

Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

A historic	B elder	<u>C old</u>	D elderly
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How polite are the British?

An **0** _____ stereotype suggests that the British are polite, but have you **1** _____ asked yourself whether that's really true? Imagine two situations: in the first, you are **2** _____ for a bus, when someone walks into you; in the second, you have **3** _____ sat down on the Tube, when the person next to you stands on your foot as they are getting up. Who should say sorry - you, or the person who made the mistake? In most countries, it would be the person **4** _____ for the mistake. However, it's **5** _____ more likely in the UK that both you and the person who made the mistake would apologise to **6** _____ other! Why? The **7** _____ may come from a recent survey in a national newspaper which found that people tend to use the word 'sorry' automatically and most admit to never meaning it at all. Perhaps the British are not as polite **8** _____ we might think after all!

1	A never	B ever	C yet	D before
2	A expecting	B standing	C waiting	D looking
3	A yet	B just	C after	D later
4	A dishonest	B charged	C wrong	D responsible
5	A the	B far	C less	D better
6	A you	B an	C each	D one
7	A explanation	B example	C motive	D notice
8	A than	B that	C so	D as

Part 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: OF

Hero or thief?

Robin Hood is such a famous character that everyone has heard **0** _____ him. The stories of his adventures are so exciting that they **9** _____ captured the imagination of generations in hundreds of books, films and TV series. Many agree that **10** _____ best film version was made in 1938 and starred Errol Flynn. **11** _____, Robin Hood has made so many appearances on screen that it's difficult to **12** _____ a decision about which should be your favourite.

We all know that his story is about robbing the rich **13** _____ feed the poor, but did such a kind-hearted robber really exist? Historians have **14** _____ detailed research and most agree that his character is probably a combination of several different folk heroes from the past. **15** _____ the 13th century, outlaws often lived in forests like Sherwood, but they rarely did good; they were thieves who tried to simply make **16** _____ with rich people’s money. Perhaps this is why the stories were so popular with the poor.

Part 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: GREETINGS

All about the Brits

<p>0 _____ from the UK! I’m having a great time, but I still haven’t been out of London. Have you ever been to Britain? Even though I have, I’ve still got lots of questions about British culture. Why do the Brits adore queuing up? They’re never 17 _____. I’d heard that everyone sat in 18 _____ on the Tube, and it’s true! Are people too 19 _____ to talk to each other? The son in my host family is going to help me find some answers. Josh has just come back from Milan, so he’s got some questions about Italian culture too. The Brits love 20 _____ food and there’s lots of 21 _____ from different cultures here. We went out for a Malaysian meal last Friday and it was a really 22 _____ experience. 23 _____, Indonesian food is really good too. I haven’t tried much British food yet. I’ve already decided I want to come back next year, but it’s expensive, so my parents are 24 _____ to agree.</p>	<p>0.GREET 17.PATIENT 18.SILENT 19.SOCIABLE 20.SPICE 21.CHOOSE 22.MEMORY 23.APPEAR 24.LIKELY</p>
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Part 4

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use **between two and five words**, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0. Emma needed to learn how to use her new smartphone at first

USED

Emma needed to _____ her new smartphone.

Example: 0. GET USED TO USING

25. They studied really hard because it was a very important test.

SUCH

It was _____ they studied really hard.

26. I found skating difficult at first, until I finally became accustomed to it.

USED

I finally _____, although it was difficult at first.

27. She was often too tired to go running after school.

SO

She was often _____ she couldn't go running after school.

28. They talked it over but couldn't decide where to go on their holiday.

MAKE

Despite talking it over, they couldn't _____ where to go on their holiday.

29. I don't think they should show advertisements before films in the cinema.

AWAY

They should _____ the advertisements before films in the cinema

30. Do you want me to go home or stay with you?

RATHER

Would _____ home or stayed with you?

Part 5

*You are going to read an extract from *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

Two delightful evening walks in thick wet grass had given Marianne a violent cold. She felt heavy and feverish, with pains all over her body, but at first refused all medicines, saying that a good night's rest was all that she needed.

The next day, however, she was worse, unable to do anything except lie miserably on a sofa, and after another restless, feverish night, Elinor was very ready to send for the Palmers' doctor. After examining his patient, he said that she was suffering from an infection, and would recover in a few days. But the word 'infection' greatly alarmed Mrs Palmer, who feared that her baby might catch it, and she persuaded her husband to take her and the child to stay with a near relation, until there was no further danger of illness at Cleveland. Mrs Jennings kindly insisted on staying with the Dashwoods, as she felt responsible for the young ladies in their mother's absence, and Colonel Brandon also offered to stay, in case a gentleman's help was needed. Poor Marianne now felt really ill, and extremely miserable, as their return to Barton would have to be considerably delayed.

Several days passed, and Marianne's condition remained the same. The doctor came every day, talking each time of a speedy recovery, and Elinor was just as hopeful. In her letters home, she had not told her mother of the seriousness of Marianne's illness, and now congratulated herself on not alarming Mrs Dashwood unnecessarily. But that evening, Marianne became restless again, and Elinor stayed beside her bed, watching her turning feverishly from side to side. Suddenly Marianne sat up and cried wildly, 'Is mama coming?'

'Not yet,' replied Elinor, hiding her terror, and helping her sister lie down again. 'It is a long way from Barton.'

'But she must come soon!' cried Marianne desperately. 'I shall never see her again if she does not come soon!'

Elinor was so alarmed that she sent for the doctor at once, and decided to send a messenger to Barton to fetch her mother. She spoke immediately to Colonel Brandon, who, although greatly depressed and fearing the worst, was ready to help in any way, and offered to drive to Barton himself. How grateful Elinor was for the comfort of such a friend as the colonel at that moment! Not a second was lost in delay of any kind, and the colonel drove off into the night, leaving Elinor to watch over her sister.

Both sisters suffered greatly during that night, Marianne in her sleepless pain and fever, and Elinor in cruel anxiety that her mother would arrive too late to see her dead child alive. When the doctor came, he had to confess that his

medicines had failed, and that the infection was stronger than ever. Elinor was calm, except when she thought of her mother, but she was almost without hope. She stayed by her sister's bed all morning, her thoughts confused and sorrowful.

But at midday, she began to see signs of the fever going down. Cautiously, she told herself not to hope, but soon it seemed almost certain, and on the doctors next visit, he was able to congratulate her on Marianne's slow but sure recovery. Mrs Jennings showed her delight by talking and laughing without stopping, but Elinor's feelings were of a different kind. Her relief and happiness were strong, but silent. That evening Marianne fell into a quiet, comfortable sleep, and Elinor knew that at last she was out of danger.

Her thoughts now began to turn to her mother's arrival, which was expected at any moment. Mrs Jennings persuaded her to leave Marianne's bedside for a few minutes to drink some tea, but Elinor soon returned, to sit by her sleeping sister and wait for the travellers from Barton. The night was cold and stormy, but as long as Marianne slept peacefully, Elinor did not mind the beating of the rain on the windows, or the noise of the wind blowing around the house.

At eight o'clock she heard a carriage drive up to the front door. Knowing what her poor mother must be feeling, Elinor found it impossible to be calm, and hurried downstairs. She rushed into the sitting-room and saw - Willoughby.

With a look of horror, she stepped backwards, and was about to leave the room, when he said rapidly, 'Miss Dashwood, I beg you to stay. I have something I must tell you.'

31. Mrs Palmer decided to leave her home

A to visit a family member who was unwell.

B because of what the doctor had said.

C in spite of her husband's advice.

D as soon as her child was feeling better.

32. From the third paragraph we understand that

A Marianne did not want to see her mother.

B Elinor was pleased that her mother didn't know about Marianne's illness.

C Marianne was improving due to the doctor's treatment.

D Elinor believed her sister would soon get better.

33. The phrase fearing the worst (Paragraph 6, underlined) suggests that Colonel Brandon

A felt more upset about the situation than Elinor.

B believed that Mrs Dashwood would not be able to come.

C thought that Marianne might not live.

D was afraid that the journey to Barton would take too long.

34. What worried Elinor most about her sister's illness?

A Marianne was not often awake.

B She did not think that the doctor was reliable.

C Her mother might not arrive soon enough.

D She could not decide on the best thing to do.

35. Elinor was not sure that Marianne would recover until

- A she had fallen asleep.
- B the medicine had worked.
- C she had spoken to Mrs Jennings.
- D the doctor had reported his conclusions.

36. After entering the sitting room, Elinor

- A was keen to hear what the visitor wanted to say.
- B was shocked by what she discovered.
- C felt sorry that she had contacted her mother.
- D wished she had not left Marianne so quickly.

Part 6

You are going to read an article about an actor. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (37-42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

From rags to riches

The award-winning actor Leonardo DiCaprio is frequently in the public eye, if not for his films, then for his celebrity lifestyle or his efforts to make people aware of environmental issues. But what did he use to be like when he was growing up?

Leo grew up in an area of Los Angeles close to the glamorous film studios that would later make him a star. However, the neighbourhood in East Hollywood was both poor and dangerous, and he was used to seeing crime and violence near his home.

His parents were quite unconventional people, but they were proud of their son. **37** __. They were not rich, but did their best to make ends meet and provide a loving family life for Leo. Although they divorced soon after he was born, they lived next door to each other so that they could raise him together.

38 __. At school, he didn't use to get on well with some classmates, and bigger kids often bullied him. Every day, he saw the contrast of lifestyles between the rich and poor. He wanted a way to a better life and acting became his ambition. **39** __. Irmelin would drive him to acting classes and auditions. At the same time, Leo used to study films starring his favourite actors, like Robert De Niro, to learn more about acting. Eventually, he dropped out of school, and again his parents supported his decision. In fact, they also quit their jobs in order to help manage Leo's acting career. He made appearances in a stream of advertisements, and soon got small roles in popular TV series.

In 1992, Leo auditioned for a part in a film with his role model, Robert De Niro. De Niro immediately recognised Leo's talent and chose him from several hundred actors. **40** __. A few years later, in 1997, Leo achieved international fame playing the hero Jack Dawson in the blockbuster Titanic.

In his early twenties, Leo suddenly had to get used to a very different set of problems from those he had as a child. Like many young celebrities, he gained a reputation for being a bit rebellious and enjoying his new wealth. **41** __. But it was also clear that acting was still his passion.

He was careful to select roles that challenged his skills and involved intriguing and complex characters. **42** __. Eventually, in 2016, he finally won an Oscar for Best Actor for his performance in The Revenant.

Leo continues to receive a lot of media attention about his private life, but he also uses this to raise awareness of environmental issues such as climate change. He still has a house in Los Angeles, but life now could not be more different from what it used to be.

A Fame and fortune meant he was often in the headlines, and not always for his appearances on screen.

B Leo's early TV performances made him a successful teen idol, and soon he was accepting parts in Hollywood films.

C His mother Irmelin worked as a legal secretary and his father George was a comic book artist.

D Leo's parents agreed to do what they could to make his dream come true.

E However, despite the love and support of his parents, it was a difficult time for Leo.

F While some of his films received mixed reviews, Leo always managed to make the people he played seem real.

G This was the start of his impressive movie career.

Part 7

You are going to read an article about four young people. For questions 43-52, choose from the four people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person ...

43. talks about not depending on another person all the time? ___
44. thinks having a long friendship is important? ___
45. sometimes acts without thinking? ___
46. doesn't like meeting new people? ___
47. says good friends don't have to spend a lot of time together? ___
48. mentions going out to social occasions together? ___
49. has a good working relationship? ___
50. talks about having unexpectedly different personalities? ___
51. wants to do something creative in the future? ___
52. makes another person's life more enjoyable? ___

Opposites attract!

A Ian

My sister Eva and I are twins, and we get on really well. I think we're probably far closer than most brothers and sisters. Our friends are surprised when they find out that we're twins, and I suppose that's because they think we will be the same sort of people. And we aren't - not at all. I'm not half as sociable as she is. I'm a bit of an introvert - very quiet and kind of shy. We go to parties most weekends, but I just like talking to people I already know. She's just the opposite. I often complain that she never stops talking, but she loves to chat to new people and find out all about them. She's a lot more outgoing than I am.

B Ned

I think that old friends are the best of all, and Sam and I have been friends all our lives. We were both born in the same hospital, in rooms next to each other. He's a little older than I am - but only by two hours. He was the cleverest kid in our school, and now he's doing a degree in Chemistry. That suits him because he's got quite a scientific mind, and he's very practical and hard-working. For me, Science is the subject I'm the least interested in. I'm crazy about art and I'd love to be a painter. If that doesn't work out, maybe I'll go round the world or become a musician. We don't see each other much, but close friends don't need to, and when we do get together it's like we haven't been apart at all.

C Flora

I'm a singer, and I've had a couple of hit singles. My album is selling well at the moment, and I'm getting more and more work. But I couldn't have done any of this without Tim. He's more than a manager - he's a really good friend too. I'm not in the least a business person - I'm too emotional and sensitive. I can't make difficult decisions, but that's where Tim is so good. He makes decisions more quickly and more carefully than me. The more difficult the situation, the more clear-headed he becomes. And he never upsets people, because he's so open and probably the most honest person I know.

D Paula

Jane and I share a flat, but we're complete opposites. She's by far the most organised person that I know. Look at the way we found this flat: she went to different agents, made lists of all the advantages and disadvantages, and so on. I was much more laid-back about it. I came, had a quick look, said it seemed fine, and we moved in. That's not to say that I rely on her all the time. She also benefits from me too. I'm much more spontaneous and enjoy doing things without thinking them through - like inviting people back to our flat for a party. That makes her panic because she's so cautious, but generally I think she's so also a bit happier and has more fun with me around.

Answer Keys

Part 1

1 B - ever. 'Have you ever' is a common structure familiar to all B1-B2 learners. 'Never' is normally reserved for positive sentences (remember that we don't use double negative in English). 'Before' would need to be at the end of the sentence to work in this context. 'Yet' has a different meaning.

2 C - waiting. Both 'waiting' and 'looking' work with the preposition 'for'. However, the latter means that you actively search for it rather than just stand and wait for it to come. The other two verbs take different prepositions.

3 B - just. The idea here is that you are sitting down and the other person standing up takes place at the same time, so 'just' is the only fitting option.

4 D - responsible. 'Charged' means officially accused of something. 'Dishonest' and 'wrong' do not fit the meaning of the sentence.

5 B - far. Much more likely. 'Less more likely' doesn't make any sense. 'The more likely' means more likely out of the two given options, so it doesn't work in this context.

6 C - each. To apologise to each other - probably the easiest gap in this exercise.

7 A - explanation. The sentence goes on to try and explain why the mutual apology takes place. 'Motive' is something hidden rather than easily visible.

8 D - as. A comparative structure with two 'as' - something you should know if you're taking an FCE test.

Part 2

9 have. Present Perfect is used here. Admittedly, the sentence could easily take the Past Simple, but we have to make it work with what we have, so the auxiliary 'have' is what is missing.

10 the. A superlative 'best', like any other superlative form, should take a definite article.

11 However/Nevertheless. In order to understand that we need a contrasting expression here, we read on until the end of the sentence. This is something you are encouraged to do, especially if the gap is at the beginning of a longer sentence.

12 make. 'To make a decision' is a common collocation. I often see students using 'to take a decision', which is incorrect.

13 to. Use 'to' when you want to show the purpose of an action!

14 done. 'To do research' - yet another collocation. The auxiliary 'have' points at a Perfect tense, so we have to use the Past Participle form.

15 In/During. Both words work fine to show what happened in a particular period of time.

16 off. Definitely the most difficult gap here. 'To make off with something' means to escape with it, especially if you do it illegally.

Part 3

17 impatient. The hint is in the previous sentence - they like queueing up - that means they like forming a line, which means that they have the patience to wait. However, we have 'never', so we have to use the negative of patient to compensate for that. We end up with 'They are never impatient', which effectively means 'they are always patient'.

18 silence. To sit in silence - to make no noise.

19 unsociable. Since people choose not to talk to one another, it means that they aren't sociable. Note the negative prefix - it's not 'insociable', such a form does not exist.

20 spicy. If food is spicy, it means it contains a lot of pepper and other hot spices in it.

21 choice. Note the switch from 's' in the verb to 'c' in the noun form.

22 memorable. An adjective that means that something is going to stay in your memory for a long time.

23 apparently. 'Apparently' is used when you have no personal experience of something and therefore can't be sure about it, but it seems to be that way according to others.

24 unlikely. Because the trip is expensive, we understand that the chances of their parents agreeing to having another one are low - therefore, we use the negative form: 'unlikely'.

Part 4

25 such an important test that. Make sure to include the indefinite 'an' with a countable singular form of 'test'.

26 got used to skating. If you get used to (doing) something, you make it your habit and no longer find it difficult.

27 so tired that. A pretty straightforward transformation with no obvious difficulties or traps.

28 make a decision (about)/make up their minds (about). Like in the preceding task, it is 'to make a decision', not 'take a decision'. Alternatively, a figurative expression fits just as well.

29 do away with (showing). 'To do away with something' means to remove something or get rid of it. You might feel tempted to answer 'take away', however it does not convey the meaning of removing something, which is clearly implied by the context (advertisements are something people generally dislike)

30 you rather I went. The structure shows one's desire to do one thing and not the other one.

Part 5

31 B. Mrs Palmer was concerned that her child might catch an infection from Marianne. Answer C is wrong - her husband didn't mind, even though she had to convince him. Answers A and D are not mentioned.

32 B. The answer is in the middle of the paragraph: '... and now congratulated herself on not alarming Mrs Dashwood unnecessarily'. The opposite of Answer A is mentioned - Marianne did want to see her mother. She wasn't getting better, despite what the doctor had said.

33 C. Obviously, 'the worst' implies the possibility of Marianne's death. All other answers are not as dramatic and do not fit the idea of 'worst'.

34 C. Continuing on the previous idea that Marianne might die, Elinor was worried that her mother wouldn't make it in time to see her child alive. The opposite of Answer A is true - Marianne was in a 'sleepless fever'. The text says nothing about how reliable the doctor was according to Marianne, although we could see that his treatment wasn't working as intended.

35 A. The very end of Paragraph 8 contains the answer. Only after Marianne fell asleep, did Elinor realise that she was 'out of danger'. Prior to that, she was telling herself not to get her hopes up.

36 B. She was expecting her mother to arrive soon, and her reaction was connected to that. The answer lies in the last paragraph, where she is said to have a 'look of horror' on her face. Answer A is incorrect - she hurried downstairs because she thought her mother had arrived, not because she wanted to hear the visitor out. Answers C and D do not get mentioned in the text.

Part 6

37 C. The key here is the word 'unconventional', or unusual, in other words. How many parents do you know who write comic books, for example?

38 E. Choosing the first sentence of a paragraph is usually more challenging, as you have limited context. However, here it is made quite clear by the sentence that comes after the gap. It says that Leo had troubles at school because of other kids bullying him. Moreover, Sentence E works great with the previous paragraph, which focuses on how much his parents loved him.

39 D. As Leo became enthralled with acting, his parents decided to do what they could to realise his ambition. The

sentence coming after the gap expands on this idea, even though only his mother is mentioned, probably because his parents got divorced by this point.

40 G. It is likely that you will have to choose between Sentence B and Sentence G here. The latter fits better, as it is more general and introduces the idea of his initial success in the industry. Sentence B is more of a reach (an assumption), and therefore does not work nearly as well.

41 A. It is implied that his lifestyle was a bit controversial (rebellious, against the accepted norms), and he would often find himself in the news and newspapers (the headlines). Despite that, movies and acting remained his main focus.

42 F. Leo took acting very seriously, choosing the characters and making sure his performance was believable.

Part 7

43 D. In the middle Paula clearly says that she isn't always reliant on Jane and gives examples of how spontaneous she can be.

44 B. The very first thing Ned says is his attitude to long-lasting friendship: 'I think that old friends are the best of all'

45 D. Paula likes to do something without thinking about it too much - the example of choosing a flat illustrates that well.

46 A. Ian is an introvert, so he prefers to keep to himself, while his sister Eva is the exact opposite of him in that respect.

47 B. Ned believes that close friends don't have to be together all the time (last sentence of his paragraph).

48 A. Ian and Eva go to parties together (middle of the paragraph).

49 C. Tim is not just a friend of Flora, but also her acting manager, helping with the business side of her occupation.

50 A. Other people expect Ian and Eva to have similar personalities on account of them being twins. However, it is evident that they are very different.

51 B. Ned is hoping to get into painting in the future. If that doesn't happen, then becoming a musician is something he is considering as well.

52 D. Paula believes that she is making Jane happier simply because of the fact that she is with her often.

Vocabulary

The vocabulary below is meant to help you with the more difficult words. If the word isn't on the list then you are either supposed to know it or it is too specific to be worth learning and you don't have to know it to answer the question. Symbols in brackets mean part of speech (see bottom of the list). Sentences in italics give examples of usage for some more complex words and phrases.

And remember — you are not given a vocabulary list (or a dictionary) at your real exam.

Part 1

Stereotype (n) - a belief or opinion that is strongly associated with somebody or something (which can be either true or not). *There is a strong stereotype that women make worse drivers than men.*

The Tube - the underground railway system in the UK; subway.

Survey (n) - an activity of asking many people their opinion on a particular subject. *I participated in a survey on how we could make the city more pedestrian-friendly.*

Admit (v) - to agree that something is true, especially if the truth is uncomfortable. *He admitted having stolen the purse.*

Part 2

Star (v) - (about a movie, a play, etc) to have somebody as the main star (character). *Eyes Wide Shut*, starring Nicole Kidman and Tom Cruise, was Kubrick's last movie.

To make an appearance - to be a part of a show, a movie or a party; to attend. *He hasn't made any public appearance in years.*

Rob (v) - to take money or possessions from somebody by force, unlawfully. Do not confuse this with stealing, where the same thing is done secretly, for example when the owner of the house is not there.

Outlaw (n) - a criminal. Literally, the person who exists outside of the law, hence the name.

Part 3, 4

Adore (v) - to like something a lot, to feel great love towards something or someone. *I adore this song - please, turn it up!*

Queue up (phr v) - to form an orderly line; to stand in said line.

Host family - a family that you stay with when a part of a foreign exchange programme.

Accustomed (adj) - familiar with something because you've had a lot of experience with it.

Talk something over (phr v) - to discuss something, especially in order to reach some kind of a decision. *We talked our business plan over during dinner.*

Advertisement (n) - a short video or audio fragment that is shown in order to promote a certain product or service. *It feels like we have more advertisements than we did a couple of years ago.*

Part 5

Delightful (adj) - pleasant and enjoyable. *It was delightful to make friends with such a well-read, intelligent person as herself.*

Feverish (adj) - affected by fever - having high body temperature, headache, and accelerated heartbeat.

Restless (adj) - unable to have rest, either because you are worried or sick. *The exam week was a restless experience I am unlikely to forget soon.*

Relation (n) - an old-fashioned word meaning 'relative', i.e. somebody from your (extended) family.

In somebody's absence - when somebody is not around, not present. *In the manager's absence Patrick was to take care of all business matters.*

To fetch somebody - to bring somebody, to call for this person.

Colonel - a senior military rank.

Confess (v) - to tell the truth, especially if it is unpleasant. *The criminal confessed that he was indeed the person who stole all the money from the bank.*

Persuade (v) - to make somebody do something or change their mind. To convince.

Carriage (n) - an old vehicle, usually made of wood, that is pulled by one or more horses.

Horror (n) - a strong feeling of fear.

Part 6

To be in the public eye - to be the centre of public attention. *Most celebrities hate being in the public eye.*

Unconventional (adj) - unusual, untraditional, far from the accepted norm. *Unconventional medicine nowadays is getting increasingly popular as people become less confident in traditional methods.*

Audition (v) - to try your luck in an organised event where they look at actors who want to be in a particular movie.

Blockbuster (n) - a popular film, play and so on that makes its creators a lot of money.

Rebellious (adj) - not following the rules, going against the accepted norms.

Passion (n) - if something is your passion, then it is your biggest interest in life. *His passion for music did not lead to him becoming involved in the industry professionally.*

To raise awareness of something - to make people know more about some issue because you feel that it deserves more attention.

Headlines (n) - the text that comes before an article in a magazine or a newspaper. *The purpose of the headline is to engage and make you want to read the article.*

Part 7

Get on well with somebody - to be in good relations with them. *It is hard for me to get on well with my cousins, because they and I are so different.*

Complain (v) - to say that you are unhappy with something.

Outgoing (adj) - an outgoing person likes to spend their time meeting other people. *She used to be much more outgoing; nowadays she rarely leaves the house and spends her time reading.*

To do a degree in something - to study something at a college or university, usually in order to do it professionally after they graduate.

Work out (phr v) - (here) if something works out, it happens the way you want it to. *Despite me trying my best, my romance with her didn't work out in the end.*

Upset somebody - to make someone feel sad or unhappy. *It is easy to get upset when a person you considered your friend lets you down.*

Laid-back (adj) - having an attitude that is not too serious; not worrying about things. *Laid-back people tend to experience much less stress in their daily lives.*

Think something through - to plan something carefully.

n — noun; v — verb; phr v — phrasal verb; adj — adjective; adv — adverb