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C1 · VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Workbook

200 words you really need. Ten stops, a review and a final test.

for _____ date _____ October 2026

Your route

1 **Thought and argument** p. 3
20 words · 45 points

2 **Academic and research** p. 5
20 words · 49 points

3 **Business and leadership** p. 7
20 words · 44 points

4 **Emotion and personality** p. 9
20 words · 47 points

5 **Technology and society** p. 11
20 words · 45 points

6 **Environment and sustainability** p. 13
20 words · 44 points

7 **Law, politics and power** p. 15
20 words · 47 points

8 **Arts, culture and media** p. 17
20 words · 50 points

9 **Society and ethics** p. 19
20 words · 42 points

10 **Language and communication** p. 21
20 words · 47 points

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How this book works

Every stop has the same shape: 20 new words, then short exercises with different question types. Work with a pencil, one stop at a time, and check the answer key only when you have finished.

- Try without a dictionary first. Guessing is part of learning.
- Write your score after each exercise, then your stop total in the table below.
- Use the word list at the back to test yourself. Cover the word, say what it means.
- Do the final test again after a week. We will see how far you have come.
- A low score is fine. Read each explanation, then try again.

Stop	Topic	Page	My score
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5 ways to remember new words

1. Say each word aloud three times. 2. Write your own sentence for it. 3. Put sticky notes on things at home. 4. Test yourself with the word list. 5. Come back to the exercises after one week.

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STOP 1 Thought and argument

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: nuance · rationale · premise · scrutinise · advocate · substantiate · refute · ambiguous · coherent · rhetoric · hypothesis · inference · paradox · implication · discern · endorse · undermine · speculate · plausible · dilemma

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

advocate	ambiguous	coherent	dilemma	hypothesis
premise	rationale	refute	scrutinise	substantiate

1. The manager explained the _____ behind the new policy: it would save money and time.
2. The argument is based on a false _____, so the conclusion cannot be trusted.
3. Before we sign the contract, a lawyer will _____ every clause.
4. Several scientists _____ stricter controls on the use of antibiotics.
5. You cannot make such a serious accusation unless you can _____ it with solid facts.
6. The defence lawyer tried to _____ the witness's claim by showing a video.
7. The instructions were so _____ that two people understood them in different ways.
8. Her essay was well organised and _____: each paragraph followed logically from the last.
9. The scientists tested their _____ that the plant needs less water in winter.
10. She faced a real _____: stay in a job she loved or move abroad with her husband.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. nuance ____	a) a conclusion based on evidence and reasoning rather than direct statements
2. rhetoric ____	b) to notice or recognise something that is not obvious
3. inference ____	c) to form opinions without having all the facts
4. paradox ____	d) language designed to persuade or impress, often with little real content
5. implication ____	e) a very small difference in meaning or feeling
6. discern ____	f) to weaken something gradually
7. endorse ____	g) a possible effect or result, or something suggested indirectly
8. undermine ____	h) to say publicly that you support someone or something
9. speculate ____	i) seeming reasonable and likely to be true
10. plausible ____	j) a situation or statement that seems impossible but may be true

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. enrtaiola (the reasons behind a decision) _____
2. anunec (a small difference in meaning) _____
3. ocvetada (to publicly support an idea) _____
4. orpdaxa (a statement that seems to contradict itself) _____
5. ledmiam (a difficult choice between two options) _____

Score: ___ / 5

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. A coherent argument is clear and logical.	T / F
2. To refute a claim is to prove that it is wrong.	T / F

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3. An ambiguous sentence has only one possible meaning.	T / F
4. A paradox seems to contradict itself but may still be true.	T / F
5. If you scrutinise something, you look at it very carefully.	T / F

Score: ___ / 5

E Odd one out

Circle the word that is different.

1. refute / endorse / advocate / nuance → _____
2. plausible / coherent / ambiguous / rhetoric → _____
3. scrutinise / discern / speculate / paradox → _____
4. premise / inference / implication / undermine → _____

Score: ___ / 4

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. From the evidence, the police drew the ____ that the door had been forced open.
   a) paradox b) inference c) rhetoric
2. It is a ____ that the more choices we have, the less satisfied we feel.
   a) rationale b) nuance c) paradox
3. The politician's speech was full of ____ but contained no real plans.
   a) nuance b) premise c) rhetoric
4. A good translator must notice every small ____ of meaning between two words.
   a) dilemma b) paradox c) nuance
5. One ____ of the new law is that prices may rise.
   a) rhetoric b) implication c) ambiguous
6. In the dim light I could just ____ a figure standing by the gate.
   a) discern b) endorse c) refute

Score: ___ / 6

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

Professor Okoro gave a lecture on a famous paradox: the more information we have, the harder it can be to decide. She presented a clear hypothesis and then tried to refute it herself, because she wanted to scrutinise every premise. One student asked her to endorse a new study, but she said she could not until the authors could substantiate their claims. "Good thinking," she said, "means being willing to speculate, but also to doubt."

1. Professor Okoro talked about a paradox. T / F
2. She tried to refute her own hypothesis. T / F
3. She agreed at once to endorse the new study. T / F
4. She wanted the authors to substantiate their claims. T / F
5. She thinks that good thinking means never speculating. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. A dilemma that you have faced (use dilemma or rationale):

_____

2. An argument that you find convincing or not (use plausible or coherent):

_____

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STOP 2 Academic and research

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: methodology · empirical · correlation · anomaly · extrapolate · quantify · cohort · bibliography · thesis · discourse · paradigm · rigorous · comprehensive · scholarly · validate · replicate · framework · jargon · annotate · synthesise

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

anomaly	bibliography	cohort	comprehensive	correlation
empirical	methodology	quantify	rigorous	thesis

1. The _____ section explains how the researchers collected and analysed the data.
2. There is no _____ evidence for this theory: nobody has ever tested it.
3. The study found a strong _____ between hours of sleep and exam results.
4. One result did not fit the pattern, so they treated it as a strange _____.
5. It is hard to _____ happiness, because you cannot measure it with a ruler.
6. A _____ of 500 students was followed for ten years.
7. Please list all the books you used in the _____ at the end of the essay.
8. Her _____ argues that language shapes the way people think.
9. The testing was _____: every result was checked three times.
10. The book gives a _____ guide to the subject and leaves nothing out.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. extrapolate ____	a) a typical model or pattern of how something is done or understood
2. discourse ____	b) written or spoken communication about a subject, or the way a topic is discussed
3. paradigm ____	c) to use known facts to guess what will happen in the future
4. scholarly ____	d) special words used by a profession that other people find hard to understand
5. validate ____	e) connected with serious study and academic work
6. replicate ____	f) to repeat an experiment and obtain the same result
7. framework ____	g) to combine different ideas or information into one whole
8. jargon ____	h) to prove that something is true or correct
9. annotate ____	i) a basic structure of ideas that supports a theory or plan
10. synthesise ____	j) to add notes to a text in order to explain it

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. ctreioornal (a link between two things) _____
2. yaamnol (something that does not fit the pattern) _____
3. ohcrto (a group studied together) _____
4. golhmotedyo (how a study is carried out) _____
5. aiagdrmp (a model of how something is understood) _____
6. ewkrmfaor (a basic structure of ideas) _____

Score: ___ / 6

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. An empirical study is based on observation or experiment.	T / F
2. If you quantify something, you measure it as a number.	T / F

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3. A bibliography lists the sources used in a piece of writing.	T / F
4. To replicate a study is to change its results.	T / F
5. Jargon is simple language that anyone can understand.	T / F

Score: ___ / 5

E Circle the correct word

Circle the correct word.

1. Scientists try to (replicate / annotate / extrapolate) each other's experiments to check the results.
2. The (anomaly / bibliography / discourse) in the data was a single result that did not fit.
3. We need independent proof to (validate / annotate / quantify) the results.
4. He used so much (jargon / paradigm / thesis) that nobody outside his field could follow him.
5. A new (paradigm / anomaly / cohort) in medicine changed the way doctors think about the disease.
6. Researchers can (extrapolate / annotate / synthesise) from today's trends to predict future sales.
7. Her (methodology / bibliography / jargon) was clear: first she interviewed experts, then she ran a survey.

Score: ___ / 7

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. The article is a ____ piece, full of references and written for experts.
   a) anomaly b) scholarly c) bibliography
2. The team will ____ the findings from three separate studies into one report.
   a) synthesise b) validate c) annotate
3. The study is based on a theoretical ____ that links poverty and health.
   a) cohort b) jargon c) framework
4. In political ____, the word 'freedom' means different things to different groups.
   a) cohort b) discourse c) bibliography
5. Please ____ the poem in the margin with notes on rhyme and rhythm.
   a) quantify b) annotate c) replicate
6. If the economy keeps growing at this rate, we can ____ that exports will double.
   a) synthesise b) extrapolate c) annotate

Score: ___ / 6

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

> Dr Silva leads a research team that studied a cohort of 1,000 adults. Her methodology was rigorous and she tried to quantify how exercise affects mood. The results showed a clear correlation, but one anomaly puzzled her. She wrote up the findings in a comprehensive thesis with a long bibliography, and another laboratory has now replicated the study.

1. Dr Silva studied a cohort of 1,000 adults. T / F
2. She found no correlation at all. T / F
3. One result was an anomaly that puzzled her. T / F
4. Her thesis had a long bibliography. T / F
5. No other laboratory has replicated the study. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. A topic that you would like to research (use thesis or methodology):

_____

2. Jargon from your job or hobby (use jargon or framework):

_____

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STOP 3 Business and leadership

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: stakeholder · leverage · scalable · liability · acquisition · procurement · benchmark · incentive · agility · accountable · hierarchy · mandate · streamline · pivot · bureaucracy · pragmatic · visionary · diversify · equity · turnover

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

accountable	acquisition	benchmark	bureaucracy	hierarchy
incentive	liability	procurement	stakeholder	turnover

1. Every _____, from employees to investors, was invited to the meeting.
2. If the product injures someone, the company carries legal _____.
3. The _____ of a smaller rival made the firm the market leader.
4. The _____ department buys all the materials and equipment for the company.
5. We compare our costs with the industry _____ to see how we are doing.
6. A cash bonus is a good _____ for staff to reach their targets.
7. The director is _____ to the board for the success of the project.
8. In a rigid _____, every decision must pass through many levels of managers.
9. Too much _____ slows companies down: forms, permissions and endless reports.
10. High staff _____ is expensive because the company keeps training new people.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. leverage ____	a) the ability to move or change quickly
2. scalable ____	b) able to grow easily without losing quality
3. agility ____	c) having clear ideas about what the future could be
4. mandate ____	d) the value of a company that belongs to its owners or shareholders
5. streamline ____	e) official authority to do something
6. pivot ____	f) to develop a wider range of products or activities
7. pragmatic ____	g) dealing with problems in a sensible, practical way
8. visionary ____	h) to use something you already have to gain an advantage
9. diversify ____	i) to make a process simpler and more efficient
10. equity ____	j) to make a sudden change in the direction of a business

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. tliiblaiy (legal responsibility) _____
2. nrmeahckb (a standard to compare with) _____
3. vieteinnc (a reason to work harder) _____
4. arheyrich (a system of ranks) _____

Score: ___ / 4

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. A stakeholder is anyone with an interest in a company.	T / F
2. A scalable business model can grow without big problems.	T / F
3. Bureaucracy makes decisions quick and simple.	T / F
4. If a company diversifies, it sells only one product.	T / F
5. A pragmatic manager prefers practical solutions.	T / F

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Score: ___ / 5

E Put the words in order

Put the words in order to make a sentence. Start with the word that has a capital letter.

1. The company / streamline / its operations. / decided to

_____

2. A visionary / imagines / leader / the future.

_____

3. We need to / our products / diversify / to reduce risk.

_____

4. The start-up / pivot / after the first year. / had to

_____

5. Staff turnover / after the pay rise. / fell

_____

Score: ___ / 5

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. The firm will ____ its strong brand to open new markets.
   a) hierarchy b) equity c) leverage
2. Our online service is ____, so it can serve ten customers or ten million.
   a) visionary b) scalable c) pragmatic
3. Small companies often have more ____ than large ones: they can change direction in weeks.
   a) bureaucracy b) agility c) liability
4. The board gave the new CEO a clear ____ to reduce costs.
   a) mandate b) hierarchy c) turnover
5. She owns twenty per cent of the business, which is her ____.
   a) equity b) procurement c) agility

Score: ___ / 5

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

Lina is a visionary founder whose software start-up grew fast. After one year she decided to pivot to a more scalable product and to diversify her customers. A pragmatic investor gave her equity funding, but only after she showed that the firm could streamline its processes. Lina says that every stakeholder has different needs, and that agility matters more than a rigid hierarchy.

1. Lina's start-up grew fast. T / F
2. She decided to pivot to a more scalable product. T / F
3. The investor gave her money without any conditions. T / F
4. Lina believes that a rigid hierarchy matters more than agility. T / F
5. Lina says that every stakeholder has different needs. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. A company with strong leadership (use visionary or mandate):

_____

2. An incentive that makes you work harder (use incentive or accountable):

_____

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STOP 4

Emotion and personality

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: resilient · empathy · introspective · apathetic · vindictive · melancholy · composed · humble · ruthless · sentimental · eccentric · impartial · nostalgic · indifferent · vulnerable · obsessive · irritable · elated · remorse · charisma

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

apathetic	composed	empathy	humble	impartial
introspective	remorse	resilient	ruthless	vindictive

1. Children are often more _____ than adults: they recover quickly from setbacks.
2. A good nurse shows _____ and understands how patients feel.
3. He is a quiet, _____ person who spends a lot of time thinking about his own feelings.
4. Many young voters feel _____ and do not bother to vote.
5. She became _____ after the argument and tried to ruin his reputation.
6. Even in the emergency, the pilot stayed calm and _____.
7. Despite her success, she remains _____ and never boasts.
8. The _____ businessman would do anything, even harm others, to win.
9. A judge must be _____ and must not take sides.
10. He showed no _____ for what he had done.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. melancholy ____	a) easily hurt or harmed
2. sentimental ____	b) easily annoyed
3. eccentric ____	c) unusual in behaviour, in a way that people find odd or amusing
4. nostalgic ____	d) a deep, quiet sadness
5. indifferent ____	e) a special charm that makes people admire and follow you
6. vulnerable ____	f) extremely happy and excited
7. obsessive ____	g) feeling happy and slightly sad when remembering the past
8. irritable ____	h) not interested in or concerned about something
9. elated ____	i) thinking about one thing too much and unable to stop
10. charisma ____	j) influenced by emotions and memories more than by reason

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. **etpymha** (understanding how others feel) _____
2. **rremsoe** (deep regret for something wrong) _____
3. **umhleb** (not proud) _____
4. **smacriah** (special personal charm) _____
5. **nchmelyaol** (a deep, quiet sadness) _____
6. **otepcetinsrvi** (thinking about your own feelings) _____

Score: ___ / 6

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. An impartial judge supports one side.	T / F
2. If you are elated, you are extremely happy.	T / F
3. A vulnerable person is easily hurt.	T / F

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4. Apathetic people care deeply about everything.	T / F
5. Nostalgic people feel affection when they remember the past.	T / F
6. A resilient person recovers quickly from difficulties.	T / F

Score: ___ / 6

E Odd one out

Circle the word that is different.

1. melancholy / elated / irritable / charisma → _____
2. humble / composed / impartial / ruthless → _____
3. empathy / charisma / composed / vindictive → _____
4. indifferent / apathetic / unconcerned / obsessive → _____

Score: ___ / 4

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. He keeps old tickets, letters and photos because he is very ____.
   a) composed b) sentimental c) vindictive
2. The old song made her feel ____ for her school days.
   a) nostalgic b) irritable c) ruthless
3. She was ____ when she heard that she had won the scholarship.
   a) apathetic b) introspective c) elated
4. My uncle is ____: he wears a different hat every day and talks to his plants.
   a) eccentric b) impartial c) resilient
5. He is so ____ about cleanliness that he washes his hands fifty times a day.
   a) melancholy b) humble c) obsessive
6. Tired and hungry, the children were ____ all afternoon.
   a) elated b) irritable c) impartial

Score: ___ / 6

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

Kemal is a quiet and introspective man. After his business failed, he felt melancholy for months, but he proved resilient and started again. Some people thought he was apathetic because he rarely showed his feelings, but his sister knew that he was simply vulnerable. When a rival company copied his idea, he did not become vindictive. He stayed composed and wished them luck.

1. Kemal is an introspective man. T / F
2. Kemal's business failed. T / F
3. He never recovered from the failure. T / F
4. His sister thought that he was apathetic. T / F
5. He became vindictive when a rival copied his idea. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. A person you admire for being resilient or humble (use resilient or humble):

_____

2. Something that makes you nostalgic (use nostalgic or sentimental):

_____

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STOP 5 Technology and society

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: ubiquitous · disruptive · autonomous · cybersecurity · misinformation · anonymity · proliferate · dependency · ethical · infrastructure · biometric · augment · consent · transparency · breach · inevitable · unprecedented · convergence · obsolescence · malicious

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

anonymity	autonomous	cybersecurity	dependency	disruptive
ethical	infrastructure	misinformation	transparency	ubiquitous

1. Smartphones are now _____: you see them everywhere, in every country.
2. Streaming was a _____ technology that destroyed the old DVD business.
3. Self-driving cars are _____ vehicles that need no human driver.
4. Banks spend millions on _____ to protect customers from online attacks.
5. Social media can spread _____ faster than the truth.
6. Online, some people hide behind _____ and say cruel things.
7. Our _____ on phones makes us anxious when the battery is low.
8. Using people's data without telling them is not _____.
9. The country is investing in roads, railways and other _____.
10. Citizens want more _____ from the government about how it spends money.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. biometric ____	a) to add to something in order to make it greater
2. proliferate ____	b) using fingerprints or face scans to identify a person
3. augment ____	c) to increase quickly in number
4. consent ____	d) a failure to keep a rule, or an unauthorised entry into a system
5. breach ____	e) intended to cause harm
6. inevitable ____	f) permission to do something
7. unprecedented ____	g) never having happened or existed before
8. convergence ____	h) the process of becoming out of date
9. obsolescence ____	i) the coming together of different things so that they become similar
10. malicious ____	j) certain to happen and impossible to avoid

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. aymtnoiyn (when your name is not known) _____
2. miircbote (using body features to identify people) _____
3. oeftrailpre (to increase quickly) _____
4. snntoce (permission) _____

Score: ___ / 4

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. Cybersecurity protects computer systems from attacks.	T / F
2. Misinformation is always true.	T / F
3. If something is ubiquitous, it is rare.	T / F

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4. An autonomous machine works without human control. T / F

Score: ___ / 4

E Circle the correct word

Circle the correct word.

1. A data (breach / consent / convergence) exposed the passwords of a million users.
2. You must give your (consent / transparency / obsolescence) before the company can use your photos.
3. Fake accounts began to (proliferate / augment / breach) during the election.
4. Many phones now use (biometric / malicious / autonomous) data, such as a fingerprint, to unlock.
5. Some experts believe that robots taking over some jobs is (inevitable / ethical / ubiquitous).
6. The growth of the internet was (unprecedented / malicious / biometric): nothing had spread so fast.
7. Planned (obsolescence / convergence / anonymity) means that products are designed to stop working after a few years.
8. A (malicious / disruptive / ethical) program is designed to damage your computer.

Score: ___ / 8

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. The new app will ____ the real world with digital information, such as route arrows on the street.
   a) consent b) breach c) augment
2. The ____ of phones and cameras into one device changed photography.
   a) infrastructure b) convergence c) anonymity
3. Many people have a ____ on social media and cannot go an hour without checking it.
   a) dependency b) breach c) consent
4. The company was fined for a serious ____ of data protection rules.
   a) convergence b) breach c) anonymity

Score: ___ / 4

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

Maya works in cybersecurity. Last year a data breach exposed information about thousands of customers. "Without consent, nobody should collect personal data," she says. She believes that transparency is the most ethical response, so her company explained exactly what had happened. Maya thinks that misinformation will proliferate as autonomous tools become ubiquitous, but she says that the changes are inevitable and that people must adapt.

1. Maya works in cybersecurity. T / F
2. A data breach exposed customer information. T / F
3. Her company kept the incident secret. T / F
4. Maya thinks that nobody should collect data without consent. T / F
5. She believes that the changes can easily be avoided. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. A technology that you depend on too much (use dependency or ubiquitous):

_____

2. Should people be anonymous online? (use anonymity or ethical):

_____

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STOP 6

Environment and sustainability

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: mitigate · depletion · degradation · finite · stewardship · footprint · catastrophic · irreversible · fragile · pollutant · reservoir · arid · scarcity · abundant · biodegradable · ecological · extraction · thaw · inhabit · curb

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

catastrophic	degradation	depletion	finite	footprint
irreversible	mitigate	pollutant	reservoir	stewardship

1. Governments must act now to _____ the effects of climate change.
2. The _____ of fish stocks means that fewer fish are left every year.
3. Soil _____ caused by overfarming has made the land useless for crops.
4. Oil and gas are _____ resources: one day they will run out.
5. Good _____ of the land means looking after it for future generations.
6. Flying across the Atlantic leaves a large carbon _____.
7. The floods were _____: whole villages disappeared.
8. Once a species is gone, the damage is _____ and cannot be undone.
9. Carbon monoxide is a dangerous _____ found in car exhaust.
10. The city's drinking water is stored in a large _____ in the hills.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. fragile ____	a) very dry, with little or no rain
2. arid ____	b) relating to the relationship between living things and their environment
3. scarcity ____	c) to live in a place
4. abundant ____	d) to change from ice or snow into liquid
5. biodegradable ____	e) a situation in which there is not enough of something
6. ecological ____	f) to control or limit something that is harmful
7. extraction ____	g) existing in large quantities
8. thaw ____	h) the removal of something, such as oil or coal, from the ground
9. inhabit ____	i) able to be broken down naturally by bacteria
10. curb ____	j) easily broken or damaged

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. etigtima (to make something less serious) _____
2. tnlieepdo (using up a resource) _____
3. tntooirfp (the mark you leave on the planet) _____
4. sreerriov (a place where water is stored) _____

Score: ___ / 4

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. A finite resource will never run out.	T / F
2. An arid region receives very little rain.	T / F
3. Biodegradable packaging breaks down naturally.	T / F
4. To curb pollution is to control it.	T / F

Score: ___ / 4

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E Put the words in order

Put the words in order to make a sentence. Start with the word that has a capital letter.

1. Scientists / will thaw. / the ice / warn that

_____

2. The government / curb / plastic waste. / plans to

_____

3. Water scarcity / millions of people. / affects

_____

4. Some animals / the arid desert. / inhabit

_____

5. Fragile ecosystems / careful stewardship. / need

_____

6. Extraction of coal / the valley. / has damaged

_____

Score: ___ / 6

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. Heavy ____ of minerals from the mountain has left a huge hole in the landscape.
   a) extraction b) scarcity c) reservoir
2. The Arctic ice will begin to ____ earlier each spring.
   a) curb b) inhabit c) thaw
3. Only a few hundred people ____ the remote island.
   a) curb b) mitigate c) inhabit
4. The coral reef is a very ____ ecosystem and can die if the sea becomes too warm.
   a) finite b) fragile c) abundant
5. Water is ____ in the rainy north but rare in the south.
   a) fragile b) abundant c) arid

Score: ___ / 5

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

> Dr Haddad studies a fragile wetland that many species inhabit. The extraction of water for farming has caused depletion and degradation, and some of the damage may be irreversible. She says that measures to mitigate the harm, such as limiting farming near the reservoir, can still help. "Resources are finite," she says, "and good stewardship is the only answer."

1. Many species inhabit the wetland. T / F
2. Water extraction has helped the wetland. T / F
3. She thinks that all the damage can be reversed. T / F
4. She suggests limiting farming near the reservoir. T / F
5. Dr Haddad believes that resources are unlimited. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. One way to curb pollution in your town (use curb or pollutant):

_____

2. A place where a resource is abundant or scarce (use abundant or scarcity):

_____

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STOP 7 Law, politics and power

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: jurisdiction · sovereignty · legitimate · constituency · coalition · lobby · impeach · amend · ratify · tribunal · plaintiff · litigation · oppression · dissent · statute · veto · incumbent · ballot · partisan · pardon

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

ballot	coalition	constituency	incumbent	jurisdiction
lobby	plaintiff	sovereignty	statute	tribunal

1. The court said that the case was outside its _____, so it sent it to a higher court.
2. The country fought for its _____ and became independent.
3. Each member of parliament represents a _____ of about seventy thousand voters.
4. No party won a majority, so three parties formed a _____.
5. Environmental groups _____ MPs to support stronger laws.
6. An employment _____ decided that the company had dismissed her unfairly.
7. The _____ claimed that the company had broken the contract.
8. According to the _____, people must be at least eighteen to vote.
9. Voters put their _____ in the box at the polling station.
10. The _____ president hopes to win a second term.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. legitimate ____	a) strongly supporting one side, often without considering other views
2. impeach ____	b) the process of taking a dispute to a court of law
3. amend ____	c) accepted by law or by most people as fair and proper
4. ratify ____	d) to formally accuse a public official of serious wrongdoing
5. litigation ____	e) to officially forgive a person and free them from punishment
6. oppression ____	f) to officially refuse to approve a proposed law
7. dissent ____	g) to approve an agreement officially so that it becomes valid
8. veto ____	h) the expression of opinions that differ from the official ones
9. partisan ____	i) to change a law or document slightly in order to improve it
10. pardon ____	j) cruel or unfair treatment of people by those in power

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. iusijincrodt (the area of a court's authority) _____
2. gensievtryo (the power to rule a country) _____
3. ncotaioli (a group of parties governing together) _____
4. nraubtil (a special court) _____
5. afftplnii (the person who starts a legal case) _____
6. etustat (a written law) _____

Score: ___ / 6

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. A coalition is formed when parties join together to govern.	T / F
2. A plaintiff is the person who starts a legal case.	T / F
3. To veto a law is to approve it enthusiastically.	T / F

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4. A president can pardon a prisoner.	T / F
5. Dissent means agreeing with the government.	T / F
6. To amend a law is to change it.	T / F

Score: ___ / 6

E Odd one out

Circle the word that is different.

1. plaintiff / tribunal / litigation / ballot → _____
2. amend / ratify / veto / oppression → _____
3. sovereignty / jurisdiction / statute / partisan → _____
4. lobby / impeach / pardon / statute → _____

Score: ___ / 4

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. Many people felt that the new government was not ____ because the election had been unfair.
   a) incumbent b) partisan c) legitimate
2. People living under ____ were afraid to speak freely.
   a) oppression b) statute c) ballot
3. The speech was strongly ____: it attacked the other side and ignored every fact that did not support its own.
   a) partisan b) legitimate c) coalition
4. In many countries, citizens are free to express ____ without fear of prison.
   a) jurisdiction b) litigation c) dissent
5. The two countries will not be bound by the agreement until parliament agrees to ____ it.
   a) pardon b) ratify c) lobby
6. The committee proposed to ____ the law in order to protect small shops.
   a) pardon b) impeach c) amend

Score: ___ / 6

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

The incumbent president wanted to amend a statute, but a coalition of opposition parties opposed the change. Protesters outside parliament shouted their dissent, and newspapers criticised both sides as partisan. Eventually a tribunal ruled that the president's plan was not legitimate. The plaintiff, a small farmers' group, welcomed the decision.

1. The president wanted to amend a statute. T / F
2. A coalition of opposition parties supported the change. T / F
3. Newspapers called both sides partisan. T / F
4. The tribunal said that the plan was legitimate. T / F
5. The plaintiff was a farmers' group. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. A law that you think should be amended (use amend or statute):

_____

2. Why people lobby the government (use lobby or constituency):

_____

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STOP 8 Arts, culture and media

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: aesthetic · satire · allegory · narrative · motif · anthology · critique · connoisseur · rendition · portray · depict · flamboyant · iconic · prolific · acclaimed · curate · ephemeral · vernacular · provocative · spectator

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

acclaimed	aesthetic	allegory	anthology	connoisseur
critique	motif	narrative	prolific	satire

1. The architect cares more about _____ beauty than about cost.
2. The show is a sharp _____ of politicians, making fun of their mistakes.
3. Animal Farm is a famous _____ in which the animals represent political ideas.
4. The film's _____ follows three generations of one family.
5. The red scarf is a recurring _____ in the film, appearing in every important scene.
6. This collection of poems by many different writers is the best _____ I have read.
7. Her written _____ of the play praised the acting but disliked the story.
8. As a wine _____, he can tell the region and the year from one sip.
9. She is a _____ author who has published more than forty novels.
10. The _____ director has won three international awards.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. rendition ____	a) lasting only a very short time
2. portray ____	b) intended to make people react or argue
3. depict ____	c) very colourful and attracting a lot of attention
4. flamboyant ____	d) famous and seen as a symbol of something
5. iconic ____	e) a particular performance or version of a song or piece of music
6. curate ____	f) to show someone in a particular way in a film, book or painting
7. ephemeral ____	g) to select and organise items for an exhibition
8. vernacular ____	h) a person who watches an event or game
9. provocative ____	i) the everyday language of ordinary people in a region
10. spectator ____	j) to show or describe something in a picture or in words

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. aietcehts (connected with beauty) _____
2. gyleralo (a story with a hidden meaning) _____
3. rrvanitea (a story or account of events) _____
4. oahnlyogt (a collection of poems or stories) _____
5. esorcuisnon (an expert judge of art or food) _____
6. orfpciil (producing a lot of work) _____

Score: ___ / 6

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. A prolific writer produces very little work.	T / F
2. A satire uses humour to criticise people or society.	T / F
3. A spectator takes part in the game.	T / F
4. A flamboyant person is quiet and shy.	T / F

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5. An ephemeral fashion lasts only a short time. T / F
6. A connoisseur has expert knowledge of an art or of food. T / F

Score: ___ / 6

E Circle the correct word

Circle the correct word.

1. The museum asked her to (curate / depict / portray) an exhibition of modern photography.
2. The Eiffel Tower is an (iconic / ephemeral / flamboyant) symbol of Paris.
3. The sand sculpture was (ephemeral / iconic / prolific): the tide washed it away within an hour.
4. A single musical (motif / satire / rendition) returns throughout the symphony.
5. A (spectator / connoisseur / critique) at the match threw a bottle onto the pitch.
6. The (acclaimed / ephemeral / vernacular) novel won three major prizes.
7. The film is told in three parts, and its (narrative / aesthetic / allegory) moves between past and present.

Score: ___ / 7

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. In the novel, the author tries to ____ life in a poor village during the war.
   a) critique b) depict c) curate
2. The actress was chosen to ____ the queen in the new historical drama.
   a) anthology b) portray c) spectator
3. The old woman still speaks the local ____ of her village.
   a) vernacular b) anthology c) satire
4. She was invited to write a ____ of the exhibition for the newspaper.
   a) spectator b) rendition c) critique
5. The comedian's ____ jokes about religion upset many people in the audience.
   a) provocative b) iconic c) ephemeral
6. The artist is so ____ that she paints a new picture every week.
   a) flamboyant b) prolific c) ephemeral

Score: ___ / 6

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

Nora is a prolific writer and a connoisseur of old films. Last year she published an anthology of satire, and critics have acclaimed it. In her introduction she explains that many of the stories use allegory to criticise power, and that one motif, a broken clock, returns again and again. She also helped to curate an exhibition of old film posters.

1. Nora is a prolific writer. T / F
2. Her anthology contains satire. T / F
3. The stories use allegory to praise power. T / F
4. A broken clock returns as a motif. T / F
5. Nora refused to help with any exhibition. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. A film or book that you would call iconic (use iconic or acclaimed):

   _____

2. A work of art that you find provocative (use provocative or critique):

   _____

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STOP 9 Society and ethics

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: disparity · marginalise · stigma · inclusive · solidarity · altruism · philanthropy · exploit · deprived · affluent · destitute · privilege · cohesion · integrate · assimilate · mainstream · scapegoat · empower · plight · humanitarian

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

affluent	altruism	deprived	disparity	exploit
inclusive	marginalise	philanthropy	solidarity	stigma

1. There is a huge _____ in income between rich and poor areas of the city.
2. Policies that _____ minorities make them feel that they do not belong.
3. There is still a _____ around being unemployed, and many people feel ashamed.
4. The school aims to be _____, welcoming children of every background and ability.
5. Workers showed _____ with the strikers by donating food.
6. Acts of _____, such as giving blood, are done without expecting any reward.
7. Through _____, the billionaire gave millions to hospitals and schools.
8. Some employers _____ migrant workers by paying them very low wages.
9. Children from _____ areas often have no access to good schools.
10. People in the _____ suburb can afford several cars and foreign holidays.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. destitute ____	a) without money, food or a home
2. privilege ____	b) a person who is blamed for the faults of others
3. cohesion ____	c) to become so absorbed into a culture that you lose your original customs
4. integrate ____	d) the ideas and way of life accepted by most people
5. assimilate ____	e) to become a full member of a society while keeping your own identity
6. mainstream ____	f) to give someone more control over their own life
7. scapegoat ____	g) the state of being united and working well together
8. empower ____	h) an advantage that only some people have
9. plight ____	i) concerned with improving people's lives and reducing suffering
10. humanitarian ____	j) a difficult or sad situation

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. ptsdryaii (a big difference in treatment or wealth) _____
2. dlrtoiysai (unity between people with shared aims) _____
3. ialstumr (caring about others' needs) _____
4. ptyhinhoralp (giving money to help others) _____

Score: ___ / 4

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. Someone who is destitute is very poor.	T / F
2. An affluent area has many wealthy people.	T / F
3. Altruism means caring only about yourself.	T / F

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4. To empower people is to give them more control over their lives. T / F

Score: ___ / 4

E Put the words in order

Put the words in order to make a sentence. Start with the word that has a capital letter.

1. The charity / find homes. / destitute families / helps

_____

2. Schools should / to succeed. / empower / all students

_____

3. New arrivals / at first. / often find it / hard to integrate

_____

4. The minister / the plight / of refugees. / highlighted

_____

5. He felt that / for the failure. / he had become / a scapegoat

_____

Score: ___ / 5

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. Growing up with ____ means having advantages that others never get.
   a) privilege b) plight c) cohesion
2. The ____ of the refugees moved the whole country to donate.
   a) plight b) scapegoat c) mainstream
3. Strong community ____ helps neighbours to trust and support one another.
   a) scapegoat b) cohesion c) stigma
4. Immigrants who ____ into a new culture may slowly stop speaking their mother tongue.
   a) assimilate b) empower c) exploit

Score: ___ / 4

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

Rosa grew up in a deprived neighbourhood, but a humanitarian charity helped her to get an education. Today she runs a project that tries to empower young people from destitute families. She says that society must not marginalise them or make them a scapegoat for its problems. "Real cohesion," she says, "means that every group has a voice, not that people must assimilate."

1. Rosa grew up in a deprived neighbourhood. T / F
2. A charity helped her to get an education. T / F
3. Her project helps young people from wealthy families. T / F
4. Rosa thinks that society should marginalise young people. T / F
5. She believes that people must assimilate for real cohesion. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. Why altruism matters in a community (use altruism or solidarity):

_____

2. A group that is sometimes marginalised (use marginalise or stigma):

_____

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STOP 10

Language and communication

C1 · 20 words

Words in this unit: eloquent · concise · articulate · verbose · colloquial · idiom · euphemism · connotation · tactful · blunt · candid · rebuke · reiterate · elaborate · paraphrase · retort · gist · rapport · mediate · banter

A Fill the gaps

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once.

articulate	blunt	candid	colloquial	concise
connotation	euphemism	idiom	tactful	verbose

1. She is a very _____ speaker: her ideas are always clear and easy to follow.
2. Please keep your report _____: one page is enough.
3. The lawyer's letter was so _____ that nobody read to the end.
4. 'Gonna' and 'wanna' are _____ forms that we use in speech.
5. 'Kick the bucket' is a common _____ that means to die.
6. 'Passed away' is a gentle _____ for 'died'.
7. The word 'cheap' has a negative _____, but 'inexpensive' sounds positive.
8. She was _____: she told him gently that his idea would need more work.
9. He was so _____ that he told her to her face that her cooking was awful.
10. In a _____ interview, the actor admitted that he had made many mistakes.

Score: ___ / 10

B Match

Match each word with its meaning. Write the letter.

1. eloquent ____	a) able to express ideas in a fluent and persuasive way
2. rebuke ____	b) friendly teasing talk
3. reiterate ____	c) to try to settle a dispute between two sides
4. elaborate ____	d) to say something again to make it clear
5. paraphrase ____	e) the main point or general meaning
6. retort ____	f) to give more details about something
7. gist ____	g) to speak sharply to someone because they have done something wrong
8. rapport ____	h) a quick reply, often angry or witty
9. mediate ____	i) a close, friendly understanding between people
10. banter ____	j) to express what someone has said in different words

Score: ___ / 10

C Unscramble the words

Unscramble the letters. They are all words from this unit.

1. lcrtteaaui (expressing ideas clearly) _____
2. icnesoc (short and clear) _____
3. ueqoltne (fluent and persuasive) _____
4. smhiuepme (a gentler way of saying something) _____
5. notnacontoi (an extra meaning of a word) _____
6. fltcuta (careful not to upset people) _____

Score: ___ / 6

D True or false?

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. A concise report is short and clear.	T / F
2. A verbose speaker uses very few words.	T / F
3. Colloquial language is used in informal speech.	T / F

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4. To paraphrase is to repeat the exact words.	T / F
5. A tactful person is careful not to upset others.	T / F
6. The gist of a story is its main idea.	T / F

Score: ___ / 6

E Odd one out

Circle the word that is different.

1. rebuke / reiterate / elaborate / gist → _____
2. tactful / blunt / candid / verbose → _____
3. idiom / euphemism / connotation / rapport → _____
4. concise / eloquent / articulate / colloquial → _____

Score: ___ / 4

F Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c.

1. The teacher asked us to ____ the poem in our own words.
   a) mediate b) retort c) paraphrase
2. The manager had to ____ between the two angry colleagues.
   a) mediate b) reiterate c) rebuke
3. I will ____ the main points once more so that everyone understands.
   a) rebuke b) mediate c) reiterate
4. Could you ____ on your plan and give us some more details?
   a) rebuke b) elaborate c) retort
5. She felt like making a sharp ____ but stayed silent.
   a) gist b) retort c) rapport
6. The teacher gave him a stern ____ for being late again.
   a) banter b) gist c) rebuke

Score: ___ / 6

G Read and answer

Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false).

> Tariq is an eloquent teacher who has a good rapport with his students. He is candid but tactful, and he never rebukes anyone in front of the class. When students do not understand, he will elaborate or paraphrase instead of simply reiterating the rule. In the break there is always friendly banter, and he often has to mediate when two students disagree.

1. Tariq has a good rapport with his students. T / F
2. He often rebukes students in front of the class. T / F
3. He paraphrases when students do not understand. T / F
4. There is never any banter in the break. T / F
5. He sometimes has to mediate when students disagree. T / F

Score: ___ / 5

H Your turn

Write one or two sentences. Answers will vary.

1. A phrase or idiom that you like (use idiom or colloquial):

_____

2. How to be tactful when you disagree (use tactful or blunt):

_____

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REVIEW 1 Mixed practice

C1 · all units

A Opposites

Write the opposite. Use the words in the box.

abundant	affluent	consent	eccentric	irreversible
melancholy	tactful	verbose		

1. concise - _____
2. rare - _____
3. blunt - _____
4. destitute - _____
5. reversible - _____
6. dissent - _____
7. elated - _____
8. conventional - _____

Score: ___ / 8

B Word partners

Word partners. Fill each gap with a verb from the box.

conduct	draw	hold	launch	raise
reach				

1. _____ a comparison
2. _____ an agreement
3. _____ awareness
4. _____ a product
5. _____ an experiment
6. _____ a grudge

Score: ___ / 6

C Spelling

Circle the correct spelling.

1. (hypothesis / hypothesys / hypotesis)
2. (bureaucracy / beaurocracy / bureacracy)
3. (bibliography / bibliografy / biblography)
4. (jurisdiction / jurisdication / jurisdiccion)
5. (philanthropy / philantropy / phylanthropy)
6. (sovereignty / sovreignty / soveriegnty)
7. (infrastructure / infrastucture / infrastructur)
8. (eccentric / eccentrick / ecentric)

Score: ___ / 8

D Story

Story: a research project. Fill each gap with a word from the box.

anomaly	cohort	correlation	hypothesis	methodology
synthesise	thesis	validate		

1. Ines began her research with a clear _____: sleep affects memory.
2. Her _____ was simple: a questionnaire followed by short tests.
3. She studied a _____ of 150 students over one year.
4. The data showed a strong _____ between sleep and test scores.

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5. One result was an odd _____, so she checked it again.
6. To _____ her findings, she repeated the tests with a second group.
7. She will _____ the results of earlier studies in the first chapter.
8. She wrote it all up in a long _____ for her master's degree.

Score: ___ / 8

E Odd one out

Circle the word that is different.

1. scrutinise / discern / amend / speculate → _____
2. leverage / pivot / diversify / resilient → _____
3. biometric / malicious / breach / curb → _____
4. tribunal / plaintiff / statute / aesthetic → _____
5. stigma / plight / disparity / narrative → _____
6. rapport / banter / retort / reservoir → _____

Score: ___ / 6

F Mixed true or false

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. A premise is the starting point of an argument.	T / F
2. A finite resource will never run out.	T / F
3. Biometric security uses fingerprints or faces.	T / F
4. A veto stops a proposed law.	T / F
5. Altruism means helping others without expecting a reward.	T / F
6. A paradigm is a very small mistake.	T / F
7. A motif is an idea or image that appears again and again.	T / F
8. Idioms always mean exactly what the words say.	T / F

Score: ___ / 8

E Word search

Find 12 words from the whole workbook. They go across, down or diagonally (down and to the right).

W	P	A	T	H	E	S	I	S	G	M	H
B	I	Y	O	G	F	F	R	P	E	B	V
V	V	R	P	A	R	A	D	O	X	I	C
E	O	T	U	N	Y	B	R	E	A	C	H
T	T	R	S	T	U	M	O	T	I	F	H
O	V	A	P	Q	H	A	H	F	S	J	E
F	V	P	L	F	Y	L	N	B	D	Y	M
N	G	P	I	I	I	O	E	C	W	G	P
W	N	O	G	N	U	U	T	S	E	F	A
T	F	R	H	I	O	D	U	V	S	G	T
V	F	T	T	T	P	N	Y	Z	T	L	H
M	Y	Z	M	E	J	R	D	M	N	Z	Y

Find these words

- paradox
- thesis
- pivot
- empathy
- breach
- finite
- veto
- motif
- plight
- rapport
- nuance
- ruthless

Score: ___ / 12

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REVIEW 2

Final test: 26 questions

C1 · all units

A Choose the correct answer

Circle a, b or c. Work alone, without a dictionary.

1. Unfortunately, the contract is so ____ that both sides interpret it differently.
   a) plausible b) coherent c) ambiguous
2. I disagree, and I can ____ your claim with three simple facts.
   a) endorse b) refute c) speculate
3. Please do not ____ about the cause until the investigators have the facts.
   a) discern b) speculate c) endorse
4. The study found a clear ____ between exercise and better sleep.
   a) bibliography b) jargon c) correlation
5. List every book and article that you used in the ____ at the end.
   a) cohort b) bibliography c) anomaly
6. Experts must ____ the new vaccine's safety before it is approved.
   a) annotate b) quantify c) validate
7. The CEO was given a clear ____ to cut costs by ten per cent.
   a) pivot b) mandate c) equity
8. A ____ firm can grow from ten customers to ten million without problems.
   a) accountable b) pragmatic c) scalable
9. If staff ____ is high, the company spends a lot on recruitment and training.
   a) hierarchy b) turnover c) liability
10. Even when the plan collapsed, the leader stayed ____ and told everyone to be calm.
    a) eccentric b) composed c) vindictive
11. A good manager shows ____ and listens to employees' worries.
    a) remorse b) charisma c) empathy
12. He showed no ____ after he had lied to his friends.
    a) charisma b) melancholy c) remorse
13. Using someone's photos without their ____ is both illegal and unethical.
    a) infrastructure b) anonymity c) consent
14. Companies must be open and honest. Customers expect more ____.
    a) transparency b) dependency c) breach
15. Self-driving taxis are ____ vehicles that need no driver.
    a) ubiquitous b) biometric c) autonomous
16. Burning coal and oil harms the environment, and the damage may be ____.
    a) arid b) irreversible c) abundant
17. Governments must act quickly to ____ the effects of climate change.
    a) thaw b) inhabit c) mitigate
18. Oil and coal are ____ resources: one day they will run out.
    a) abundant b) finite c) fragile
19. The dry, ____ land receives less than a hundred millimetres of rain a year.
    a) ecological b) biodegradable c) arid
20. The two parties formed a ____ to govern together.
    a) plaintiff b) statute c) coalition
21. The president decided to ____ the bill because he thought it would harm farmers.
    a) pardon b) veto c) ratify
22. The film's central ____ is a broken mirror, which appears in every scene.
    a) motif b) anthology c) spectator
23. The comedian wrote a sharp ____ of the government, making fun of every minister.
    a) rendition b) motif c) satire
24. Strong ____ in the neighbourhood brought everyone together after the flood.
    a) solidarity b) disparity c) plight
25. The ____ between rich and poor has widened over the last decade.
    a) cohesion b) altruism c) disparity
26. The teacher was ____: she gently explained the mistakes without upsetting him.
    a) blunt b) verbose c) tactful

Score: ___ / 26

Your result: 0-12 keep practising | 13-18 good | 19-23 very good | 24-26 excellent!

If this one was hard, that is honest and okay. Read each explanation, then try again. We will work on it together.

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Your C1 word list: 200 words

Tick the box when you know a word. Cover the list and test yourself!

Unit 1 · Thought and argument

☐ nuance	☐ substantiate	☐ hypothesis	☐ endorse
☐ rationale	☐ refute	☐ inference	☐ undermine
☐ premise	☐ ambiguous	☐ paradox	☐ speculate
☐ scrutinise	☐ coherent	☐ implication	☐ plausible
☐ advocate	☐ rhetoric	☐ discern	☐ dilemma

Unit 2 · Academic and research

☐ methodology	☐ quantify	☐ paradigm	☐ replicate
☐ empirical	☐ cohort	☐ rigorous	☐ framework
☐ correlation	☐ bibliography	☐ comprehensive	☐ jargon
☐ anomaly	☐ thesis	☐ scholarly	☐ annotate
☐ extrapolate	☐ discourse	☐ validate	☐ synthesise

Unit 3 · Business and leadership

☐ stakeholder	☐ procurement	☐ hierarchy	☐ pragmatic
☐ leverage	☐ benchmark	☐ mandate	☐ visionary
☐ scalable	☐ incentive	☐ streamline	☐ diversify
☐ liability	☐ agility	☐ pivot	☐ equity
☐ acquisition	☐ accountable	☐ bureaucracy	☐ turnover

Unit 4 · Emotion and personality

☐ resilient	☐ melancholy	☐ eccentric	☐ obsessive
☐ empathy	☐ composed	☐ impartial	☐ irritable
☐ introspective	☐ humble	☐ nostalgic	☐ elated
☐ apathetic	☐ ruthless	☐ indifferent	☐ remorse
☐ vindictive	☐ sentimental	☐ vulnerable	☐ charisma

Unit 5 · Technology and society

☐ ubiquitous	☐ anonymity	☐ biometric	☐ inevitable
☐ disruptive	☐ proliferate	☐ augment	☐ unprecedented
☐ autonomous	☐ dependency	☐ consent	☐ convergence
☐ cybersecurity	☐ ethical	☐ transparency	☐ obsolescence
☐ misinformation	☐ infrastructure	☐ breach	☐ malicious

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Unit 6 · Environment and sustainability

mitigate	footprint	reservoir	ecological
depletion	catastrophic	arid	extraction
degradation	irreversible	scarcity	thaw
finite	fragile	abundant	inhabit
stewardship	pollutant	biodegradable	curb

Unit 7 · Law, politics and power

jurisdiction	lobby	plaintiff	veto
sovereignty	impeach	litigation	incumbent
legitimate	amend	oppression	ballot
constituency	ratify	dissent	partisan
coalition	tribunal	statute	pardon

Unit 8 · Arts, culture and media

aesthetic	anthology	depict	curate
satire	critique	flamboyant	ephemeral
allegory	connoisseur	iconic	vernacular
narrative	rendition	prolific	provocative
motif	portray	acclaimed	spectator

Unit 9 · Society and ethics

disparity	altruism	destitute	mainstream
marginalise	philanthropy	privilege	scapegoat
stigma	exploit	cohesion	empower
inclusive	deprived	integrate	plight
solidarity	affluent	assimilate	humanitarian

Unit 10 · Language and communication

eloquent	idiom	candid	retort
concise	euphemism	rebuke	gist
articulate	connotation	reiterate	rapport
verbose	tactful	elaborate	mediate
colloquial	blunt	paraphrase	banter

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Answer key

For teachers and self-study. 542 points in total. Every answer is generated from the same data as the exercises.

Unit 1 - Thought and argument

Exercise A - Fill the gaps

1 rationale | 2 premise | 3 scrutinise | 4 advocate | 5 substantiate | 6 refute | 7 ambiguous | 8 coherent | 9 hypothesis | 10 dilemma

Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match

1 nuance = e | 2 rhetoric = d | 3 inference = a | 4 paradox = j | 5 implication = g | 6 discern = b | 7 endorse = h | 8 undermine = f | 9 speculate = c | 10 plausible = i

Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words

1 rationale (the reasons behind a decision) | 2 nuance (a small difference in meaning) | 3 advocate (to publicly support an idea) | 4 paradox (a statement that seems to contradict itself) | 5 dilemma (a difficult choice between two options)

Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?

1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T | 5 T

Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

Exercise E - Odd one out

1 nuance | 2 rhetoric | 3 paradox | 4 undermine

Why: three words belong together; the answer is the one that does not.

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer

1 b) inference | 2 c) paradox | 3 c) rhetoric | 4 c) nuance | 5 b) implication | 6 a) discern

Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer

1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T | 5 F

Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn

Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Unit 2 - Academic and research

Exercise A - Fill the gaps

1 methodology | 2 empirical | 3 correlation | 4 anomaly | 5 quantify | 6 cohort | 7 bibliography | 8 thesis | 9 rigorous | 10 comprehensive

Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match

1 extrapolate = c | 2 discourse = b | 3 paradigm = a | 4 scholarly = e | 5 validate = h | 6 replicate = f | 7 framework = i | 8 jargon = d | 9 annotate = j | 10 synthesise = g

Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words

1 correlation (a link between two things) | 2 anomaly (something that does not fit the pattern) | 3 cohort (a group studied together) | 4 methodology (how a study is carried out) | 5 paradigm (a model of how something is understood) | 6 framework (a basic structure of ideas)

Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?

1 T | 2 T | 3 T | 4 F | 5 F

Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

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Exercise E - Circle the correct word
1 replicate | 2 anomaly | 3 validate | 4 jargon | 5 paradigm | 6 extrapolate | 7 methodology
Why: the correct word fits the meaning of the sentence.

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer
1 b) scholarly | 2 a) synthesise | 3 c) framework | 4 b) discourse | 5 b) annotate | 6 b) extrapolate
Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer
1 T | 2 F | 3 T | 4 T | 5 F
Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn
Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Unit 3 - Business and leadership

Exercise A - Fill the gaps
1 stakeholder | 2 liability | 3 acquisition | 4 procurement | 5 benchmark | 6 incentive | 7 accountable | 8 hierarchy | 9 bureaucracy | 10 turnover
Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match
1 leverage = h | 2 scalable = b | 3 agility = a | 4 mandate = e | 5 streamline = i | 6 pivot = j | 7 pragmatic = g | 8 visionary = c | 9 diversify = f | 10 equity = d
Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words
1 liability (legal responsibility) | 2 benchmark (a standard to compare with) | 3 incentive (a reason to work harder) | 4 hierarchy (a system of ranks)
Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?
1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 F | 5 T
Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

Exercise E - Put the words in order
1 The company decided to streamline its operations.
2 A visionary leader imagines the future.
3 We need to diversify our products to reduce risk.
4 The start-up had to pivot after the first year.
5 Staff turnover fell after the pay rise.
Accept other correct word orders, for example a time phrase at the start.
Why: words follow normal English order (subject, verb, object, place, time).

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer
1 c) leverage | 2 b) scalable | 3 b) agility | 4 a) mandate | 5 a) equity
Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer
1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 F | 5 T
Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn
Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Unit 4 - Emotion and personality

Exercise A - Fill the gaps
1 resilient | 2 empathy | 3 introspective | 4 apathetic | 5 vindictive | 6 composed | 7 humble | 8 ruthless | 9 impartial | 10 remorse
Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

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Exercise B - Match
1 melancholy = d | 2 sentimental = j | 3 eccentric = c | 4 nostalgic = g | 5 indifferent = h | 6 vulnerable = a | 7 obsessive = i | 8 irritable = b | 9 elated = f | 10 charisma = e
Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words
1 empathy (understanding how others feel) | 2 remorse (deep regret for something wrong) | 3 humble (not proud) | 4 charisma (special personal charm) | 5 melancholy (a deep, quiet sadness) | 6 introspective (thinking about your own feelings)
Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?
1 F | 2 T | 3 T | 4 F | 5 T | 6 T
Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

Exercise E - Odd one out
1 charisma | 2 ruthless | 3 vindictive | 4 obsessive
Why: three words belong together; the answer is the one that does not.

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer
1 b) sentimental | 2 a) nostalgic | 3 c) elated | 4 a) eccentric | 5 c) obsessive | 6 b) irritable
Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer
1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 F | 5 F
Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn
Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Unit 5 - Technology and society

Exercise A - Fill the gaps
1 ubiquitous | 2 disruptive | 3 autonomous | 4 cybersecurity | 5 misinformation | 6 anonymity | 7 dependency | 8 ethical | 9 infrastructure | 10 transparency
Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match
1 biometric = b | 2 proliferate = c | 3 augment = a | 4 consent = f | 5 breach = d | 6 inevitable = j | 7 unprecedented = g | 8 convergence = i | 9 obsolescence = h | 10 malicious = e
Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words
1 anonymity (when your name is not known) | 2 biometric (using body features to identify people) | 3 proliferate (to increase quickly) | 4 consent (permission)
Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?
1 T | 2 F | 3 F | 4 T
Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

Exercise E - Circle the correct word
1 breach | 2 consent | 3 proliferate | 4 biometric | 5 inevitable | 6 unprecedented | 7 obsolescence | 8 malicious
Why: the correct word fits the meaning of the sentence.

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer
1 c) augment | 2 b) convergence | 3 a) dependency | 4 b) breach
Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer
1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T | 5 F
Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn
Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

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Unit 6 - Environment and sustainability

Exercise A - Fill the gaps

1 mitigate | 2 depletion | 3 degradation | 4 finite | 5 stewardship | 6 footprint | 7 catastrophic | 8 irreversible | 9 pollutant | 10 reservoir

Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match

1 fragile = j | 2 arid = a | 3 scarcity = e | 4 abundant = g | 5 biodegradable = i | 6 ecological = b | 7 extraction = h | 8 thaw = d | 9 inhabit = c | 10 curb = f

Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words

1 mitigate (to make something less serious) | 2 depletion (using up a resource) | 3 footprint (the mark you leave on the planet) | 4 reservoir (a place where water is stored)

Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?

1 F | 2 T | 3 T | 4 T

Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

Exercise E - Put the words in order

1 Scientists warn that the ice will thaw.
2 The government plans to curb plastic waste.
3 Water scarcity affects millions of people.
4 Some animals inhabit the arid desert.
5 Fragile ecosystems need careful stewardship.
6 Extraction of coal has damaged the valley.

Accept other correct word orders, for example a time phrase at the start.

Why: words follow normal English order (subject, verb, object, place, time).

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer

1 a) extraction | 2 c) thaw | 3 c) inhabit | 4 b) fragile | 5 b) abundant

Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer

1 T | 2 F | 3 F | 4 T | 5 F

Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn

Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Unit 7 - Law, politics and power

Exercise A - Fill the gaps

1 jurisdiction | 2 sovereignty | 3 constituency | 4 coalition | 5 lobby | 6 tribunal | 7 plaintiff | 8 statute | 9 ballot | 10 incumbent

Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match

1 legitimate = c | 2 impeach = d | 3 amend = i | 4 ratify = g | 5 litigation = b | 6 oppression = j | 7 dissent = h | 8 veto = f | 9 partisan = a | 10 pardon = e

Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words

1 jurisdiction (the area of a court's authority) | 2 sovereignty (the power to rule a country) | 3 coalition (a group of parties governing together) | 4 tribunal (a special court) | 5 plaintiff (the person who starts a legal case) | 6 statute (a written law)

Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?

1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T | 5 F | 6 T

Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

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Exercise E - Odd one out
1 ballot | 2 oppression | 3 partisan | 4 statute
Why: three words belong together; the answer is the one that does not.

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer
1 c) legitimate | 2 a) oppression | 3 a) partisan | 4 c) dissent | 5 b) ratify | 6 c) amend
Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer
1 T | 2 F | 3 T | 4 F | 5 T
Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn
Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Unit 8 - Arts, culture and media

Exercise A - Fill the gaps
1 aesthetic | 2 satire | 3 allegory | 4 narrative | 5 motif | 6 anthology | 7 critique | 8 connoisseur | 9 prolific | 10 acclaimed
Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match
1 rendition = e | 2 portray = f | 3 depict = j | 4 flamboyant = c | 5 iconic = d | 6 curate = g | 7 ephemeral = a | 8 vernacular = i | 9 provocative = b | 10 spectator = h
Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words
1 aesthetic (connected with beauty) | 2 allegory (a story with a hidden meaning) | 3 narrative (a story or account of events) | 4 anthology (a collection of poems or stories) | 5 connoisseur (an expert judge of art or food) | 6 prolific (producing a lot of work)
Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?
1 F | 2 T | 3 F | 4 F | 5 T | 6 T
Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

Exercise E - Circle the correct word
1 curate | 2 iconic | 3 ephemeral | 4 motif | 5 spectator | 6 acclaimed | 7 narrative
Why: the correct word fits the meaning of the sentence.

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer
1 b) depict | 2 b) portray | 3 a) vernacular | 4 c) critique | 5 a) provocative | 6 b) prolific
Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer
1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T | 5 F
Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn
Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Unit 9 - Society and ethics

Exercise A - Fill the gaps
1 disparity | 2 marginalise | 3 stigma | 4 inclusive | 5 solidarity | 6 altruism | 7 philanthropy | 8 exploit | 9 deprived | 10 affluent
Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match
1 destitute = a | 2 privilege = h | 3 cohesion = g | 4 integrate = e | 5 assimilate = c | 6 mainstream = d | 7 scapegoat = b | 8 empower = f | 9 plight = j | 10 humanitarian = i
Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

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Exercise C - Unscramble the words
1 disparity (a big difference in treatment or wealth) | 2 solidarity (unity between people with shared aims) | 3 altruism (caring about others' needs) | 4 philanthropy (giving money to help others)
Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?
1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T
Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

Exercise E - Put the words in order
1 The charity helps destitute families find homes.
2 Schools should empower all students to succeed.
3 New arrivals often find it hard to integrate at first.
4 The minister highlighted the plight of refugees.
5 He felt that he had become a scapegoat for the failure.
Accept other correct word orders, for example a time phrase at the start.
Why: words follow normal English order (subject, verb, object, place, time).

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer
1 a) privilege | 2 a) plight | 3 b) cohesion | 4 a) assimilate
Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer
1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 F | 5 F
Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

Exercise H - Your turn
Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Unit 10 - Language and communication

Exercise A - Fill the gaps
1 articulate | 2 concise | 3 verbose | 4 colloquial | 5 idiom | 6 euphemism | 7 connotation | 8 tactful | 9 blunt | 10 candid
Why: read the whole sentence; only one word from the box fits its meaning.

Exercise B - Match
1 eloquent = a | 2 rebuke = g | 3 reiterate = d | 4 elaborate = f | 5 paraphrase = j | 6 retort = h | 7 gist = e | 8 rapport = i | 9 mediate = c | 10 banter = b
Why: each word matches the definition that explains its meaning.

Exercise C - Unscramble the words
1 articulate (expressing ideas clearly) | 2 concise (short and clear) | 3 eloquent (fluent and persuasive) | 4 euphemism (a gentler way of saying something) | 5 connotation (an extra meaning of a word) | 6 tactful (careful not to upset people)
Why: the hint in brackets is the meaning of the word.

Exercise D - True or false?
1 T | 2 F | 3 T | 4 F | 5 T | 6 T
Why: go back to the word's meaning and check it against the sentence.

Exercise E - Odd one out
1 gist | 2 verbose | 3 rapport | 4 colloquial
Why: three words belong together; the answer is the one that does not.

Exercise F - Choose the correct answer
1 c) paraphrase | 2 a) mediate | 3 c) reiterate | 4 b) elaborate | 5 b) retort | 6 c) rebuke
Why: the other two choices do not fit the meaning or the grammar of the sentence.

Exercise G - Read and answer
1 T | 2 F | 3 T | 4 F | 5 T
Why: the answer is in the text; find the sentence that says it.

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Exercise H - Your turn
Answers will vary. Check that each target word is used correctly in a full sentence.

Review 1 - Mixed practice

Exercise A - Opposites
1 verbose | 2 abundant | 3 tactful | 4 affluent | 5 irreversible | 6 consent | 7 melancholy | 8 eccentric

Exercise B - Word partners
1 draw | 2 reach | 3 raise | 4 launch | 5 conduct | 6 hold

Exercise C - Spelling
1 hypothesis | 2 bureaucracy | 3 bibliography | 4 jurisdiction | 5 philanthropy | 6 sovereignty | 7 infrastructure | 8 eccentric

Exercise D - Story
1 hypothesis | 2 methodology | 3 cohort | 4 correlation | 5 anomaly | 6 validate | 7 synthesise | 8 thesis

Exercise E - Odd one out
1 amend | 2 resilient | 3 curb | 4 aesthetic | 5 narrative | 6 reservoir

Exercise F - Mixed true or false
1 T | 2 F | 3 T | 4 T | 5 T | 6 F | 7 T | 8 F

Exercise E - Word search
paradox (row 3, column 4, across) | thesis (row 1, column 4, across) | pivot (row 1, column 2, down) | empathy (row 6, column 12, down) | breach (row 4, column 7, across) | finite (row 7, column 5, down) | veto (row 3, column 1, down) | motif (row 5, column 7, across) | plight (row 6, column 4, down) | rapport (row 5, column 3, down) | nuance (row 4, column 5, diagonal) | ruthless (row 3, column 3, diagonal)

Review 2 - Final test

Exercise A - Choose the correct answer
1 c) ambiguous | 2 b) refute | 3 b) speculate | 4 c) correlation | 5 b) bibliography | 6 c) validate | 7 b) mandate | 8 c) scalable | 9 b) turnover | 10 b) composed | 11 c) empathy | 12 c) remorse | 13 c) consent | 14 a) transparency | 15 c) autonomous | 16 b) irreversible | 17 c) mitigate | 18 b) finite | 19 c) arid | 20 c) coalition | 21 b) veto | 22 a) motif | 23 c) satire | 24 a) solidarity | 25 c) disparity | 26 c) tactful

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