

Part 2. Questions 34-40
correspond to questions
6-12 in your test

Parenthood

- 34 (D) Paul saw the baby turtles going across the beach and back into the sea, where the ones who *escaped being flipped over* (turned over quickly) *on their backs* and *pecked to death* (killed by being bitten) *by wading birds* (birds with long legs that feed in shallow water) *were finally swallowed up in the surf* (waves). That the vast majority did not manage to get into the sea and disappear but were killed is made clear by the fact that we are told that *one or two were bound to slip through unnoticed* (it was inevitable that one or two turtles would get through and disappear away into the sea without the wading birds noticing and killing them), because there were so many baby turtles and the sea was so big that it was inevitable that some would not be killed. We are therefore told that a large number of baby turtles were born but that only 'one or two' were not killed.
- A: Paul saw the babies that had been born on the beach *repeat the journey in reverse* (the journey back into the sea) and they are described as *trundling* (moving very slowly) *inexorably* (automatically) *over the moonlit dunes* (small hills of sand formed by wind) *towards the breakers* (big waves). Nothing in the description includes any feeling on the part of the baby turtles, including whether or not they wanted to go back into the sea. In fact, it is implied that they did it instinctively or automatically.
- B: Paul saw *an army of* (a very large group of) turtles as they *waddled* (walked slowly and moving from side to side) *up a beach* and left a *clutch* (group) of eggs there. These eggs then hatched and the baby turtles emerged from them. There is then no further reference to the turtles that brought the eggs, and nothing is said about anything they did with the baby turtles or where the turtles that brought the eggs went then.
- C: There is no suggestion that Paul thought the turtles made any effort to survive – their behaviour seemed to him to be automatic, and the only reason why any of them did survive was that there were so many of them and the sea was so big that the birds couldn't kill all of them. He therefore didn't think the few who did survive managed to do so because they tried hard to do so.
- 35 (C) Paul felt that if there was a turtle whose *instinct* (natural feeling) *towards multiplication* (reproduced) *was misformed* (not formed in the normal way) *or absent*, or whose instincts were not to reproduce but to think about *the purpose of reproduction* or to find out how long it could *stay underwater on one breath* (without breathing again), this instinct *would die with the turtle*. Such a turtle, he therefore thought, would be an exception and its instincts would cease to exist when it died because it would be the only turtle to have those instincts.
- A: He felt that turtles *bothered* (made the effort) to reproduce because *their genes forced them ever onwards* and because previous generations of turtles *had imposed their will* (forced them to do what they wanted) on their descendants, and these descendants *wearily* (in a tired way) *obeyed*. For this reason, they were *condemned to multiply* – there was nothing they could do to avoid having this instinct. However, there is no reference to how other turtles would react if by chance there was one turtle who had escaped having this instinct.
- B: We are told about what the instincts of such a turtle might be but there is no reference to Paul thinking that it would eventually do what all other turtles do and reproduce. In fact, he clearly felt that it would still have the same instincts when it died.
- D: He clearly felt that it would be surprising for a turtle not to have the instinct to reproduce, since *the breeding success* (success in reproducing) *of their own ancestors* (previous generations) meant that turtles were in a sense forced to multiply and *multiplication, once set in motion* (started), *was unstoppable*. The point here is that he felt that their instinct to reproduce was automatic and that it would be surprising if any of them did not have this instinct.
- 36 (B) We are told that parenthood had taken Paul by surprise and that despite all the books and articles he had read on the subject and the classes he had attended to prepare people for it, he had not been ready for *the intensity of it all*. Becoming a parent had therefore been such an intense experience that he just wanted to go to sleep so that he could achieve *the cessation* (ending) *of thought*. If he didn't want to think any more, this must have been because he was mentally exhausted as a result of all the thoughts he had had on becoming a parent.
- A: He wanted to go to sleep and in this way be in a state of *hibernation* (a state like deep sleep that some animals go into during winter) or *vegetation* (total absence of activity) because he was tired at that point, and there is no suggestion that he was thinking about the future and how little sleep he would get as a parent.
- C: As a result of becoming a parent, he had had to make *snap decisions* (decisions made instantly, without thought) and he didn't know whether the decisions he had made had been the right ones or whether he would be able to find his way *back to the main track* if *he took a wrong turning* (start doing the right things again if he had done something wrong). He therefore lacks confidence in his own decisions but there is no suggestion that he had been criticized by anyone else for them and that that was why he was very tired.
- D: He felt that, because he was so tired, if he had been a turtle he would have *flipped over belly-up* (turned over so that the stomach is facing up) *in the sand* and *simply awaited the releasing beak* (the pointed part of a bird's mouth that bites – in this case it also kills the turtles). What is meant here is not that he actually wanted to die but that that he was so tired he didn't want to be conscious any more. However, this does not mean that he felt that the turtles he was watching on TV wanted to sleep and there is no suggestion that he thought the turtles were tired.

- 37 **B** He felt that *something had obliged him to* (made him feel he must) *seek out* (find) a *tranquil* (peaceful) *place in order to restore some order to his metabolism* (the chemical processes of the body). He wasn't sure why he felt physically ill and thought it may have been the result of the *steaming concoction* (mixture of things that don't go well together) of his emotions, his hormones, his thoughts and the coffee and cigarettes he had had, but he felt that he was forced to find a quiet place where he could start to feel better physically.
- A:** He had always lived with other people and this had always involved rows (arguments) and *resentments* (angry feelings lasting for a long time), but whenever he had found that these lasted for too long or that *the compensations* (the good things that balanced the bad aspects) *ceased to be* (stopped being) *adequate*, he had left and gone to live with someone else, who he could *put up with* (tolerate). The point here is that in the past he hadn't continued to live with people if he hadn't like living with them any more, he had gone to live with *someone else*, not that he had now decided that he was better suited to living on his own.
- C:** We are told that he *could not remember how it had all changed*, by which is meant how all the circumstances of his life had changed. He is clearly wondering how it had all changed and thinks it may have been *the doors of youth and liberty creaking shut behind him* (the fact that he is no longer young or free), or the demands that were now being made on him for decisions which had made him realize that his life had changed completely. However, we are not told that he felt obliged to work out exactly why his life had changed.
- D:** There is no suggestion that he felt any obligation or urgency to recall how he had felt before becoming a parent. We are told about what his life had been like before now and that he couldn't remember how it had all changed, but he has not gone to the bar in order to recall how he felt in the past, and it seems that he can remember quite clearly some of his feelings in previous relationships with people.
- 38 **D** He felt that he had been *duped* (tricked, deceived and therefore made to appear foolish) when he had seen mother and baby together because he had realized then that people *made such a big deal of fatherhood* (made it seem like something really important) simply because *it was such an implausible* (hard to believe) *state*, and he had realized that fathers were in fact *optional extras, accessories* (things which you can choose to have to accompany something but which do not have to be additions to them if you don't want them). In other words, he had previously thought that people 'made a big deal of fatherhood' because it was in fact important, but he now realized that they made a big deal of it because it was totally unimportant and so they wanted to make it seem important.
- A:** We are told that he felt that if men ceased to exist, women would find other ways to reproduce and future generations of girls would try *in vain* (without success)
- to understand in what way men had been of any use when they existed. He felt this because he realized that men were useless but we are not told that he had felt that he was in any way an exception to this or that he had thought he would have played a role as a father that was different from the role men usually played as fathers.
- B:** When he had seen mother and baby together, he had realized that he had been deceived into thinking that fathers were important because in fact *mothers and babies were the world* (the only important people) and fathers weren't important. However, there is no reference to any way in which he felt that the mother in question had changed, or to any general belief about women changing.
- C:** We are told that he now realized that fathers weren't important, that the world would continue if there were *no men in it* and that future generations of girls would not know what the point of men had been if men ceased to exist. He therefore came to a certain view about men, but we are not told that women he knew also held this view but had lied to him and pretended to have a different view with regard to men.
- 39 **A** We are told that the books had warned him that he would feel that his role as a father was nothing more than a *footnote* (in this context, an unimportant detail) and that he would have a feeling of *irrelevance* (unimportance in relation to the subject) and *superfluity* (being additional and not required). The books had told him that he would *get over* this feeling but he had realized that this feeling was natural because it was indeed *manifestly* (very clearly), *poignantly* (in a way that causes a feeling of sadness) *true* that fathers were irrelevant and that he would only get over it if he stopped thinking about it. He therefore felt that it was not something that he would come to believe over a period of time was not true, it was something that would always be true and that the only way he could deal with it was by deliberately not giving any thought to it.
- B:** The books warned him that it was natural for fathers to feel irrelevant and so they warned that it was common for fathers to feel like this. They therefore clearly did indicate to him that this feeling was one that he would not be alone in experiencing.
- C:** The books told him he would get over the feeling of jealousy, *irrelevance* and *superfluity* but there is no suggestion that he felt he would later experience even worse feelings and that the books should have warned him that this would happen. He felt that the feeling he did have was justified but there is no mention of that feeling disappearing and worse ones replacing it.
- D:** He realized that *fathers deceived themselves* (they told themselves they were important although in fact they weren't), that mothers and babies *held it all together* (made the world function) and that men *came and went, interchangeably* (it didn't matter who they were), *causing trouble and bringing presents to make up for it* (to apologize for the trouble they had caused). He didn't therefore feel that the knowledge that he

was irrelevant would make him inactive, he felt that he would be like other men in that he would cause trouble and buy presents to make up for that.

- 40 **C** The programme showed turtles being born and in the final paragraph he sees the same turtles that had been babies earlier in the programme return to the same beach. He didn't feel that what he saw on the programme was a joyful thing because he felt that the turtles reproduced because they had no choice and he saw that many of the young were immediately killed. He clearly wasn't feeling very happy about becoming a father because it meant that his life had changed in ways he wasn't comfortable about, and because the events surrounding it had made him feel very tired and physically ill. The turtles mentioned in the first paragraph clearly were not experiencing joy at being parents, they were simply following the cycle that they followed instinctively, and he too wasn't feeling any great joy at becoming a father because he had realized that fathers were totally unimportant people.
- A:** He had gone to the bar because he had needed somewhere peaceful because the intensity of becoming a father had made him tired and he was also feeling physically ill. It is implied that he felt that what he saw of the turtles once he was there was in some ways relevant to his own situation, and he clearly was depressed about feeling irrelevant, but he clearly felt bad before he saw the turtles and it is not implied that seeing them made him feel any worse or any better.
- B:** It is not suggested that he compared turtles with humans and decided that turtles were in a better position with regard to parenthood or anything else than humans. He was thinking about his own situation as a parent and the programme showed adult and baby turtles, so it was relevant to his situation. He clearly felt that the turtles weren't having a happy time, and he wasn't either, but there is no suggestion that he thought he was having a worse time than the turtles.
- D:** The programme did not enable him to stop thinking about his own situation and think about something different instead – it concerned parenthood in some way and that was what was on his mind anyway before he saw the programme, so he felt that it had some relevance to his own thoughts, not that it was a welcome diversion from them.
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Part 3. Questions 1-6
and 13-18 correspond
to questions 13-24
in your test

Ivo's Job

- 1 (B) The **incumbent** of a particular job or position is the person who currently has that job or position. The word is usually used when the job or position is an important or senior one – in this case, it refers to the person who is the political columnist for the publication that Ivo works for.
- A: The **bearer** of something, such as a letter or message, is the person who takes it to the person it is intended for.
- C: The **keeper** of something is the person who is looking after it and has responsibility for it.
- D: A **denizen** of a place is someone who lives there or can regularly be found there.
- 2 (A) If someone **wields** power, influence, etc., they have and use that power, influence, etc. The writer is saying that in the context of his work, Ivo was the person who had the real power and not anyone else.
- B: If someone **presides over** a group of people or a process, they are in charge of it.
- C: If you **avail yourself of** something, you take advantage of it or make use of it because you have been given the opportunity to do so.
- D: If someone **dominates** someone or something, they have enormous power over them or are in control of them.
- 3 (B) If someone **puts their foot down**, they very firmly refuse to allow someone else to do something they want to do because they are opposed to it. The writer is saying that Marian might prevent Ivo from choosing a particular person to write a particular review if she disagreed with his choice.
- A: If you **lay down the law** to someone, you tell them very firmly what they must or must not do.
- C: If you **set a limit** to what someone can do, you establish an extent to which they are allowed to do it and make it clear that they must not exceed this limit.
- D: If you **bring someone/something into line**, you make them behave in an acceptable way or conform with what is usually done.
- 4 (D) If someone **solicits** something from someone, for example work or custom, they try to get it from the other person by asking them in a direct or eager manner. The writer is saying that people who wanted to be given work on the publication or who wanted to be mentioned in it usually wanted to speak to Ivo's boss (Marian) about the matter and not Ivo.
- A: If you **plead with** someone (for something), you ask them for something in a way that shows that you are desperate for it and will be upset if they don't respond in the way you want.
- B: If you **endeavour to do** something, you try to do it.
- C: If you **aspire to** something, you have a strong desire or ambition for it and hope to get or achieve it.
- 5 (A) If someone is **long in the tooth**, they are rather old or getting old in terms of a particular situation. The writer is saying that everyone who wanted to get something from the publication, whether they were young people just starting on their careers or people who had been doing their careers for a long time and were now quite old for those careers, rang Marian and not Ivo.
- B: If someone has a **long face**, they look unhappy.
- C: If someone is **down in the mouth**, they look or feel unhappy.
- D: If someone **looks down their nose at someone**, they consider the other person inferior to them.
- 6 (C) If someone **takes offence** (at something), they get upset or offended by something that has been said or done because they feel that it is personally insulting to them. The writer is saying that because Marian only agreed to speak to people she thought were her social equals, a lot of other people were offended because she refused to speak to them, since she didn't think they were her social equals. The implication is that Marian thought she was superior to most people and did not think many people were equal to her socially.
- A: If something is **an insult to** someone, it upsets or annoys them because it shows a lack of respect for them.
- B: If something causes **outrage**, it annoys, shocks and upsets someone or people in general.
- D: If someone feels **resentment towards** someone or **about** something, they feel angry or offended for a period of time because they feel they have been treated unfairly or insulted.

Travel Books of the Year

- 13 (D) If things **fall into** certain categories, they are or can be divided into those categories. The writer is saying that there are three main types of travel book that have been the best of the year.

A: If someone or something **lands up** in a place or situation, they reach an undesirable place or situation in the end, after a series of events.

B: If people or things **line up**, they form or are formed into a line or queue.

C: If someone **sorts** things **into** something, they arrange or separate them into different groups or categories. The verb 'sort' is transitive and so must be followed by an object.

- 14 (A) **For want of** = because there is a lack of, because of the absence of. The writer is saying that he cannot think of a better word to describe the third category of books than 'anecdotal' (based on amusing or interesting short accounts of things that happen to people).

B: **In the absence of** = because something does not exist or is not present.

C: If there is **a shortage of** something, there is not as much of it as is required.

D: If there is **a need for** something, it is lacking but necessary.

- 15 (B) If you are **loath to do** something, you don't want to do it, you are reluctant to do it. The writer is saying that travel writers do not want to be put into rigid and narrow categories.

A: If you are **wary of** something or someone, you are suspicious of them, do not trust them and feel that they may do you some harm if you are not careful.

C: If you are **cautious about** something, you are careful with regard to it because you do not want to make a mistake or allow it to result in bad consequences.

D: If you are **resistant to** something, you oppose it and try or wish to prevent it from happening.

- 16 (C) If someone **claims to be** something or **claims that** something is the case, they say that this is the case but they are not necessarily telling the truth and others may doubt what they say. The writer is saying that some travel writers say that their work is similar to that of novelists, but implies that this may not be true or that others may disagree that this is the case.

A: If you **allege that** something is the case or if something is **alleged to be** the case, you say that something unpleasant or unacceptable about someone else is the case but do not or cannot prove this.

B: If you **hold** a certain view, you have a certain opinion or belief. If you **hold that** something is the case, you believe or say that it is the case.

D: If you **contend that** something is the case, you say or argue that it is the case, particularly when others have different views.

- 17 (A) If something **counts**, it matters or is important in terms of a particular situation. The writer is saying that what is important about travel books is how enjoyable they are to read or how attractive they are to look at, rather than what travel writers believe about themselves.

B: If you **reckon with** something, you take it into consideration.

C: If something **bears on** something, it relates to or affects it.

D: If something **signifies** something, it is an indication of it.

- 18 (D) If two things or people are **made for each other**, the two go together perfectly and are completely suited to each other. The writer is saying that travel is an extremely good subject for books.

A: If someone is **given to something/doing something**, they do it habitually, particularly when such a habit is considered strange or unacceptable.

B: If someone is **cut out for/to do** something, for example a certain kind of work or a certain role in something, they are well suited to it because of the personality, skills, etc. that they have.

C: If something **lends itself to** something, it is suitable for a particular use or purpose, which may not be its original or intended use or purpose.