

Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

- I only have one **disapproval / criticism** about your presentation. Generally I think your talk was excellent.
- It was a sunny day so I could see her behind me **reflected / portrayed** in the glass of the shop window.
- I'm sorry but you seem to have been **misinformed / misinterpreted**; the show isn't until tomorrow.
- Our plans to go hiking Sunday morning fell **in / through** when we woke up and saw it was pouring outside.
- We decided to **alter / drop** our holiday plans and add a few more destinations to our list of places to visit.

score / 5

B. Choose a, b, c or d.

- Tim has a strange sense of humour. He is always telling us we don't understand.
 - jokes
 - tricks
 - pranks
 - deceptions
- I didn't a few of my old classmates at my high school reunion as it had been such a long time since we had all seen each other.
 - notice
 - recognise
 - observe
 - object
- I told Libby I would prefer not to on the matter when she asked for my opinion.
 - report
 - announce
 - claim
 - comment
- The scientist came to conclusions in his research as the studies that followed proved him wrong.
 - false
 - fake
 - deceptive
 - artificial
- The carrots are too ; I think you overcooked them.
 - crunchy
 - creamy
 - greasy
 - mushy
- Claude was deceived giving them his credit card information.
 - into
 - by
 - to
 - on
- It's time to get a new bookcase for your room. The one you have is .
 - going through
 - falling over
 - going off
 - falling apart

score / 7

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

Now You See Me... Now You Don't

When animals want to avoid being spotted and eventually eaten by a predator, they are at an advantage if they look 1 , or better still if they are not noticed at all. There are 2 ways in which different animals are able to disguise themselves. These deceptions are known as camouflage.

Otherwise 3 prey, such as the flatfish, take on the colours and shape of their surroundings to remain unseen by predators, and in turn many predators, such as lions, 4 against their background when hunting prey.

Perhaps one of the most 5 examples of camouflage is the octopus, which cannot only change colour but can also change shape dramatically, taking on a spiky form to look like coral. Another species who puts any predator's 6 to the test because its disguise is so 7 , is the stick insect. This insect's shape can 8 people into believing it's just a stick, which is why it can't be easily distinguished from the tree branches it lives on.

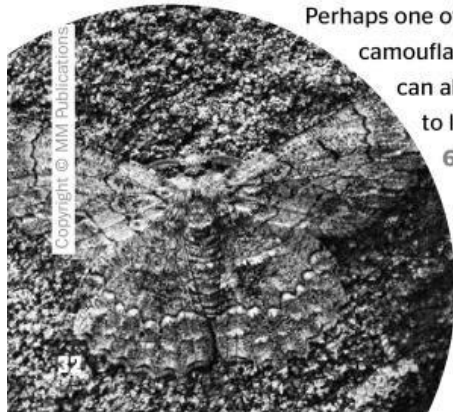
EDIBLE
COUNT

DEFENCE

APPEAR
BELIEVE

JUDGE
CONVINCE
LEAD

score / 8



D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

economical	readily	display	necessity	nutritious	construction	interrupt
		enlarge	manipulate	temporarily		

1. I really love this family photo and will have it _____ to put on my bedroom wall.
2. The new museum is currently under _____ but will be ready to open to the public next spring.
3. All the new products are _____ at the front part of the shop window.
4. Diane and I were talking when Michelle came in and _____ us.
5. Louise _____ accepted my offer to help her move house; she seemed to be very overwhelmed by the task.
6. Vegetables are very _____, containing a lot of vitamins and minerals.
7. Our new car is very _____; its fuel consumption is low and we spend very little money on petrol.
8. We are sorry but the service is _____ unavailable; it should be running again in a few hours.
9. Ensuring adequate healthcare for people living in poor conditions is a _____.
10. We are all _____ into believing that there is only one beauty standard but this isn't true.

score / 10

Grammar

A. Choose a, b, c or d.

- 1.** What's the name of the manager _____ in charge of this department?
a. who c. whose
b. who's d. that he's
- 2.** The garage is the place _____ all my old junk.
a. that I keep c. in which I keep
b. where I keep in d. I keep
- 3.** My new mobile phone, _____ for half price, is brilliant.
a. I bought c. that I bought
b. which I bought d. I bought it
- 4.** That's my colleague _____ car broke down this morning.
a. who has c. that his
b. whose d. which
- 5.** All the books that he owns are crime novels, _____ doesn't surprise me.
a. whose c. that
b. who d. which
- 6.** The woman _____ I gave the leaflet is over there.
a. who c. to whom
b. whose d. whom
- 7.** All the students _____ for the competition should be in the main hall by 9 a.m.
a. choosing c. who chosen
b. chosen d. having chosen
- 8.** _____ to go out, I decided to watch a film.
a. Not wanted c. Not having wanted
b. Didn't want d. Not wanting

score / 8

B. Complete the sentences using the present, past or perfect participle of the verbs in brackets.

1. Rose, _____ (shock) by Sally's rudeness, walked out of the room.
2. The sandwiches _____ (serve) at Danny's Deli are always made with fresh ingredients.
3. _____ (tell) that the meeting would be delayed, Jack went out for lunch.
4. _____ (walk) home from work, I bumped into an old friend from school.
5. The woman _____ (run) the campaign is an old friend of mine.
6. _____ (want) to impress the audience, Helen created an impressive powerpoint presentation.
7. _____ (respond) to all of my e-mails, I was free to go outside and enjoy the sunshine.
8. _____ (not feel) well, Emily left work early and went home.
9. _____ (rip) off before, George didn't trust companies on the Internet.
10. Not _____ (be) scared of the dark, Bart walked further into the room.

score ____ / 10

Use of English

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 two and five words, including the word given.

- In the end, after Jessica had examined the report for errors, she gave it to her colleague. **gone**
In the end, _____ the report for errors, Jessica gave it to her colleague.
- The man disappeared after having deceived many people. **ripped**
The man, _____ many people, disappeared.
- The woman named Betty works as a hairdresser. **name**
The woman _____ works as a hairdresser.
- The president announced tax increases. **made**
The _____ was about tax increases.
- When Martin and Mr Dale had a disagreement, Martin left the company. **fell**
Martin left the company when he _____ Mr Dale.

score / 10

Listening

Look at the questions. Then listen to a nutritionist talking about breakfast. Choose a, b, c or d.

- What is the speaker's opinion about the food industry?
 - It is motivated by profit.
 - It promotes healthy foods.
 - It gives a lot of attention to advertising.
 - It is dishonest about the health benefits of some food.
- What does the speaker imply about carbonated drinks?
 - They are not as healthy as orange juice.
 - They have similar ingredients to orange juice.
 - They are in many ways better than some juices.
 - They are particularly popular with school children.
- How have some schools responded to the orange juice issue?
 - They only sell freshly squeezed orange juice in their restaurants now.
 - They refuse to sell juices at school.
 - They are discussing the issue.
 - They inform students about the lack of nutritional content in juices.
- What does the speaker say about cereal?
 - It contains too many chemicals.
 - 'Healthy' cereals have higher nutritional value than sugary ones.
 - It contains high levels of salt and sugar.
 - Chocolate cake contains more sugar than most cereals.
- What does the speaker mean when he says 1)?
 - Eating junk food for breakfast is not considered bad any more.
 - Junk food should be replaced by orange juice and cereal.
 - The popularity of orange juice and cereal for breakfast is increasing.
 - Orange juice and cereal are not as innocent as we may think.

score / 10

Reading

Read the text and complete the gaps 1-6 with the sentences a-g below. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Crystal Clear

Have you ever started reading an article or letter written by an academic but were unable to continue because you had the feeling it had too many difficult words and technical jargon? Well, before you assume that it's because the writer is more intelligent than you, stop and ask yourself, 'Am I perhaps experiencing gobbledegook?'

To avoid being guilty of this language phenomenon, let me explain what the words 'jargon' and 'gobbledegook' mean. Jargon refers to special words or phrases that are used in particular fields, like medical, legal and computer terminology. Gobbledegook is complicated language that uses too many words and is difficult to comprehend.

The Bad Writing Contest was created to expose jargon-filled academic texts in an attempt to draw attention to this matter. In 1996, Dennis Dutton, the editor of the journal *Philosophy and Literature*, pointed out at the contest that no one was suggesting that specialised vocabulary had no place, for example, in biochemistry or physics. **1** ☐

For instance, literary theory could do without it, even though literature professors might protest that they simply enjoy the richness and depth of the language.

2 ☐ The principles are the same as in cuisine. Can you taste fresh and nutritious ingredients or are they hidden under too much seasoning? Does the meal leave you feeling satisfied and refreshed or stuffed and exhausted?

So how can plain language be achieved without oversimplifying it to a point of it losing its imaginative or intelligent aspects? Firstly, plain language doesn't mean only writing in short sentences and avoiding unusual words. **3** ☐ Secondly, plain language doesn't have to simplify ideas. Writing can be sophisticated and meaningful without being unclear.

That's not to say that there isn't a place for language where the reader is left with uncertainties. **4** ☐ Likewise, in journalism it's okay for readers to struggle with an ethical dilemma. However, the writer should help bring the issues to light rather than lose the reader in complicated writing.

When readers must be informed clearly about something serious or important, they shouldn't be uncertain about the meaning of a text. **5** ☐ This is why the Plain English Campaign began. Since 1979, the group founded by Chrissie Maher OBE, has campaigned against jargon, gobbledegook and misleading information. They want everyone to have access to clear language. The Plain English Campaign has worked with thousands of organisations, including many UK Government departments, public authorities and international banks.

In 1990, they launched the Crystal Mark which appears on documents that the Campaign believes are 'crystal clear'. **6** ☐ The Crystal Mark is used by over 1600 organisations that wish to give readers the clearest possible information and appears on more than 21,000 documents worldwide.

Of course, the adoption of plain language can sometimes go too far and there are those that object, saying that like food, language needs some flavouring. Individuality in the way people write and speak can be a great source of pleasure for readers and listeners, and we shouldn't ignore the joy of celebrating all the wonderful words in our language.

- a. It implies writing in an appropriate style and in a way the intended readers can understand.
- b. Jargon should be avoided in this case.
- c. However, he objected to the use of excessive jargon when it was not needed.
- d. This is so that people aren't misunderstood.
- e. This is an expression used to describe language that is easy to understand and straightforward.
- f. But how do you know when you have overdone it with the use of technical language when writing a text?
- g. This is fine for poetry and novels where the aim is for the reader to think about and express opinions.

score / 12

TOTAL SCORE / 80