

Unit 3: All in the mind

Grammar

1 a

~~2 been~~

3 ~~was~~ has

4 ~~have been~~ was

5 ✓

6 ~~couldn't have been agreed~~ agree

7 ~~has been~~ was

8 ✓

9 ~~is~~ was

10 ✓

11 ~~has been~~ was

12 ~~be benefited~~ benefit

13 ~~has been~~ is

14 ~~can have been~~ be found

15 ~~might be improved~~ improve.

**b NB** Candidates at advanced level often make errors in the choice of tense when using the passive.

Wrong tense: 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14

Active verb needed: 2, 3, 6, 12, 15

**2**

**2 is now acknowledged**

**3 are strongly linked**

**4 be spent**

**5 has not been established**

**6 have for centuries been fascinated**

**7 are often portrayed**

**8 has been known for many years**

**9 were regularly interpreted**

**10 were therefore thought**

**11 was most commonly associated**

**12 finally be unlocked**

**13 yet to be found**

**Vocabulary**

**1**

**2 pressure U**

**3 suspicion U**

**4 escape U**

**5 appetite U**

**6 reference C**

**7 suspicion C**

**8 pressure C**

**9 escape C**

**10 reference U**

**11 cancellation U**

**12 appetite C**

**2**

**1 ability, aptitude, criticism, evolution, relationship**

**2 archaeologist, educationalist/educationist, novelist, painter, surge**

**3 analytical, courageous, decisive, philosophical, pointless, skilful**

**4 characteristically, increasingly, naturally, psychologically, scientifically**

**3**

**1 characteristic**

**2 Scientifically**

**3 increasingly**

**4 decisive**

**5 aptitude**

**6 criticism**

**7 pointless**

**8 analytical.**

### Writing | Part 1

**There is no doubt that** choosing what to study at university is one of the biggest decisions you will ever make in your life. This is because if you make the right choice, a successful future is ***almost certainly assured***. ***However***, making the wrong one can ***ultimately prove disastrous***. So how can you ensure success?

***Firstly***, I believe you should **gather** as much information as possible. One method of doing this is to talk to people who are already attending the course you are interested in, **to establish** what their experience of it has been. **Inquire about** the ***teaching methods*** and whether they feel they benefit from the lectures and seminars. Check how many contact hours they have per week, and whether ***they find the workload manageable***.

***An alternative*** is to go online; you can also **locate** the information you **require** in forums and chat rooms. In addition, **analyse** your motivation for doing the course. Be very clear ***in your own mind*** about whether you are doing it ***purely*** for interest and enjoyment, or to qualify for a career.

Finally, if ***despite following this advice you are still*** unfortunate enough to find you've made the wrong decision, ***in my opinion*** the best thing you can do is to talk to your tutors and find out whether it is possible to **transfer** to another course.

Reading and Use of English | Part 6

**Exam tip**

In this part of the test, it is common to come across synonyms of a word or expression in one text which is different to the others. For example, in question 1, we have 'communicating clearly'; in text A 'doesn't leave the reader **befuddled**'\* and in text D 'lucidity'.

In order to advance from B2 level to C1, you will need a wealth of vocabulary, so practice looking for and using synonyms to help yourself prepare for the test.

\***Befuddled:** confused

- 1 D** (Reviewer A: 'doesn't flash data in a way that leaves the reader befuddled and confused' and reviewer D: 'the reader cannot fail to appreciate the lucidity...')
- 2 C** (Reviewer A: ' '; Reviewer C: 'all in all, this book does little to...'; Reviewer D: 'a groundbreaking read full of practical tips')
- 3 A** (Reviewer A: 'although not every chapter is a winner, the whole book is filled with practical ideas...' and reviewer B: 'while not every point is helpful, there is much to like')
- 4 D** (Reviewer C: 'targeted at the lay reader\*'; reviewer D: 'for others who are already an expert, these is still much of value')

**Vocabulary tip:**

**Lay** used as an adjective with an noun refers to a non-expert in any field of study.

Compare:

Lay reader vs expert reader

Lay witness vs expert witness

Layman (one word) a person without expertise or knowledge in the field **or** a non-ordained member of a church (i.e. a person who works in the church but is not a priest).

**Expression** to put something in layman's terms: *to explain soemthing using non-specialist language*

**Listening | Part 1**

1. **C** (*the car didn't have a mark on it*)
2. **B** (*I realized he was dreadfully embarrassed, poor man!*)
3. **A** (*she did gather an admiring audience*)
4. **C** (*as soon as she saw the vet arrive to catch her, she knew what was going on and just calmly loped back of her own accord. I thought it was extremely astute!*)
5. **B** (*he was so intent on his work that he was oblivious to the fact that he was attracting a crowd of onlookers*)
6. **C** (*one woman said 'it must be great earning your living by using your hands!'*)

**Please, ask your teacher if you have  
made a mistake and would like it  
explained.**