

# Michigan

# ECPE

**Grammar**  
**Close**  
**Vocabulary**  
**Reading**

*12 theme-based Units*  
focusing on GCVR



Andrew Betsis ELT

# Michigan ECPE GCVR

- 12 theme-based Units that deal with Reading, Vocabulary and Grammar, focusing on especially tricky grammatical usage and sophisticated vocabulary.
- Each unit comprises of the Reading Section which focuses on improving candidates' Reading Comprehension skills. At the same time, new vocabulary found in the texts is followed by Vocabulary Exercises.
- The next section, Grammar in Context deals with specific Grammar topics that are commonly found in the Michigan ECPE exam.
- The following two sections of each unit, Words in Action and Vocabulary Development, focus on Vocabulary Building.
- The last part of each chapter is a mini Michigan ECPE Test.

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Images:

Franklin D. Roosevelt

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# Contents

<b>Unit 1</b>		<b>page</b>	<b>Unit 7</b>		<b>page</b>
	Reading	4		Reading	80
	Grammar	7		Grammar	83
	Vocabulary	9		Vocabulary	86
	Exam Practice	12		Exam Practice	90
<b>Unit 2</b>		<b>page</b>	<b>Unit 8</b>		<b>page</b>
	Reading	16		Reading	94
	Grammar	19		Grammar	97
	Vocabulary	21		Vocabulary	99
	Exam Practice	24		Exam Practice	104
<b>Unit 3</b>		<b>page</b>	<b>Unit 9</b>		<b>page</b>
	Reading	28		Reading	108
	Grammar	31		Grammar	111
	Vocabulary	32		Vocabulary	113
	Exam Practice	36		Exam Practice	118
<b>Unit 4</b>		<b>page</b>	<b>Unit 10</b>		<b>page</b>
	Reading	40		Reading	122
	Grammar	43		Grammar	125
	Vocabulary	46		Vocabulary	129
	Exam Practice	50		Exam Practice	132
<b>Unit 5</b>		<b>page</b>	<b>Unit 11</b>		<b>page</b>
	Reading	54		Reading	136
	Grammar	57		Grammar	139
	Vocabulary	58		Vocabulary	141
	Exam Practice	64		Exam Practice	146
<b>Unit 6</b>		<b>page</b>	<b>Unit 12</b>		<b>page</b>
	Reading	68		Reading	150
	Grammar	71		Grammar	153
	Vocabulary	73		Vocabulary	156
	Exam Practice	76		Exam Practice	160

## Pre-reading questions:

- How often do you use the internet and what do you use it for?
- What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of shopping online?

Read the text below about shopping on the internet and then answer the reading comprehension questions.

## Internet shopping a revolution in purchasing

The amount of time people spend researching, checking prices, visiting stores and **seeking** advice from friends tends to rise in proportion to the value of the product they are thinking of buying. A new car is one of the biggest purchases people make, and buyers typically spend four to six weeks **mulling over** their choices. So why are some people now walking into car showrooms and ordering a vehicle without even asking for a test drive? Or turning up at an electrical store and pointing out the washing machine they want without seeking advice from a sales assistant? Or doing the one thing that the fashion industry swore would never happen - fashionistas buying haute couture items sight unseen? Welcome to a new style of shopping shaped by the internet.

I.23

More people are buying products online, especially in the weeks before Christmas. The total value of e-commerce sales in the United States in the second quarter of 2021 was \$222 billion, an increase of 7.6 % from the first quarter of 2021. According to the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC. But *that* represents just 13.3% of America's total retail sales. However, those figures exclude services. So, things like **burgeoning** online travel bookings would **bump** the total **up** considerably. So, too would the value of goods **auctioned** on the internet. The government figures include the commissions paid to websites such as eBay, the world's biggest online auctioneer, but not the \$100 billion-worth of goods that individuals traded *there* in 2020.

I.32

If you look at the internet's wider influence over what people spend their money on, then the figures **escalate** out of sight. Some carmakers in America now find that eight out of ten of their buyers have used the internet to research not just the exact vehicle they want, but also the price they are going to pay. Similarly, with consumer

electronics. Nowadays, if a customer wants to know which flat-screen TV they should buy, they are likely to start their shopping online - even though the vast majority will not complete the transaction *there*.



I.47

According to America's Online Publishers Association, more than 90% of people aged between 18 and 54 say they would turn to the internet first for product information. Many will use shopping comparison sites or search engines operated by Google, Yahoo! and MSN. In a study of people searching online for consumer electronics products, comScore Networks, a firm that studies consumer behavior, found that 25% of the searchers **ultimately** went on to buy a product - and that an estimated 92% of those purchases were made offline.

The internet is moving the world closer to perfect product and price information. When **armed** with such knowledge, it makes consumers more confident and **bold** enough to enter a car dealership and refuse to **haggle**. As a result, the process of shopping is increasingly being **divorced** from the transaction itself. Consumers might surf the web at night and hit the stores during the day. Visiting traditional retail stores can provide the final confirmation that the item, or group of items, that they are interested in is right for them.

Far from losing trade to online merchants, stores that offer the sort of goods people find out about online can gain from this form of consumer behavior - provided they offer attractive facilities, good guarantees and low prices. Instant **gratification** remains as strong as ever and some people can't wait - or will not be in - when delivery men call.

READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Using your own words as much as possible, answer the questions. You do not need to write complete sentences.

1. What is typical of the way people research expensive products?

**The more expensive the product, the more research they do.**

2. When is the busiest time for internet shopping?

**In the weeks before Christmas./The lead up to Christmas.**

3. What do people want to find out from the internet before buying a car?

**Suitable types of vehicle available and the price.**

4. Which age group tends to use the internet to find out about products?

**A wide age group: 18 to 54 year olds were surveyed and 90% used the internet.**

5. Why are people more confident when they buy something now?

**Because they have done the research before on the internet.**

B. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to answer the questions.

1. What has changed about the way people buy a product now?

- A. They need more help from sales assistants.
- B. They are better informed than they used to be.**
- C. Very few people now buy goods from a store.
- D. They tend to buy more expensive products than in the past.

2. According to the Department of Commerce in Washington DC

- A. 222 billion people bought products on the internet in 2021.
- B. internet sales grew by 7.6% from the previous quarter.**
- C. internet sales will increase by 7.6% every year.
- D. internet sales will not exceed \$222 billion this year.

3. What is included in the Department of Commerce figures?

- A. Flight reservations.
- B. The value of auctioned products on e-Bay.
- C. Money paid to websites in order to sell goods on the site.**
- D. Airport tax

4. What seems to be true about the internet?

- A. People only go to a store if they can't find what they want on the internet.
- B. Online information can often be unreliable.
- C. People no longer have the confidence to buy from a store.
- D. People research products online but still purchase from a store.**

5. What effect has the internet had on consumers?

- A. It has made them more selective.**
- B. It has encouraged them to demand fast delivery dates.
- C. It has put people off shopping in the evening.
- D. They have become more enthusiastic about bargaining with car dealers.

C. Say if the statements are **True** or **False**. Briefly justify your answers.

1. People tend to impulse buy when they buy a car.

**False**

2. People are still comfortable with the idea of buying goods from a store.

**True**

3. It seems likely that the internet has forced manufacturers to be more competitive.

**True**

4. 92% of people searching on the internet buy a product.

**False**

5. Internet is helping us have a very good picture regarding products and prices.

**True**

D. Say what the words in *italics* refer to in the text.

1. *that* paragraph 2, line 23 **\$222 billion**

2. *there* paragraph 2, line 32 **eBay auction**

3. *there* paragraph 3, line 47 **online**

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

**A.** Find words underlined in the text to match the definitions or synonyms below.

1. a company or business ..... firm
2. promise, say something in a serious and firm way ..... swear
3. a business deal ..... transaction
4. look at different sites on the internet ..... surf
5. arrive ..... turn up
6. manage, run something ..... operate
7. in relation to or at the same rate as something else ..... in proportion
8. something someone has bought ..... purchase

**B.** Look at the words below and choose the correct meaning **A, B, C** or **D** as they are used in the text.

1. mull over (para 1-1.5)
 

<b>A.</b> reject	<b>B.</b> discuss
<b>C.</b> think about	<b>D.</b> convince
2. bump up (para 2-1.21)
 

<b>A.</b> increase	<b>B.</b> improve
<b>C.</b> add together	<b>D.</b> decrease
3. escalate (para 3-1.28)
 

<b>A.</b> take a risk	<b>B.</b> become worse or more intense
<b>C.</b> become complicated	<b>D.</b> disappear
4. ultimately (para 4-1.48)
 

<b>A.</b> considerably	<b>B.</b> eventually
<b>C.</b> intensely	<b>D.</b> fortunately
5. bold (para 5-1.52)
 

<b>A.</b> foolish	<b>B.</b> cautious
<b>C.</b> polite	<b>D.</b> brave
6. gratification (para 6-1.63)
 

<b>A.</b> knowledge	<b>B.</b> obligation
<b>C.</b> satisfaction	<b>D.</b> growth

**C.** Use the correct form of the verbs below to complete the sentences. All the words have been taken from the text.

<i>seek</i>	<i>burgeon</i>	<i>auction</i>
<i>arm</i>	<i>haggle</i>	<i>divorce</i>

1. It's no use trying to ..... haggle ..... with him over the price because he won't let you have it any cheaper.
2. You need to be ..... armed ..... with some good reasons for deserving a pay raise.
3. The house will be ..... auctioned ..... next week and will be sold to the highest bidder.
4. Technology stocks posted gains well in excess of the broad market ..... burgeoning ..... investor interest.
5. He's been ..... seeking ..... a new job for several weeks but he's had no luck so far.
6. You can't ..... divorce ..... yourself from this problem because you are responsible for the project.



## Grammar in Context

### How to use **SUCH** and **SO** correctly

Normally, **such** is used before a noun phrase and **so** is used before an adjective or adverb.

e.g. *I saw a little animal being beaten to death. It was such a shock. It was so shocking.*

**The statement :** *It was such a nice film that I saw it twice!* can be rephrased as follows:  
*It was so nice a film that I saw it twice!*

But if you want to rephrase a statement with **so + adjective + noun**, the adjective must be **gradable** (nice - nicer - nicest) and the noun must be a **countable noun in the singular**.

e.g. *We had such nice weather!* (not: *such a nice weather* because the noun 'weather' is not countable.)

*We had so nice weather* is incorrect because although the adjective 'nice' is gradable, the noun 'weather' though in the singular, is not countable.

**The statement :** *There were such a lot of children at the party and they were making such a lot of noise that I couldn't hear myself speak.*

can be rephrased as follows:

*There were so many children at the party and they were making so much noise that I couldn't hear myself speak.* ('a lot of' is not gradable.)

Remember that we always use '**so**' before the adjectives '**much**', '**many**', '**little**' and '**few**'. A countable noun in the plural may follow these adjectives.

e.g. *There were such great differences between them that hardly anyone could believe they were brothers.*

can be rephrased as follows:

*There were so many differences between them that hardly anyone could believe they were brothers.*

**Note:** *so a few*, *so a little* is impossible



**Exercise** Complete the following sentences using either **such** or **so**.

- 1 It was such a funny story that we all burst into laughter.
- 2 It was so funny a story that we all burst into laughter.
- 3 I don't believe in magic; there is no such thing.
- 4 I didn't expect them to stay so long.
- 5 It was so intriguing a story that it captivated my mind.
- 6 I hate such things as hot dogs and hamburgers.
- 7 We had such bad weather on our holiday that we decided to leave earlier than planned.
- 8 I ate such a big meal that I got a stomachache afterwards.
- 9 I ate so much food that I got a stomachache afterwards.
- 10 He is not so clever a student as he makes himself out to be.
- 11 Daniel is such a likable fellow that everybody wants to be in his company.
- 12 People such as my brother always get on my nerves.
- 13 Such destructive criticism would ruin his fame irretrievably.
- 14 It was so trivial a complaint that it was disregarded.
- 15 So few people were at the party that I decided to leave.
- 16 This is such old furniture that it isn't worth keeping.

## Words in Action

### Adjectives showing **courage**

An **adventurous** person looks for adventure.

A **brave** one is self-confident in the presence of danger and ready to suffer pain.

A **chivalrous** man puts himself in danger for the protection of others.

A **bold** one stands out and faces danger bravely.

A **daring** one defies any dangers. A fearless person shows no fear.

An **intrepid** person possesses unshakable nerves.

A **courageous** person is more than brave, adding a moral element to his/her deeds.

An **audacious** person exhibits a fearless spirit, defiant even of law or decorum.

A **gallant** man is brave in a dashing and showy way.

A **valiant** person not only faces great dangers successfully but also achieves great results.

**Exercise A** Complete the table with the noun derived from the corresponding adjective.

ADJECTIVES	NOUNS
adventurous	adventure
brave	bravery
chivalrous	chivalry
bold	boldness
daring	daring/dare

ADJECTIVES	NOUNS
fearless	fearlessness
intrepid	intrepidity
courageous	courage
audacious	audacity
gallant	gallantry
valiant	valor

**Exercise B** Read the text below and choose the correct word **A, B C** or **D** to fill the gaps.

**CLOZE**



Franklin Delano Roosevelt loved to travel, but not by air. A gregarious man who \_\_\_\_ (1) the company of other people, he preferred to go by rail or ship, savoring the \_\_\_\_ (2) and comfort that these familiar means of transport could provide a President of the United States with. His physical \_\_\_\_ (3), moreover, made flying difficult; the aircraft of the thirties and early forties were not \_\_\_\_ (4) to accommodate persons in wheelchairs. 'I'm in no hurry,' he once explained. 'The sooner I get where I'm going, the sooner people will be wanting something from me.' So, while Roosevelt \_\_\_\_ (5) in the White House longer than any President, he made only three trips by air during his entire time in office.

- 1, A. avoided C. loathed  
B. relished D. recognized
- 2, A. leisure C. rush  
B. hardships D. hassle
- 3, A. obstacle C. hindrance  
B. capacity D. handicap
- 4, A. designed C. promoted  
B. done D. thought
- 5, A. evacuated C. resided  
B. occupied D. prolonged

## Vocabulary Development

### Task One

Tick the word or phrase that appears closest to the meaning of the words in **bold**.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1 To <b>relish</b> means to ____ .               | <input type="checkbox"/> detest                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> like                                  |
| 2 <b>Hardships</b> cause ____ .                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> discomfort and suffering          | <input type="checkbox"/> advantages and opportunities                     |
| 3 To <b>loathe</b> is to ____ .                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dislike                           | <input type="checkbox"/> enjoy  |
| 4 A <b>hostile</b> attitude is ____ .            | <input type="checkbox"/> friendly                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unfriendly                            |
| 5 A <b>bold</b> person is ____ .                 | <input type="checkbox"/> shy  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> confident                             |
| 6 An <b>illustrious</b> writer is ____ .         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eminent                           | <input type="checkbox"/> imminent   |
| 7 <b>In the event of rain</b> means ____ .       | <input type="checkbox"/> when the rain stops                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in case it rains                      |
| 8 A <b>skirmish</b> is ____ .                    | <input type="checkbox"/> an open battle                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a fight between small parts of armies |
| 9 An <b>intriguing</b> story is ____ .           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interesting                       | <input type="checkbox"/> uninteresting                                    |
| 10 A person who <b>defies</b> the law ____ it.   | <input type="checkbox"/> obeys  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disobeys                              |
| 11 A beauty that <b>captivates</b> you ____ you. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fascinates                        | <input type="checkbox"/> repulses   |
| 12 A <b>hindrance</b> is ____ .                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> whatever obstructs and delays you | <input type="checkbox"/> whatever facilitates things for you              |
| 13 <b>Slack</b> discipline is ____ .             | <input type="checkbox"/> hard   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> relaxed                               |
| 14 An <b>ingenious</b> young man is ____ .       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clever                            | <input type="checkbox"/> stupid   |
| 15 An <b>illiterate</b> person is ____ .         | <input type="checkbox"/> educated                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unable to read                        |

### Task Two

What are the nouns derived from the adjectives listed below?

ADJECTIVES	NOUNS
significant	<b>significance</b>
cordial	<b>cordiality</b>
indecent	<b>indecenty</b>
obscure	<b>obscurity</b>
pious	<b>piety</b>
illiterate	<b>illiteracy</b>

ADJECTIVES	NOUNS
hostile	<b>hostility</b>
wise	<b>wisdom</b>
versatile	<b>versatility</b>
flexible	<b>flexibility</b>
tolerant	<b>tolerance</b>
defiant	<b>defiance</b>



### Task Three

Complete the sentences using the words defined below.

**A diseased** - suffering from a disease

**deceased** - (person) who has recently died

Mr. Jones is no longer at this telephone number; I'm afraid he's deceased .

**B locate** - find the position of somebody or something

**localize** - confine to a particular part or area

I'm trying to locate Shoreline Drive on the map, but I can't find it.

**C luxurious** - very rich and comfortable

**luxuriant** - abundant in vegetation

Their house was filled with luxurious furnishings.

**D eminent** - distinguished

**imminent** - likely to happen soon

All the students were nervous about the imminent exams

**E ingenious** - clever & skillful (n. ingenuity)

**ingenuous** - not attempting to deceive or conceal; innocent (n. ingenuousness)

Mark has come up with an ingenious plan to make a million dollars.

**F capture** - take a person or an animal prisoner

**captivate** - fascinate

The teacher clapped his hands in order to captivate the students' attention.

**G reign** - rule

**rein** - a long narrow strap fastened to the bridle of a horse

She led the horse by the rein .

**H comment** - give an opinion on something or someone

**commend** - praise

Don't you want to comment on the political situation?

### Task Four

Cross out the words in lists **A** and **B** which are **not** synonymous with the words in CAPITAL letters.

<b>A ILLUSTRIOUS</b>		Spiral	<b>B MOROSE (for people)</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>anonymous</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>disreputable</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> <u>overcast</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> gloomy
<input type="checkbox"/> eminent	<input type="checkbox"/> renowned		<input type="checkbox"/> sullen	<input type="checkbox"/> moody
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>obscure</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>renewed</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> <u>cordial</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>affable</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> prominent	<input type="checkbox"/> distinguished		<input type="checkbox"/> sulky	<input type="checkbox"/> glum
<input type="checkbox"/> outstanding	<input type="checkbox"/> celebrated		<input type="checkbox"/> <u>friendly</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> downcast
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>imminent</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> reputed		<input type="checkbox"/> <u>amiable</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>courteous</u>

# Exam Practice 1: Mini-ECPE **GCVR** Practice Test

## Exam Practice 1: **Grammar**

1. 'Do you think the DA (District Attorney) will reopen this case?'  
'Definitely. There's no choice \_\_\_ that.'  
A. except from  
B. rather than  
C. besides  
**D. other than**
2. 'Did you go camping last weekend?'  
'No, we had \_\_\_ bad weather. A blizzard in fact.'  
**A. such**  
B. such a  
C. so  
D. so that
3. 'Don't hesitate to contact me if you run into any sort of difficulties.'  
' \_\_\_ come up against any, I certainly will.'  
**A. Should I**  
B. In case  
C. May I  
D. In the event of
4. 'Picasso remains a worldwide leading figure on cubism.'  
'There is no questioning that. His paintings will always be \_\_\_ admired.'  
A. very  
**B. much**  
C. many  
D. more
5. 'Isn't Matilda's necklace fantastic?'  
'Yes, I've never seen \_\_\_ piece of jewelry before.'  
A. so expensive a  
B. such expensive  
C. so an expensive  
**D. that expensive**
6. 'The contract will be signed soon, I hear.'  
'Exactly, \_\_\_ their differences, they managed to reach an agreement.'  
A. in spite  
B. apart from  
C. although  
**D. for all**
7. Is your father still on that strict diet?'  
'Yes, he can't eat anything \_\_\_ fresh vegetables.'  
A. apart  
B. beside  
**C. but**  
D. also
8. 'The local grocery was burnt to ashes, they say.'  
'That's a tragic incident; \_\_\_ the cause, nobody knows.'  
A. referring  
**B. as for**  
C. but for  
D. all but
9. 'Pete, you're too slow on the job.'  
'But sir, I'm trying to do the best job \_\_\_.'  
A. probable  
**B. possible**  
C. possibly  
D. likely
10. 'I hear we are being asked to consider radical alternatives within the company.'  
'Yes, \_\_\_ have been proposed in the last few months.'  
A. much so  
B. many so  
**C. many such**  
D. a lot of such

## Exam Practice 1: Cloze

Read the text below and choose the correct word **A, B C** or **D** to fit the gaps.

There can be no **(11)**..... that online shopping is of huge benefit to the consumer. Far from becoming **(12)**....., online shoppers are very demanding. Overpriced merchants with poor services should beware. Gone are the days when stores could charge what they liked for goods and get away with it. The same, too, for shaky manufacturers: smarter consumers know which products have a good **(13)**..... and which do not, because online they now read not only the sales **(14)**..... but also reviews from previous purchasers. And if customers are disappointed, a few **(15)**..... of the mouse will take them to places where they can let the world know. Nowadays there is nothing more damning than a flood of negative comments on the internet.



However, the big boys, as always, are ahead of the game. Some companies are already adjusting their business models to take account of these trends. The stores run by Sony and Apple, for instance, are more like brand showrooms than shops. They are there for people to try out **(16)**..... and to ask questions to knowledgeable staff. Whether the products are ultimately bought online or offline is of secondary importance.

Online traders must also adjust. Amazon, for one, **(17)**..... turned its primarily bookselling business into a **(18)**..... retailer by letting other companies sell products on its site, rather like a marketplace. During America's Thanksgiving weekend last November, Amazon's sales of consumer electronics in the United States **(19)**..... all expectations. Other transformations in the retail business are **(20)**..... to follow.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 11. A. query       | C. question      |
| B. examination     | D. proposal      |
| 12. A. complacent  | C. competent     |
| B. dissatisfied    | D. compassionate |
| 13. A. distinction | C. opinion       |
| B. resolution      | D. reputation    |
| 14. A. bubble      | C. blare         |
| B. message         | D. blurb         |
| 15. A. taps        | C. clicks        |
| B. clucks          | D. prods         |
| 16. A. devices     | C. emblems       |
| B. tools           | D. schemes       |
| 17. A. mistakenly  | C. unreasonably  |
| B. quickly         | D. secretly      |
| 18. A. mass        | C. lump          |
| B. block           | D. chunk         |
| 19. A. receded     | C. repressed     |
| B. excluded        | D. exceeded      |
| 20. A. tied        | C. bound         |
| B. secured         | D. fastened      |

## Exam Practice 1: Vocabulary

21. It was imperative for the authorities to ..... the epidemic.  
A. succeed  
**B. localize**  
C. spread  
D. define
22. His efforts, though futile, are still .....  
A. refined  
B. intimidated  
C. pious  
**D. commendable**
23. To me friendship is a(n) ..... thing.  
**A. precious**  
B. insignificant  
C. costly  
D. obscure
24. He was reserved by nature, even .....  
A. cordial  
**B. morose**  
C. amiable  
D. approachable
25. Misuse of the world's resources is one of the ..... issues of our times.  
**A. burning**  
B. heating  
C. firing  
D. boiling
26. That was an act of epic .....  
A. validity  
B. price  
**C. valor**  
D. location
27. What he did to support our cause was a small but ..... gesture.  
**A. significant**  
B. stout  
C. obvious  
D. indecent
28. The vegetation on the island was .....  
**A. exuberant**  
B. chivalrous  
C. overcast  
D. ingenious
29. He was regarded as the most ..... of contemporary writers of fiction.  
A. dense  
**B. daring**  
C. extensive  
D. imaginary
30. Ronald had the ..... to blame his teachers for his failure.  
A. concern  
B. chivalry  
C. regard  
**D. audacity**



## Exam Practice 1: Reading

This passage is about journalism.

Sourcing information from the internet via smart-phones, computers or tablets has become second nature to us. But let me take you back to a time when you used to amble along the sidewalk, stopping off at the newsstand on the corner, encircled by fellow bookworms whilst vendors roared 'just out' and 'hot off the press.' Since then, times have changed, with physical papers now replaced by phones and technology.



As technology has advanced, it has made information more readily accessible. It only takes a cursory glance to take in events that have occurred a matter of minutes beforehand. This information can then be shared on social media and commented on, in blogs or forums at the expense of hard copy journalism. As far as the consumer is concerned, why should they spend hundreds of dollars a year on papers or journals with limited content, when they can access an abundance of free articles online?

Admittedly, technology isn't for everyone, that's why news organizations must supply a sufficient volume of papers to accommodate those who lack the means or ability to access technology. Nevertheless, this doesn't generate sufficient revenue for newspapers to survive in what is a cut-throat world.

Accordingly, the media world has been forced to adjust and embrace the shift or suffer the potentially hard-hitting consequences. A negative mindset must be discarded amongst those news organizations which have been affected and have had to adapt to technology. Simon Peters, the editor of a formerly prominent broadsheet states that 'there are fewer restrictions online,' alluding to the fact, his journalists are no longer constrained by word counts. In addition, 'there are no printing expenditures,' whilst the financial offset from freely available news is recouped through virtual advertisements.

Certainly, considerable revenue is still being generated from online newspaper publishing. Subscriptions are on the rise, as corporations insist on payment, before granting the reader access to the entirety of a text.

The outlook of the media world is unpredictable. Editors and journalists alike will be observing new developments in technology with bated breath. It is feasible that by the time AI has taken over, journalism will have been consigned to history.

- What is the main purpose of the text?
  - to allude to the challenges facing newspaper journalism
  - to reminisce about an era preceding technology
  - to criticize the way in which consumers dissect news
  - to highlight the revenue options available to newspapers
- In the second sentence of Paragraph 2, what is meant by 'a cursory glance'?
  - a detailed study
  - a critical review
  - a brief look
  - an intelligent analysis
- According to the article, for what reason do news organizations have to publish hard copies?
  - to survive in what is a cut-throat world
  - to meet the demands of the market
  - to financially offset printing expenses
  - to prevent AI from taking over
- What does Simon Peters suggest hard copies of newspapers prevent writers from doing?
  - adapting to advanced technology
  - embracing changes in journalism
  - using an unlimited word count
  - accessing freely available news
- According to the article, what is the feeling amongst editors and journalists?
  - They are daunted by the speed at which information is spreading.
  - They are concerned because information is more opinionated online.
  - They are extremely worried about a considerable loss in online revenue.
  - They are worrying about the uncertain future surrounding journalism.
- Why does the author encourage news organizations to disregard certain attitudes towards technology?
  - because they must embrace change
  - because they need to be taken seriously.
  - because doing so will generate more income.
  - because they will be badly affected otherwise.