

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 part	B piece	C chunk	D share
--------	---------	---------	---------

Ecotourism: is there a downside?

Tourism is an important **0** _____ of the global economy and ecotourism has been growing more rapidly than any other sector in the industry recently. Over the past decade, it has grown **1** _____ almost 400% - an unprecedented figure in such niche area.

Ecotourism aims to be the most sustainable, environmentally **2** _____ tourism possible. The word has been in use **3** _____ 1983 to describe how adventurous people visit relatively unexplored parts of the world without harming the environment. All the **4** _____ that are received from this type of tourism generally help support the local economy and environmental projects.

Is a tourist's carbon **5** _____ the only consideration? Sadly, it's not. Let's look at Kenya, where **6** _____ on safari are usually in the morning. This is when lions like to hunt. However, the ecotourists **7** _____ many other animals away, meaning that any lions in the area have to hunt in the hot, tiring hours of the day. **8** _____, it's better to shoot pictures of animals than to shoot guns at them, but ecotourists or not, the animals would probably just prefer to be left alone.

1	A in	B over	C with	D by
2	A amicable	B friendly	C acceptable	D safe
3	A from	B since	C for	D after
4	A money	B incomes	C profits	D benefits
5	A imprint	B handprint	C footprint	D fingerprint
6	A journeys	B visits	C trips	D raids
7	A upset	B frighten	C shock	D annoy
8	A Distinctly	B Clearly	C Openly	D Questionably

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: ALSO

Shakespeare: the mysteries and the facts

William Shakespeare must surely be the greatest writer in the English language, and he may **0** _____ be the writer who **9** _____ influenced our language the most. For example, he came **10** _____ with many phrases we commonly use today, like 'all of a sudden', 'love is blind' and 'too much of a good thing'. He might not be everyone's favourite author, but people **11** _____ highly of his work, and Hamlet, Macbeth and Romeo and Juliet are some of the best-known plays in the world.

12 _____ Shakespeare is famous, we don't know much about his life - not even his date of birth! He was baptised in Stratford-upon-Avon on 26th April 1564, so he must have been born around that time. His birthday is celebrated on 23rd April, but no one can say **13** _____ sure whether that is the right date. Similarly, little is known about his education. He may have attended school in Stratford, where he could have studied Latin and Greek. It can't have been easy - school started at 6 a.m. and finished at 5 p.m., so he would have had to **14** _____ up with very long hours.

In recent years, this lack of knowledge about Shakespeare's life has led to speculation that other people might have written some of his works. However, while it is sometimes difficult to tell the **15** _____ between Shakespeare's work and other contemporary writers', the vast **16** _____ of scholars agree that it simply can't be true - the works must be Shakespeare's own.

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: LOCATED

The Jurassic Coast

<p>0 _____ on the southern coast of England, the Jurassic Coast is worth a visit. It's one of the most beautiful 17 _____ reserves in England and is on the shores of the English Channel. You don't have to be a 18 _____ to admire this 95-mile stretch of stony and 19 _____ coastline, where the landscape changes 20 _____ due to landslides and erosion. You might pick up a fossil on a walk along stunning Chesil Beach and 21 _____ Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous rock formations, or you could even see a dinosaur footprint. Accompanied by 22 _____ guides, visitors can watch birds and wildlife. The beauty of the area 23 _____ attracts a lot of visitors, so there is a high-profile campaign for zero-impact tourism. The campaign is trying to prevent sea and beach pollution, and is aimed at people on holiday in the area, as well as local residents. Every year, thousands of volunteers join in a 24 _____ clean-up to protect the coast Jurassic Coast for future generations.</p>	<p>0.LOCATION 17.NATURAL 18.GEOLOGY 19.SAND 20.CONSTANT 21.ADMIRATION 22.KNOWLEDGE 23.OBVIOUS 24.COAST</p>
--	--

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. He ate dinner before she got there.

AFTER

She turned _____ his dinner.

26. I'm sure you were furious when they didn't apologise.

BEEN

You _____ furious when they didn't apologise.

27. I got to the cinema too late to see the beginning of the film.

STARTED

The film _____ time I got to the cinema.

28. I'm not sure if we'll get a ticket easily. The concert's very soon.

MIGHT

Getting a ticket _____ at such short notice.

29. Loud noise is something I can't stand.

PUT

I find it impossible _____ loud noise.

30. I thought the mystery novels that he wrote were fascinating.

BY

I _____ his mystery novels.

Part 5

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

It's a magnificent, breathtaking piece of architecture, and we're standing on it. A group of us are 1,220 metres above the bottom of the Grand Canyon, looking down into the abyss from a viewing platform called the Skywalk. Far below us, the Colorado River flows majestically along the bottom of the gorge. The granite-grey rock is marked with green, brown, red and purple colours. I am terrified of heights. Only the incredible view gives me the courage to walk to the end of the Skywalk; that and also the fact that my editor asked me to write this article.

The new \$30 million Skywalk was designed by architect Mark Johnson. It's said to be one of the modern wonders of the world, and it's certainly a remarkable structure in every way. It can support the weight of 71 fully loaded 747 planes, cope with winds of up to 160 kilometres per hour, and survive an 8.0 magnitude earthquake. While it was being constructed, the Skywalk rested on the top of the canyon and was only moved into its final position after it had been built. The glass platform extends 21 metres out over the Grand Canyon and can hold 120 people at any one time. Visitors have to wear special covers over their shoes to avoid scratching the glass beneath their feet and, as you look down, you feel as though you are floating over the canyon. We have been told it's safe, but still we feel quite alarmed knowing that there's only 10 centimetres of glass beneath us.

The Skywalk is situated at Eagle Point, about 190 kilometres east of Las Vegas, in an area which is part of the Hualapai Indian Reservation. The money to build the Skywalk, however, did not come from a government initiative. It was actually raised by Las Vegas businessman David Jin. It was then given to the Hualapai tribe in exchange for a percentage of the profits, and the profits are predicted to be very high indeed. Visitors pay anything from \$150 and up for a guided tour, but often that includes the fee they pay for entering the national park. In addition to going on the Skywalk, you can also choose to go on a tour of the national park. These vary tremendously in price, but the most expensive involves a helicopter ride through the gorge and a boat trip along the Colorado River.

In truth, the money is very important for the Hualapai. Of the 2,000 people in the tribe, more than a third live in poverty, and there is high unemployment. The Hualapai get most of their income from tourism, but although the

Grand Canyon is visited by four million paying visitors every year, the Hualapai Reservation will have been visited by only about 300,000 by the end of this year. Now things are set to change and tourists to Las Vegas are being encouraged to visit the area. However, there are fears among the Hualapai that the site will be overdeveloped. Some opponents say that not enough is being done to protect the environment. But the work goes on. The runway at the tiny Grand Canyon West airport has been extended and other attractions are being planned. There is also a brand-new terminal building, plus a gift shop. At the Skywalk itself, there's a visitor centre and a café, as well as a new Indian Village displaying traditional homes and customs of the Hualapai and other Native American tribes. As I think about the difficulties the Hualapai face and I look out at the gorgeous landscape before me, I ask myself a question: does such a construction belong in the setting of the Grand Canyon? It might be thought by some that it's wrong to interrupt a natural landscape with concrete buildings and glass and steel, but everybody on my tour agrees that the views are worth it.

31 What does 'the abyss' in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A** the mountains
- B** the river
- C** the deep hole
- D** the edge of the cliffs

32 What does 'that' underlined in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A** my fear of heights
- B** the fantastic sight below me
- C** my need to write an article
- D** encouragement from my fellow tourists

33 Why do visitors have to cover their footwear?

- A** to keep the walking surface clean
- B** to give them a feeling of floating
- C** to avoid damaging the delicate floor
- D** to make them feel safer while walking

34 How was the Skywalk financed?

- A** by visitor donations to the national park
- B** by tourists visiting the Hualapai Reservation
- C** by companies investing in the area
- D** by an individual from a nearby city

35 What point is the writer making when talking about the changes made to the area?

- A** The Hualapai will benefit financially.
- B** The lives of local people will be at risk.
- C** Jobs will be created for outsiders.
- D** Improvements will be expensive.

36 What conclusion does the writer come to in the final paragraph?

- A** He is convinced of the benefits of tourism to the area.
- B** He wonders if the Skywalk is right for the area.
- C** He doubts whether visitors will appreciate the improvements.
- D** He feels the new buildings add to the beauty of the area.

Part 6

You are going to read an article about an environmentalist. 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.

Going green in Hollywood

In recent years, more and more people have been working to help the environment. For Hollywood celebrities, being green and possessing environmentally friendly accessories is the latest trend. Famous actors like Cameron Diaz, George Clooney and Brad Pitt have all become green. **37** __. However, it's actress Daryl Hannah who is probably the best-known environmentalist in Hollywood. She's been campaigning for environmental issues for years and has completely changed her way of life.

The accomplished actress, writer, director and producer has made more than 40 films, and has appeared with actors like Harrison Ford, Tom Hanks and John Malkovich. **38** __. Although Daryl is a big Hollywood star, the usual luxuries are generally unimportant in her life. She's more interested in looking after the world around her. It may seem idealistic, but she wants to save the planet. **39** __.

The demand for fossil fuels and other natural resources has led to climate change and the destruction of many natural habitats. It is estimated that over 150 species of animal become extinct every 24 hours. We've known about these issues for decades, but it often feels like there is little that we can do about it.

As a result, Daryl has come up with a low impact way of living that is less harmful to the environment and sets an example of how individuals might really make a difference. She lives on a remote ranch in the Rocky Mountains, where she's been growing organic vegetables and looking after rescued animals since she moved there. The house is solar-powered and built from recycled stone and wood. It's built into the side of a mountain, so the Earth helps to heat and cool it down. **40** __. In contrast to the huge mansions in the exclusive areas where her fellow actors live, Daryl's home has only got one bedroom.

Ironically, Daryl grew up in the city of Chicago, where her stepfather, Jerrold Wexler, was a very wealthy property developer. Despite this, Daryl was introduced to nature at an early age, when she was sent with her six sisters and one brother to take part in a nature survival camp in Colorado. **41** __. Today, she spends as much time as she can outdoors. One of her favourite possessions is a type of tent called a tepee, which she often sleeps in during the summer months surrounded by deer, owls, eagles and coyotes.

Unlike other big celebrities, Daryl has lived a simple life for many years and she's cut back on any unnecessary luxuries. She doesn't own a private jet. She doesn't even like flying, preferring to take the train whenever she can.

You might say that Daryl's weakness is her love of classic cars. She has an old '69 Buick Skylark and a Trans Am parked on her ranch. **42** __. In the meantime, she's content to drive a truck that runs on biodiesel, and is planning to grow sunflowers on her farm so that she can make her own biodiesel from the oil the plants produce. She has the ambition of becoming totally self-sufficient, and it seems she's almost achieved her dream.

A She's also worked with top directors such as Oliver Stone and Quentin Tarantino.

B This type of attitude is becoming more and more necessary for the future because of the environmental crisis which experts believe humans have created.

C However, she has no intention of using them until they have been converted into environmentally friendly vehicles.

D Instead, she lives a more sustainable lifestyle.

E Perhaps one of the most surprising characteristics of the house is that it's very small.

F Leonardo DiCaprio has even given talks about the dangers of global warming and made a documentary called *The 11th Hour*.

G The experience, which was repeated every year between the ages of seven and 17, led to Daryl's interest in the environment.

Part 7

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

Which teenager...

- 43. wants to set a good example for others? ___
- 44. mentions getting paid? ___
- 45. will have to take a lot of equipment? ___
- 46. will carry out general maintenance work? ___
- 47. is going to be travelling in difficult conditions? ___
- 48. is planning to spend money to do more travelling? ___
- 49. will need to work at night? ___
- 50. says previous training is not a requirement? ___
- 51. will gather information for climate experts? ___
- 52. is unlikely to see any exotic wildlife? ___

Opportunities to broaden your horizons!

If you're looking for a job that enables you to travel, there are lots of opportunities for those with an adventurous spirit. Let's hear from four teenagers who are taking time out to do some truly inspiring jobs.

A Sally

I'm going to spend the next few months on the magical Perhentian Islands, just a few miles off the coast of Malaysia. It's a paradise of white-sand beaches, crystal clear waters and tropical fish. I'll spend my days working in the shop, helping with the essential everyday tasks of running a dive shop, like cleaning equipment and filling air tanks. However, in the evenings, I'll be taking part in the turtle research project. I'll be recording vital information about the turtles as they come onto the beach in the moonlight, so there will be some magical moments. The job requires long hours and physical labour, so it's going to be hard work. Still, I'm very excited. I'll let you know how it goes!

B Jonah

As you might imagine, the wilderness of Arctic Svalbard, halfway between Norway and the North Pole, is a place where there are no roads, just miles and miles of snowy mountains. And that's where I'm going next March. As part of a three-month expedition, I'll be carrying out research to look into the effects of global warming on the Arctic. I'm meeting the expedition team in Longyearbyen to start our journey. From there, we'll travel on foot across a frozen sea, pulling our belongings behind us on sledges. In spring the weather becomes a little kinder; we'll probably come across polar bears making their way to the sea. We'll be collecting data along the way for a team of scientists to look through when we return to civilisation. By the end of May, we'll have travelled hundreds of miles through one of the last true wildernesses on Earth. It'll be tough, but it's a once-in-a-lifetime experience that I'm certain will stay with me for the rest of my life.

C Maria

What am I doing this summer? I'm moving to New York City! For me, it's always been a dream, and now I have an amazing opportunity to live and work in the world's most exciting metropolis. I'm going to spend the next six months there, working as an au pair. I'm staying with a host family, and I'll have to look after their two young children. I'll get a taste of what it's really like to live there. In return, the family will provide all my meals and some spending money every week. Of course, I won't be working every day, and I'll have enough time off to do some sightseeing tours of the city, look round the museums and see a Broadway show or two. At the end of my stay, I'll get a cash bonus, which I'm going to use to explore the USA more.

D Martin

I'm one of those people who's just crazy about sports, so the chance to volunteer as a sports coach in Ghana was too good an opportunity to miss. The camp begins on 15th June and ends in August. I don't have much experience coaching, but I'll get some training before I start from local coaches in the area I'll be working in. It's a lot of responsibility for me. I will be training boys and girls between 13 and 16 years old. I'm sure we will have a lot of fun together, but at the same time I hope I'll be a good role model and that they'll look to me for help and guidance. I'm sharing an apartment in the centre of Accra with other volunteers. When I have days off, I'm going to take some trips to explore other parts of the country, such as Lake Volta, or go on safari in the Kakum National Park.

Answer Keys

Part 1

1 D - by. 'To grow by' is a common collocation here. We could also use 'by over' in the meaning 'more than', e.g. 'The prices grew by over 10% last month'. However, remember that we can't use anything but the suggested options.

2 B - friendly. Another collocation - environmentally friendly - means that it aims to avoid doing excessive harm to nature. 'Amicable' is more commonly used to talk about people. While 'environmentally safe' exists, it is much less common. It can be used to talk about products, e.g. a spray that doesn't harm the environment. 'Environmentally acceptable' is not a collocation.

3 B - since. We use 'from' when we give a limited range of time, e.g. 'from 1990 to 1995'. 'Since' is used when we only talk about the beginning of something, for example, 'I've been studying math since I was a child'.

4 C - profits. 'Money' is singular, so we can't be using it with the auxiliary 'are'. 'Incomes' is not commonly used in plural, so we rule it out on the same grounds. 'Benefits' does not convey the idea of monetary gains and usually means something else.

5 C - footprint. Carbon footprint is the amount of CO (carbon monoxide) and CO₂ (carbon dioxide) that we create during the course of our lives. It is an attempt to quantify (express in numbers) how much pollution we create individually.

6 C - trips. A trip is what we mean by going somewhere, doing something there, and then going back. A journey, on the other hand, focuses on the time spent going somewhere, and it only implies one leg (part) of it. A raid is something that involves violence or any other forceful involvement.

7 B - frighten. The 'away' particle is key here. To frighten somebody away (or to scare somebody off) means to make them fear and force them to run as a result. Other verbs do not take the 'away' particle.

8 B - clearly. We use 'clearly' here to tell an idea that seems obvious, as the arguments have already been presented in an understandable way.

Part 2

9 has. We use the Present Perfect to show how a change in the past affects the current situation. Remember that we cannot leave empty gaps in FCE Use of English Part 2 (or any other part of the FCE/CAE exam)

10 up. To come up with something means to invent it, to think of it.

11 speak/think. To speak highly of something or someone means to have a good opinion about this thing or person.

12 Although/While. We need to draw a contrast between the two facts - Shakespeare being a well-known historic figure and how his life is mostly a mystery.

13 for. If you say something for sure, it means you are confident that you are right or that the information is correct.

14 put. 'To put up with something' - phrasal verb, to be forced to live in conditions that you are unhappy with but are unable to change.

15 difference. If you can't tell the difference between two things, then they look the same to you.

16 majority. 'The vast majority' is another common phrase that means the greater part of some group.

Part 3

17 nature. You might feel like not changing the word - a common trap that you should avoid! The word in FCE Use of English Part 3 always has to change. A nature reserve is a place that is protected by the government and the idea is to preserve the local flora and fauna.

18 geologist. A person who studies the physical properties of the Earth. Note the singular form - an indefinite article comes before the gap, so the plural form doesn't fit here.

19 sandy. A simple noun-to-adjective transformation.

20 constantly. The context clearly points to a missing adverb. Make sure to get the spelling right!

21 admire. 'Pick up' is the first verb in this sentence, located at the beginning and therefore it can be unclear that we need another verb here.

22 knowledgeable. This one is a nightmare to spell right. Remember that misspelling the word means you don't get the point for it, even if the transformation itself is correct.

23 obviously. Make sure not to miss 'u' in the spelling.

24 coastal. Relating to the shore. A coastal clean-up is basically taking away the garbage that gets thrown away near the coast.

Part 4

25 up after he had (eaten). 'To turn up' is an informal phrasal verb that means to come somewhere. Note the usage of the Past Perfect to show which of the two actions in the past happened earlier.

26 must have been. We use 'must' to show that we are absolutely sure about something.

27 had (already) started by the. Another case of the Past Perfect finding its use to make it clear that first the film started and then the speaker got to the cinema.

28 might be difficult/might not be easy. Note that 'not easy' and 'uneasy' are not the same - the second one usually describes a feeling or an emotion. 'Might' is a common modal to show uncertainty.

29 to put up with. Putting up with something means tolerating something that you are not particularly happy about.

30 was fascinated by. A regular active-to-passive voice transformation with no real challenges.

Part 5

31 C. Even if you are unfamiliar with the definition of the word 'abyss', the phrasal verb 'looking down into' should give you a general idea of what it means. An abyss is a hole or a pit, especially one that is so deep that it seems to have no bottom.

32 B. 'That' here refers to the previous reason stated by the writer - the fantastic view underneath.

33 C. The answer is in the penultimate sentence of the second paragraph. Visitors have to take their shoes off to avoid scratching (damaging) it with the shoe soles.

34 D. David Jin is said to have raised the money. Nothing is said about donations. Visitors didn't finance the structure (they didn't give money to have it built) - instead, they just pay the fees to use it.

35 A. The last paragraph opens with a statement that the Hualapai are in need of money. Even though there are many tourists interested in the region, not many of them come to the Skywalk. By developing it, they hope to make it more attractive. This, in turn, will help Hualapai generate more money that they desperately need.

36 B. At the end of the last paragraph, the author asks himself whether the Skywalk structure should be there. Answer A cannot be chosen for the same reason - he has doubts about the whole idea. Answer C is wrong - the visitors agree that this development is worth it. Don't choose Answer D - he does list all the buildings and improvements, but he does not share his own opinion on whether they should be there.

Part 6

37 F. In the previous sentence we see examples of how celebrities get involved with the environmental concerns, showing their support of the issue. Then, in sentence F we have another, more illustrative example of their involvement, this time by DiCaprio. Sentence B is not optimal here, as in the next sentence we go back to yet another example, this time the main person of this text - Daryl Hannah.

38 A. Hannah's involvement with celebrities of various calibers is discussed, with Sentence A expanding on this list

organically.

39 B. A nice finalizing sentence that underlines the importance of environmental awareness. It also fits well with the paragraph that follows, which expands on why exactly we should be worried about the environment. Sentence D is not perfect here because of the introductory word 'instead', which contrasts it with the previous sentence.

40 E. Mentioning that her house is very small is then contrasted with the 'huge mansions' in the sentence after the gap.

41 G. The 'experience' from Sentence G is going to the survival camp. As she went there often during her formative years, it brought her closer to nature and made her realise its importance in our lives.

42 C. 'Them' refers to her cars. Old cars are known to be very bad for the environment because of their poor fuel economy. She isn't planning on driving them until they can be made eco-friendly.

Part 7

43 D. Martin hopes to become a good role model for his students in Ghana. A role model is a person others look up to and want to be like because they respect this person.

44 C. Maria says that she is getting a 'cash bonus' at the end of her term, which she is then planning to spend on travelling around the US.

45 B. Jonah will have to 'pull their belongings in a sledge' - probably some kind of research equipment. Don't be tricked into answering 'A' - even though the word 'equipment' is mentioned there, it is there in the context of the kind of work Sally will be doing.

46 A. General maintenance is making sure that the equipment is in good order. This is exactly the kind of thing Sally will be doing in the dive shop.

47 B. An expedition to the North Pole is probably as difficult as it can get, so this answer is a no-brainer.

48 C. Maria is hoping to spend the money she gets at the end of her stay to explore the US further.

49 A. Sally will be observing turtles and their behaviour in the evening as well as 'in the moonlight', as stated in the text.

50 A. Martin mentions not having much experience in coaching, but he's hoping to get some training when he arrives there.

51 B. Jonah and his colleagues will be collecting important data for scientists to analyze later.

52 C. Maria will be spending her time in New York, so she won't be seeing exotic animals in the wild there.

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

Decade (n) - ten years. *Having lived there for two decades, it was difficult to leave the town, even though he has grown pretty tired of it.*

Unprecedented (adj) - never seen before, without a precedent. We use it as an intensifier.

Niche (adj) - if something is niche, it means that only a limited number of people will find it interesting or appealing. *A niche hobby like beekeeping is on the rise nowadays.*

Sustainable (adj) - not relying on finite resources, something that can be done indefinitely. *Sustainable forms of energy, such as solar and wind power are too expensive to be profitable nowadays.*

Consideration (n) - a point that is worth thinking about, something that is important.

Part 2

Play (n) - a theatrical performance.

Baptise (v) - to make somebody take part in a religious ritual that makes them a part of the Christian faith.

Speculation (n) - talking about something without having any actual information or evidence about it, making guesses. *Tabloids are famous for having wild speculation about the lives of celebrities.*

Contemporary (adj) - living or existing in the same time period. For example, William Shakespeare and Thomas Kyd (another famous playwright) are contemporaries (here used as a plural noun).

Part 3, 4

Stretch of (n) - a large area of a particular landscape. *A mile stretch of thick bushes separated our farm from the nearest road.*

Landslide (n) - land or rock moving down or falling in large quantities.

Erosion (n) - a gradual process in which soil or rock becomes less strong because it is affected by waves, wind or rain.

Fossil (n) - what remains of dead living things that have turned to stone over the course of millions of years.

Stunning (adj) - (here) impressively large or beautiful.

Part 5

Abyss (n) - a hole so deep that it seems to have no bottom

Gorge (n) - a valley that is both deep and narrow.

Cope with something (v) - to be able to deal with something negative. *Medicine should only be taken if your body cannot cope with the disease by itself.*

Alarmed (adj) - if you feel alarmed, then you are worried that something bad might happen. *The dog seemed alarmed, and it was barking at the bushes with some uncertainty.*

Fee (n) - a payment for a service. *The parking fee here is \$3 an hour.*

Vary (v) - to be different. *Prices can vary depending on the season.*

Overdeveloped (adj) - (about an area) having too much infrastructure, ruining the natural feeling of the place as a result.

Runway (n) - a long stretch of asphalt or any other firm, level piece of land that is used by aircraft for takeoff and landing.

Setting (n) - (here) - the general feel of the place.

Part 6

Campaign (v) - to promote an idea, especially one that is not popular or widely accepted. *She campaigned against increasing the speed limit in the city centre.*

Accomplished (adj) - (about a person) successful in what they do. *An accomplished writer will not necessarily be recognized in the street, as their faces often remain unknown to the general public.*

Fossil fuels - oil, gas, coal and other finite fuels that produce energy and heat when burnt. *Reliance on fossil fuels as the main source of energy is not going to work in the long term.*

Habitat (n) - a place where particular species (animals, insects, plants) live because the conditions there are favourable for them.

Extinct (adj) - (about a species) no longer existing because they have all died out. *It is likely that this breed of parrot will go extinct in the next two years.*

Remote (adj) - (here) situated far away from civilization. *Renting a house in a remote village is a great way to have a break from the stressful life in the city.*

Recycled (adj) - (about some thing or material) given a second life through reusing.

Mansion (n) - a large and expensive house.

Property developer - a person or company that builds new or renovates existing houses.

Possession (n) - something material that you own. *Leaving the house at 18 her only possession was a bicycle.*

Cut back on something (phr v) - to reduce the consumption of something, especially something that is not good for you.

Content (adj) - happy about something. *I am content with where I am in life at the moment, even though for others it might seem that I live on the verge of poverty.*

Self-sufficient (adj) - not relying on help or resources from the outside; independent.

Part 7

Air tank - a cylindrical object containing oxygen, used in scuba diving to divers with air while underwater.

Halfway (n) - in the middle from the point of departure and the destination. *We were halfway from home when I remembered I had forgotten my cellphone there.*

Sledge (n) - a type of transport that is used to slide across snow and ice, using either a motor or animals to pull it.

Come across something or somebody (phr v) - to meet or find something without meaning to. *I came across an interesting note between two pages of an old book.*

Au pair - (French) a person (a young woman usually) that goes to a foreign country to learn their language and stays with a family to look after their kids. In exchange, she gets to live there and have her expenses covered by the host family. She might also receive a small financial compensation for her work.

Get a taste of something - (figurative) to experience something yourself rather than hear or read about it.

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