a psychologist or a priest. Many of them are married to high-profile figures from the business and entertainment worlds, so discretion is key. In company files they are referred to by code names. 40
- F** ‘There are people who have made money but it hasn’t bought them polish or class,’ Steinberg says. ‘We want to boost their self-esteem so they feel comfortable walking into any situation.’ Some of his tips are: avoid conversations about sex or religion, do not interrupt if people are talking about business, and never say how wonderful your spouse is in the corporate world. 45
- G** Steinberg encourages his clients to enjoy corporate events. ‘Know a little bit about the company and show some interest,’ he says. ‘Our goal is that when two people walk into a room, nobody knows which one is the high-flier.’ 50
- H** Husbands of high-flying female executives are Sacarello’s newest clients. Bill Higgins, 55, a former FBI agent and retired naval captain, found the role of corporate spouse difficult at first. After his retirement in 1997 he started to accompany his wife Barbara Corcoran, 50, who manages Manhattan’s largest privately owned real estate company, on business trips. ‘I felt uncomfortable because I was the spouse and there were all these guys there who were younger and more successful than me,’ he says. Spouses wore different coloured name badges, and Higgins would often be the only man at a table of 40 women, while his wife sat at another table with their husbands. 55 60
- I** Higgins is now so comfortable in his role that he carries a business card labelled ‘spouse’. He has formed a men’s group to advise other corporate spouses and has set up a website. Corcoran boasts that her husband is an asset at corporate events. ‘He comes feeling accomplished and therefore he’s willing to dance in my shadow,’ she says. 65 70
- J** Her first husband was not so obliging: ‘He was younger than me and not accomplished. He needed to prove his worth wherever we went. The most awkward moments were when people called him Mr Corcoran.’
- K** It is the Higgins–Corcoran brand of teamwork that impresses Sacarello. ‘One of the main decisions in life is choosing your partner,’ he says. ‘If you’ve goofed on that one, how competent are you?’ 75

4 Find a word or phrase in the article with these meanings (the paragraph letter is given in brackets).

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a stand in the way of (A) | f increase (F) |
| b skills training (B) | g successful achiever (G) |
| c not particularly wealthy (D) | h a useful and valuable resource (I) |
| d price charged (D) | i willing to help or please (J) |
| e in the public eye (E) | |

Grammar

- 5 Complete the text with an appropriate form of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one possible answer.

A new experience

I (1) (find) myself in some bizarre situations recently, but none so unusual as a few weeks ago, when I was lying on a black plastic mattress, covered from head to toe in oil, with a man walking all over me. Incense (2) (burn) on a low table, the only sounds that of the sea and of crows ducking out of the way of an eagle. In some parts of the world this might (3) (be) part of some full-moon ritual, and I would (4) (be) concerned about my safety. But this (5) (be) the middle of another hot and slightly steamy day in southern India, and whatever (6) (happen) to me (7) (be done) in the name of health. I (8) (experience) my first Ayurveda rejuvenation massage.

Vocabulary

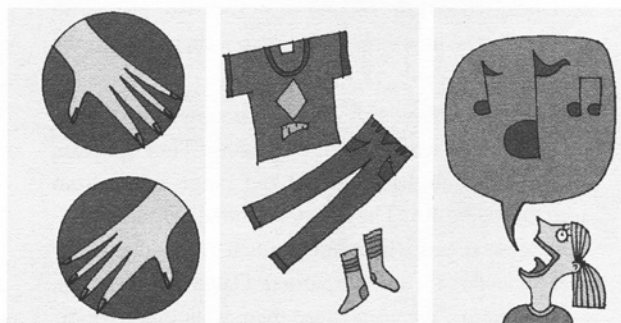
- 6 Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box, which all mean *change* in some way. You may need to change the form of the verb. Use your dictionary to help you. There may be more than one answer.

adapt	alter	amend	convert
develop	evolve	fluctuate	
metamorphose	modify	mutate	
revise	transform		

- a The good thing about children is that they easily to new environments.
b I took the coat back to the shop to have it
c In line 20, 'men' should be to 'people'.
d The design proposals were unpopular and only accepted in a form.
e These bacteria have into forms that are resistant to certain drugs.

- f The reorganisation will totally the British entertainment industry.
g The awkward boy I knew had into a tall, handsome man.
h They live in a windmill.
i How do we know that humans from apes?
j Vegetable prices according to the season.
k The bank manager forced them to their sales forecasts three times.
l What started out as a short story eventually into a full-scale novel.

- 7 Complete these sentences, which all include expressions with *change*, using the picture clues below and your dictionary to help you. Which of the sentences have no corresponding illustration?



EXAMPLE: She'd been with the same company such a long time, she felt she needed a change of *scene*.

- a She'd always been against the proposed supermarket, but she soon changed her when she realised what they would pay for her land.
b That Italian restaurant is nowhere near as good since it changed
c He's so untidy! If he wants to live here, he's going to have to change his
d When I first met him, I didn't like him, but now I've changed my
e I wouldn't change with him for the world!
f She took a change of in her suitcase as they were staying overnight.
g Let's change the or we'll end up arguing again.

- 8 Replace the verbs in *italics* in sentences a–m with an appropriate two- or three-part phrasal verb made by combining the verbs and prepositions in the table below. You may need to change the form of the verb and the word order. Use your dictionary to help you.

EXAMPLE: He paused for a moment to listen and then continued eating.

*He paused for a moment to listen and then **carried on** eating.*

- a She came out of the shop to find thieves had *stolen* her bicycle.
- b The chaos in the house was starting to *depress* him.
- c I feel like I'm getting nowhere with my online campaign. I keep *encountering* a wall of hostility.
- d Boy, will I be glad to *finish* these exams!
- e I typed in 'swimming technique' on a search engine and literally thousands of websites *appeared*.
- f He has to *submit* the application form by Friday.
- g News of someone's pregnancy soon *spreads*.
- h You'll find my enthusiasm more than *offsets* my lack of experience.
- i How successful were they in *conveying* the message, do you think?
- j The hospital is *conducting* tests to find out what is wrong with her.
- k Could you *despatch* the parcel this morning, please?
- l The football manager tried an elaborate new tactic but it didn't *work*.
- m Look, I really can't come, sorry; something important has *arisen*.

carry	across	against
carry	around	for
come	down	with
come	in	with
come	off	
come	off	
get	off	
get	on	
get	out	
get	over	
get	up	
get	up	
make	up	
make	up	

- 9 Look at the idioms in **bold**, and the three possible sentences containing them. Put a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct and a cross (X) if it's wrong.

- a Sorry, I've **lost track of** what we're supposed to be doing. ☐
- Sorry, I've **lost track of** you since we were at school together. ☐
- Sorry, I've **lost track of** that new coat you gave me. ☐
- b **It never crossed my mind** that I'd agreed to sign the document. ☐
- It never crossed my mind** to ask for a refund. ☐
- It never crossed my mind** that he would actually carry out his threat! ☐
- c **Look on the bright side** – you could be back home bored out of your wits! ☐
- Look on the bright side** – you might still be able to get hold of tickets online. ☐
- Look on the bright side** – you would be very unhappy if this happened to you! ☐
- d Being a ski rep in Austria **is a far cry from** my old job in the factory back home! ☐
- The calling sound the bird makes **is a far cry from** trying to contact its mate. ☐
- What we're witnessing here **is a far cry from** a desperate man who's lost his way. ☐
- e **I'll keep you posted** if you would be so kind. ☐
- I'll keep you posted** if what you're claiming is true. ☐
- I'll keep you posted** if there are any further developments. ☐
- f Look, just to **set the record straight** – I'm afraid we can't accept your application. ☐
- Davidson needs just one more win to **set the record straight**. ☐
- The manager assumed that Agnes and Derek were married, but she soon **set the record straight**. ☐

Listening

- 1 02 You will hear five different people (1–5) talking about the first time they flew abroad by themselves, and the expectations they had. For questions 1–5, choose from the list A–F what each speaker said. There is one statement that you will not need.

- A I knew from experience what to expect.
 B My expectations were confirmed.
 C It was a life-changing event for me.
 D I appreciated the trip more as I was alone.
 E It was very different from what I'd imagined.
 F I found it quite similar to being at home.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Speaker 1 | 1 <input type="text"/> |
| Speaker 2 | 2 <input type="text"/> |
| Speaker 3 | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| Speaker 4 | 4 <input type="text"/> |
| Speaker 5 | 5 <input type="text"/> |

- 2 02 Listen again and fill each gap with one word from the recording to complete these expressions.

- a (Speaker 1) I didn't what to expect
 b (Speaker 1) from that on
 c (Speaker 1) well and truly
 d (Speaker 2) nothing for me
 e (Speaker 2) nature to me
 f (Speaker 2) have no but to
 g (Speaker 2) to the challenge

- h (Speaker 2) sink or
 i (Speaker 3) it was a great
 j (Speaker 3) up the atmosphere
 k (Speaker 4) an mind
 l (Speaker 4) to the test
 m (Speaker 5) a once in a opportunity

- 3 Re-use some of the expressions in similar situations:

- a
- My first day as a travel agent was tough, as the office was busy with customers. The things I'd learnt in training were really On the whole, I think I well, but there was one query I simply couldn't answer, and I had call my boss for help.

- b
- On a recent trip to Spain, I went to watch Barcelona play Real Madrid. I'd never been to such a huge stadium before, and I arrived early so as to In my country the standard of football is much lower, so for me to see the incredible skill of the players. After such a fantastic match, I was on Spanish football.

- c
- My first ever interview was for a place at university, and not surprisingly , so it was all rather new and intimidating for me. A lot was at stake, so it was a real situation. But the interviewer told a joke to put me at my ease, and I was much happier.



Grammar

- 4 Complete these extracts with an appropriate form of the verbs in the box. You may also need to use *will/shall* on their own. There may be more than one correct answer.

be (× 3) be on the verge of give leave open
pack (× 2) visit

Thanks very much for the invite to dinner this evening – I

(1) able to make it though. I'm off to Mexico in the morning (my plane (2) at 5 am!) and I (3) hard-pushed to get ready in time. It looks like I (4) into the small hours. My company (5) an office there next month and apparently some problem's come up with the lease they (6) signing. Anyhow, I'm really sorry about this evening but (7) we do something together at the weekend? I (8) my grandmother at some point during the day on Sunday, but otherwise I (9) free till the end of next week. That (10) me something to look forward to while I (11) suitcases tonight! Let me know how you're fixed.

acquire also consider be (× 2) develop
also expect

JOBS IN SCIENCE

Earth Observation Applications Scientist

Leading a specialist team, you (12) a generic synthetic aperture radar (SAR) image-focusing processor, with the aim of producing a cost-effective high performance space radar within two years. Ideally you (13) a minimum of five years' experience in signal-processing applications plus signal-simulation experience, though candidates with less experience but with a highly relevant academic background (14)

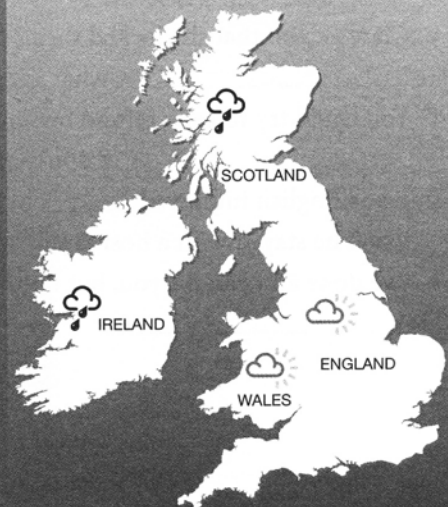
Excellent computing skills (15) necessary and you (16) to have a good understanding of advanced engineering mathematics. Proven analytical and presentation skills (17) essential to your success, as (18) your effective use of IT systems.

be likely break expect have
move remain

5-Day Forecast

After a fine and mainly dry start to the week, rain

(19) in to the north-west of Scotland later. England and Wales (20) to stay fairly settled with further spells of sunshine for the second half of the week, although western parts (21) some patchy rain at times on Thursday. Scotland (22) cloudy and damp with rain and drizzle, especially over the mountains on Tuesday, before brighter weather (23) through on Wednesday, particularly in the west. But don't put away your umbrellas because more rain (24) by the end of the week.



5 Put the missing punctuation into these sentences from the *Cambridge Learner Corpus*, written by Proficiency candidates. There is one mistake in each sentence.

- a In a few years time, there is the risk of having to ...
- b What about going to your aunts to spend Christmas?
- c As a young woman she started educating young black children.
- d She was called to Washington D.C. where she joined the Advisory Board.
- e Her mother, who was in the kitchen heard that she wanted to ...
- f A longer life therefore, means not only more opportunities but also ...
- g Seeing her you wouldn't believe how nice she is.
- h I saw this could, at least temporarily improve our situation.

Vocabulary

6 Complete these sentences using a prepositional phrase from the box. Use a dictionary to help you.

at odds with	beyond all expectation
by no means	in all honesty
on its own merits	out of my control
over the top	within reason

- a It's certain that the job will go to an external candidate.
- b You can invite anyone you like to my birthday party,
- c I can assure you that each of your proposals will be judged
- d John's angry reaction to my letter was completely
- e Clare's claim that she locked the door behind her is what she said earlier.
- f You could try to get a refund on your ticket, but I don't think there's much point.
- g Ivan's English improved when he stayed with a host family in Manchester.
- h I've done all I can for you, but ultimately the matter is

7 Using an appropriate word from the box with *have no*, replace the words in italics so that each sentence has the **opposite** meaning. You will also need to change the form of some verbs and you may need to add a preposition or *but*. Use your dictionary to help you.

appeal	chance	desire
doubt	option	problem
qualms	recollection	

EXAMPLE: Apparently, he *remembered* our meeting last March.
Apparently, he **had no recollection of** our meeting last March.

- a Having known him for years, she *didn't believe* that he was lying.
.....
- b They *found it difficult* to follow the instructions that they had been given.
.....
- c Eng *really wanted* to go back to her home country before she died.
.....
- d Sara *was unhappy* about lying to the police.
.....
- e I *will be able to* finish this essay before the weekend.
.....
- f Having run out of money, Bogdan *chose* to work.
.....
- g Going to the theatre *was a treat* after everything she had been through.
.....

Use of English

- 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).

More people fly today than ever before, yet many – experienced air (0) travellers as well as novices – suffer anguish and (1) at the mere thought of flying. As many as one in seven people are thought to experience anxiety when flying, with women (2) men two to one in these feelings of (3)

A certain amount of concern is (4) The sheer size of modern jet aircraft, which appear awkward and (5) on the ground, makes one wonder how they will manage to get into the air – and stay there. However, most of these fears are (6) and are perhaps based on the knowledge that once in the aircraft, we, as passengers, are (7) to control our fate, which depends solely on the (8) of the crew. There is little comfort for us in the numerous statistical compilations which show that modern air transport is many times safer than transport by car or rail.

TRAVEL

APPREHEND

NUMBER

QUIET

UNDERSTAND

WIELD

LOGIC

POWER

EXPERT



- 9 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).

By the (0) time we landed in Oslo, it was already pitch dark. Rather than the wintry wonderland I had hoped (1), rain was lashing down under the orange airport lights. It was bitterly cold. The airport bus deposited me, tired, hungry and disorientated, in the city centre. After several wrong turns, and (2) nearly dislocated my shoulders with the weight of my backpack, I finally stumbled into the reception of my chosen, but unbooked, hotel. (3) my horror, I discovered that every hotel in the centre was fully booked (4) to a pop concert. The receptionist redirected me to the tramline and some possible bed and breakfast places way (5) in the suburbs. Two hours (6) I stood in the rain, peering around in vain, cursing the pop singer to the Oslo night sky. Eventually, I hauled my weary limbs along a dark and muddy path, at the end of (7) I found the shining lights of a small hotel. 'Vacancies' (8) a sign on the door.

3

Strange behaviour



Reading

- 1 You are going to read an article about human behaviour. For questions 1–10, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which section mentions ...

- a strong reaction to news of the writer's research?
- one animal showing jealousy?
- an animal thinking of the consequences of their actions?
- any unfairness provoking a strong and selfish reaction?
- the animal behaviour shown not going as far as equivalent human behaviour?
- a sense of injustice from people having to cope with adverse conditions?
- an explanation for the irrational sense of unfairness that humans or animals may show?
- an animal's feeling of injustice leading to irrational behaviour?
- unfairness among humans being perceived by those who are less well off?
- examples of both humans and animals behaving with fairness?

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

It's not fair!

Do animals share our sense of unfairness over displays of greed?

A How often have you seen rich people take to the streets, shouting that they're earning too much? Protesters are typically blue-collar workers yelling that the minimum wage has to go up, or that their jobs shouldn't go overseas. Concern about fairness is always asymmetrical, stronger in the poor than the rich. And the underlying emotions aren't as lofty as the ideal itself. Children become thoroughly indignant at the slightest discrepancy in, say, the size of their slice of pizza compared to their sibling's. Their shouts of 'That's not fair!' never transcend their own desires. We're all for fair play so long as it helps us. There's an old story about this, in which the owner of a vineyard rounds up labourers at different times of day. Early in the morning he went out to find labourers, offering each 1 denarius. But he offered the same to those hired later in the day. The workers hired first thing in the morning expected to get more since they had worked through the heat of the day, yet the owner didn't feel he owed them any more than he'd originally promised.

B That this sense of unfairness may turn out to be quite ancient in evolutionary terms as well became clear when graduate student Sarah Brosnan and I discovered it in monkeys. When testing pairs of capuchin monkeys, we noticed how much they disliked seeing their partner get a better deal. We would offer a pebble to one of the pair and then hold out a hand so that the monkey could give it back in exchange for a cucumber slice. Alternating between them, both monkeys would happily barter 25 times in a row. The atmosphere turned sour, however, as soon as we introduced inequality. One monkey would still receive cucumber, while its partner now enjoyed grapes, a favourite food with monkeys. While that monkey had no problem, the one still working for cucumber would lose interest. Worse, seeing its partner with juicy grapes, this monkey would get agitated, hurl the pebbles out of the test chamber, sometimes even those measly cucumber slices. A food normally devoured with gusto had become distasteful.

C There is a similarity here with the way we reject an unfair share of money. Where do such reactions come from? They probably evolved in the service of cooperation. Caring about what others get may seem petty and irrational, but in the long run it keeps one from being taken advantage of. Had we merely mentioned emotions, such as resentment or envy, our findings might have gone unnoticed. Now we drew the interest of philosophers, anthropologists and economists, who almost choked on the monkey comparison. As it happened, our study came out at the very time that there was a public outcry about the multimillion dollar pay packages that are occasionally given out on Wall Street and elsewhere. Commentators couldn't resist contrasting human society with our monkeys, suggesting that we could learn a thing or two from them.

D Our monkeys have not reached the point at which their sense of fairness stretches beyond egocentric interests – for example, the one who gets the grape

never levels the outcome by giving it to the other – but in cooperative human societies, such as those in which men hunt large game, anthropologists have found great sensitivity to equal distribution. Sometimes, successful hunters aren't even allowed to carve up their own kill to prevent them from favouring their family. These cultures are keenly aware of the risk that inequity poses to the social fabric of their society. Apes, as opposed to monkeys, may have an inkling of this connection. High-ranking male chimpanzees, for example, sometimes break up fights over food without taking any for themselves. During tests, a female received large amounts of milk and raisins, but noticed her friends watching her from a short distance. After a while, she refused all rewards. Looking at the experimenter, she kept gesturing to the others, until they were given a share of the goodies. She was doing the smart thing. Apes think ahead, and if she had eaten her fill right in front of the rest, there might have been repercussions when she rejoined them later in the day.

Grammar

- 2 Identify the incorrect verb form in these sentences, then rewrite each sentence correctly starting with the word in brackets.

EXAMPLE: The tourist party might actually have seen a gorilla in the flesh if the weather were a little more favourable.
(Had ...)

were → had been

Had the weather **been** a little more favourable, the tourist party might actually have seen a gorilla in the flesh.

- a There should be no problem in arranging that loan for you unless you will fail to meet our terms and conditions. (Provided ...)
- b If you would happen to notice anything strange, kindly make a note of it for me. (Should ...)
- c Were jetlag a figment of the imagination, air travellers had no problems on arrival at their destination. (If ...)
- d As the sun should cause permanent damage to your eyes, you shouldn't look directly at it. (Given that ...)
- e This planet would be heading for destruction, unless we pay more attention to environmental issues. (If ...)
- f Provided you stay calm, we would be able to assess the situation quickly. (If ...)
- g If we hadn't had luck on our side, we hadn't ever survived the storm and returned safe and sound. (Without ...)
- h If there is a red sky at night, it is fine the next day. (As long as ...)
- i If you spend long periods of time above 5500 metres, you must experience the ill effects of altitude. (Provided ... not)
- j You wouldn't have this wonderful evidence to support your theory now, if you didn't persevere with your research. (But for ...)
- k Unless you took time to acclimatise when you arrive in a hot country, you will be asking for trouble. (As long as ...)
- l I'll agree to come to the party as long as you haven't worn those ridiculous trousers. (On condition that ...)

Vocabulary

- 3 The words in capitals after these sentences are all anagrams of nouns meaning *behaviour*. Use the context and your dictionary to help you solve them and fill the gaps. The first and last letters are given.

EXAMPLE: It's considered good **manners** in some societies to leave a little food on your plate. RENMANS

- a Over the years we've got used to his funny little w.....s. YAWS
 - b His a.....s since that morning have been quite eccentric and unpredictable. NOCTIAS
 - c The president surprised everyone with his unusual c.....t at the memorial service. TUNCCOD
 - d She walked at the head of the procession, her b.....g proud and distinguished. GIRABEN
 - e When their favourite player was sent off, the r.....n of the crowd was very hostile. TEANIORC
 - f There was nothing in his d.....r that suggested he was anxious. REUMANDEO
 - g His eating h.....s are rather extraordinary. STIHBA
- 4 Correct any words in these sentences which are used or spelled incorrectly.
- a The Santa Ana wind can have a dramatic affect on people in Los Angeles.
 - b In some extreme weather conditions, people have been known to loose control.
 - c Certain weather patterns are associated with a raise in crime rates.
 - d Predicting the weather accurately takes more than practise.
 - e My grandfather believes in weather lore like his ansestors before him.
 - f The day the weather forecasters took industrious action was an interesting day for the nation.
 - g Some people believe animal behaviour could offer a viable alternate means of earthquake detection.
 - h Beside being struck twice by lightning, she has also had some experiences of hurricanes.

- 5 Use words from the box to find collocations with the words in bold and complete the sentences. Use your dictionary to help you.

feeling	intuition	misgivings	omen
sense	sight	sign	suspicion

EXAMPLE: Many teachers have expressed **serious** *misgivings* about the new exams.

- a Those black clouds are a **sure** of rain.
 - b I once met a man with **second** who told me I was going to lose my job – and I did.
 - c I had a **funny** that you'd show up!
 - d I've got a **sneaking** that we're going the wrong way.
 - e We hoped that the delay at the airport was not a **bad** for our holiday.
 - f She seemed to have a **sixth** when it came to knowing what her twin was thinking.
 - g When a woman anticipates something, it is sometimes put down to **female**
- 6 The words in the box are all nouns that express strong emotions. Put each one in the correct sentence below to complete the collocations in bold.

disgust	fears	frustration
guilt	rage	tedium

- a Margaret was **haunted by** at the terrible things she'd done.
- b To **relieve the** of the journey, John looked out of the window and counted passing trucks.
- c When I told him what had happened, the manager **exploded with**
- d 'Look, it's annoying, but it's not my fault! Don't **vent your** on me!
- e I hope I have succeeded in **allaying your** about the future of the company.
- f I could scarcely **conceal my** at his table manners.

Use of English

7 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).

TIGERS AS PETS

They may be (0) A extinction in India, China and Siberia, but in the US, tigers have found a new lease of life – after a fashion. More than 12,000 are kept as pets – double the number thought to exist in the wild. The craze persists (1) concern among

politicians and animal welfare groups. Various reputable organisations promote ownership of endangered species. Prices are not particularly (2) : \$1,000 for a generic cub, \$3,500 for a pair of Bengal tigers.

The private trade originated in zoos. Tiger cubs (3) so popular with the public that zoos started breeding more than they needed and sold the (4) to private breeders. The US Endangered Species Act

of 1973 outlaws the taking of endangered animals from the wild, but does not (5) what happens to the offspring of animals captured before the law was (6)

Many owners believe they are saving an endangered species. But their cubs have no (7) among wild tigers. They are a mixture of, (8) , Sumatran, Siberian and Bengal tigers, which would not survive in the wild.




- 0 A facing
- 1 A in contrast to
- 2 A forbidding
- 3 A occurred
- 4 A surplus
- 5 A rule
- 6 A sentenced
- 7 A equivalent
- 8 A imagine

- B reaching
- B nevertheless
- B prohibitive
- B demonstrated
- B balance
- B conduct
- B issued
- B similarity
- B say

- C getting
- C in spite of
- C impossible
- C established
- C residue
- C systematise
- C passed
- C substitute
- C suppose

- D meeting
- D whereas
- D restraining
- D proved
- D leftovers
- D regulate
- D stated
- D correspondent
- D take

Listening

- 1  03 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 a man talking about a harvest festival in China.

- What is important to the man when eating a watermelon?
A its outward appearance
B its weight
C its flesh
- What impressed the man most about the festival?
A the trade opportunities
B the educational dimension
C the cultural side

Extract Two

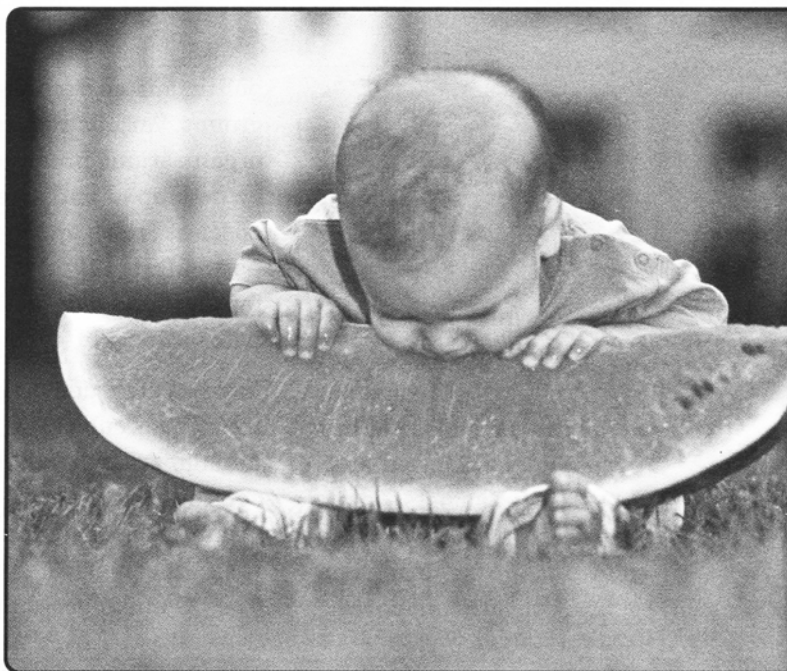
You hear part of an interview in which a journalist is talking about cookery books.

- What is the journalist's main criticism of large cookbooks?
A The amount of information is slight.
B The recipes often prove to be unreliable.
C The quality of the photography is patchy.
- What is unique about William Verrall's book, according to the journalist?
A the ingredients it uses
B its focus on the negative
C the strength of its humour

Extract Three

You hear a woman talking about her recent experience at a top-class restaurant.

- What did she admire for its presentation?
A the spicy steak
B the barbecued fish
C the vegetarian option
- What aspect of the restaurant was the woman somewhat disappointed with?
A the décor
B the furniture
C the atmosphere



- The recordings contain the phrasal verbs in 1–8 below. Match them to their meanings a–h.
 - engage with *there are things for tourists to **engage with** too*
 - thumb through *you've also **been thumbing through** some of the titles in a new series*
 - serve up *the typical glossy publishing **we've been served up with** for the last couple of decades*
 - open up *these books **open up** new vistas*
 - come up with *but none **comes up with** observations like Verrall's*
 - hanker after *They ... seemed to **hanker after** my blackened cod*
 - do out in *the room, which **was done out in** subtle shades of blue and cream*
 - live up to *the food **lived up to** our expectations*
- a skim read a lot of text
b be as good as
c decorate in a certain way
d show interest in
e create or reveal
f present to the public
g long for
h think of or suggest

- 3 Extract Three features adjectives describing flavour – *appetising*, and texture – *tender*. Which of the adjectives below describe flavour and which describe texture? Write *F* (flavour) or *T* (texture). Some adjectives can describe both. Use a dictionary to help you. The first one is done for you.

bland	F	grainy	mushy	sharp
creamy		insipid	overripe	stale
delectable		mild	palatable	tasteless
fibrous		moist	pulpy	watery

Grammar

- 4 Complete this extract from the introduction to a book by Indian cookery writer Madhur Jaffrey, using an appropriate form of the verbs in brackets. Be careful to use a passive, *would / used to* or a modal where necessary. There may be more than one correct answer.

I (0) have always loved (always love) to eat well. My mother once
 (1) (inform) me that my passion
 (2) (date back) to the hour of my birth when my
 grandmother (3) (write) the sacred syllable 'Om' on my
 tongue with a finger dipped in fresh honey. I (4)
 (apparently observe) smacking my lips rather loudly.

Starting from that time, food – good food – (5)
 (just appear) miraculously from somewhere at the back of our house in Delhi. It
 (6) (precede) by the most tantalising odours and the
 sounds of crockery and cutlery on the move. Soon we (7)
 (all sit) around the dinner table, engrossed in eating monsoon mushrooms cooked
 with coriander and turmeric, fish that my brothers (8)
 (just catch) in the Jamuna River and cubes of lamb smothered in a yoghurt sauce.

Indian food (9) (be) far more varied than the menus
 of Indian restaurants (10) (suggest). One of my fondest
 memories of school in Delhi (11) (be) of the lunches
 that we (12) (all bring) from our homes, ensconced in
 multi-tiered lunchboxes. My stainless steel lunchbox (13)
 (dangle) from the handle of my bicycle as I (14) (ride)
 at great speed to school every morning, my ribboned pigtails fluttering behind me.
 When the lunch bell finally (15) (set) us free, my friends
 and I (16) (assemble) under a shady tree if it
 (17) (be) summer or on a sunny verandah if it
 (18) (be) winter. My mouth (19)
 (begin) to water even before we (20) (open up) our
 lunchboxes. Eating (21) (always fill) us with a sense
 of adventure and discovery as we (22) (can) not always
 anticipate what the others (23) (bring).