

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 moment	B present	C current	D minute
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The Gesture Interface

At the 0 _____ if we want mobile 1 _____ to the Web, we have to travel around with things like tablets and smartphones in our bags or pockets. But the inventor of something called the Gesture Interface has 2 _____ up with a way of doing this using only something we've 3 _____ around with us for millions of years - our hands.

The idea is 4 _____ on simple technology that is already in existence. 5 _____ carrying around the usual hardware, you have a small wearable device on your hands. This contains a projector, a camera and wireless technology to 6 _____ you to the Web. It also has sensors which read and interpret simple hand gestures. For example, when you want to 7 _____ a photograph, simply make a frame around the image with your hand and click your fingers. The device 8 _____ out what you want and operates the camera.

1	A line	B entry	C access	D link
2	A come	B thought	C found	D done
3	A delivered	B fetched	C brought	D carried
4	A based	B started	C founded	D begun
5	A Along with	B Instead of	C Except for	D Apart from
6	A sign	B download	C log	D connect
7	A make	B take	C do	D get
8	A works	B reckons	C meets	D knows

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

Choosing the best shades

Most of us buy a new pair 0 _____ fashionable sunglasses each year. To be honest, we probably 9 _____ more thought into looking cool than we do into ensuring that the glasses match our needs.

It seems an obvious thing to say, 10 _____ the main role of sunglasses isn't actually to enhance your image. It is rather to protect your eyes from the potentially harmful rays of the sun. What's 11 _____, price isn't necessarily the best guide 12 _____ the effectiveness of sunglasses. Indeed, expensive designer glasses may not provide the best defence against sun damage. 13 _____ you may still want to choose a pair of sunglasses that look good on you, it's also crucial to check out just how effective they will be in protecting your eyes.

There are three types of light **14** _____ can harm the human eye. They are known **15** _____ ultra-violet light, visible light and infra-red light. If you **16** _____ the choice of sunglasses seriously, then you will want to protect yourself against all three.

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: SPECTACULAR

Rafting on the Zambezi river

<p>Victoria Falls on the Zambezi river in Africa is one of the most 0 _____ sights in the world. It is also an 17 _____ place for water sports. The translation of the local Zambian name for the falls is ‘the smoke that thunders’ and it’s a pretty good 18 _____. On arrival, it’s the noise that makes the greatest 19 _____ on you as the water drops 108 metres in a waterfall that is nearly two kilometres wide. The 20 _____ landscape is also awesome, and well worth a visit.</p> <p>You can’t go white-water rafting over the falls themselves, but the rapids 21 _____ down the Zambezi river provide a very exciting location. Although the rapids are given grades five and six on the sports 22 _____ scale, there are places where relative 23 _____ can have a go, as long as they are accompanied by experienced operators. These people guide you through the rapids and ensure that you don’t stray into the more 24 _____ sections by mistake.</p>	<p>0. SPECTACLE 17. CREDIBLE 18. DESCRIBE 19. IMPRESS 20. SURROUND 21. FAR 22. DIFFICULT 23. BEGIN 24. DANGER</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. What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What _____ type of music?

Example: 0. IS YOUR FAVOURITE

25. The band probably won’t do another tour this year.

UNLIKELY

The band _____ another tour this year.

26. It’s very hard for Alex to get up in the morning.

TROUBLE

Alex _____ up in the morning.

27. Lily is so good at swimming that she is going to train for the Olympics.

SUCH

Lily _____ that she is going to train for the Olympics.

28. One of us ought to go and meet the visitor at the airport.

SHOULD

The visitor _____ one of us at the airport.

29. I went to the dentist's because I couldn't stand the toothache any longer.

UP

I couldn't _____ the toothache any longer, so I went to the dentist's.

30. I wasn't invited to the party and feel sad about that.

WISH

I _____ invited to the party.

Part 5

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

Moving house

A few days later, Lyn's mother told her to spend her evening sorting out and packing her belongings. 'I'll see to your clothes,' she said. 'I want you to do your books and paints and things. I've put some cardboard boxes in your room.'

'You should've asked me,' said Lyn, following her into the bedroom and seeing the assorted boxes. 'I would've got some. There's lots outside the supermarket near school.'

'These came from the local shop. Oh it's all right, I've shaken out all the dirt,' she said as Lyn tipped up the nearest one, checking that it was empty.

'OK. I'll do it.' said Lyn. 'We're ready to move then, are we?'

'Yes, the day after tomorrow. You're going to miss the end of school term, but you won't mind that, will you?'

'You mean Friday's my last day at school?' Lyn pushed the boxes aside with her foot to clear a path to her bed so that she could sit down. 'You could've told me,' she said. 'I have got people to say goodbye to, you know.'

'I am telling you,' said her mother reasonably. 'It doesn't take two days to say goodbye, does it? You'll only get upset.'

'Why are we doing my things first?' Lyn asked. 'I haven't got much. There's all the other stuff in the house — shouldn't we start on that first?'

'Don't worry about that. Mrs Wilson's coming to help me tomorrow.'

Lyn remembered what Mandy Wilson had said all those days ago. 'My mum's coming round to help you pack.' She felt angry with herself for not having said something straightaway — it was probably too late now. But worth a try. 'I can help you,' she said. 'We can do it together.'

'You'll be at school - you want to say goodbye.'

‘I’ll go in at lunchtime for that. Mum, we can do it together. I don’t want that Mrs Wilson touching our things.’ Mandy Wilson’s mother - picking things over - telling Mandy what they’d found — Mandy at school announcing importantly, ‘My mother says they’ve got cheap plates and half of them are cracked and none of their towels match.’ The image was intolerable.

Lyn’s mother moved over to sit beside her on the bed. She was wearing her harassed expression. She was clearly feeling the pressure too, but managed to keep her patience. ‘Nothing’s ever straightforward with you, is it?’ she said. ‘It’s been agreed for a long time and it’s extremely kind of her to help. Everything’s got to be wrapped up carefully so it doesn’t get broken, then put in storage boxes in the right order - I don’t doubt you’d do your best, but there’s not room for anyone else - and she offered first.’

Lyn said no more and got on with the job she’d agreed to do. Her bedroom looked odd when she’d finished, but not as odd as the rest of the house when she got home from school next day. It was so sad. There were no curtains at the windows and no ornaments on the shelves, and in the middle of the room stood four large wooden boxes, full of objects wrapped in newspaper. But what really struck Lyn most were the rectangles of lighter-coloured paint on the wall where pictures had once hung. It was as if they had been atomised by a ray gun. Moving into the kitchen, she saw empty cupboards, their doors wide open. Somebody had done a thorough job.

31. When Lyn is asked to pack her belongings, she

- A objects to putting her clothes in boxes.
- B is worried whether the boxes are clean.
- C thinks that boxes are unsuitable for the job.
- D is annoyed that she forgot to get better boxes.

32. When Lyn says ‘I’ll do it’ (Paragraph Four, underlined), she is talking about

- A filling something.
- B checking something.
- C collecting something.
- D replacing something.

33. How does Lyn react to the news that the family is moving soon?

- A She’s sad to learn that she’s leaving her old home.
- B She wonders how her friends will take the news.
- C She’s worried about missing her schoolwork.
- D She wishes she’d been told earlier.

34. Why does Lyn offer to do more of the packing?

- A She feels her mother needs her support.
- B She regrets having refused to do it before.
- C She distrusts the person who is coming to help.
- D She’s concerned that some things will get damaged.

35. What reason does Lyn’s mother give for not accepting Lyn’s offer of help?

- A Other people have already said they will do it.
- B The job will take more than two people.
- C Lyn would not be capable of doing it.
- D Lyn would not enjoy doing it.

36. What made the greatest impression on Lyn when she came home the next day?

- A how sad her bedroom looked
- B the empty spaces where things had once been
- C how the things from the house had been packed
- D the fact that the kitchen had been completely cleared

Part 6

You are going to read an article about a man who takes photos of celebrities. 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.

The airport photographer

I'm a photographer based at Heathrow Airport in London. Airlines often commission me to take photos of aircraft or their staff. But mostly I concentrate on getting shots of celebrities as they come through the arrivals hall. I sell some photos direct to the daily newspapers and celebrity magazines, and the rest go to a picture agency.

On a typical day I look out for the flights arriving from Los Angeles on the major airlines. 37 __. Most of them fly either with British Airways because it's such an established company, or with Virgin Atlantic because the owner, Richard Branson, moves in those celebrity circles.

You've got to cover all the incoming flights though - Victoria Beckham took to flying with Air New Zealand at one time. I know the ground and security staff here very well. 38 __. That can really make all the difference to being in the right place at the right time. I've been working here for many years now, so I've seen thousands of celebrities throughout the decades. In my experience, the old stars are the best. Joan Collins is my favourite — she sends me a Christmas card every year. Mick Jagger also knows me and always says hello. People like Paul McCartney and Rod Stewart are lots of fun, too. 39 __. I guess that's because they can see the value of it.

Today's big stars are generally okay and give you a polite smile. I won't mention names, but there are some who wave me away rudely, whilst others even have their managers popping up from nowhere, saying 'no pictures' to the waiting photographers. 40 __. You've probably seen photographers leaping around in this manner on TV footage of celebrities arriving at airports and wondered why they do it - well often that's why.

41 __. One time, Naomi Campbell refused to come out from behind a pillar. She called up for a buggy and hopped on the back, so there I was chasing it, trying to get a shot of her. But the next time I saw her she'd just got engaged and came up to me to show me the ring.

But if today's stars don't make my job as easy as it was, today's technology more than makes up for it. When I started out it was much less sophisticated. I remember when the British queen's granddaughters, Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie, were just babies. I heard that their mother, the Duchess of York, was coming through Heathrow with them. She was carrying both babies in her arms. 42 __. I realised I had a good chance of getting one of them onto the front page of the newspaper, which is always the photographer's aim.

So I called my editor to warn him, took the shots, then rolled up the film, labelled it, put it in an envelope and organised for a motorbike dispatch rider to pick it up, take it back to the newspaper offices and have it developed. It had taken three hours. Today, using digital cameras and a laptop, the office gets images in three minutes.

- A** You get the impression that they enjoy the attention.
B I was lucky enough to get some lovely shots of them.
C Often it's one of them who tips me off that a big star has just come through passport control.
D That's where you generally find the celebrities.
E They could be appearing in the arrivals hall at any time, night or day, of course.
F When that happens, they have to do what we call 'duck and dive' to get a shot.
G With some stars, however, you're never quite sure what you're going to get.

Part 7

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

When talking about their bike, which cyclist

43. accepts the need to wear uncomfortable safety equipment? ___
 44. advises people to make sure a new bike is comfortable to ride? ___
 45. believes that false information was given by the seller? ___
 46. disagrees with other people's opinion of one of the bike's features? ___
 47. hopes not to get caught in bad weather on the bike? ___
 48. feels that cycling is less frustrating than driving? ___
 49. finds some cycle journeys easier than others? ___
 50. feels that the bike matches the owner's character? ___
 51. was once the victim of bike crime? ___
 52. was a professional cyclist for a short time? ___

I love my bike

Four young Dubliners talk about the joys of cycling in the city

A Erin

This old second-hand bike gets me from A to B all right because you don't need flashy sets of gears or anything like that in a city this size and it makes it less of a target for thieves. But having said that, mine's a very bright colour - it cheers me up, especially when I have to cycle home in the pouring rain. I've always thought that the bike was a good reflection of the real me actually, and I usually wear jeans when I'm cycling. I might need to rethink that though because I've just started my own company, and my outlook on life has changed a little. There may be times when I need to turn up looking a bit more elegant! I'd say to anyone thinking of getting a bike, make sure the saddle's right before you part with your money. If you're going to use it a lot, you don't want to get sore.

B Luke

I bought my bike from an Internet auction site and had to have it shipped from Germany in pieces. I then paid to have it assembled here in Dublin - but it was worth it. I use it every day and tend to wear everyday clothes and try and dodge the showers. I cycle all over the city because it's much quicker than walking and you don't get snarled up in the traffic, which can be a pain in a motor vehicle. At least on a bike you can keep moving. The only tip I'd give to novice cyclists round here is keep a lookout for drivers turning left, it's easy for them to miss you because you can see what they're doing but they can't necessarily see you. I worked briefly as a cycle courier — delivering letters and stuff. It was fun, but I wouldn't recommend making a career out of it!

C Claire

My parents picked this bike up for me in New York. It's a red and black cruiser with a burger-shaped bell — some of my friends think that's a bit uncool, but I don't really go along with that idea. I've got two helmets, a summer and a winter version but I still get too hot on really sunny days. Still, you can't really do without one, can you? I cycle down to college in no time at all, but the uphill trek home takes me around thirty-five minutes. I only take the bus if it's wet. It's quicker, but on the bike I can make my own mind up about when I travel. I cycle in high heels, which you might think would be tricky, but is actually easier than walking any distance in them. But I wouldn't really recommend them to other cyclists.

D Kieran

My bike's an early 1980s racer and I bought it off an old man who sells junk out of his garage. He reckoned it had once belonged to a professional cycling champion, but I think he was making it up. I was looking for old cameras, but when I saw it I couldn't resist it. It did get stolen on one occasion, but then later that week I saw someone riding it up my street. I grabbed him and gave him his taxi fare home so that I could take it back. My advice to cyclists would be to wear fluorescent armbands, especially at night or in poor weather conditions. They're less uncomfortable than the waistcoats or jackets in the same material. I've just invested in special raingear actually, but I don't find it very comfortable, to be honest, because as soon as the sun comes out, you feel overdressed.

Answer Keys

Part 1

1. **C - access.** The only acceptable collocation here is 'mobile access'. 'Mobile line' is a general term for communication through a cellular system. The remaining two options make no common collocations.
2. **A - come.** 'To come up' is a phrasal verb that means to invent, to think of something useful. 'Think up' is a similar expression that means 'to invent something, to create something unique', but it cannot be used next to 'with'. 'To do up' means to repair something, to give something a quick fix.
3. **D - carried.** 'To carry around' means to have something on you, ready to be used.
4. **A - based.** If something (e.g. an idea) is based on something, it relies on it heavily in order to work. 'To found something' is to invent it, and it requires no preposition.
5. **B - Instead of.** A replacement to the 'usual hardware' is suggested. 'Along with' would mean in addition to the usual hardware - something that is not implied.
6. **D - connect.** 'Sign' and 'log' require 'in' following it. 'Download' doesn't make sense in this context.
7. **B - take.** 'Take a photograph, take a picture' are the common collocations. A good example of how good knowledge of collocation could give you better chances of scoring high. You might feel like 'do a photograph' or 'make a photograph' work as well, but they don't.
8. **A - works.** 'To work out' is another phrasal verb with the meaning 'to understand, to realise'.

Part 2

9. **put.** 'To put thought into something' is to give something consideration, to think about something, or to be interested in it.
10. **but.** The conjunction contrasts these two parts of the sentence. Note that 'however' cannot be used as we would need a comma after it.
11. **more.** 'What is more' is used to introduce additional information to something that has already been mentioned.
12. **to.** A guide to something. 'A guide of' is something you might feel like choosing - don't, it is much less common, and chiefly used in American English.
13. **although/though/while.** Any of the three conjunctions can be used with the meaning remaining unchanged - adding contrast to the sentence.
14. **which.** 'Which' introduces a defining relative clause referring to 'types of light'. While 'that' is sometimes possible in defining clauses, 'which' is preferred in formal written English.
15. **as.** 'Known as' has the meaning of 'called, referred to'.
16. **take.** 'To take something seriously' is to approach something with due consideration, to see something as important. Funnily enough, we could technically say 'to approach something seriously', but it is much more common to say 'to approach doing something seriously'.

Part 3

17. **incredible.** Adjective to negative adjective transformation using a prefix. Even though we don't have a lot of context to play with, we definitely need an adjective and the only other option is leaving the word as-is, which you should never do in FCE Use of English Part 3.
18. **description.** Verb-to-noun transformation. Please note that 'b' from 'describe' changes to 'p' in 'description'.
19. **impression.** Make sure to spell the noun correctly.

- 20. surrounding.** Verb-to-adjective transformation. This is a rare transformation when you just slap '-ing' at the end and call it a day. Almost too easy! Do mind the spelling.
- 21. farther/further.** Both comparative adjectives are acceptable. Be attentive to spelling. Since this refers to physical rapids down a river, farther is slightly more precise — but Cambridge accepts both.
- 22. difficulty.** Do not pluralise the noun - the word 'sports' might confuse you here. A difficulty scale is an attempt to show how difficult something is - in this particular case, using numbers.
- 23. beginners.** This time we are looking for a plural noun, as suggested by the pronoun 'they' further in the sentence. Remember that subject-verb agreement is a common area where students fail.
- 24. dangerous.** Noun-to-adjective transformation.

Part 4

- 25. is unlikely to do.** 'Unlikely' expresses the idea of low probability. Do not confuse this with so-called double negative, which is rarely used in English.
- 26. has (great) trouble getting.** To have trouble doing something. 'Great' can be omitted.
- 27. is such a good swimmer.** Don't forget to include the indefinite article 'a' as we are referring to a countable noun in the singular.
- 28. should be met by.** We transform active voice in the original to passive.
- 29. put up with.** 'To put up with' is to endure something, to accept something unpleasant.
- 30. wish I had been.** Past perfect passive is used here to express regret about something that didn't happen.

Part 5

- 31. B.** Third paragraph: *'These came from the local shop. 'Oh, it's all right, I've shaken out all the dirt,' she said as Lyn tipped up the nearest one, checking that it was empty'.* Answers C and D are not mentioned. Answer A is wrong, as it is her mother who is going to pack the clothes.
- 32. A.** The text starts with Lyn's mother asking her to sort and pack her belongings. After the exchange of phrases, she agrees to do it - filling the boxes, that is.
- 33. D.** *'You mean Friday's my last day at school?' ... 'You could've told me,' she said.* The rest of the answers are not mentioned.
- 34. C.** Third paragraph from the bottom: *Mandy Wilson's mother – picking things over – telling Mandy what they'd found — Mandy at school announcing importantly, 'My mother says they've got cheap plates and half of them are cracked and none of their towels match.' The image was intolerable.*
- 35. A.** Second paragraph from the bottom: *Nothing's ever straightforward with you, is it?' she said. 'It's been agreed for a long time and it's extremely kind of her to help.'*, last sentence: *... but there's not room for anyone else – and she offered first.*
This also addresses Answer B as being wrong. The opposite of C is stated: *'... don't doubt you'd do your best ...'*; Answer D is not mentioned.
- 36. B.** Last paragraph, in the middle: *'But what really struck Lyn most were the rectangles of lighter-coloured paint on the wall where pictures had once hung. It was as if they had been atomised by a ray gun'.* 'What really struck' is the key to choosing the correct answer here. 'Somebody had done a thorough job.' could relate to answer D, but it is only a minor point.

Part 6

37. **D.** Certain destinations are mentioned where celebrities are most likely to come from.
38. **C.** 'One of them' refers to the ground and security staff representatives who can give a tip on a celebrity planned to arrive.
39. **A.** Last sentence of Paragraph Three: *I guess that's because they can see the value of it.* 'It' refers to the attention they receive, mentioned in Sentence A.
40. **F.** 'Duck and dive' of Sentence F is the leap mentioned in the sentence following the gap.
41. **G.** The topic of this paragraph is how unpredictable celebrities' reaction can be, illustrated by Naomi Campbell.
42. **B.** 'Them' refers to the two babies carried by the Duchess of York.

Part 7

43. **C.** *I've got two helmets, a summer and a winter version but I still get too hot on really sunny days. Still, you can't really do without one, can you?*
44. **A.** *I'd say to anyone thinking of getting a bike, make sure the saddle's right before you part with your money. If you're going to use it a lot, you don't want to get sore.*
45. **D.** *He reckoned it had once belonged to a professional cycling champion, but I think he was making it up.*
46. **C.** *It's a red and black cruiser with a burger-shaped bell — some of my friends think that's a bit uncool, but I don't really go along with that idea.*
47. **B.** *I use it every day and tend to wear everyday clothes and try and dodge the showers.*
48. **B.** *I cycle all over the city because it's much quicker than walking and you don't get snarled up in the traffic, which can be a pain in a motor vehicle.*
49. **C.** *I cycle down to college in no time at all, but the uphill trek home takes me around thirty-five minutes.*
50. **A.** *I've always thought that the bike was a good reflection of the real me actually...*
51. **D.** *It did get stolen on one occasion, but then later that week I saw someone riding it up my street. I grabbed him and gave him his taxi fare home so that I could take it back.*
52. **B.** *I worked briefly as a cycle courier — delivering letters and stuff. It was fun, but I wouldn't recommend making a career out of it!*

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

Gesture (n) — a movement that you make with your hands or head to express some idea or information. *He likes using gestures a lot, although I don't understand what he really means by them.*

Hardware (n) — (here) any piece of (electronic) equipment, a gadget. *His computer is loaded with the latest, most expensive hardware.*

Interpret (v) — to explain or to give your own understanding of something. *His gestures can be hard to interpret sometimes.*

Part 2

Ensure (v) — to make sure or certain. *Before you leave, please ensure that all the doors are locked.*

Enhance (v) — Improve, make larger in size or quantity. *To enhance your experience of the tour, the company provides your with a free booklet.*

Crucial (adj) — very important or necessary. *Lectures are a crucial part of studying at university and missing them is frowned upon.*

Part 3

Thunder (v) — to make a very loud noise as the one made by the skies when there's a storm. *A yellow racecar thundered past us, smelling of petrol.*

Rapids (n) — a fast-flowing part of the river, sometimes narrow. *Kate is really into dangerous stuff - taking a boat down rapids is something she does on a regular basis.*

Relative (adj) — measured when compared to something else. *So many things in the world are relative - you are not very rich by this country's standards, but you would be considered a wealthy man somewhere in Africa.*

Stray (v) — lose one's way or move away from the original route. *If it is your first time in the woods, it is better to stick to the path and not stray from it.*

Part 5

Assorted (adj) — mixed, different. *The bowl was filled with assorted sweets - big and small and of all colours.*

Match (v) — to have the same style, shape or colour. *Fashion enthusiasts believe that your sunglasses should match your shoes in colour.*

Harassed (adj) — (here) tired or annoyed because you have a lot to do. *With three more subjects to revise for the exam, he already had a harassed expression on his face.*

Wrap up — to fully cover with a protective wrap so it doesn't get damaged. *Before moving into a new flat, it is a good idea to wrap up your furniture to prevent scratches.*

Atomised (adj) — turned into atoms (the smallest possible parts in the universe), destroyed.

Object (v) — to be openly against something. *I didn't object to your idea of moving abroad.*

Part 6

Commission (v) — to pay someone to do some work. The difference from 'hire' is that commissioning is a one-time arrangement. *I commissioned an illustrator to make some pictures for my book.*

Established (adj) — approved, successful and respected, existing for a long time. *It took Salvador Dali a while to become an established artist.*

Take to (phr) — start doing or get used to something. *He didn't take to smoking until he turned 16.*

Whilst (conj) — similar to 'while', but more formal and old-fashioned. *Whilst you were away, we did all the work.*

Pillar (n) — a column that is used to support the structure of a building. *The architecture of Ancient Greece is famous for its extensive use of pillars.*

Sophisticated (adj) — (about equipment) technologically developed, complex. *I have to use a number of sophisticated gadgets to achieve good results.*

Label (v) — put a sticky piece of paper on something with a description of what it is or who it belongs to. *Please label those boxes so that we would know what is inside them.*

Part 7

Frustrating (adj) — annoying or irritating because you can do nothing about it. *It is frustrating how young people nowadays are not grateful for what they have.*

Victim (n) — a person who is hurt, killed or has otherwise suffered from actions or other people, illness or an accident. *She has been a robbery victim twice in her life.*

Flashy (adj) — bright, attracting attention, often in a vulgar way. *She wore a yellow cocktail dress, which I thought to be too flashy for that kind of party.*

Turn up (phr v) — show up, come or appear. *Only a handful of people turned up for the opening ceremony.*

Sore (adj) — feeling pain; hurt. *My throat is sore, I think I'm going to get ill again!*

Snarled up (phr v) — stuck, not able to make any progress. *I hate it when my studying gets snarled up by telephone calls.*

Fluorescent (adj) — if something is fluorescent, it reflects light that is directed at it, as if it shines. *Her place is pretty cool, with lots of fluorescent paint on the walls that makes everything look surreal.*

Overdressed (adj) — wearing clothes that are too formal or expensive for the occasion. *I came to the party wearing a tuxedo, and I was clearly overdressed as everybody else was wearing just jeans and t-shirts.*

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