

C1 Savvy Me Week 1

Rue Part 1

IDENTIFYING COLLOCATIONS

- 1  Circle the four correct collocations in the following sets.
- 1 make a difference / sense / some research / an exception / trouble / damage
 - 2 do your best / the shopping / some changes / a reservation / someone a favour / harm
 - 3 have an experience / an effect / patience / a row / harm / place
 - 4 take word with someone / notice / something for granted / pleasure / a choice / turns
 - 5 put pressure on someone / something into practice / a mess / foot on something / an end to something / your mind to something
 - 6 give a talk / your word / something for granted / credit to someone / use of / someone a chance
 - 7 set an example / a record / an alarm / an excuse / a fuss / fire to something
 - 8 keep a promise / pity on someone / a diary / a secret / in touch / an impact on something

3 Choose the correct adverb (A, B, C or D) to complete each gap.

- 1 Camille was *disappointed* when she only came third in the 800 metre race.
A sharply B bitterly C fiercely D crossly
- 2 Cliff was *moved* by the sad story that his grandmother told him.
A soundly B heavily C widely D deeply
- 3 The decision to build a new bridge across the river was *controversial*.
A solidly B firmly C highly D strongly
- 4 The local newspaper played a *important* role in the campaign against poor air quality.
A vitally B chiefly C completely D principally
- 5 House prices in the capital city are *high*.
A vastly B hugely C extremely D greatly
- 6 Public transport in the region is *subsidised* by the government, so fares are low.
A firmly B heavily C thickly D solidly
- 7 Advice on how to invest your savings is much more *available* than it used to be.
A thoroughly B largely C widely D highly
- 8 Research suggests that regular exercise and a feeling of being happy are *linked*.
A nearly B finely C exactly D closely

UNDERSTANDING THE PRECISE MEANING OF WORDS

Choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) to complete each gap.

- 1 Young people in my region used to feel cut off from other young people, but this changed with the of social media.
A design B issue C arrival D result
- 2 Environmental research shows that much more should be done to certain species in the local area which are regarded as endangered.
A overcome B protect C expose D control
- 3 It's what the key is to achieving success in this type of business. No one seems to know.
A unbelievable B unfair C unclear D undeniable
- 4 I took part in a very interesting psychological experiment. I was one of about 100 of various ages and backgrounds.
A members B participants C players D entrants
- 5 My brother was on the of joining the police force, but then he changed his mind.
A edge B border C line D point



EXAM TASK RUE PART 1

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 A suppose B picture C conceive D presume

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☒	☐	☐

Would you rather win a silver or bronze medal?

Try to (**0**) yourself as an athlete in an Olympic event. We can (**1**) assume you'd want to win, and, if that wasn't possible, you'd prefer to (**2**) up second rather than third. However, research (**3**) that the reality may be different.

In one study, volunteers assessed athletes' faces as they waited for their medals. In particular, they looked out for athletes with a 'Duchenne smile', which is thought to show happiness and is (**4**) by a raising of the mouth and a crinkling round the eyes. Gold medal winners were rated as happiest, but those in second place seemed less happy than bronze medallists. Researchers also found that the (**5**) by which a medal was won or lost appeared important: silver medallists who (**6**) lost out on gold were significantly less happy than those who only just beat the third-placed athlete.

Do silver medallists (**7**) on how they might have won gold, whereas bronze medallists just feel lucky to win something? We can't be sure, but researchers think comparative performance may greatly affect the (**8**) of happiness.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | A soundly | B steadily | C safely | D strongly |
| 2 | A take | B come | C make | D end |
| 3 | A exposes | B suggests | C notifies | D admits |
| 4 | A characterised | B featured | C constituted | D specified |
| 5 | A distance | B area | C size | D limit |
| 6 | A tightly | B finely | C closely | D narrowly |
| 7 | A wonder | B reflect | C consider | D evaluate |
| 8 | A impact | B conclusion | C feeling | D search |

Part 1				
1	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐
2	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐
3	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐
4	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐
5	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐
6	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐
7	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐
8	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐

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Rue Part 2

USEFUL LANGUAGE: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

 Complete each gap in the sentences with an appropriate relative pronoun.

- 1 Pete forgot he had left his keys and he took ages to find them.
- 2 We can't understand the authorities are so unwilling to change their position.
- 3 The most memorable part of Jackie's holiday was she and her family went on a whale-watching boat trip.
- 4 Ahmed had problems with the internet connection, at point he decided to stop working for the day.
- 5 The staff in the finance department are eager to find out is to be appointed as their new manager.
- 6 No one expected Terry to win a race this year, but that is exactly happened last weekend.
- 7 As a child, Alison collected sea shells, many of she still has at home.
- 8 I'm not sure car that is, but it's been parked in the same place for over a week.

TIP

The missing grammar words could include prepositions (e.g. *in, on, at*), articles (*a, an, the*), pronouns (e.g. *she, them, it*), demonstratives (e.g. *this, those*), relative pronouns (e.g. *who, which, that*), parts of verbs (e.g. *was, were*), modal verbs (e.g. *can, could*), particles of phrasal verbs (e.g. *set up/down*), conjunctions (e.g. *and, although*), and prepositions of phrases (e.g. *in, on, at*).

USEFUL LANGUAGE: ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION

 Complete the gaps in the sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 Helen has always been very good solving problems.
- 2 Historically, the region has always been associated rice-growing.
- 3 Portugal is renowned the quality and beauty of its tiles.
- 4 Eliana's experiences are very typical young people doing internships these days.
- 5 Local businesses were strongly opposed the introduction of a new property tax.
- 6 My father will soon be eligible a pension.
- 7 The band have received some negative reviews, so they're rather wary journalists now.
- 8 We're very grateful all the support we've been given.
- 9 Faiza was exposed lots of different types of music as she was growing up.
- 10 Gavin has doubts about the project and wasn't convinced the latest reports.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: VERB + NOUN + PREPOSITION



Circle the correct preposition in the following sentences.

- 1 It was very hard to make sense *in / at / of* what the caller to the radio programme was saying.
- 2 Fortunately, Suresh made a speedy recovery *from / of / with* his illness.
- 3 The coaches took great pride *at / in / for* the progress that the team made last year.
- 4 I have to keep an eye *to / for / on* my sister's flat while she's away.
- 5 We feel that the company has lost sight *about / from / of* its original objectives.
- 6 The security staff had to take the blame *for / about / on* the robbery at the shopping mall yesterday.
- 7 Latecomers aren't usually allowed in, but the staff made an exception *from / for / about* several people today because of the traffic problems.
- 8 Olaf has been put in charge *of / for / to* the new advertising campaign.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: CONNECTING WORDS

- 1  Put the connecting words from the box into suitable groups in the table below.

when whether ... or not whereas either ... or in case
because unless even though so as not to whether
before so as to neither ... nor ... in spite of as ... as

Concession although / though despite 	Time after until when 	Condition if even if
Comparison than rather than 	Reason so that in order to/that 	Correlation both ... and ... not only ... but (also) ...



EXAM TASK RUE PART 2

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

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** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 A T

Blue diamonds

Blue diamonds are the world's most expensive diamonds, with some valued (0) over 350 million US dollars. However, no one knew (9) recently precisely where these rare stones came from.

Most diamonds are formed from pure carbon under extreme heat 150 to 200 kilometres underground, and (10) is thought that volcanic eruptions bring them to the earth's surface. Research by scientists has revealed, however, that blue diamonds were probably formed somewhere (11) 600 and 800 kilometres down, in a part of the earth's interior known (12) the lower mantle.

These researchers analysed 46 blue diamonds, all of (13) contained minerals only found in the lower mantle. (14) only were these stones formed four times nearer the earth's core (15) normal diamonds, but they also contain an element called boron that is mostly found on the earth's surface. What seems to have happened, (16) to the researchers, is that billions of years ago, rocks containing boron were carried down into the lower mantle by movements of the earth's tectonic plates, and were eventually returned to the surface by volcanic action.

Part 2															Do not write below here		
9															9 1 0	☐	☐
10															10 1 0	☐	☐
11															11 1 0	☐	☐
12															12 1 0	☐	☐
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14															14 1 0	☐	☐
15															15 1 0	☐	☐
16															16 1 0	☐	☐