

Prepare your **C1**
WITH VAUGHAN

Book 1



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Contents

INTRODUCTION			8
STARTER UNIT			13
UNIT	TOPIC	EXAM PRACTICE & TIPS	PAGE
01	Relationships	Multiple choice cloze	43
02	The Environment	Open cloze	59
Progress test – Units 1 & 2			74
03	Science & Technology	Word formation	77
04	Education	Key word transformation	91
Progress test – Units 3 & 4			108
05	Crime & Justice	Multiple choice	111
06	Travel	Cross-text multiple matching	127
Progress test – Units 5 & 6			142
07	Work	Gapped text	145
08	Health	Multiple matching	161
Progress test – Units 7 & 8			178
09	Social Media	Key word transformation	181
10	Entertainment	Multiple choice cloze	195
Progress test – Units 9 & 10			210
SPEAKING FILE			213
How can you improve your English speaking skills?			214
What can you expect in the speaking exam?			215
How is your speaking exam assessed?			215
How can you prepare for the speaking part of your exam?			216
Task 1	Task Type: Introduction/Short exchange		219
Task 2	Task Type: Individual turn		233
Task 3	Task Type: Collaborative task		249
Task 4	Task Type: Discussion		263
SPEAKING APPENDIX			275
MY PERSONALISED DICTIONARY			357
LISTENING TRANSCRIPTS			409
ANSWER KEY			417
MATERIAL SOURCES			455

Introduction

What is *Prepare your C1 – Vocabulary*?

Prepare your C1 – Vocabulary is a book designed to help you expand your range of vocabulary by presenting you with the type of lexis that is expected at an advanced level. This book will help you to produce English in a more complex, natural and fluent way, just like a native! By improving your vocabulary, you improve your comprehension in reading and listening, as well as your lexical range in writing, which is a must at an advanced level. The exam practice in this book will help you to prepare for what you will see in a range of different advanced exams.

Who is this book for?

This book is for students who want to take their English to an advanced level and beyond. As a self-study book it is perfect for those who prefer to work at home, but it is also suitable for teachers of advanced students for use both in and out of the classroom.


Where should you start?

You should start with the **Starter Unit**. Why? Because this unit introduces you to some of the different concepts that you will find in subsequent units, making the dynamic of the book easier to understand. After that, you can work through the following ten units in whatever order you prefer.

What can you expect from each unit?

Each unit focuses on different topics that are commonly discussed at an advanced level, and typically seen in advanced level exams. At the beginning of each unit you will find a contents page which outlines the points covered. You should work through each unit from beginning to end, as every page builds upon the previous one. So no skipping! Apart from a wide variety of exercises, every unit contains a list of common mistakes that students make related to the given topic as well as translation lists containing the newly learnt language to highlight differences between Spanish and English. The exam practice section will present you with a typical advanced exam style task. You will be given strategies and tips in order to make you more exam ready. At the end of each unit you will find a **work done list** so that you can tick off all the work you have completed throughout the unit and feel satisfied with a job well done!

Should you use a dictionary?

Yes! You have not reached this level in your learning without being a motivated autonomous learner, so let's continue! Using a good monolingual dictionary or an online tool such as *WordReference* is a good start. However, you should try completing exercises without a dictionary first. As explained in the following section, this book will give you clues throughout the units to help. If you do run into difficulty, you can, then, use a dictionary and the answer key as a final check. You will see this symbol  in some exercises, which means that dictionary use is recommended.

What if you need extra help?

Rest assured there is help along the way! Throughout the units you will be given fantastic tips, tricks and guidance in Spanish and in English to help you help yourself.



¡OJO! – Aparece cuando hay que evitar caer en una trampa.



PISTA – Aquí vas a encontrar algunos trucos y técnicas importantes.



¡ENSÉÑATE! – Aquí vas a ver traducciones de algunas palabras o frases que pueden ser nuevas.



A CLOSER LOOK – Here you are given more detailed information about a specific point.



CLUES – In the exam practice section you will find clues to guide you to the correct answer or help you to avoid incorrect answers.

What are translation lists and how should you use them?

Translation lists are a key element in the Vaughan Method and are designed to review and consolidate vocabulary and grammatical structures seen in each unit. They are excellent tools to improve your fluency and agility. It is important to remember that a good translation shows very little evidence of the translation process, meaning that a native English speaker would react the same way to the English translation as a native Spanish speaker would to the Spanish translation. This is why you will notice differences between the use of tenses or sentence structure when comparing some translations, and more so between the active and passive voice. This is due to the fact that English uses the passive voice more frequently than Spanish does, so in order to sound natural, a sentence in the passive voice in English might be translated into the active voice in Spanish. To make the most of a translation list, follow the steps listed below. Each step is essential so make sure not to skip anything!

- **Step 1.** Listen to the audio without looking at the text. This will help you familiarise yourself with the pronunciation and stress of the target language by a native speaker.
- **Step 2.** Listen to the audio while reading the text. This will help you associate the way the words sound with the way they are written.
- **Step 3.** Cover the English side of the list and translate each sentence out loud. Check each translation afterwards by uncovering the English side. Mark any mistakes or problem areas with a pencil. Repeat the steps above until you are able to translate each sentence perfectly.
- **Step 4.** Listen to the audio without the text and translate each Spanish sentence into English orally. Record yourself while doing so, and then listen to the recording and check it for accuracy by comparing it to the translation list. Once you can translate an entire list in this way, take a well-deserved break and start with the next one.

What happens in the progress tests?

After every two units, you will be presented with a review testing your progress. Why? Because progress is important and seeing how far you have come will keep you motivated! These tests will give you a clear picture of what you have assimilated well, and what you need to work on more.

What can you expect from the speaking file?

The speaking file focuses on various exam style speaking tasks. You will be given exercises to familiarise yourself with the format and also to help you build the skills necessary for the exam. Strategies and tips given will also help you approach exam tasks in a more effective way. Like in other parts of the book, a list of common mistakes and translation lists of useful language will be included.

How should you use your personalised dictionary?

Once you have worked through the units you will need to make a record of the language you have learnt in **My personalised dictionary** at the back of the book. How you record what you learn is very important for its assimilation and making it stick! If you prefer to make your personalised dictionary more mobile by using a small notebook, please remember to use the format shown in that part of the book.

UNIT 01

Relationships

1. Reading practice
2. Vocabulary spot
3. Word building & word formation
4. Idioms
5. Collocations with **relationship**
6. Multi-word verbs
7. Common mistakes
8. Exam practice – Vocabulary: Multiple choice cloze
9. Translation lists
10. Additional exam practice

UNIT 01

Relationships

01. READING PRACTICE

1. Scan the article in Ex. 2 and answer the following questions.

1. What does the author consider a fundamental relationship skill?
2. What, according to the article, is the killer of romantic relationships?
3. What does the author consider to be a good objective for relationships?

02. VOCABULARY SPOT

1. Read the text again and match the vocabulary from the text with the definitions.

“Annoyance Is a Sign of a Good Relationship”, by Kira Asatryna¹

Generally speaking, the objective of relationship advice is to minimize friction between romantic partners. We all want our relationships **to run smoothly**, and most couples would agree that it's not great **to drive each other nuts**. There's no doubt that the ability to **manage conflict**—even low-level conflict—is an essential relationship skill. But I'd argue that there are times when it's fine—even good!—for partners to annoy each other. In other words, is it ever wise to welcome a little frustration in your relationship? I'd say yes. Let's look at the primary reasons why a little irritation in a relationship is actually a good thing.

1. Annoying behaviour is a sign of being comfortable with each other.

When you first start dating someone, it's common to be on your absolute best behaviour—especially if you really like the other person. You'll **refrain from** certain behaviours you may enjoy, like getting up at noon on weekends or eating a bag of Doritos for dinner. But eventually, the real you **is bound to** come out... and start exasperating your partner. In some ways, annoying one another is a sign that you're in a “real” relationship. Expressing one's authentic self—oddities and all—is a sign of a healthy level of comfort in a relationship. When you start **butting heads**, it means you no longer feel it necessary to always say the “right” thing—which is a good thing for the longevity of the relationship.

2. But it's also a sign that you're not *too* comfortable.

The real death knell of a relationship is not conflict... it's emotional withdrawal. When you've reached the point where you can't muster any feelings about your partner—not even annoyance or frustration—that's a sign that you've emotionally checked out of the relationship. Of course, excessive aggravation is not good. But no aggravation may actually be worse. If you're feeling a little annoyed with your partner, it means you're still feeling in general... and the last thing you want to do is stop feeling altogether. Annoyance in a relationship is not always a bad thing because it can be a sign that there's still life in the relationship.

3. Annoyance offers opportunities for growth.

Sure, sometimes annoying behaviour is just annoying—and there's no higher purpose to seek in it. Your partner always being late to dinner may have no deeper meaning, it may just be annoying. Your partner forgetting to get the car washed may have no

1. Asatryan, Kira. “Annoyance Is a Sign of a Good Relationship.” *Time*, <http://time.com/4227304/relationship-advice-annoyed/> Accessed 7 September 2018.



PISTA

Recuerda que el contexto te ayuda a adivinar el significado; ¡una técnica fundamental para el examen!

profound significance, it may just be annoying. But other times—I'd argue more often than we realize—annoying behaviour does serve a higher purpose. These areas of friction may be nothing more than differences rubbing up against each other, but they may *also* highlight areas of the relationship where improvement could be beneficial. In other words, annoyance is often a finger pointing at aspects of the relationship that could be better—providing opportunities for growth. How do you know what could be improved in your relationship? Look at what's annoying you. Maybe your partner being late to dinner points toward a deeper issue: She always **stretches herself too thin**. Or maybe your partner forgetting to wash the car is evidence of his irresponsibility—a **legitimate concern** in any relationship. Sometimes annoyance is pointless, but other times it's a powerful catalyst for positive change.

Given the reasons discussed here, I'd suggest that the goal of relationships should not be to eliminate all frustrations with one's partner. Instead, a better goal might be to recognize annoyance for what it is—a sign that you're being yourself, a sign that you still feel, and a sign that things could be better—and use it as a tool to grow together.

VOCABULARY	DEFINITION
1. to drive (someone) nuts	a. to be a genuine/real worry
2. to manage conflict	b. to try and do too many things at the same time
3. to stretch yourself too thin	c. to strongly disagree with someone
4. to butt heads	d. to go without any problems
5. to run smoothly	e. to make (someone) crazy
6. to refrain from	f. to control or deal with problems
7. to be bound to + verb	g. to stop oneself from doing something
8. to be a legitimate concern	h. to be likely to

2. Complete the following sentences with the vocabulary from above.

- His continued absence from work is a *legitimate* concern for all of us.
- They're well organised so everything in their household tends to _____.
- Our boss is excellent at _____ in the workplace.
- Don't _____ Anna. You should delegate more.
- Rumours are spreading like wild fire¹ so the truth is _____ come out sooner or later.
- We can't stand each other which is probably why we _____ on every single topic.
- Can you _____ giving us your opinion on every little thing? It's getting old².
- It absolutely _____ when I hear her going on and on³ about how much money she earns!



¡ENSÉÑATE!

- To **spread like wildfire** significa **correr como la pólvora**.
- Cuando algo **is getting old** significa que **es cansino**.
- To **go on and on** es cuando **se sigue haciendo algo sin parar**. En este caso una chica no para de hablar de la cantidad de dinero que gana.

03. WORD BUILDING & WORD FORMATION



PISTA

Recuerda que **advise** es el verbo y **advice** el sustantivo.

1. Complete the table below with related words.



VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
_____	relation	_____
_____	relative	relative
_____	advice ¹	_____ (+)
_____	advisor/adviser	_____ (-)
_____	advisory	_____
to annoy	_____	_____
to behave (+)	_____	behavioural
_____ (-)	_____	_____
to withdraw	_____	_____
_____	aggravation	_____
_____	_____	_____
to improve	_____	_____

2. Use the word given at the end of the line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

1. My business partner and I have a very healthy working _____.	RELATIVE
2. I _____ you to tell the truth, not half-truths.	ADVICE
3. Their marital problems were _____ by the fact that the family business wasn't running smoothly.	AGGRAVATION
4. He waited for two hours, but much to his _____, she didn't show up ¹ .	ANNOY
5. She knew he had emotionally _____ from the relationship a long time ago.	WITHDRAW
6. His _____ problems were exasperated by the fact that he led such an unhealthy lifestyle.	BEHAVE
7. It's _____ to tell them exactly what happened. The truth is bound to come out.	ADVICE
8. After counselling they noticed a big _____ in their relationship.	IMPROVE



¡ENSÉÑATE!

1. To **show up** aquí significa **llegar** en el sentido de **aparecer**.