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# **CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH 3 – G5 PRACTICE BOOK**

# G5



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# **CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH 3 – G5**

## **PRACTICE BOOK**



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## INTRODUCTION

This practice book is primarily intended for third year students at the English Department, Faculty of Philology, Belgrade University. As our thirteen years of experience in teaching the G5 Contemporary English 3 course have shown, students often feel overwhelmed when it comes to achieving mastery of and producing, rather than simply memorizing, the vocabulary and grammar that are taught in their integrated skills and speaking classes. Also, the course involves the use of neutral and formal register exclusively, which students find a challenging task.

By revising some of the more difficult points of the subject matter taught, the practice book provides valuable revision materials which help to consolidate the new vocabulary and grammar the students have learnt, while at the same time helping them to prepare successfully for their final G5 exam.

The practice book is intended for use at proficiency level. It consists of five sections and is organized thematically, with each section focusing on one of the five topics dealt with during the course – namely, *banking and finance*, *shopping and consumerism*, *history*, *politics* and *work*. Each section contains the task types and questions which form part of the G5 final test format (open cloze, word formation cloze, key word transformations, four-option multiple choice cloze and error correction), thereby providing intensive practice in the English In Use part of the exam, as well as the Vocabulary in Context section of the Reading Comprehension part. Students can either focus on a particular type of exercise, or they can look up a particular topic that they want to study. After each section they can quickly check their progress by using the key at the back of the book. The contextualized vocabulary exercises in the book are based on a range of original texts which use both British and American English.

Finally, although this self-study practice book is primarily aimed at helping our students prepare for their final G5 exam, we hope that it may also be of use to any advanced learner who wishes to expand their vocabulary and become a proficient user of English.

*Tamara Aralica  
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## BANKING AND FINANCE

1. For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space.

Why would I want to 1\_\_\_my banking information with other companies?

Good question, 2\_\_\_us tell you why. Imagine you are looking for a new or better banking product – sharing your information using the new technology we provide could make 3\_\_\_possible for you to easily find the most appropriate product for your individual needs. Perhaps you'd like to keep better 4\_\_\_of how much you're spending to help you 5\_\_\_up for that dream holiday. You can do this by sharing your information with a budgeting application 6\_\_\_, for example, could help you see 7\_\_\_a glance how well you're managing your hard-earned cash. Also, 8\_\_\_January 2018, there will be an alternative online payment 9\_\_\_. Regulated companies will also be able to 10\_\_\_payments directly from your bank account, 11\_\_\_only after you have 12\_\_\_your explicit consent, of course. To get the 13\_\_\_rolling, the nine largest UK retail banks and building societies have a legal requirement to 14\_\_\_certain information to be shared securely online with other regulated companies through open banking. Other banks and building societies can voluntarily do the 15\_\_\_.

### Based on:

<https://www.openbanking.org.uk/wpcore/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/OB-Consumer-Guide-Stage-H.pdf> (inactive)

2. Use the words below to fill in the spaces.

online	accounts	finance	down	flow	from	ATMs
interest	debt	overdraft	loan	save	on	small
payments						

How will open banking benefit me?

Initially, open banking makes it easier for consumers to compare the details of current 1\_\_\_and other banking services, as well as providing

information about 2\_\_\_and branches. Using the Open Banking technology and standards, companies will be able to develop new 3\_\_\_and mobile applications. These applications would, potentially, give consumers, including 4\_\_\_businesses, the ability to share their banking information securely with other banks, building societies and regulated companies.

For personal customers, these applications could include:

- Personal 5\_\_\_management - which will show you where your money is being spent and where it is coming 6\_\_\_. Usually these tools will help you analyse your fixed 7\_\_\_and variable/discretionary spending to identify where you can 8\_\_\_money, e.g. cut 9\_\_\_on eating out or your spending 10 \_\_\_clothing, etc.;
- A single view of all your accounts in one place;
- 11\_\_\_management tools – 12\_\_\_alerts and recommendations for better products that help you choose lower 13\_\_\_rates or help you choose lower overdraft charges.

For businesses, these applications could include:

- Tools to help with your accounts;
- Tools to help with cash 14\_\_\_management;
- Tools to help you get better unsecured 15\_\_\_terms, etc.

### Based on:

<https://www.openbanking.org.uk/wpcore/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/OB-Consumer-Guide-Stage-H.pdf> (inactive)

3. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

### 3.1.

If you're in a 1\_\_\_\_\_relationship and you trust your significant other, a 2 \_\_\_\_\_ bank account can be an excellent tool to help you manage your money 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and achieve financial goals together. First, you won't have to pay the fees 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Second, if you need to 5\_\_\_\_\_, sticking to your budget might be easier when you both pool your money.

TERM  
JOIN  
  
EFFECT  
TWO  
ECONOMY

You can either set it up so that both people need to sign to 6 \_\_\_\_\_ money from the account, or where only one 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary. For the account where either party can sign, anyone named on the account can perform a transaction on their own, without the 8 \_\_\_\_\_ or 9 \_\_\_\_\_ of the other person. In that case, it's important that both account 10 \_\_\_\_\_ establish clear ground rules and that the lines of communication are not only open but used often. If you are 11 \_\_\_\_\_ about your partner and you think they might 12 \_\_\_\_\_ your trust, then it would be completely 13 \_\_\_\_\_ to open this type of account and give them full access to your money.

- DRAW
- SIGN
- KNOW/APPROVE
- HOLD
- DOUBT
- USE
- LOGIC

**Based on:**  
<https://www.finder.com/joint-bank-accounts>

3.2.

Where to stash your cash? Some Americans are sleeping on it - 1 \_\_\_\_\_. While banks are still the go-to solution for most 2 \_\_\_\_\_, 29 percent say they're keeping at least some savings in bills and coins, according to a new AmEx survey. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ are even more apt than other generations to hide cash 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a bank account. The survey has found that the most popular place is in the 5 \_\_\_\_\_, followed by the sock drawer, the mattress and the cookie jar.

- LITERAL
- CONSUME
- MILLENNIUM
- OUT
- FREEZE

But keeping a large nest egg in the house is something that makes personal finance experts cringe. "I can't 6 \_\_\_\_\_ it strongly enough," says Greg McBride, chief financial analyst at Bankrate.com. "That's a recipe for problems down the road. 7 \_\_\_\_\_, keeping money stashed around the house leaves you at huge risk of theft or 8 \_\_\_\_\_ due to fire or some sort of 9 \_\_\_\_\_ disaster. The fact is that such disasters happen and it is a poor 10 \_\_\_\_\_ not to be prepared for them on some level."

- COURAGE
- PRIMARY
- LOSE/SEE
- CHOOSE



There are plenty of horror stories, such as the Israeli woman who in 2009 11\_\_\_\_\_ her mother's old mattress with a new one, only to learn that it was where she'd hidden her life savings, an estimated \$1 million. Or the man in Moline, Illinois, who 12 \_\_\_\_\_ donated a suit with \$13,000 stashed in a pocket.

PLACE

ACCIDENT

That said, it's not a bad idea to have a little cash at home, for use in an emergency. Be sure to tell at least one other person the location of your hiding place. That reduces the chances of an 13\_\_\_\_\_disposal and also 14 \_\_\_\_\_ your assets won't be lost if something should happen to you.

INTENTION  
SURE

#### Based on:

<https://www.cnn.com/2015/01/29/under-a-mattress-in-the-freezer-why-so-many-are-hiding-cash.html>

**4. Read the following text. In each numbered line there is a mistake: a word or phrase used wrongly, an unnecessary word or a missing word. Underline where the mistake is in each line and write the correct word or phrase on the numbered lines below.**

#### 4.1.

1. Mortgages and another types of lending are set to get tougher than ever thanks to a
2. new way banks will assess who a good candidate is – by look directly into their clients'
3. bank accounts to check in on their spending.
4. Open banking has about started, but within a year or two you will be able to allow financial
5. institutions access in your bank in order to observe your spending patterns in a secure
6. way. It is expected to be similarly to Facebook, where information can be gathered,
7. so your accounts cannot be either updated or changed.
8. Although the aim of open banking is offering reliable and speedy financial advice, for
9. those whose finances are in less than perfect shape and are intending to apply on a
10. loan, the news that banks will be able to see every transaction you've ever made are rather daunting.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**Based on:**

<https://www.express.co.uk>Life&Style>Life>

**4.2.**

1. Open banking is brand new, secure way for consumers, including small businesses,
2. to share informations, allowing new and existing companies to offer super-fast
3. payment methods and innovative banking products, which is about revolutionise
4. the entire sector. However, where has the idea come from?
5. For some time, the UK Government has been looking on ways in which
6. establishing large banks and building societies could make it easier for new
7. financial services providers offering new products, services, and a better choice for customers.
8. Following an investigation into the demand of retail banking services to personal current account
9. customers and to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the UK, it concluded that
10. there was a need for improve competition in retail banking and financial services.
11. The number of changes were proposed which they believed could improve competition and
12. choice, but one of these changes was 'open banking'.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
11. \_\_\_\_\_  
12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Based on:**

<https://www.openbanking.org.uk/wpcore/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/OB-Consumer-Guide-Stage-H.pdf> (inactive)

5. For questions 1-13 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Nowadays, illegal online activities are on the increase, with people 1\_\_\_different forms of 2\_\_\_, such as hacking, spreading hate, or identity 3\_\_\_to name a few. The banking sector is among the main targets. A new, proliferating crime that can catch out even the most 4 tech- \_\_\_ bank customers is known as authorised push-payment fraud because the victims authorise a bank 5\_\_\_after being deceived by the scammers masquerading as their bank or another trusted body.

Last year nearly 44,000 people were 6\_\_\_in this way and victims are not automatically 7\_\_\_as they are if their card or account details are stolen and misused. Last year, an elderly customer 8\_\_\_from his bank account by fraudsters masquerading as his bank. The bank's security measures were not 9\_\_\_for an elderly person who is not particularly technologically competent. Still, the bank has 10\_\_\_to refund the money.

The customer says that, coming from a deprived background, he has 11\_\_\_and saved his entire life, has always been frugal and has never been 12\_\_\_.Now, the worry about not being able to pay the bills has seriously affected his health. £15,000 is 13\_\_\_to a large bank, but to him it is everything.

- |                           |                        |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A) falling a victim of | B) falling victim to   | C) falling victim of      | D) falling a victim to |
| 2. A) virtual crime       | B) cyborgcrime         | C) computerised crime     | D) cybercrime          |
| 3. A) theft               | B) robbery             | C) burglary               | D) mugging             |
| 4. A) savvily             | B) savvy               | C) savoury                | D) knowing             |
| 5. A) transaction         | B) transition          | C) transmission           | D) proceeding          |
| 6. A) frauded             | B) fraudulent          | C) defrauded              | D) fraudsters          |
| 7. A) restored            | B) replaced            | C) reimbursed             | D) repossessed         |
| 8. A) has stolen £15,000  | B) stole £15,000       | C) has had £15,000 stolen | D) had £15,000 stolen  |
| 9. A) accurate            | B) adequate            | C) functional             | D) precise             |
| 10. A) refused            | B) refuted             | C) renounced              | D) rebutted            |
| 11. A) splashed out       | B) squandered          | C) scrimped               | D) splurged            |
| 12. A) overdrawn          | B) overdraft           | C) withdrawn              | D) indebted            |
| 13. A) plain sailing      | B) a drop in the ocean | C) a loan shark           | D) a whale of a time   |

### Based on:

<https://www.theguardian.com/money/2018/dec/27/santander-didnt-give-a-refund-after-15000>

**6.** For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence **as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence**, but using the word given. This word **must not be altered in any way**.

Example: Not many people attended the meeting. (turnout)  
 Answer: There was a poor turnout for the meeting.

1. Long-term recession has had a negative impact on the average Serbian citizen. (**toll**)

Long-term recession \_\_\_\_\_ Serbia.

2. Profits have grown steadily over the past few months. (**steady**)

There \_\_\_\_\_ January.

3. The Government has introduced austerity measures in order to curb inflation. (**view**)

Austerity measures \_\_\_\_\_ inflation.

4. There have been no pay increases in the state sector since 2012. (**frozen**)

Salaries \_\_\_\_\_ nine years.

5. As soon as she received her credit card, Mary went on a shopping spree and ran up a huge debt. (**such**)

If Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a huge debt.

6. They failed to deliver the goods, so we sued them for not having fulfilled the contractual obligations. (**breach**)

Had they \_\_\_\_\_.

7. I don't know much about the procedure, but I think some of these requirements are absolutely unnecessary. (**conversant**)

I'm \_\_\_\_\_, but I think we could do \_\_\_\_\_.

8. People who fail to repay a loan may risk losing their home. (**default**)

People \_\_\_\_\_  
repossessed.

9. According to the Equal Pay Portal, the difference between the average pay of women and men in the UK fell from 19.3% in 2015 to 18.1% in April 2016. (**gender**)

According to the Equal Pay Portal, \_\_\_\_\_  
in April 2016.

10. The class has been cancelled for three consecutive weeks now. (**trot**)

The class \_\_\_\_\_ now.

## SHOPPING AND CONSUMERISM

1. For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space.

### 1.1.

**Cars** – The number of new cars registered in April hit 1\_\_\_highest level for 13 years, continuing a 2\_\_\_trend, according to 3\_\_\_from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. The UK's rock-bottom borrowing costs are a key factor here. However, in the UK there has also been a huge switch 4\_\_\_from buying cars outright to leasing and buying 5\_\_\_credit. It is estimated that four 6\_\_\_five new cars are bought like this.

**Households** – Rising employment and 7\_\_\_-zero inflation have boosted household budgets. Average household weekly spending on clothes and food has fallen 8\_\_\_2010, while spending on recreation and culture has risen, 9\_\_\_to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The most recent increase 10\_\_\_spending on this category was driven by extra spending on computers, garden plants and sports admissions.

### Based on:

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/may/06/the-way-we-shop-now-the-revolution-in-british-spending-habits>

### 1.2.

#### **Online shopping**

One experience that seems to have gone 1\_\_\_of fashion is the shopping trip. Once a very British pastime, family trips to the mall are 2\_\_\_replaced by online shopping and trips to retail parks – but that face-to-face shopping is often just to 3\_\_\_up “click and collect” items ordered 4\_\_\_. This rise in online shopping, increasingly done on the 5\_\_\_from mobile phones, has 6\_\_\_to a sharp increase in demand 7\_\_\_delivery services. The number of vans on Britain's roads has hit an all-time 8\_\_\_, and industry insiders suggest there are about 40,000 delivery drivers fronting 9\_\_\_battle between retailers competing to offer the fastest and cheapest deliveries. Lorna Hall, head of market intelligence at a trend forecaster, says such patterns reflect changing priorities. “People are interested in servicing a lifestyle 10\_\_\_than buying stuff.”

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/may/06/the-way-we-shop-now-the-revolution-in-british-spending-habits>

**2. Use the words below to fill in the spaces.**

operate	subject	panic	reversal	retailing
non-store	generated	practices	volume	
remotely	furlough	expanded	sectors	
meet	closures	deemed	beneficiary	

How is coronavirus affecting the UK's retail sector?

UK 1\_\_\_has been deeply affected by Covid-19. Re-opening has seen some 2\_\_\_of the damage from lockdown, but the long-term direction of the sector remains unclear. It is one of the largest 3\_\_\_of the UK economy, with 306,000 shops employing 2.9 million people and with a pre-Covid-19 annual sales 4\_\_\_of £394 billion. The lockdown of retailing on 26 Mar was dependent on whether the retail operator or outlet was 5\_\_\_essential or non-essential. Essential retailing was considered to be food retailing, pharmacies and petrol stations, together with any 6\_\_\_retailing – that is, internet operations. Essential retailing was allowed to continue to 7\_\_\_, albeit with restrictions such as social distancing; while non-essential retailing was forced to close. The retail emergence from lockdown varied depending on the jurisdiction within the UK. From 13 July, all retail stores across the UK have been able to operate, 8\_\_\_to specific Covid-19-related operating 9\_\_\_ – for example, the mandatory use of face coverings, social distancing etc. One of the enduring images of the early weeks of the pandemic was the sight of long queues and vacant shelves in supermarkets. Headlines about 10\_\_\_buying and hoarding 11\_\_\_a sense of crisis around retailing. Many other smaller non-food retailers had no option but to shut down. Store 12\_\_\_, both temporary and permanent, have impacted on employment in retailing. Shedding labour and the use of 13\_\_\_schemes were immediate responses, although in food retailing, additional workers were needed to 14\_\_\_increased operational requirements and demand. In other sectors, Amazon and other established online retailers 15\_\_\_sales further and online sales

grew quickly to compensate for closed stores and the lack of physical customers. All in all, online sales have been the major 16\_\_\_ of the shift of channel, especially bearing in mind that the majority of office employees now work 17\_\_\_.

**Based on:**

<https://www.economicsobservatory.com/how-coronavirus-affecting-uks-retail-sector>

3. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

**3.1.**

The way we shop is always changing: from years of 1\_\_\_\_\_ and rationing during the Second World War to the 2\_\_\_\_\_ boom of the 1950s when 3\_\_\_\_\_ took off. Then came the dot com explosion of the 2000s when the Internet opened up a whole new way of shopping. A recent 4\_\_\_\_\_ of browsing and purchasing data from more than 5,000 retailers shows that online shopping is becoming more 5\_\_\_\_\_ today. The survey does not include emerging economies or less developed, economically 6\_\_\_\_\_ countries.

AUSTERE  
ECONOMY/CONSUME

ANALYSE

PREVAIL

ADVANTAGE

This growth of e-commerce at an 7\_\_\_\_\_ rate can 8\_\_\_\_\_ be attributed to convenience, as retailers offer diverse and convenient ways to buy, which only 9\_\_\_\_\_ the trend. They need to make it as easy as possible for shoppers to shop. For example, in 10\_\_\_\_\_ to smartphones, smart speakers are becoming the must-have gadget, because customers say they are 11\_\_\_\_\_ when their hands or vision are occupied. Retailers should be providing a fully joined-up service wherever and whenever customers choose to 12\_\_\_\_\_ with them. Therefore, retailers need to be 13\_\_\_\_\_ online at all times.

PRECEDERE  
ARGUE

COURAGE

ADD

USE

ACT  
ACCESS

Based on:

<https://www.redhotpenny.com/insight/changes-shopping-habits/>

3.2.

Shopping addiction is a behavioural addiction that involves 1\_\_\_\_\_buying as a way to feel good and avoid negative feelings, such as anxiety and depression. Like other behavioural addictions, shopping addiction can take over as a 2\_\_\_\_\_that leads to problems in other areas of your life. What 3\_\_\_\_\_shopping addiction from other types of shopping is that the behaviour becomes the person’s main way of coping with stress, to the point where they continue to shop 4\_\_\_\_\_even when it is clearly having a negative impact on other areas of their life. As with other addictions, money problems can develop and relationships can become damaged, yet people with shopping addiction feel unable to stop or even control their spending. Shopaholics are typically 5\_\_\_\_\_by a feeling of pure 6\_\_\_\_\_pleasure when they buy something. Yet, it is important to 7\_\_\_\_\_that they experience a high or an adrenaline rush not from owning something, but from the act of purchasing it. Experts say dopamine, a brain chemical associated with pleasure, is often released in waves as shoppers see a 8\_\_\_\_\_item and consider buying it. This burst of excitement can become 9\_\_\_\_\_.That said, people who are addicted to shopping are often left feeling empty and 10\_\_\_\_\_with their purchases when they get home. If you’re still struggling with shopping addiction, don’t be afraid to ask for help. You can start by asking a friend or family member to help keep you in check or by seeking out money 11\_\_\_\_\_classes. But it might also be wise to enlist professional help. Consider therapy to address 12\_\_\_\_\_issues such as depression or anxiety, and check out recovery programmes like Stopping Overshopping, Shopaholics Anonymous and Debtors Anonymous.

COMPEL

OCCUPY  
DIFFER

EXCEED

OVER/ADULTERATE  
UNDER

DESIRE  
ADDICT

SATISFY

MANAGE

LIE



**Based on:**

<https://www.verywellmind.com/shopping-addiction-4157288>

<https://www.aol.com/article/finance/2015/08/19/signs-you-are-shopaholic-what-to-do-about-it/21224089/> (inactive)

**4. Read the following text. In each numbered line there is a mistake: a word or phrase used wrongly, an unnecessary word or a missing word. Underline where the mistake is in each line and write the correct word or phrase on the numbered lines below.**

**4.1.*****The way we shop now: the revolution in British spending habits***

1. Nowadays shoppers seem to be spending more on experience
2. such as holidays and eating out and fewer on products. The phenomenon,
3. dubbed "experience economy", is huge shift in consumer behaviour.
4. Poor retail spending figures and a downturn in the amount of people visiting
5. shopping centres are all being held up as evidence that Britons' priorities change.
6. Earlier this year, a senior IKEA executioner warned that consumerism
7. had reached its peak in the west. Now retailers ranged from fashion to food chains are making
8. similar observations as statistics show that people are spending less on clothes and food then on
9. holidays, entertainment and eating out. Spending on gadgets that keep people connecting
10. to the Internet is also on the raise. "Eating out, booking holidays and discovering new
11. things are all driving spending growth at a time when the lower cost of life
12. is creating higher disposed income."

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/may/06/the-way-we-shop-now-the-revolution-in-british-spending-habits>

**4.2.**

1. In today's modern customer society, shopping has become an important part of  
 2. many people's lives and large malls replaced town squares as central drawing  
 3. points in a great deal of communities. Shopping is considered both a form of  
 4. recreation and an emotional outlet, and we appear to elevated it to an art form.  
 5. Regardless from whether you love to shop or do it only out of necessity, care  
 6. should always be taken to avoid overspend since the number of families facing  
 7. bankrupt has skyrocketed in the last decade.  
 8. A monthly budget is best way to ensure that you only spend what you plan to  
 9. when you go out. Knowing what you can afford and what you are willing paying  
 10. for something will help to curb any excess spending. Shop is much less  
 11. costly if it is viewed as search for a specific item, not a leisurely stroll through  
 12. a mall for recreation purposes.  
 13. Although studies have shown that people who shop with credit cards spend roughly  
 14. 30% more than them who shop with cash, it might be best to have only one credit  
 15. card in your wallet for emergency expenses and to leave the rest at home. Last, not least,  
 16. try not to think of shopping as leisure activity. There are lots of other things to do which will cost you  
 little or no money.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
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9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. \_\_\_\_\_  
 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
 15. \_\_\_\_\_  
 16. \_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Read the texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

**5.1.**

Consumerism, according to its textbook definition, is the human desire to own and 1\_\_\_products and goods 2\_\_\_of one's basic needs. Those basic needs typically refer to 3\_\_\_food, clothing and shelter.

According to another less commonly discussed definition, consumerism 4\_\_\_buyers knowing their rights in seeking protection from being unfairly treated or being taken advantage of by merchants. 5\_\_\_many references to consumerism allude to people 6\_\_\_purchases that are often unnecessary.

Today's fast paced world has 7\_\_\_a phenomenon called "8\_\_\_therapy". This method of stress relief is the act of buying a special thing for yourself 9\_\_\_improve your mood when you are unhappy. You can 10\_\_\_in this kind of therapy now and then as long as it doesn't become a compulsion and you end up 11\_\_\_debt. If you find that you are unable to stop yourself from 12\_\_\_, you may want to talk to a professional for additional support and expertise.

- |                                  |                    |                              |                     |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A) attain                     | B) require         | C) acquire                   | D) shop             |
| 2. A) to excess                  | B) in excess       | C) excessive                 | D) excessively      |
| 3. A) having sufficient          | B) have inordinate | C) be deficient in           | D) being devoid of  |
| 4. A) breeds                     | B) accompanies     | C) is due to                 | D) entails          |
| 5. A) However,                   | B) Therefore,      | C) While                     | D) Even though      |
| 6. A) doing                      | B) going about     | C) getting                   | D) making           |
| 7. A) brought in                 | B) given rise to   | C) given way to              | D) brought on       |
| 8. A) wholesale                  | B) wholesaler      | C) retail                    | D) retailer         |
| 9. A) in order that              |                    | B) in the hope of            |                     |
| C) with the aim of               |                    | D) so as to                  |                     |
| 10. A) brim over                 | B) indulge         | C) yield                     | D) abandon yourself |
| 11. A) running into              | B) slipping to     | C) buying into               | D) getting to       |
| 12. A) going to a shopping spree |                    | B) going to shopping spree   |                     |
| C) going on shopping spree       |                    | D) going on a shopping spree |                     |

### Based on:

<https://www.straitstimes.com/opinion/the-good-and-bad-sides-of-consumerism>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/rent/2015/09/03/retail-therapy-does-it-help/#93e5d826c882>

### 5.2.

Ever since Muzak started serenading patrons of hotels and restaurants in the 1930s, piped-in music has been part of the 1\_\_\_experience. 2\_\_\_the throb of a synthesiser or a guitar's twang, shoppers would sense something missing as they tried on jeans or filled up trolleys. Specialists like Mood Media, which bought Muzak in 2011, 3\_\_\_audio programmes to influence the feel of shops and 4\_\_\_to customers' tastes. "The idea is to entertain and 5\_\_\_prolong the time shoppers spend in stores," says Claude Nahon, the firm's international chief. Music by famous artists works better than the generic offerings that people associate with Muzak. In fact, the embarrassing 6\_\_\_name was dropped in 2013.

Online shopping is an under-explored area of 7\_\_\_musicology. A new study commissioned by eBay, a shopping website, aims to correct that. 8\_\_\_1,900 participants were asked to simulate online shopping while listening to different sounds. Some results were 9\_\_\_. The noise of roadworks and crying babies soured shoppers' views of the products 10\_\_\_. Chirruping birds encouraged 11\_\_\_of barbecues 12\_\_\_blenders or board games.

- |                     |                 |                  |                    |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A) consumption   | B) consumerism  | C) consumer      | D) consumers       |
| 2. A) With          | B) Without      | C) Despite       | D) Notwithstanding |
| 3. A) divine        | B) invent       | C) devise        | D) derive          |
| 4. A) adapt         | B) adjust       | C) meet          | D) cater           |
| 5. A) there         | B) whereby      | C) thereby       | D) since           |
| 6. A) logo          | B) motto        | C) brand         | D) designer        |
| 7. A) merchandising | B) merchandiser | C) purchase      | D) advertise       |
| 8. A) No less than  | B) No fewer     | C) No fewer than | D) As many         |
| 9. A) surprised     | B) unsurprised  | C) surprising    | D) unsurprising    |
| 10. A) at offer     | B) in supply    | C) in demand     | D) on offer        |
| 11. A) sale         | B) sales        | C) retail        | D) wholesale       |
| 12. A) as well as   | B) but not      | C) but also      | D) and not only    |

**Based on:**

<https://www.economist.com/business/2014/08/23/beware-of-beethoven>

**6.** For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence **as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence**, but using the word given. This word **must not be altered in any way**.

Example: Not many people attended the meeting. (turnout)

Answer: There was a poor turnout for the meeting.

1. Many people do not shop online so as to avoid identity theft. (**fear**)

Large \_\_\_\_\_ their identity stolen.

2. The rising popularity of hypermarkets has meant that local shops have closed down. (**if**)

Local shops \_\_\_\_\_ so popular.

3. You really must not leave your belongings unattended in the store. **(account)**

On \_\_\_\_\_ your belongings unattended in the store.

4. A staggering three thousand people came to the opening of the new shopping centre last night. **(than)**

No \_\_\_\_\_ came to the opening of the new shopping centre last night.

5. There has been a dramatic rise in the number of online shoppers in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. **(skyrocketed)**

The number \_\_\_\_\_ who \_\_\_\_\_ 2011.

6. The quality of wines marketed in the UK has improved greatly. **(quantum)**

There \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK.

7. The WHO says that a decision has not yet been reached on the effectiveness of the vaccination scheme. **(jury)**

The WHO says \_\_\_\_\_ effective.

8. Peter has the right to receive the money that the government pays to unemployed people. **(eligible)**

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ benefit.

9. There is a difference between the way women and men shop. **(those)**

Women's shopping habits \_\_\_\_\_ men.

10. The whole evening was absolutely disastrous. **(short)**

The whole evening \_\_\_\_\_ disaster.

## HISTORY

1. For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space.

### 1.1

What if the 1\_\_\_ to the Habsburg throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, had not been assassinated in the summer of 1914? Would the world have been 2\_\_\_ much of the misery that characterised the first half of the 20th century? Counterfactual questions such as 3\_\_\_ currently underpin some of the most popular history books and television shows. Yet, the public appetite 4\_\_\_ alternative versions of the past can only 5\_\_\_ be explained by a natural human curiosity about what might have happened in our own lives, or in history more generally, if certain events had not occurred or certain decisions had not been 6\_\_\_. Before the 1990s counterfactual history was on the 7\_\_\_ of historical writing and was often ridiculed by professional historians. Over the past two decades, 8\_\_\_, more “what if” stories have appeared in the English-speaking world 9\_\_\_ in all the previous centuries 10\_\_\_ together.

#### Based on:

<https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/a-strange-sense-of-history-altered-pasts-counterfactuals-in-history-1.1811414>

### 1.2.

What if collective historical memory has 1\_\_\_ far too often to war rather than peace? This is what happened in the American South after 1865, where after the guns of the civil war fell silent, another form of battle raged over 2\_\_\_ version of the conflict – the victorious Union or the defeated Confederacy – 3\_\_\_ prevail. As the recent debate in the US over the Confederate flag demonstrated, that battle over memory, 4\_\_\_ diminished, still goes on today. And just 5\_\_\_ collective historical memory blighted the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, today the same is 6\_\_\_ in Israel and Palestine, in Iraq and Syria, in the Hindu nationalist populism of India’s Bharatiya Janata party, and among jihadis and Islamists 7\_\_\_ in the Muslim world and in the Muslim diaspora. This is not to suggest that there is an easy solution. On the 8\_\_\_, it is probable that the need of

human beings for community, already compelling in times of peace and plenty, comes to feel like a psychic and moral necessity in troubled 9\_\_\_\_. But at least let there be no 10\_\_\_\_ a blind eye to the high price societies have paid and are continuing to pay for the solace of remembrance.

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2016/mar/02/cult-of-memory-when-history-does-more-harm-than-good>

**2. Fill in the spaces with the synonyms of the words in brackets.**

There have even been times when 1 r\_\_\_\_\_**(opposing)** political movements have 2 v\_\_\_\_\_**(competed)** for “ownership” of a particular historical figure who is thought to incarnate the nation. A case in point was Joan of Arc in 19th-century France. For the right, she was seen as the 3 e\_\_\_\_\_**(symbol)** of France’s determination to 4 r\_\_\_\_\_**(drive away)** foreign invaders, while for the largely anticlerical French left, she was a victim of the church that had 5 c\_\_\_\_\_**(sentenced)** her to be burnt at the stake. Once the Roman Catholic Church beatified her in 1909 (she was then canonised in 1920), the left could no longer credibly claim her as one of their own. Yet the “memory” of Joan of Arc continued to be 6 c\_\_\_\_\_**(disputed)**. It became a rallying point for the right, first for the extreme conservative Catholic movement, the Action Française, and the Vichy government during the Second World War, then, beginning in the late 1980s, for the French ultra-right party, the Front National. The FN 7 c\_\_\_\_\_**(memorialises)** Joan of Arc every 1 May, not 8 c\_\_\_\_\_**(happening at the same time)** the date of the left’s most important annual holiday.

The effort to 9 i\_\_\_\_\_**(fix in someone’s mind)** a “collective memory” – to suggest that just as Joan of Arc incarnated France’s struggle against the English foreign 10 i\_\_\_\_\_**(attackers)** of her time, so too does today’s Front National, this time against Muslims and other immigrants – represents a gross 11 d\_\_\_\_\_**(skewing)** of history. Yet the right’s manipulation of Joan of Arc is no more inaccurate than the determined efforts of the social democratic Scottish National party to appropriate the figure of William Wallace, the late-12th-century nobleman who

was an early leader of 12 m\_\_\_\_\_ (**belonging to the Middle Ages**) Scotland's wars of independence, for its own ideological and electoral ends. If anything, the William Wallace that the SNP held out as a model for Scottish voters bears even less 13 r\_\_\_\_\_ (**similarity**) to the historical figure than does the Joan of Arc touted by the Front National.

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2016/mar/02/cult-of-memory-when-history-does-more-harm-than-good>

3. Use the words below to fill in the spaces.

***The Mongol conquest of China***

defected    disposed    supremacy    allegiance  
discontent    weary    precarious    conversant    campaign

Genghis Khan rose to 1\_\_\_ over the Mongol tribes in the steppe in 1206 and within a few years he attempted to conquer northern China. In 1209, by securing the 2\_\_\_ of the Tangut state of Xi (Western) Xia in what are now Gansu, Ningxia, and parts of Shaanxi and Qinghai, he 3\_\_\_ of a potential enemy and prepared the ground for an attack against the Jin state of the Juchen in northern China. At that time the position of Jin was 4\_\_\_. The Juchen had grown 5\_\_\_ of the costly war (1206–08) against their hereditary enemies, the Nan (Southern) Song. 6\_\_\_ among the non-Juchen elements of the Jin population (Chinese and Khitan) had increased, and more than a few Chinese and Khitan nobles had 7\_\_\_ to the Mongol side. Genghis Khan, in his preparation for the 8\_\_\_ against Jin, could therefore rely on foreign advisers who were 9\_\_\_ with the territory and the conditions within the Jin state.

**Based on:**

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Genghis-Khan/Rise-to-power>



4. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

4.1.

Genghis Khan was a/an 1 \_\_\_\_\_ superior warrior and ruler of genius who, starting from obscure and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ beginnings, brought all the nomadic tribes of Mongolia under the rule of himself and his family, and was thereafter determined to maintain a/an 3 \_\_\_\_\_ grip on his military state.

COMPARE  
SIGNIFY

FIST

The year 1206 was a/an 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in the history of the Mongols and in world history – the moment when the Mongols were first ready to move out beyond the steppe and Genghis Khan was ready to start on his great adventure of world 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Almost all writers, even those who were in the Mongol service, have dwelt on the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ destruction wrought by the Mongol invasions. The endurance in battle of the 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Mongols soon became as legendary as their involvement in a number of 8 \_\_\_\_\_ crimes and atrocities.

WATER

CONQUER

SPREAD  
COMBAT

SPEAK

All too often, their behaviour led to violent confrontation and much 9 \_\_\_\_\_. One Arab historian openly claimed he was filled with 10 \_\_\_\_\_ horror at the 11 \_\_\_\_\_ of them. Beyond the reach of the Mongols and relying on second-hand information, the 13th century 12 \_\_\_\_\_ Matthew Paris called them a 13 “\_\_\_\_\_ nation of Satan that poured like devils from Tartarus so that they arerightly called Tartars”.

BLOOD

EXPRESS/ RECALL

CHRONICLE  
DETEST

**Based on:**

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Genghis-Khan>

4.2.

One of the recommendations of the 1999 Macpherson Report on the Stephen Lawrence case was a “national curriculum aimed at developing cultural 1\_\_\_\_\_ and preventing racism,” in order to better reflect the needs of a diverse society. This is something the vast majority

DIVERSE

of teachers would 2 \_\_\_\_ support whatever our views on the new curriculum. Yet we need to be clear that the draft national curriculum for history, if it comes into force, is very likely to set this cause back at least a generation. Namely, by 3\_\_\_\_ and misrepresenting the role of non-white ethnic groups in British history the new curriculum is very likely to alienate and 4\_\_\_\_ young people, especially those of black and Asian origin, and may encourage a sense of 5\_\_\_\_ in white British pupils. It might mislead people into harking back to some fictional 6 \_\_\_\_ age of an ethnically pure Britain, with the potential for drawing conclusions that people are in some sense ‘other’ if not white.

The Egyptians have been removed from the primary curriculum and there is no 7\_\_\_\_ to study any other African or Asian civilizations. Given the enormous volume of 8\_\_\_\_ content, it is very unlikely that anything 9\_\_\_\_ will be covered. This will strip Britain’s current diverse mix of non-white students from the 10\_\_\_\_ opportunity to see themselves in their history curriculum and 11\_\_\_\_ their white classmates of a chance to develop respect and 12 \_\_\_\_ understanding.

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/teacher-blog/2013/apr/29/gove-history-curriculum-more-equality>

**4.3**

As far as can be judged from the disparate sources, Genghis Khan’s personality was a complex one. He had great physical strength, 1\_\_\_\_ of purpose, and an unbreakable will. He was not obstinate and would listen to advice from others, including his wives and mother. He was flexible. Unlike many empire builders, Genghis Khan embraced the 2\_\_\_\_ of his newly conquered territories. He passed laws declaring religious freedom for all and even granted tax 3\_\_\_\_ to places of worship. This tolerance had a political side—the Khan knew that

RESERVE

MARGIN

ENGAGE

SUPERIOR

GO

REQUIRE

COMPEL/ SPECIFIC

POWER  
DEPRIVATION

CULTURE

TENACIOUS

DIVERSE

EXEMPT

happy subjects were less likely to rebel—but the Mongols also had an 4\_\_\_\_ liberal attitude towards religion. While Genghis and many others subscribed to a shamanistic belief system that 5\_\_\_\_ the spirits of the sky, winds and mountains, the Steppe peoples were a diverse bunch that included Christians, Buddhists, and other animistic traditions. The Great Khan also had a personal interest in 6\_\_\_\_. He was known to pray in his tent for many days before important campaigns, and in his old age, he even summoned the Taoist leader Qiu Chuji to his camp, and the pair 7\_\_\_\_ had long conversations on immortality and philosophy. The picture became less 8\_\_\_\_ as he moved out of his familiar sphere and came into contact with the strange, settled world beyond the steppe. At first he could not see beyond the immediate gains to be got from massacre and, at times, was consumed by a/an 9 \_\_\_\_ thirst for revenge. Yet all his life he could attract the 10 \_\_\_\_ loyalty of men willing to serve him, both fellow nomads and civilized men from the settled world.

EXCEPT  
REVERENT

SPIRIT

SUPPOSE  
HARMONY

QUENCH  
WAVER

### Based on:

<https://www.history.com/news/10-things-you-may-not-know-about-genghis-khan>

**5. Read the following text. In each numbered line there is a mistake: a word or phrase used wrongly, an unnecessary word or a missing word. Underline where the mistake is in each line and write the correct word or phrase on the numbered lines below.**

#### 5.1.

1. Much has made of the “modish” and “trendy” approach to studying history, based on
2. examining source material and trying to harbour thinking skills.
3. What these skills have been elevated above factual knowledge is an error; perhaps, but now I
4. sense the pendulum to swing the other way, with an alarming degree of anti-intellectualism.
5. Teaching factual knowledge is one thing, but learning children to interpret the
6. facts is another thing all together – there is, after all, not one history but many.
7. In an increasingly multicultural classroom, it is surely anachronistic at better, if one is teaching
8. about the history of British Empire, to present a fixed, monolithic interpretation of the past,
9. one written by the victors. Perhaps this was accepting in the 1950s, which is probably why the
10. Educational Secretary, Michael Gove, likes it so much. I can’t speak for other schools, but I
11. know in mine we don’t teach “odds and sods” – we teach a long narrative of the British history,

12. though if we choose not to, it is nothing to make it obligatory either.
13. If there were to be a compulsive element to the curriculum, making our “island story” known
14. to all, there would have had to be extra time found in the week to teach more,
15. or the history of the other peoples and cultures would suffer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

### Based on:

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/mar/30/history-teaching-schoolchildren-humanities>

### 5.2.

1. The moment I have realised there was something wrong with history teaching in British secondary schools was in 2005. My group of students had to give a presentation on the political
2. purposes for which the Holocaust had used during the Cold War – but it quickly became clear
3. that the students didn’t know what the Holocaust was. Amazingly, giving the over-emphasis
4. on teaching about the Nazis in schools, they could not call a single high-ranking Nazi official
5. involved in the prosecution of the Jews and didn’t seem very clear that Auschwitz was a physical
6. location. I have been left pondering, in the recent years, how this could have happened. Is it
7. possible that poor teaching has played a part in the fall of standards? I think it is less to do with
8. poor teaching and more the result of a teaching culture in that humanities subjects are
9. mistaken viewed as being of average importance at best. If the humanities do matter at all, they are
10. always of secondary importance for scientific subjects. However, by looking at the history of different
11. cultures, we can build up a better understanding of why do certain peoples act the way they do.
12. To illustrate, looking at the history of the USA, we can see why racial tensions continued on passed
13. the abolition of slavery and arguably consist today. Therefore, I hope that the subject will be
14. returned to its righteous place as an essential intellectual discipline.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/mar/30/history-teaching-schoolchildren-humanities>

<https://www.thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk/courses/history/7-reasons-to-study-history/>

6. For questions 1-13 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

**6.1**

The French Revolution was a turning point in modern European history that began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s with the 1\_\_\_ of Napoleon Bonaparte. The upheaval was caused by widespread 2\_\_\_ with the French monarchy and the poor economic policies of King Louis XVI, whose reign was 3\_\_\_ financial crises and inefficiency. As the 18th century drew to a close, France's costly involvement in the American Revolution had left the country on the brink of bankruptcy. Not only were the royal coffers depleted, but two decades of poor harvests, drought, cattle disease and 4\_\_\_ bread prices had 5\_\_\_ unrest among peasants and the urban poor. Many expressed their desperation and resentment toward a regime that imposed heavy taxes – yet failed to provide any relief – by rioting, looting and striking.

Though enthusiastic about the recent breakdown of royal power, Parisians grew panicked as rumors of a/an 6\_\_\_ military coup began to circulate. A popular 7\_\_\_ culminated on July 14 when rioters 8\_\_\_ the Bastille fortress in an attempt to secure gunpowder and weapons; many consider this event, now 9\_\_\_ in France as a national holiday, as the start of the French Revolution.

Although it failed to achieve all of its goals and at times 10\_\_\_ a chaotic bloodbath, that the French Revolution truly 11\_\_\_ of history is 12\_\_\_ clear – it played a critical role in shaping modern nations by showing the world the power 13\_\_\_ the will of the people.

- |                       |                 |                       |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. A) ascend          | B) ascent       | C) descend            | D) descent     |
| 2. A) discontent      | B) grievances   | C) content            | D) contentment |
| 3. A) typical of      | B) deficient in | C) riddled with       | D) intent on   |
| 4. A) plunging        | B) plummeting   | C) nosediving         | D) soaring     |
| 5. A) originated from | B) sparked      | C) had their roots in | D) invoked     |
| 6. A) impending       | B) pending      | C) outstanding        | D) insidious   |

- |                             |                       |                      |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 7) A) rising                | B) uprising           | C) resurrection      | D) warfare            |
| 8) A) stormed               | B) shelled            | C) swanned into      | D) traipsed through   |
| 9) A) remembered            | B) commemorated       | C) regarded          | D) memorized          |
| 10) A) was degenerated into | B) was degenerated to | C) degenerated into  | D) degenerated to     |
| 11) A) turned the path      | B) changed the path   | C) turned the course | D) changed the course |
| 12) A) downright            | B) outright           | C) abundantly        | D) plain              |
| 13) A) inherent in          | B) incumbent on       | C) conducive to      | D) well-versed in     |

**Based on:**

<https://www.history.com/topics/france/french-revolution>

**6.2.** For questions 1-12 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

World War II, also called the Second World War, was a conflict that 1\_\_\_ virtually every part of the world during the years 1939–45. The principal 2\_\_\_ were the Axis powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan—and the 3\_\_\_—France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and, 4\_\_\_, China. The war was in many respects a continuation, after an uneasy 20-year hiatus, of the disputes 5\_\_\_ by World War I. The 40,000,000–50,000,000 deaths 6\_\_\_ in World War II make it the bloodiest conflict, as well as the largest war, in history, with the total casualties in World War II greatly 7\_\_\_ of World War I. In addition, the trauma of shell shock, which devastated the lives of a generation of young men, was another 8\_\_\_ by the war years.

9\_\_\_ World War I, World War II was one of the great 10\_\_\_ of 20th-century geopolitical history.

It 11\_\_\_ to the extension of the Soviet Union's power to the nations of eastern Europe, enabled a communist movement to eventually achieve power in China, and marked the 12\_\_\_ of power in the world away from the states of western Europe and toward the United States and the Soviet Union.

- |                       |                       |                    |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A) gulfed          | B) engulfed           | C) excluded        | D) effected           |
| 2. A) belligerents    | B) cronies            | C) allies          | D) partners           |
| 3. A) Alliance        | B) Association        | C) Allies          | D) Triple Entente     |
| 4. A) to less extent  | B) in a lesser degree | C) to less degree  | D) to a lesser extent |
| 5. A) left unsettled  | B) unsettling         | C) left settled    | D) settling           |
| 6. A) incurring       | B) incurred           | C) occurring       | D) occurred           |
| 7. A) stripping those | B) stripping that     | C) exceeding those | D) exceeding that     |

8. A) heritage bequeathed    B) legacy bequeathed    C) heritage granted    D) legacy granted  
 9. A) Alongside with    B) Along    C) Including    D) Along with  
 10. A) linchpins    B) watersheds    C) axes    D) ideas  
 11. A) gave rise    B) had a bearing    C) provoked    D) culminated  
 12. A) decisive change    B) decisive shift    C) deciding change    D) deciding shift

**Based on:**

<https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II>

**7. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.**

Example:      Not many people attended the meeting. (turnout)

Answer:      There was a poor turnout for the meeting.

1. Since he grew up in Corsica, Napoleon's first language was Italian, not French. (**grown**)

\_\_\_\_\_ in Corsica, Napoleon's first language was Italian, not French.

2. These stories from our recent history have seldom been told very accurately. (**degree**)

Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ accuracy.

3. Nat King Cole's legacy continued through his daughter Natalie until her death in 2016. (**footsteps**)

Natalie Cole \_\_\_\_\_ until she passed \_\_\_\_\_ in 2016.

4. Technological innovations are often the main cause of historical change. (**heart**)

Technological innovations \_\_\_\_\_ change.

5. The global response to COVID-19 will greatly influence how we approach future pandemics. (**bearing**)

The global response \_\_\_\_\_ pandemics.

6. In 2021 Kamala Harris made history as the first female, first black and first Asian-American US vice-president-elect. (**went**)

In 2021 Kamala Harris \_\_\_\_\_ as the first female, first black and first Asian-American US vice-president-elect.

7. People believe that rich industrial countries have brought about global warming. (**seeds**)

Developed industrial countries \_\_\_\_\_ global warming.

8. He has failed to win the presidency again. (**term**)

He \_\_\_\_\_ office.

9. These masterly cantatas date back to different periods in Bach's life. (**traced**)

These masterly cantatas \_\_\_\_\_  
Bach's life.

10. According to the concept of meritocracy, we make our own luck and deserve success; in the same way, nobodies deserve their misery. (**token**)

According to the concept of meritocracy, we make our own luck and deserve success; \_\_\_\_\_, nobodies deserve their misery.



## POLITICS

1. For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space.

For too long, political parties have been 1\_\_\_to get away with pushing young people's needs to the 2\_\_\_of the agenda. To change that, we must vote. 3\_\_\_the general election fast approaching, politicians, the media and older people will be talking about young people and our so-called "4\_\_\_of engagement" with politics once again. 5\_\_\_you realise it or not, young people are not disengaged 6\_\_\_politics. We are talking politics with our friends, when we are together, online and on social media platforms. We have opinions about the country and the world we live in, and we know what we'd like to see 7\_\_\_about it. We are 8\_\_\_involved in campaigns, whether they're for gender equality, affordable housing or criminal justice reform. We are creating social enterprises to 9\_\_\_the issues facing our communities and wider society. Youth activism over the past two years has shown that there is an appetite 10\_\_\_social change among our generation.

### Based on:

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/may/22/young-people-vote-british-politics-parties>

2. Use the words below to fill in the spaces.

cast   landslide   constituencies   candidate   register   recount  
proxy   electoral   polls   ballot   polling

Citizens must 1\_\_\_to vote in the UK and the names of those eligible to vote will then be placed on the 2\_\_\_register. There are different ways to vote. Absentee voting is when a vote is 3\_\_\_by post in advance of the election because the voter cannot go to vote at his/her 4\_\_\_station in person on the day of the election. Electronic voting refers to voting using electronic means instead of the traditional 5\_\_\_box, where voting is typically in writing and in secret. Voting by 6\_\_\_is when you allow someone else to vote on your behalf if you are unable to do so for medical reasons.

There are 650 7\_\_\_in Britain and each one elects one Member of Parliament to the House of Commons. The 8\_\_\_with the largest number of votes is elected as the MP. Journalists and politicians may conduct exit 9\_\_\_in order to try to determine who has won before the official count has been tallied. If the race is tight, it may be too close to call. With a slim margin, one party may call for a 10\_\_\_to make sure that the tally is correct. If the race is very one-sided, it will be referred to as a 11\_\_\_victory.

3. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

### 3.1

The issue isn't that we are inert or do not care about politics, the issue is that not much of this passion or 1 \_\_\_ translates into votes or registration. This is due to a general lack of faith in the political system and our elected officials' 2 \_\_\_to deliver solutions to society's most pressing issues. The young are one of the groups least 3\_\_\_to be registered and vote, and the consequences are 4 \_\_\_clear. On the other hand, a full youth vote would drive active 5 \_\_\_and the result would be a more 6 \_\_\_, just and civil society.

ACT

ABLE

LIKE

ABOUND

CITIZEN/SENSE

We would go from a 7 \_\_\_ political voice to a situation in which we would be able to push for policies and investments such as 8 \_\_\_affordable housing, youth services and an education system that prepares students for life. Investing in services that we care about wouldn't just be given lip service; it would have to be a reality. In a society where all young citizens voted, politics would be given the shake-up it 9 \_\_\_needs, with younger politicians getting elected, making parliament more diverse and bringing with them modern ideas and opinions. The end result would be a parliament that would be more willing to try out new things, implement better laws and overall make politics more 10 \_\_\_.

POWER

TRUTH

DESPAIR

ACCESS

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/may/22/young-people-vote-british-politics-parties>

**3.2.**

Populist parties have more than 1\_\_\_\_\_ their support in Europe in the last 20 years, securing enough votes to put their leaders into government posts in 11 countries and challenging the political 2\_\_\_\_\_ across the continent. The data shows that populism has been 3\_\_\_\_\_ ontherisesinceatleast1998.Twodecades ago, populist parties were largely a 4\_\_\_\_\_ force, accounting for just 7% of votes across the continent; in the most recent national elections, one in four votes cast was for a populist party. Not so long ago populism was a phenomenon of the political fringes, but today it has become 5\_\_\_\_\_ mainstream: some of the most 6\_\_\_\_\_ recent political developments like the Brexit referendum and the election of Donald Trump cannot be understood without taking into account the rise of populism. Supporters of populism say it champions the ordinary person against vested interests and hence is a vital force in any democracy. However, 7\_\_\_\_\_ say that populists in power often subvert democratic norms, whether by 8\_\_\_\_\_ the media and judiciary or by trampling minority rights. The findings of the study come six months before European 9\_\_\_\_\_ elections that some are predicting could return more rightwing populists than ever to the 751-seat chamber. Still, Europe is not alone in experiencing this rise: populists have been elected to 10 \_\_\_\_\_ office in five of the world's seven biggest democracies: India, the US, Brazil, Mexico and the Philippines.

THREE

ESTABLISH

CONSIST  
MARGININCREASE  
SIGNIFYDETRACT  
MINE

PARLIAMENT

EXECUTE

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2018/nov/20/revealed-one-in-four-europeans-vote-populist>

**4.** Read the following text. In each numbered line there is a mistake: **a word or phrase used wrongly, an unnecessary word or a missing word**. Underline where the mistake is in each line and **write the correct word or phrase on the numbered lines below**.

**4.1.**

1. As Britain has gone into Brexit meltdown, French friends made the kind of
2. comment usually reserved for the recent bereaved. "So sorry," they said. "Have you applied for
3. French nationality?" French TV presenters asked the same question – with hint of glee – to British
4. journalists invited to their studios to comment of Brexit. French officials reported that
5. applications for French nationality had not only gone down, but skyrocketed, as the Brexit deadline approached.
6. However, in bars and cafes, Brexit was not the main topic of conversation in France, that was dealing with problems of its own.
7. Across Europe people were genuinely perplexing about how the optimism of Wednesday,
8. when it announced that the EU and UK had reached a deal, had turned to dust a few hours later.
9. Writing on Spiegel Online, EU correspondent Peter Müller urged May to hold up, calling her "the lonely heroine of the Brexit theatre" and prizing her for having made the best of a bad situation.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2018/nov/17/brexit-european-press-praises-heroine-may>

**4.2.**

1. Thousands of Labour members demanded that their party oppose Theresa May's
2. Brexit deal and back second referendum over EU membership. The call comes
3. before a key party gathering which will hold amid warnings that some are already
4. ending its membership over the issue.
5. The pressure emerges as the biggest Brexit poll conducted from the referendum suggests
6. support for Labour would fall significant should it back or allow its MPs to back a
7. Brexit agreement. Over than 5,000 Labour members and supporters have contacted
8. the party prior its senior policy meeting this week.
9. This recent poll, conducted over the Christmas break, suggested there was majority in
10. favour a second referendum and against Brexit.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com>politics>jan>

5. Read the texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

**5.1.**

Elections make a 1\_\_\_ contribution to democratic governance. They enable voters to select leaders and to hold them 2\_\_\_ for their performance 3\_\_\_. Also, elections 4\_\_\_ a self-actualizing purpose by confirming the worth and dignity of individual citizens as human beings. Whatever other needs voters may have, 5\_\_\_ reinforces their self-esteem and self-respect. Even when they decide not to vote or they deliberately cast a/an 6\_\_\_ ballot, it satisfies the need of some people to express their alienation from the political community. For precisely these reasons, the long battle for universal 7\_\_\_ and the demand for equality in electoral participation can be viewed as the manifestation of a profound human craving for personal fulfilment.

Whether held under authoritarian or democratic regimes, elections have a ritualistic aspect. Elections and the campaigns 8\_\_\_ them are dramatic events that are accompanied by 9\_\_\_ activities such as rallies, handing out brochures, banners and posters, door-to-door 10\_\_\_, and television coverage, all of which emphasise the importance of participation in the event. Symbols of nationalism or patriotism, reform or revolution, past glory or future promise 11\_\_\_. Whatever the peculiar national, regional, or local variations, elections are events that break the monotony of daily life and 12\_\_\_ attention on the common fate.

- |                      |             |               |                 |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) fundamentalist | B) founding | C) funding    | D) fundamental  |
| 2. A) accountable    | B) bound    | C) explicable | D) indebted     |
| 3. A) in the office  | B) in power | C) in office  | D) in the power |

- |                         |                       |                 |                          |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 4. A) serve             | B) make               | C) suit         | D) do                    |
| 5. A) conducting a poll | B) going to the polls | C) an exit poll | D) standing in the polls |
| 6. A) clean             | B) empty              | C) blank        | D) void                  |
| 7. A) suffering         | B) right of voting    | C) infringement | D) suffrage              |
| 8. A) following         | B) proceeding         | C) pursuing     | D) preceding             |
| 9. A) electioneering    | B) electorate         | C) electing     | D) by-election           |
| 10. A) marketing        | B) canvassing         | C) visitation   | D) collections           |
| 11. A) provoke          | B) are provoked       | C) are invoked  | D) invoke                |
| 12. A) draw             | B) focus              | C) shift        | D) call                  |

**Based on:**

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/election-political-science/Functions-of-elections>

**5.2.****NEW YORK TODAY****NEW YORK TODAY: WHY WE DON'T VOTE**

New Yorkers will head to 1\_\_\_ tomorrow to vote for House and Senate candidates in the federal primaries.

Well, 2\_\_\_ of us will. Many New Yorkers may think of themselves as politically aware and especially 3\_\_\_ national and global events, but an interest in politics doesn't always translate to voting: New York's voter turnout record is embarrassingly low. "It's abysmal," said Doug Muzzio, a professor of political science at Baruch College. "You have an 4\_\_\_ public, but that's 5\_\_\_ of the population. Most people in New York don't pay attention to elections, and they only remember soundbites."

Only 12 percent of eligible New Yorkers voted in the mayoral primaries last year and only 26 percent voted in the general election in November. New York voters' turnout for federal elections was only slightly better: about 57 percent of registered voters voted in the 2016 general election, according to the United States 6\_\_\_. Only seven states had lower turnout rates than New York. So why is that? It is, among other things, due to the fact that New York is one of the few states that doesn't allow early voting, whereas 37 7\_\_\_ do. The state also doesn't have same-day registration. The 8\_\_\_ voting system here is outdated and it doesn't accept online requests. And the cutoff to change party 9\_\_\_ to vote in tomorrow's primaries was in October. "New York is certainly behind the times and has not gone the route of modern election reform," said Jonathan Nagler, a professor of politics at New York University. "And there's no political will to do this in the state legislature."

Many New Yorkers choose not to vote in the primaries because they assume a Democrat will ultimately win the general election. But that's exactly the reason you 10\_\_\_\_vote, Mr. Muzzio said. "In New York City, the primaries are often the general election," because there's usually low competition between the parties in the general election. (And with such a low turnout, your vote is worth even *more*.)

Still, it's a hard point to get across to students. At some point during the school year, Mr. Muzzio said he explains to his students that there is only a minuscule chance that their single vote will tip the race from one candidate to the other and "materially 11\_\_\_\_the outcome." 12\_\_\_\_, a student will raise their hand and ask: Then why vote at all? "I walk into a voting booth," Mr. Muzzio tells them, "because I believe in the sovereignty of the people and that the politicians have to listen to me. At least for one day," he said.

- |                       |                     |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) polls           | B) polling          | C) the polls          | D) the polling   |
| 2. A) few             | B) a few            | C) most               | D) many          |
| 3. A) in tune to      | B) out of tune with | C) attuned to         | D) attuned with  |
| 4. A) attentive       | B) intended         | C) attendant          | D) inattentive   |
| 5. A) a small percent | B) low percentage   | C) a small percentage | D) small percent |
| 6. A) censorship      | B) censors          | C) census             | D) consensus     |
| 7. A) another         | B) other            | C) other's            | D) others        |
| 8. A) absence         | B) absentee         | C) absenteeism        | D) absent        |
| 9. A) affiliate       | B) alliance         | C) affiliation        | D) adherent      |
| 10. A) can            | B) might            | C) ought              | D) should        |
| 11. A) effect         | B) affect           | C) effectuate         | D) infect        |
| 12. A) Inevitably     | B) Inversely        | C) Indispensably      | D) Conversely    |

**Based on:**

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/25/nyregion/new-york-today-why-we-dont-vote.html>

6. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence **as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence**, but using the word given. This word **must not be altered in any way**.

Example: Not many people attended the meeting. (turnout)  
 Answer: There was a poor turnout for the meeting.

1. Rumour has it that the PM is determined to reshuffle her cabinet.  
(**intent**)

The PM is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. You can think whatever you like about my comments, but they are not meant to provoke you. (**intention**)

Make \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ provoke you.

3. On landing at Stansted the American President immediately launched a Twitter attack on the mayor of London. (**sooner**)

\_\_\_\_\_ UK \_\_\_\_\_ he launched a Twitter attack on the mayor of London.

4. Contrary to media speculation, the far-right populists did not triumph at the ballot boxes in Brussels. (**triumphed**)

Contrary to media speculation, it \_\_\_\_\_ the elections in Brussels.

5. Please stick to the agenda as we really must reach a final decision today.  
(**tangent**)

I would be grateful if \_\_\_\_\_ as a final decision \_\_\_\_\_ today.

6. It is possible that the minister was trying to make a deal with the opposition. (**might**)

The minister \_\_\_\_\_ work \_\_\_\_\_ a deal with the opposition.

7. Contrary to expectations, fewer members voted in favour of the motion.  
(**votes**)

There weren't \_\_\_\_\_ expected.



8. In the past 12 months the House of Lords has made no fewer than 2,300 changes to improve legislation. (**number**)

An \_\_\_\_\_ to improve legislation in the past 12 months.

9. MPs should take more notice of what their constituents have to say. (**greater**)

It's time \_\_\_\_\_ opinions.

10. He has been strongly criticized for his unpopular views on the new pandemic. (**flak**)

He has \_\_\_\_\_ his unpopular views on the pandemic.

## WORK

1. Use the words below to fill in the spaces.

lateral	HR (Human Resources)	sufficient	adaptability	recruitment
unfold	workplace	networking	in	ladder
on	seekers	retired	prospective	continuous
land	loyalty	around	keep	rungs

### *Today's Job Market*

You probably don't even think about it, but just assume that your career will 1\_\_\_the same way it has for countless others – namely, that your progress in the 2\_\_\_will move in a straight line. Ever onward and upward. This kind of movement was traditionally referred to as the “career 3\_\_\_”. The idea of it was simple: you either kept moving up the 4\_\_\_or you fell off, got pushed off, or 5\_\_\_. You always knew where you stood.

Nowadays, employers no longer help manage your career, guaranteeing you a path to the corner office if you do good work and prove your 6\_\_\_. Instead, this has been replaced by the zigzag career.

Picture this new approach as a “career jungle gym”. While sometimes you move straight up on a jungle gym, you can also make 7\_\_\_moves, or even move *down* in order to get where you're going. All you have to do is 8\_\_\_your eye 9\_\_\_your goal. Today, the same is true of your career.

In the past, job 10\_\_\_faced “come as you are” job markets. In other words, the skill set you had in your last job was 11\_\_\_for finding a *new* job. You just needed to update your résumé, send it out to 12\_\_\_employers directly or through a 13\_\_\_agency, do some 14\_\_\_, and soon enough you'd 15\_\_\_a new job that was as good as or better than the one you had before.

Today, however, the opposite is true. Given a choice between two equally qualified candidates, one who's employed and the other who's not, survey after survey shows that 9 times out of 10, 16\_\_\_will go for the candidate with a job. Why? Because they're more biased to believe that employed candidates are more capable and therefore more likely to be valuable to an organization.

So how do you get 17\_\_\_this problem? Basically, you have to reinvent yourself. Enroll 18\_\_\_an academic or training program, or take a course

from your professional association, and include it on your résumé. This shows you understand the importance of 19\_\_\_improvement in today's workplace and that 20\_\_\_is the key to success.

**Based on:**

<https://www.careercast.com/career-news/adaptability-key-todays-job-market>

2. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

**2.1.**

There are numerous examples of a creative 1 \_\_\_\_\_ COMMIT  
to lifelong learning in the world and plenty of lessons  
for the UK. In Europe, all the Nordic countries maintain  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ public financial support for open SUBSTANCE  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ liberal education, providing a tremendous EXPLORE  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ in the choice of subjects. In Switzerland, for  
example, vocational education is 5 \_\_\_\_\_ esteemed VARY  
and enjoys what appears to be 6 \_\_\_\_\_ more public HIGH  
investment than in the UK. Also, in Asian countries COMPARE  
learning cities are 7 \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a major engine INCREASE  
for driving lifelong learning. The challenges of inter-  
departmental 8 \_\_\_\_\_ are better managed at a OPERATE  
regional or sub-regional level and creative examples  
9 \_\_\_\_\_ in all corners of the world. They offer a ABUNDANCE  
perfect opportunity for civic, business and academic  
co-operation, which in turn results in the global  
development of 10 \_\_\_\_\_, innovation and inclusion. ENTREPRENEUR

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/2018/apr/19/the-world-of-work-is-changing-we-need-more-adult-education-not-less>

## 2.2.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ in some Asian countries where the combination of national investment, support for business and individual learning creates optimal conditions for creating a learning society, the UK seems to be struggling with introducing the same measures and sticking to them for a 2 \_\_\_\_\_ long period of time for them to yield results. Still, there are some bright examples, such as Bristol Learning City led by the city mayor, with the town's two universities offering 3 \_\_\_\_\_ support for measures to narrow 4 \_\_\_\_\_, support student aspirations and achievements, and improve access and transition for young people and adults alike. In Swansea, the university is playing a key role in the "new city deal", meant to support the development of the city region. This will build skills development to meet the challenges facing local businesses in a 5 \_\_\_\_\_ changing global environment, alongside improved lifelong learning 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

LIKE

REASON

ACT  
EQUAL

DRAMA

PROVIDE

Last autumn, two papers, one from the Government Office for Science Foresight team, the other from the World Economic Forum, 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the scale of the demographic and industrial challenges facing us all. The coming of robotics and AI promise to do for white collar jobs what globalisation did for their blue collar 8 \_\_\_\_\_.

LIGHT

PART

Equally, in our ageing society we need people to work longer and to keep learning so as to 9 \_\_\_\_\_ their demands for health and care. These challenges call for serious investment from government, 10 \_\_\_\_\_, higher and further education, and individuals alike. However, they also need a recovery of commitment to lifelong learning in higher education.

MINIMUM

EMPLOY

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/2018/apr/19/the-world-of-work-is-changing-we-need-more-adult-education-not-less>

3. Read the following text. In each numbered line there is a mistake: **a word or phrase used wrongly, an unnecessary word or a missing word**. Underline where the mistake is in each line and **write the correct word or phrase on the numbered lines below**.

### 3.1.

*Is it the end of the 9 to 5 working day?*

Research suggests that traditional workplace hours of 9am to 5pm are now only

1. the norm for a few of workers.
2. A YouGov survey found that just 6% of people in UK now work such hours.
3. Almost half the people surveyed worked flexibly hours with arrangements such as job
4. sharing, thus allowing them juggling other commitments.
5. Polling firm YouGov surveyed over 4,000 adults at the survey, which was commissioned by the fast-food chain McDonald's.

This recent study found that most full-time workers would prefer to start work at 8am

6. and finish by 4pm, the hours chosen by 37% of those surveyed, since the second
7. most popular choice was 7am to 3pm, chosen by 21% of the participations.
8. It found flexibility was important to people of all years and life stages, including parents and students.
9. Those who did work flexibly said it improved their motivating and encouraged them to stay in a job
- for longer. Peter Cheese, the chief executive of HR industry body the CIPD, said that
10. organisations willing to offer flexible working would attract a greater amount of applicants.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

**Based on:**

<https://www.bbc.com>news>business-45253060>

### 3.2.

1. What is it that people do for a life nowadays? Some manage to get by
2. living of an inheritance or by other strokes of good fortune.
3. But for an average person? Not everyone is cut out for a 9 to 5 job. Some of
4. us just want to add a little more variety to our lives, whether it will be for the
5. time being or a lifelong career. The good news are that there are plenty of options
6. due to the recent increase of the number of unusual jobs.
7. If you are committed to improve your budget, you may want to consider
8. taking on such a job. Such professions range from pet food tasters, who are paying
9. just £20,000-a-year, to professional waterslide testers, that rate the amount of
10. splash a ride causes along the adrenaline factor.
11. There's even such a thing as a sewer flusher, and despite they may have an

12. attractive salary, far over the national average, it's still not enough to get most people down in the sewers. But as always, someone's got to do it.
13. As technology grows and society becomes increasingly reliable on it, the field of
14. ethical hacking is growing significant. Ethical hackers are hired to test
15. computer and network systems in order to identify secure vulnerabilities.
16. The most bizarre job that pays the biggest salary is that of a chief listening
17. officer. It doesn't involve listening to other peoples woes, but monitoring
18. how much attention do certain brands receive on social media.
19. A professional queuer is on the bottom of the list. On average, they earn around
20. £12,000 a year. But still, that's not bad for just standing in the queue.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
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19. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_

**Based on:**

<https://www.cheatsheet.com/money-career/unusual-jobs-that-pay-extremely-well.html/>

<http://www.lifebuzz.com/weird-jobs/>

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/the-unusual-jobs-you-didnt-know-existed-a6743331.html>

**4.** Read the texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

**4.1.**

***The world of work is changing. We need more adult education, not less.***

The current crisis at the Open University illustrates how public support for adult learning has gone so badly wrong in the UK. For nearly half a century, the OU has served a unique role in British educational life, 1\_\_\_\_ face-to-face learning in place-based institutions with distance education.

While the 2012 tuition 2\_\_\_rise increased budgets for most universities, they have been 3\_\_\_for the OU, Birkbeck and others serving part-time mature students.

However, the crisis in adult higher education participation is not limited to specialist institutions. Step by step, opportunities for adults to learn have been eroded. First, the 100-year tradition of university extra-mural departments 4\_\_\_at adults closed one by one. Second, state funding for mature students to study at the same level or below their highest qualification went out of the window. Meanwhile, widening participation strategies were concentrated more and more on school leavers. Then the education costs devastated mature and part-time study, especially at sub-degree level. And once the student number cap was lifted, most universities 5\_\_\_the easily administered full-time young 6\_\_\_over the less tidy part-time adult. 7\_\_\_, the number of mature students in higher education has 8\_\_\_by more than half since 2011, while universities' budgets have increased by 25% overall. In spite of this, the case for public investment in the education of adults is easily made. There is powerful evidence that adults who keep learning enjoy better health, are more productive and have 9\_\_\_and better-paid jobs, and are more active in civic life.

Equally, offenders who 10\_\_\_learning are less likely to re-offend. And people recover better from mental ill health if they engage in learning. In too many countries a narrow utilitarian neoliberalism shapes policy, 11\_\_\_the evidence that learning leaks out – as long as someone is learning something they are passionate about, their learning and curiosity spill across to 12\_\_\_work, family and social life.

- |                     |                  |                 |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) complimenting | B) complementing | C) compounding  | D) comparing    |
| 2. A) rates         | B) bills         | C) expenses     | D) fees         |
| 3. A) destructive   | B) destitute     | C) disastrous   | D) detrimental  |
| 4. A) aimed         | B) intended      | C) concentrated | D) focused      |
| 5. A) optioned for  | B) opted for     | C) relied on    | D) descended on |
| 6. A) entrant       | B) entering      | C) entrée       | D) entry        |
| 7. A) Resulting     | B) However       | C) Afterwards   | D) As a result  |
| 8. A) gone          | B) dropped       | C) soared       | D) boosted      |
| 9. A) safer         | B) more safe     | C) more secure  | D) secured      |
| 10. A) put up       | B) brush up      | C) pick up      | D) take up      |
| 11. A) unlike       | B) because of    | C) despite      | D) in spite     |
| 12. A) benefit from | B) benefit       | C) prosper from | D) prosper      |

**Based on:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/2018/apr/19/the-world-of-work-is-changing-we-need-more-adult-education-not-less>

**4.2.**

Workplace stress is the great 1\_\_\_ of modern society, with 2\_\_\_ just how prevalent it is. For instance, Australian Bureau of Statistics figures indicate that no fewer than 45 per cent of Australians between the ages of 16 and 85 will experience a mental health condition in their lifetime, while the statistics collected by Beyond Blue suggest that 17 per cent of depression in women and 13 per cent of depression in men can 3\_\_\_ career strain, such as from jobs with high demands and low control.

Some of the most common workplace stressors are related to the rise of the so-called 'gig' economy. More specifically, recent debates on the rise of the 'gig' economy have highlighted the risks for temporary and low-paid workers who are effectively forced into 'bogus self-employment', working long hours and 4\_\_\_ for less than the 5\_\_\_. Unlike employees, the self-employed are not 6\_\_\_ basic protections such as working time protections, sick pay or protection against unfair 7\_\_\_, which makes their position feel increasingly 8\_\_\_. And at the low-skilled, low-paid end of the labour market, reliance and fear are further 9\_\_\_ by the instability and lack of job 10\_\_\_ often associated with zero-hours contracts and agency work. This creates an atmosphere which is hardly 11\_\_\_ a stimulating work experience as it leaves workers with little choice but to accept work in poor conditions with few rights and the constant threat of losing their jobs altogether. In this setting, a lack of accountability and limited avenues to remedy abuse mean that unscrupulous employers are able to 12\_\_\_.

None of this is necessary because such work practices do not benefit the employer either. For instance, long working hours are negatively related to per-hour productivity at both the national and industry level. It is, therefore, 13\_\_\_ business leaders to ensure stress levels in the workplace remain low, or at least do everything in their power to 14\_\_\_ their worst effects.



- |                               |                                       |                             |                  |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) whip                    | B) scourge                            | C) lash                     | D) slave driver  |
| 2. A) many a study showing    |                                       | B) many a research showing  |                  |
|                               | C) many a study to show               | D) many a research to show  |                  |
| 3. A) be attributed to        |                                       | B) be contributed to        |                  |
|                               | C) sow the seeds of                   | D) engender                 |                  |
| 4. A) malingering             |                                       | B) slacking                 |                  |
|                               | C) driving themselves into the ground | D) not pulling their weight |                  |
| 5. A) minimal salary          |                                       | B) minimal wage             |                  |
|                               | C) minimum salary                     | D) minimum wage             |                  |
| 6. A) titled to               | B) titled with                        | C) entitled to              | D) entitled with |
| 7. A) dismissal               | B) firing                             | C) severance                | D) quantum leap  |
| 8. A) unreliable              | B) precarious                         | C) reliable                 | D) safe          |
| 9. A) highlighted             | B) made light of                      | C) exacerbated              | D) underlined    |
| 10. A) security               | B) safety                             | C) fun                      | D) pleasure      |
| 11. A) fraught with           | B) conducive to                       | C) given to                 | D) rife with     |
| 12. A) get their just deserts |                                       | B) be held accountable      |                  |
|                               | C) act with impunity                  | D) get a golden handshake   |                  |
| 13. A) advisable              | B) well-advised                       | C) inherent in              | D) incumbent on  |
| 14. A) exonerate              | B) mitigate                           | C) extenuate                | D) vindicate     |

**Based on:**

<https://www.labourexploitation.org/news/modern-employment-and-modern-slavery-how-do-changes-employment-practices-open-door-exploitation>

<https://www.headsup.org.au/training-and-resources/news/2017/09/26/are-our-workplaces-more-stressed-than-ever-before>

<http://www.bbc.com/capital/story/20180502-how-your-workplace-is-killing-you>

**5. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.**

Example: Not many people attended the meeting. (turnout)

Answer: There was a poor turnout for the meeting.

1. He was dismissed for being repeatedly late. (**marching**)

He \_\_\_\_\_ tardiness.

2. They never complain about working such long hours as they are afraid of losing their jobs. (**lest**)

Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ their jobs.

3. Mary showed me what to do, otherwise I would have been lost in my first week at work! (**ropes**)

Had Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to do in my first week at work!

4. She was so determined to progress up the rungs that she gave up on a social life altogether. (**ladder**)

Such \_\_\_\_\_ that she gave up on a social life altogether.

5. More than 300 workers lost their jobs last year when the factory closed down. (**redundant**)

Over \_\_\_\_\_ bankrupt.

6. When Tom retired, he received a lavish amount of money as a token of gratitude. (**golden**)

On \_\_\_\_\_ as a token of gratitude.

7. I'm thinking about leaving the team because of their lack of responsibility. (**mind**)

I've \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.

8. The council has introduced the new strategy hoping that it will help create jobs. (**hope**)

The new strategy \_\_\_\_\_ creating jobs.

9. He is absolutely determined to finish everything on time. (**intent**)

He is \_\_\_\_\_ deadline.

10. He has been working long days and doing too much partying afterwards! (**candle**)

He seems \_\_\_\_\_ ends.

## SECTION 1: Banking and Finance

1.

1. share 2. let 3. it 4. track 5. save 6. which 7. at 8. from 9. method  
10. make 11. but 12. given 13. ball 14. allow 15. same

2.

1. accounts 2. ATMs 3. online 4. small 5. finance 6. from 7. payments  
8. save 9. down 10. on 11. debt 12. overdraft 13. interest 14. flow 15. loan

3.

3.1.

1. long-term 2. joint 3. effectively 4. twice 5. economise/economize  
6. withdraw 7. signature 8. knowledge 9. approval 10. holders 11. doubtful  
12. abuse 13. illogical

3.2.

1. literally 2. consumers 3. Millennials 4. outside 5. freezer 6. discourage  
7. Primarily 8. loss 9. unforeseen 10. choice 11. replaced 12. accidentally  
13. unintentional 14. ensures

4.

4.1.

1. Mortgages and OTHER types of lending are set to get tougher than ever thanks to a  
2. new way banks will assess who a good candidate is – by LOOKING directly into their clients'  
3. bank accounts to check (UP) on their spending.  
4. Open banking has JUST/ALREADY started, but within a year or two you will be able to allow financial  
5. institutions access TO your bank in order to observe your spending patterns in a secure  
6. way. It is expected to be SIMILAR to Facebook, where information can be gathered,  
7. BUT/WHILE/WHEREAS your accounts cannot be either updated or changed.  
8. Although the aim of open banking is TO OFFER reliable and speedy financial advice, for

9. those whose finances are in less than perfect shape and are intending to apply FOR a
10. loan, the news that banks will be able to see every transaction you've ever made IS rather daunting.

#### 4.2.

1. Open banking is A brand new, secure way for consumers, including small businesses
2. to share INFORMATION, allowing new and existing companies to offer super-fast
3. payment methods and innovative banking products, which is about TO revolutionise
4. the entire sector. SO, where has the idea come from?
5. For some time, the UK Government has been looking AT/INTO ways in which
6. ESTABLISHED large banks and building societies could make it easier for new
7. financial services providers TO OFFER new products, services, and a better choice for customers.
8. Following an investigation into the SUPPLY of retail banking services to personal current account
9. customers and to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the UK, it WAS concluded that
10. was a need TO improve competition in retail banking and financial services.
11. A number of changes were proposed which they believed could improve competition and
12. choice, AND one of these changes was 'open banking'.

#### 5.

1. falling victim to 2. cybercrime 3. theft 4. savvy 5. transaction 6. defrauded 7. reimbursed 8. had 15,000 stolen 9. adequate 10. refused 11. scrimped 12. overdrawn 13. a drop in the ocean

#### 6.

1. Long-term recession has taken its toll on the average citizen in Serbia.
2. There has been a steady growth in profits since January.

3. Austerity measures have been introduced with a view to curbing inflation.
4. Salaries in the state sector have been frozen for nine years.
5. If Mary hadn't been given/received a credit card, she wouldn't have gone on a shopping spree and run up such a huge debt.
6. Had they not failed to deliver the goods, we wouldn't have sued them for/for being in breach of contract.
7. I'm not (fully) conversant with the procedure, but I think we could do without some of these requirements.
8. People who default on a loan may/might/could have their home / risk having their home repossessed.
9. According to the Equal Pay Portal, the average gender pay gap in the UK fell from 19.3% in 2015 to 18.1% in April 2016.
10. The class has been cancelled three weeks on the trot now.

## SECTION 2: Shopping and Consumerism

1.

1.1.

1. its 2. rising 3. figures 4. away 5. on 6. in 7. near 8. since 9. according 10. in

1.2.

1. out 2. being 3. pick 4. online 5. go 6. led 7. for 8. high 9. the 10. rather

2.

1. retailing 2. reversal 3. sectors 4. volume 5. deemed 6. non-store 7. operate 8. subject 9. practices 10. panic 11. generated 12. closures 13. furlough 14. meet 15. expanded 16. beneficiary 17. remotely

3.

3.1.

1. austerity 2. economic 3. consumerism 4. analysis 5. prevalent 6. disadvantaged 7. unprecedented 8. arguably 9. encourages 10. addition 11. useful 12. interact 13. accessible

3.2.

1. compulsive 2. preoccupation 3. differentiates 4. excessively

5. overwhelmed/overcome 6. unadulterated 7. underline/underscore
8. desirable/desired 9. addictive 10. dissatisfied 11. management
12. underlying

#### 4.

##### 4.1.

1. Nowadays shoppers seem to be spending more on EXPERIENCES
2. such as holidays and eating out and LESS on products. The phenomenon,
3. dubbed “experience economy”, is A huge shift in consumer behaviour.
4. Poor retail spending figures and a downturn in the NUMBER of people visiting
5. shopping centres are all being held up as evidence that Britons’ priorities ARE CHANGING.
6. Earlier this year, a senior Ikea EXECUTIVE warned that consumerism
7. had reached its peak in the west. Now retailers RANGING from fashion to food chains are making
8. similar observations as statistics show that people are spending less on clothes and food THAN on
9. holidays, entertainment and eating out. Spending on gadgets that keep people CONNECTED
10. to the Internet is also on the RISE. “Eating out, booking holidays and discovering new
11. things are all driving spending growth at a time when the lower cost of LIVING
12. is creating higher DISPOSABLE income.”

##### 4.2.

1. In today’s modern CONSUMER society, shopping has become an important part of
2. many people’s lives and large malls HAVE replaced town squares as central drawing
3. points in A LARGE NUMBER OF/NUMEROUS/MANY communities. Shopping is considered both a form of
4. recreation and an emotional outlet, and we appear to HAVE elevated it to an art form.

5. Regardless OF whether you love to shop or do it only out of necessity, care
6. should always be taken to avoid OVERSPENDING since the number of families facing
7. BANKRUPTCY has skyrocketed in the last decade.
8. A monthly budget is THE best way to ensure that you only spend what you plan to
9. when you go out. Knowing what you can afford and what you are willing TO PAY
10. for something will help to curb any excess spending. SHOPPING is much less
11. costly if it is viewed as THE search for a specific item, not a leisurely stroll through
12. a mall for RECREATIONAL purposes.
13. SINCE/AS studies have shown that people who shop with credit cards spend roughly
14. 30% more than THOSE who shop with cash, it might be best to have only one credit
15. card in your wallet for emergency expenses and to leave the rest at home. Last, BUT not least,
16. try not to think of shopping as A leisure activity. There are lots of other things to do which will cost you little or no money.

5.

5.1.

1. acquire 2. in excess 3. having sufficient 4. entails 5. However, 6. making
7. given rise to 8. retail 9. so as to 10. indulge 11. running into 12. going on a shopping spree

5.2.

1. consumer 2. Without 3. devise 4. cater 5. thereby 6. brand
7. merchandising 8. No fewer than 9. unsurprising 10. on offer 11. sales
12. but not

6.

1. Large numbers of people do not shop online for fear of having their identity stolen.

2. Local shops wouldn't have closed down if hypermarkets hadn't become so popular.
3. On no account must you leave your belongings unattended in the store.
4. No fewer than three thousand people came to the opening of the new shopping centre last night.
5. The number of people who shop online has skyrocketed since 2011.
6. There has been a quantum leap in the quality of wines marketed in the UK.
7. The WHO says the jury's still out on whether the vaccination scheme is/will be/has been/was effective.
8. Peter is eligible for/to receive unemployment benefit.
9. Women's shopping habits are different from (to) / differ from those of men.
10. The whole evening was little / nothing short of a complete (total) disaster.

## SECTION 3: History

### 1.

#### 1.1

1. heir 2. spared 3. these 4. for 5. partly/partially 6. made 7. margins/fringes 8. however 9. than 10. put

#### 1.2.

1. led 2. whose/which 3. would 4. though/albeit 5. as 6. true 7. both 8. contrary 9. times 10. turning

### 2.

1. rival 2. vied 3. emblem/embodiment 4. repel 5. condemned 6. contested 7. commemorates 8. coincidentally 9. inculcate 10. invaders 11. distortion 12. medi(a)eval 13. resemblance

### 3.

1. supremacy 2. allegiance 3. disposed 4. precarious 5. weary 6. discontent 7. defected 8. campaign 9. conversant



## 4.

## 4.1.

1. incomparably 2. insignificant 3. iron-fisted/ironfisted 4. watershed
5. conquest 6. widespread; 7. combative 8. unspeakable 9. bloodshed
10. inexpressible 11. recollection 12. chronicler 13. detestable

## 4.2.

1. diversity 2. unreservedly 3. marginalizing/marginalising 4. disengage
5. superiority 6. bygone 7. requirement 8. compulsory 9. unspecified
10. empowering 11. deprive 12. cross-cultural/multicultural

## 4.3.

1. tenacity 2. diversity 3. exemptions 4. exceptionally 5. revered
6. spirituality 7. supposedly 8. harmonious 9. unquenchable
10. unwavering

## 5.

## 5.1.

1. Much HAS BEEN MADE OF the “modish” and “trendy” approach to studying, based on
2. examining source material and trying TO FOSTER/IMPROVE/HONE/SHARPEN/DEVELOP thinking skills.
3. THAT these skills have been elevated above factual knowledge is an error, perhaps, but now I
4. sense the pendulum SWINGING the other way, with an alarming degree of anti-intellectualism.
5. Teaching factual knowledge is one thing, but EMPOWERING/TEACHING children to interpret the
6. facts is another thing ALTOGETHER– there is, after all, not one history but many.
7. In an increasingly multicultural classroom, it is surely anachronistic AT BEST, if one is teaching
8. about the history of THE British Empire, to present a fixed, monolithic interpretation of the past,
9. one written by the victors. Perhaps this was ACCEPTABLE in the 1950s, which is probably why the
10. EDUCATION Secretary, Michael Gove, likes it so much. I can’t speak for other schools, but I know
11. in mine we don’t teach “odds and sods” – we teach a long narrative of THE British history,

12. though if we choose not to, THERE is nothing to make it obligatory either.
13. If there were to be a COMPULSORY element to the curriculum, making our “island story” known
14. to all, there WOULD HAVE TO BE extra time found in the week to teach more,
15. or the history of THE other peoples and cultures would suffer.

## 5.2.

1. The moment I REALISED there was something fundamentally wrong with history teaching in British secondary schools was in 2005. My group of students had to give a presentation on the political
2. purposes for which the Holocaust HAD BEEN USED during the cold war – but it became quickly clear
3. that the students didn’t know what the Holocaust was. Amazingly, GIVEN/CONSIDERING the over-emphasis
4. on teaching about the Nazis in schools, they could not NAME/RECALL a single high-ranking Nazi official
5. involved in the PERSECUTION of the Jews, and didn’t seem very clear that Auschwitz was a physical
6. location. I have been left pondering, IN RECENT YEARS, how this could have happened. Is it possible
7. that poor teaching has played a part in the fall IN standards? I think it is less to do with poor
8. teaching and more the result of a teaching culture in WHICH humanities subjects are
9. MISTAKENLY viewed as being of average importance at best. If the humanities do matter at all, they are
10. always of secondary importance TO scientific subjects. However, by looking at the history of
11. different cultures, we can build up a better understanding of WHY CERTAIN PEOPLES ACT the way they do.
12. To illustrate, looking at the history of the USA we can see why racial tensions continued on PAST
13. the abolition of slavery and arguably PERSIST/REMAIN/EXIST today. Therefore, I hope that the subject will
14. be returned to its RIGHTFUL place as an essential intellectual discipline.

6.

6.1

1. ascent 2. discontent 3. riddled with 4. soaring 5. sparked 6. impending  
7. uprising 8. stormed 9. commemorated 10. degenerated into  
11. changed the course 12. abundantly 13. inherent in

6.2.

1. engulfed 2. belligerents 3. the Allies 4. to a lesser extent 5. left unsettled  
6. incurred 7. exceeding those 8. legacy bequeathed 9. Along with  
10. watersheds 11. gave rise 12. decisive shift

7.

1. Having grown up in Corsica, Napoleon's first language was Italian, not French.  
2. Rarely have these stories from our recent history been told with any degree of accuracy.  
3. Natalie Cole followed in her father's footsteps until she passed away in 2016.  
4. Technological innovations often lie/ are often at the heart of change.  
5. The global response to COVID-19 will have a (direct/considerable) bearing on how we approach /our approach to future pandemics.  
6. In 2021 Kamala Harris went down in history as the first female, first black and first Asian-American US vice-president-elect.  
7. Developed industrial countries are believed / said to have sowed / sown / planted the seeds of global warming.  
8. Donald Trump has failed to win a second / another term of / in office.  
9. These masterly cantatas can be traced back to different periods in Bach's life.  
10. According to the concept of meritocracy, we make our own luck and deserve success; by the same token, nobodies deserve their misery.

## SECTION 4: Politics

1.

1. able/allowed 2. bottom 3. With 4. lack 5. Whether 6. from 7. done 8. getting 9. tackle 10. for

2.

1. register 2. electoral 3. cast 4. polling 5. ballot 6. proxy 7. constituencies  
8. candidate 9. polls 10. recount 11. landslide

3.

3.1.

1. activism/action 2. inability 3. likely 4. abundantly 5. citizenship  
6. sensitive 7. powerless 8. truly 9. desperately 10. accessible

3.2.

1. tripled 2. establishment 3. consistently 4. marginal 5. increasingly  
6. significant 7. detractors 8. undermining 9. parliamentary 10. executive

4.

4.1.

1. As Britain WENT into Brexit meltdown, French friends made the kind of  
2. comment usually reserved for the RECENTLY bereaved. “So sorry,”  
they said. “Have you applied for  
3. French nationality?”. French TV presenters asked the same question –  
with A hint of glee – to British  
4. journalists invited to their studios to comment ON Brexit. French  
officials reported that  
5. applications for French nationality had not only gone UP, but  
skyrocketed, as the Brexit deadline approached.  
6. However, in bars and cafes, Brexit was not the main topic of conversation  
in France, WHICH was dealing with problems of its own.  
7. Across Europe people were genuinely PERPLEXED about how the  
optimism of Wednesday,  
8. when it WAS announced the EU and UK had reached a deal, had turned  
to dust a few hours later.  
9. Writing on Spiegel Online, EU correspondent Peter Müller urged May  
to hold ON/OUT, calling her “the  
10. lonely heroine of the Brexit theatre” and PRAISING her for having made  
the best of a bad situation.

## 4.2.

1. Thousands of Labour members HAVE demanded that their party oppose Theresa May's
2. Brexit deal and back A second referendum over EU membership. The call comes
3. before a key party gathering which WILL BE HELD amid warnings that some are already
4. ending THEIR membership over the issue.
5. The pressure emerges as the biggest Brexit poll conducted SINCE the referendum suggests
6. support for Labour would fall SIGNIFICANTLY should it back or allow its MPs to back a
7. Brexit agreement. Over THAN/MORE THAN 5,000 Labour members and supporters have contacted
8. the party prior TO/BEFORE its senior policy meeting this week.
9. This recent poll, conducted over the Christmas break, suggested there was A majority in
10. favour OF a second referendum and against Brexit.

## 5.

## 5.1.

1. fundamental 2. accountable 3. in office 4. serve 5. going to the polls
6. blank 7. suffrage 8. preceding 9. electioneering 10. canvassing 11. are invoked 12. focus

## 5.2.

1. the polls 2. a few 3. attuned to 4. attentive 5. a small percentage 6. census
7. others 8. absentee 9. affiliation 10. should 11. affect 12. Inevitably

## 6.

1. The PM is rumoured to be intent on reshuffling her cabinet.
2. Make what you will of my comments, but it wasn't my intention to provoke you.
3. No sooner had the American President landed in the UK than he launched a Twitter attack on the mayor of London.
4. Contrary to media speculation, it was not the far-right populists who triumphed in the elections in Brussels.

5. I would be grateful if you did not go off on/at a tangent as a final decision must be reached today.
6. The minister might have been trying to work out a deal with the opposition.
7. There weren't as many votes in favour of the motion as expected.
8. An unexpectedly high number of changes have been made to improve legislation in the past 12 months.
9. It's time MPs paid greater attention to their constituents' opinions.
10. He has taken a great deal of flak for his unpopular views on the pandemic.

## SECTION 5: Work

### 1.

1. unfold 2. workplace 3. ladder 4. rungs 5. retired 6. loyalty 7. lateral
8. keep 9. on 10. seekers 11. sufficient 12. prospective 13. recruitment
14. networking 15. land 16. HR 17. around 18. in 19. continuous
20. adaptability

### 2.

#### 2.1.

1. commitment 2. substantial 3. exploratory 4. variety 5. highly
6. incomparably/comparatively 7. increasingly 8. co-operation/cooperation 9. abound 10. entrepreneurship

#### 2.2.

1. Unlike 2. reasonably 3. active 4. inequality/inequalities 5. dramatically
6. provision 7. highlighted 8. counterparts 9. minimise/minimize
10. employers

### 3.

#### 3.1.

#### *Is it the end of the 9 to 5 working day?*

Research suggests that traditional workplace hours of 9am to 5pm are now only

1. the norm for A MINORITY OF /A FEW workers.

2. A YouGov survey found that just 6% of people in THE UK now work such hours.
  3. Almost half the people surveyed worked FLEXIBLE hours with arrangements such as job
  4. sharing, thus allowing them TO JUGGLE other commitments.
  5. Polling firm YouGov surveyed over 4,000 adults FOR the survey, which was commissioned by the fast-food chain McDonald's.
- This recent study found that most full-time workers would prefer to start work at 8am
6. and finish by 4pm, the hours chosen by 37% of those surveyed, WHILE/ WHEREAS the second
  7. most popular choice was 7am to 3pm, chosen by 21% of the PARTICIPANTS.
  8. It found flexibility was important to people of all AGES and life stages, including parents and students.
  9. Those who did work flexibly said it improved their MOTIVATION and encouraged them to stay in a job for longer. Peter Cheese, the chief executive of HR industry body the CIPD, said that
  10. organisations willing to offer flexible working would attract a greater NUMBER of applicants.

### 3.2.

1. What is it that people do for a LIVING nowadays? Some manage to get by
2. living OFF an inheritance or by other strokes of good fortune.
3. But for THE average person? Not everyone is cut out for a 9 to 5 job. Some of
4. us just want to add a little more variety to our lives, whether it BE/IS for the
5. time being or a lifelong career. The good news IS that there are plenty of options
6. due to the recent increase IN the number of unusual jobs.
7. If you are committed to IMPROVING your budget, you may want to consider
8. taking on such a job. Such professions range from pet food tasters, who are PAID
9. just £20,000-a-year to professional waterslide testers, WHO rate the amount of

10. splash a ride causes along WITH the adrenaline factor.
11. There's even such a thing as a sewer flusher, and ALTHOUGH they may have an
12. attractive salary, far ABOVE the national average, it's still not enough to get most people down in the sewers. But as always, someone's got to do it.
13. As technology grows and society becomes increasingly RELIANT on it, the field of
14. ethical hacking is growing SIGNIFICANTLY. Ethical hackers are hired to test
15. computer and network systems in order to identify SECURITY vulnerabilities.
16. The most bizarre job that pays the HIGHEST salary is that of a chief listening
17. officer. It doesn't involve listening to other PEOPLE'S woes, but monitoring
18. how much attention DO certain brands receive on social media.
19. A professional queuer is AT the bottom of the list. On average, they earn around
20. £12,000 a year. But still, that's not bad for just standing in A queue.

4.

4.1.

1. complementing 2. fees 3. disastrous 4. aimed 5. opted for 6. entrant
7. As a result 8. dropped 9. more secure 10. take up 11. despite 12. benefit

4.2.

1. scourge 2. many a study showing 3. be attributed to 4. driving themselves into the ground 5. minimum wage 6. entitled to 7. dismissal
8. precarious 9. exacerbated 10. security 11. conducive to 12. act with impunity 13. incumbent on 14. mitigate

5.

1. He was given/received his marching orders because of/due to his repeated/constant tardiness.
2. Nobody ever complains about working such long hours lest they (should) lose their jobs.



3. Had Mary not shown me the ropes, I wouldn't have known what to do in my first week at work!
4. Such was her determination to climb the career ladder that she gave up on a social life altogether.
5. Over 300 workers were made redundant last year when the factory went/was declared bankrupt.
6. On his retirement, Tom received a golden handshake as a token of gratitude.
7. I've half a mind to leave the team because of their irresponsible behaviour.
8. The new strategy has been introduced in the hope of creating jobs.
9. He is intent on meeting the deadline.
10. He seems to have been burning the candle at both ends.

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# CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH 3 – G5 PRACTICE BOOK

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