

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 intended	B wondered	<u>C decided</u>	D failed
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New Cycling Schemes

The County Council has **0** _____ to give a higher **1** _____ to cycling and agreed a new strategy to guide the way ahead in East Sussex.

Cycling is a **2** _____, healthy and environmentally-friendly form of transport. It is intended to make it safer, more convenient and attractive, and to increase the **3** _____ of journeys made by bicycle.

Cycling is being encouraged both for utility purposes (such as journeys to work, school and the shops) and for **4** _____ trips for exercise and enjoyment, including longer trips by tourists.

Recent cycle schemes carried out in conjunction with District Councils and other bodies include the Brighton and Hove seafront route and the Cross Levels Way cycle route, in Eastbourne.

5 _____ people will be consulted as the strategy is implemented. The County Council will work with local cycling and other groups, and a countywide Cycling Forum will be formed to **6** _____ that all bodies concerned with cycling are in regular **7** _____.

The objectives of the Cycling Strategy are given in a leaflet, and a **8** _____ of the full strategy document can be seen in County Council Public Libraries.

1	A advantage	B income	C benefit	D priority
2	A shortcut	B high-speed	C dangerous	D low-cost
3	A size	B proportion	C provision	D proposal
4	A recreational	B useless	C sufficient	D promotional
5	A Abnormal	B Proper	C Country	D Local
6	A improve	B ensure	C assert	D maintain
7	A contact	B basis	C touch	D account
8	A copy	B book	C letter	D network

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: USED

Holidays with friends

I always **0** _____ to go to Porchester **9** _____ my summer holidays. It is a quiet little town, full of old and interesting buildings. Very **10** _____ visitors ever go there, so there are no crowds. I enjoyed its sleepy atmosphere. I work in a

big city, so a holiday in Porchester was a complete change **11** _____ my usual life. Besides, I found out about the history of the place. I wanted to learn how life used to be in Porchester - the stories of **12** _____ people and buildings.

I made notes on all these things **13** _____ my holidays and I soon knew more about the history of Porchester than most of the people **14** _____ lived there.

I am not a rich man and I cannot afford to stay in hotels. When Jack Thompson heard that I wanted to spend my holidays in Porchester again all these years later, he invited me to stay with **15** _____. Jack and I were in the Army **16** _____ during the war and we were good friends.

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: EXCITABLE

Mr Greaves had always been an 0 _____ man who should never have had a 17 _____ position.	0. EXCITE
His bad temper was only just 18 _____ and there was often a 19 _____ to tell him to sit down and relax. His office was chaotic with papers everywhere and had 20 _____ no order to it.	17. MANAGE
Once he went to a 21 _____ in Paris and on his 22 _____ at the hotel he completely forgot who he worked for when the 23 _____ asked him.	18. BEAR
When he tried to help he was a hindrance although his 24 _____ were always good.	19. TEMPT
	20. ABSOLUTE
	21. CONFER
	22. ARRIVE
	23. RECEIVE
	24. INTEND

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. They think the owner of the house is in France.

THOUGHT

The owner of the house _____ in France.

Example: 0. IS THOUGHT TO BE

25. Michael's wife finds getting up early every morning difficult.

USED

Michael's wife _____ up early every morning.

26. What a pity you didn't come to the party.

WISH

I _____ to the party.

27. The burglar failed to enter the house through the first floor window.

SUCCEED

The burglar _____ the house through the first floor window.

28. My hair needs to be cut before the wedding reception.

MUST

I _____ before the wedding reception.

29. "Why didn't I ask her out last night?" John said to himself.

WONDERED

John _____ asked her out the night before.

30. They think that their school teacher is a very rich man.

BELIEVED

Their school teacher _____ a very rich man.

Part 5

You are going to read an extract from a science fiction novel called "1984". For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

'How is the Dictionary getting on?' said Winston, raising his voice to overcome the noise.

'Slowly,' said Syme. 'I'm on the adjectives. It's fascinating.'

He had brightened up immediately at the mention of Newspeak. He pushed his bowl aside, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table so as to be able to speak without shouting.

'The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition,' he said. 'We're getting the language into its final shape - the shape it's going to have when nobody speaks anything else. When we've finished with it, people like you will have to learn it all over again. You think, I dare say, that our chief job is inventing new words. But not a bit of it! We're destroying words - scores of them, hundreds of them, every day. We're cutting the language down to the bone. The Eleventh Edition won't contain a single word that will become obsolete before the year 2050.'

He bit hungrily into his bread and swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy.

'It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms; there are also the antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which is simply the opposite of some other word? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take "good", for instance. If you have a word like "good", what need is there for a word like "bad"?

"Ungood" will do just as well - better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a stronger version of "good", what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like "excellent" and "splendid" and all the rest of them? "Plusgood" covers the meaning, or "doubleplusgood" if you want something stronger still. Of course we use those forms already. But in the final version of Newspeak there'll be nothing else. In

the end the whole notion of goodness and badness will be covered by only six words - in reality, only one word. Don't you see the beauty of that, Winston? It was B.B.'s idea originally, of course,' he added as an afterthought.

A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother. Nevertheless Syme immediately detected a certain lack of enthusiasm.

'You haven't a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston,' he said almost sadly. 'Even when you write it you're still thinking in Oldspeak. I've read some of those pieces that you write in 'The Times' occasionally. They're good enough, but they're translations. In your heart you'd prefer to stick to Oldspeak, with all its vagueness and its useless shades of meaning. You don't grasp the beauty of the destruction of words. Do you know that Newspeak is the only language in the world whose vocabulary gets smaller every year?'

Winston did know that, of course. He smiled, sympathetically he hoped, not trusting himself to speak. Syme bit off another fragment of the dark-coloured bread, chewed it briefly, and went on.

'Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought? In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed, will be expressed by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meanings rubbed out and forgotten. Already, in the Eleventh Edition, we're not far from that point. But the process will still be continuing long after you and I are dead. Every year fewer and fewer words, and the range of consciousness always a little smaller. Even now, of course, there's no reason or excuse for committing thought crime. It's merely a question of self-discipline, reality control. But in the end there won't be any need even for that. The Revolution will be complete when the language is perfect. Newspeak is Ingsoc and Ingsoc is Newspeak,' he added with a sort of mystical satisfaction. 'Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?'

31. Winston and Syme are

- A. in a cafeteria.
- B. at a party.
- C. at school.
- D. in an office.

32. Syme likes

- A. the food.
- B. hearing Winston's opinions.
- C. talking about his work.
- D. to shout.

33. What kind of words are being the most greatly reduced?

- A. adjectives
- B. verbs and adjectives
- C. nouns
- D. everything except antonyms

34. What can be gathered about Winston's attitude towards Newspeak?

- A. He finds it exciting.
- B. He studies it eagerly.
- C. He is outspokenly against it.
- D. He accepts it unhappily.

35. Which of the following best describes Newspeak?
- A. It is a historical language being reconstructed.
 - B. It is a highly simplified language designed to prevent thought.
 - C. It was invented to help citizens escape an oppressive government.
 - D. It is a new language that is incredibly difficult to learn.
36. What kind of future does Syme imagine?
- A. Everyone will be better educated.
 - B. People will be safe because there will be no violent crime.
 - C. People will not have enough language to think at all.
 - D. People will communicate better and more effectively.

Part 6

You are going to read a magazine article about a volcano in New Zealand, now a nature reserve, and the experience of the native people in the past when it erupted. 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.

Rangitoto

By Alastair Jamieson

Off-track the ground is menacing. Lava, like angry waves frozen in mid-chop only moments ago, claws at the soles of my boots and threatens to shred my knees if I place a foot wrong. The surface is so uneven that progress is extraordinarily difficult. Occasional smooth stone channels course like petrified streams through the rougher ground, their solid surfaces a welcome pathway amid teetering plates of broken lava and treacherous bouldery rubble. Out of the shade of the dense thickets of bush, it's as hot as a furnace. All that black rock absorbs and radiates enough heat to melt Antarctica. It's as hostile a spot as you could find anywhere in New Zealand, yet when I turn around, there is downtown Auckland in plain view just a few kilometres away.

37 __. Its symmetrical cone is a relaxed cousin of those higher and steeper volcanoes Taranaki and Ngauruhoe but Rangitoto is a truly astonishing wilderness right on the doorstep of the city. Landing on the island, the graceful sweeping curves seen from a distance quickly give way to a magnificent mosaic of the tortuous lava I've been scrambling through and scrubby, impenetrable pohutukawa forest.

Of course, it was not always like this. 38 __. However, the emergence of the youngest and largest of the fifty-odd volcanoes in Auckland's volcanic field was witnessed by Maori living on adjacent Motutapu Island.

The persistent yelping of dogs might first have awoken them. Soon afterwards there would have been a thundering roar. The vibration of the sandy ground beneath them would surely have jolted them from their homes. 39 __. A wind shift and the familiar smells of the camp - wood smoke, the sea, and even the penetrating stench of shark flesh drying on frames - were soon overpowered by the pungent, suffocating odour of sulphur dioxide.

Running across the beach and dragging boats into the sea, shoals of dead fish bumped against their legs as they waded into the cold shallows. 40 __. Looking behind them, the cataclysm was becoming clearer in the first light of day. Black clouds were blasting out from the base of a roiling column of steam, flying boulders were arcing white streamers through the sky and splashing into the sea.

41 __. The footprints of a small group of adults and children were found sandwiched between layers of Rangitoto ash. Markings show where the ground was prodded with sticks and that one of the dogs with the group paused to drink from a puddle. 42 __. Whether these people were foolhardy or brave, lured by curiosity, or a desire to retrieve their treasured possessions, we'll never know

- A. The familiar form of Rangitoto did not exist for generations of Maori who first inhabited the surrounding lands.
- B. The low black cliffs of Rangitoto are just 1500m away, the centre of the eruption only 3 km further.
- C. The impressions were so well preserved that the next blanket of ash must have spewed from Rangitoto soon after they were made.
- D. Paddling hard towards safety, the first wet ash began to fall, sticky and abrasive.
- E. Outside, the familiar stars above and the scatter of bright campfires along the shore to the west was hidden by a pall of steam, strobed by lightning and lit by a ferocious fiery glow from beneath.
- F. No landform is more familiar to Aucklanders than Rangitoto Island and yet how many of them ever go there?
- G. Proof exists that in the weeks or months following the onset of the eruption, people came back to their campsite on Motutapu Island.

Part 7

You are going to read five different people's opinions about time travel. For questions 43-52, choose from the people (A-E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person...

- 43. thinks its best to appreciate the present? __
- 44. would make a different relationship decision? __
- 45. would try to help a family member? __
- 46. offers contemporary travel advice? __
- 47. is probably at least 50 years old? __
- 48. is interested in history? __
- 49. is put-off by old-fashioned clothes? __
- 50. thinks of impressing others? __
- 51. would make an investment? __
- 52. would not expect time travellers in general to receive a friendly welcome ? __

Time Travel

A Charlie

I'd travel back to the year I was born, and live my life again, but only if I could know then what I know now! I'd love to see my parents and grandparents again. I'd persuade my dad to stop smoking, so that he wouldn't die so young. On the other hand, in the present, I have two wonderful grown-up children and two precious grandchildren. Perhaps the answer is to make the best of the present and stop hankering after the past. If I could visit other times just for a day, I'd love to meet my parents as children, and go into the future to meet the great-great grandchildren I'll not live to see!

B Chloe

I would not exchange today for any previous era. I have studied a lot of history and whilst I would be interested in certain eras there would be difficulties. For example, Tudor times - interesting, but as a Catholic I might have had my head chopped off; eighteenth and nineteenth centuries - exciting, but too many petticoats to wear, never mind about corsets. Then there is the lack of education and opportunity for women to consider, and the lack of medical

knowledge. No, today is the best time to live. Having said that, I would not mind the opportunity to take tea with Miss Austen - she would have been enormous fun.

C Emily

Go back in time? Who'd want that? I mean, as soon as some people spotted you, you'd be the odd one out. And if you went back in time with all that futuristic equipment on and, for example, the alarm clock on your watch went off, you would be denounced as a devil; tortured, quartered and drawn, and then burnt at the stake! Travel to the future and you'd be a museum artifact! You'd be seen as some sort of primitive beast! I'm fine where I am at the moment, thank you. Also, to those of you intending to prevent the election/birth of various politicians, it won't work; if you succeeded, then you would have no incentive to do so, and thus wouldn't have gone. That's the paradox.

D Jack

I have always dreamed of being a sailor in the merchant navy between 1920 and 1940. At that time, travelling to foreign ports like Yokohama, Saigon, Rangoon, Surabaya and such would have been the same as space travel is today. Imagine coming home after a long voyage, and telling the people in the pub all about your travels! You'd have such stories to tell! I have seen the majority of the world's cities now, and most look exactly the same as each other. If you want to travel somewhere that is still unique today, without the time machine, see Asia but steer clear of package tours. And hurry; do it now before it all becomes McDonaldised.

E Liam

I'd go back maybe about five years and try to do a better job this time. I would never have ended the relationship with the love of my life. I wish I could've known better, and understood then what I understand now. I would also stay at college. I'd register 250 of the best internet domains possible, so by now I'd be a billionaire without having done a thing. But I wouldn't be selfish; I would change the world for the better with the money. Money can save lives and do unbelievable things in the right hands. Plus, I would have the girl! Oh well, back to reality.

Answer Keys

Part 1

1. **D - priority.** This is the only word that collocates with 'higher' here and fits in context.
2. **D - low-cost.** The paragraph mentions the benefits of cycling. 'Shortcut' is not an adjective here and 'high-speed' shouldn't be mentioned, as the sentence that comes next mentions safety.
3. **B - proportion.** The overall share of people using bicycles in comparison with cars.
4. **A - recreational.** The word relates to doing something pleasant in your free time. Other words do not fit this context.
5. **D - Local.** People living in the area that is going to have the new cycling strategy implemented.
6. **B - ensure.** To make sure, to make certain.
7. **A - contact.** 'To be in contact' is to maintain communication between two sides. 'To be in touch' would work if it weren't for the adjective 'regular' – we can't say 'to be in regular touch'. The other two options do not fit.
8. **A - copy.** A copy of the same document. It's neither a book nor a letter, but a set of rules they intend to implement.

Part 2

9. **for/during.** Both prepositions are acceptable here - both point at a period of time.
10. **few.** 'So there are no crowds' indicates that we should use a word with the meaning of low numbers. 'Little' is only used with uncountable and therefore shouldn't be put here next to 'people', which is countable.
11. **from.** 'A change from something'
12. **its/the.** Both the determiner 'its' and the definite article 'the' have the same meaning in this context - to indicate that the people and the buildings we talk about belong to that place.
13. **during/on.** Again, both words are acceptable as they have the same meaning of attributing some action to a period in time.
14. **who/that.** Remember that we usually use 'who' to refer to people, even though 'that' is acceptable.
15. **him.** The pronoun here is used to refer to Jack.
16. **together.** 'Be somewhere together'.

Part 3

17. **managerial/management.** The adjective 'managerial' is rather [tricky to spell](#), pay attention to it. Both options can be used here.
18. **bearable.** 'Was only just bearable' means 'almost unbearable, almost intolerable'.
19. **temptation.** A temptation is a **desire** to do something, often something wrong or unwise .
20. **absolutely.** An adverb is required here.
21. **conference.** The only difficulty here is to understand the link between the relatively unknown word 'to confer' (to exchange ideas) and the well-known 'conference'.
22. **arrival.** A noun should be used here. Make sure to spell it with two 'r'.
23. **receptionist.** A person's occupation should be used here.
24. **intentions.** An intention is something you plan to do or make.

Part 4

25. **isn't used to getting.** 'Not used to doing something' means not in the habit of doing it.
26. **wish you had come.** Note that we have to use Past Perfect tense here with the 'I wish' construction.
27. **didn't succeed in entering.** 'Succeed in doing something' is used here in the negative as in the original sentence the burglars failed to get into the house.
28. **must have/get my hair cut.** Do not use the word 'haircut' as it would mean changing the original phrasing and possibly getting only one point out of two.
29. **wondered why he hadn't.** Reported speech is used here, which means changing Past Simple to Past Perfect according to the 'one step back' rule of tenses in reported speech.
30. **is believed to be.** A passive construction is used here, as suggested by the [keyword](#) 'believed'.

Part 5

31. **A.** Paragraph One: "He pushed his bowl aside, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table..." - these words suggest that they are eating, which normally wouldn't take place at school or in an office. Even though neither cafeteria nor party get mentioned, judging by the poor variety of food (a hunk of bread and cheese) this doesn't look like a party. Moreover, the general tone of discussion suggests that both people are having a short break from work.
32. **C.** Paragraph Three: "... then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy." It clearly points at Syme's enthusiasm for his work. A is not mentioned - he eats quickly because he is hungry; B is not mentioned. D is wrong - he has to shout to "overcome the noise", not because he likes to.
33. **B.** Paragraph Four: "Of course the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives..."
34. **D.** Paragraph Five: "A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother." 'Vapid eagerness' here suggests that people should be happy and enthusiastic, or at least pretend to be, at the mention of Big Brother's name. Same could be said about his attitude to Newspeak, which is confirmed in the next sentence by Syme: "You haven't a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston..."
35. **B.** Last paragraph, first sentence: "Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought?". The language is oversimplified, hence it is easier to learn, so Answer D doesn't fit. Answer A doesn't give the full picture. Answer C is wrong, it is used for a different purpose.
36. **C.** Last sentence of the last paragraph: "Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?". The current language will get simplified to a point where having certain thoughts (ones that the ruling party wouldn't approve of) is going to be impossible.

Part 6

37. **F.** The last sentence of Paragraph One helps us choose the right answer - Auckland is mentioned, which has a great and clear view of Rangitoto, and in Sentence F they go back to the topic, asking a rhetorical question of Aucklanders' familiarity with it.
38. **A.** It is mentioned that it was different, in fact it did not exist up until a certain period in time.
39. **E.** A scene is set - the author is describing the way the emerging volcanoes might have looked in the past, during the Maori period. The word 'homes' helps us to contrast the sentence with Sentence E, that starts with 'Outside...!'

- 40.D. Boats are mentioned in the previous sentence. Sentence D starts with "Paddling hard...". To paddle is to use a piece of wood that is wide at one end that is used to move and steer a small boat.
- 41.G. The sentence that follows the gap mentions footprints of people, indicating that some people did come back after the eruption had started.
- 42.C. "The impressions" are the footsteps that were left in the surface of volcanic ash.

Part 7

- 43.A. *Perhaps the answer is to make the best of the present and stop hankering after the past.*
- 44.E. *I would never have ended the relationship with the love of my life.*
- 45.A. *I'd persuade my dad to stop smoking, so that he wouldn't die so young.*
- 46.D. *If you want to travel somewhere that is still unique today, without the time machine, see Asia but steer clear of package tours. And hurry; do it now before it all becomes McDonaldised.*
- 47.A. *On the other hand, in the present, I have two wonderful grown-up children and two precious grandchildren.*
- 48.B. *I have studied a lot of history and whilst I would be interested in certain eras there would be difficulties.*
- 49.B. *... exciting, but too many petticoats to wear, never mind about corsets.*
- 50.D. *Imagine coming home after a long voyage, and telling the people in the pub all about your travels!*
- 51.E. *I'd register 250 of the best internet domains possible, so by now I'd be a billionaire without having done a thing.*
- 52.C. *And if you went back in time with all that futuristic equipment on and, for example, the alarm clock on your watch went off, you would be denounced as a devil; tortured, quartered and drawn, and then burnt at the stake!*

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

Intend (v) — to plan to do something. *I intended to call her first thing in the morning, but I forgot to.*

Utility (n) - usefulness. Pay attention that the noun 'utility' is used to modify another noun, like an adjective normally would.

In conjunction with - in cooperation, collaboration, together with.

Seafront (n) - the part of a town or a city that is right next to a river or other large body of water with a road or walking paths along it.

Implement (v) - to bring something to life, usually a plan or a strategy. *The new changes will be implemented in a gradual way so that people could get used to them easier.*

Leaflet (n) - a sheet of paper that briefly summarises some proposition, idea or as a form of advertising and is distributed free of charge.

Part 2

Make notes - to write down something useful or interesting for further use or reference.

Afford (v) - to have enough money for something that you could comfortably spend it on. *I'm afraid we cannot afford to go to France this Summer - while we do have the money, we could find better use for it.*

Part 3

Temper (n) - a person's tendency to become angry. Bad temper means anger or impatience.

Chaotic (adj) - not in order, messy, disorganised. *The event was quite chaotic and I was just hoping it would be over soon.*

Hindrance (n) - something that slows you down or stands in the way of you achieving something.

Part 4

What a pity - an expression that expresses regret, means you are sorry that something happened.

Burglar (n) - a criminal that breaks into your house in order to steal something.

Reception (n) - (here) a ceremony hosted to celebrate some event, a wedding in this case.

Part 5

Get on (phr v) - to progress, to continue doing something. *Renovation of her apartment is getting on slowly but steadily.*

Brighten up (phr v) - to get excited, to get in a better mood. *Having heard the news about our trip to Brighton she really brightened up.*

Scores (n) - (here) great numbers, lots. *Scores of children were running around the schoolyard, occasionally bumping into one another.*

Notion (n) - a concept or an idea of something.

Vapid (adj) - lacking liveliness or enthusiasm. Used to express criticism. In this context, the protagonist is supposed to feel excited at the mention of BB's name, but he is not. *He tried to simulate enthusiasm without much success.*

Flit (v) - to happen and then disappear quickly.

Vagueness (n) - the state of being vague - unclear, too general, without addressing the point.

Subsidiary (adj) - secondary, in command or under control of something else.

Part 6

Menacing (adj) - dangerous and frightening.

Shred (v) - to cut and tear into pieces with great force.

Amid (prep) - in the middle of or among. *I knew nobody amid all these people, I really felt like a stranger at this party.*

Treacherous (adj) - unreliable, not worthy of your trust, possibly dangerous because of that.

Rubble (n) - pieces and fragments of stones or dirt.

Tortuous (adj) - with many turns and twists. *The path that led to the temple was long and tortuous.*

Scrubby (adj) - dry and rough.

Yelping (n) - another word for barking - the sound that dogs make.

Pungent (adj) - smell that is so strong it makes it unpleasant. *I was not used to the pungent local market, the smell almost made my eyes watery.*

Shoals (n) - a collective general noun for groups of fish.

Puddle (n) - a small body of water usually formed on the ground after rain.

Foolhardy (adj) - without fear or understanding of how dangerous something can be, used negatively.

Lure (v) - to make somebody do something by tricking them i.e. not telling the truth. *The mouse was lured into a trap by a piece of cheese placed on the doorstep.*

Part 7

Contemporary (adj) - relating to the current time period. *Contemporary literature is said to be less inspired than the works of the classics.*

Put off (phr. v) - to be displeased or not attracted by something.

Hanker after smth - to desire something strongly. *He spent his fifties hankering after women half his age, what a disgrace!*

Denounce smb as smth (v) - to announce publicly that somebody is evil or wrong.

Incentive (n) - a reason or stimulus to do something. *Teachers who choose to work at rural schools are usually given financial incentives.*

Steer clear of - stay away from, do not get close to something. Can be used both figuratively and literally.

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