Unit 1

1 a traumatic
b fleeting
c treasured
d blot out
e hackneyed

1 B make a din is a fixed expression meaning: make a loud, unpleasant noise for a long time
2 D get through means: drive through and refers to the streets; along is possible but only in combination with drive (not get)
3 C smell combines with the preposition of to mean: to have a particular smell
4 B rancid is used to described food containing fat/oil which is no longer fresh; stale is wrong because it is usually used to describe food which doesn’t contain fat/oil which is no longer fresh, e.g. bread
5 D If you listen intently, you show strong interest or attention; listen fully would seem to suggest you listen to everything that somebody has to say, but it is not a common or fixed expression
6 A give off (a scent) means: to produce a scent
7 C steer clear (of) is a fixed expression meaning: to avoid a person or thing because it may cause problems; stay clear is also possible but it is not as strong a collocation
8 C if food is washed down with a drink, the drink is consumed after, or at the same time as the food

2 a 2
b 1, 2, 3
c 2, 3
d 1, 2

e 1, 3
f 2
g 1, 2
h 1, 3

Unit 2

1 a global impact
b green spaces
c renewable
d influential
e species
f radioactivity
g catastrophic
h dying out
i Sustainable
j impact on

1 far (if sth is far from sth else, it is almost the opposite of it)
2 address/take (if you address/take a problem seriously, you are seriously about dealing with it)
3 not (if a situation/moment is not the time to do sth, it means it is a bad situation/moment to do sth)
4 unless (unless means: if … not; the clause with unless means: if radical practical measure are not put in place … the situation will only get worse)
5 come (to come used after a noun means: in the future, e.g. for years/some time to come)
6 Unlike (unlike means: in a different way to)
7 by (get by means: to manage to live or do a particular thing)
8 elsewhere (elsewhere means: in, at or to another place; it has the same meaning as somewhere else but is only one word, as required by the exercise)

3 a run out / have run out
b is due to make / will make / is going to make / is to make
d we’ll still be relying
e starts / will start
f is certain to be / is certainly going to be / will certainly be
h if it isn’t
i There’s likely to be / It’s likely (that) there will be
j if more people are going to agree / if more people are to agree / if more people agree

Correct sentences: c and g

4 a There are serious advantages to be had if we invest more in green technology.
b We don’t have the necessary systems in place to warn future generations of the location of nuclear waste.
c The role of elephants in protecting their ecosystems is fundamental.
d The government needs to ban the use of wild animals in circuses.

5 Students’ own answers

6 a On the whole
d Broadly speaking
Unit 3

1
a relentless
b disconnected
c ungrateful
d disproportionate
e inauspicious
f illiterate
g non-alcoholic
h incoherent
i careless
j implausible

2
1 entitled: adjective needed to modify noun phrase volume of verse
2 increasingly: adverb needed to modify adjective popular
3 misrepresented: participle of verb needed after auxiliary have; prefix mis- needed to give meaning: not represented in a way which is true or complete
4 undeniable: adjective needed to modify noun following; prefix un- needed to give meaning: not able to be denied
5 relentless: adjective needed to modify noun perfectionism; suffix -less needed to give meaning: not stopping or getting less strong; (unrelenting is also possible)
6 passionate: adjective needed to modify noun craftsman
7 unprecedented: adjective needed to modify noun popularity; prefix un- needed to give meaning: without precedent
8 invariable: adjective needed to modify noun habit; prefix in- needed to give meaning: always the same; (unvarying is also possible)

3

POSSIBLE ANSWERS
a It is the female characters in the novel who are interesting, and not just/only the male (ones).
b What the public really appreciated was the writer’s colourful style.
c It was in serial form that many famous novels first appeared in magazines.
d It is both Dickens and Dylan Thomas who are famous for giving lectures in the USA.
e What I don’t understand is why it is so hard to make a living as a writer.
f All I studied at school were works by Shakespeare and Dickens.
g It must have been the second volume of the series (that) you read, not the second. Or it can’t have been the first volume of the series (that) you read; it must have been the second.

4

POSSIBLE ANSWERS
a The title of the book / The book’s title is A Mexican Adventure.
b Jim never reads: he is obsessed by football.
c The author’s latest novel is a passionate love story.
d The short story is a chilling account of someone alone in a haunted house.
e The identity of the murderer is only revealed in the last chapter of the novel.
f Brad claimed to have written / he had written a best-selling novel, but I’m not sure if he was being serious.
g The majority of her novels were written several years ago.
h The ending of the story is rather/somewhat unexpected.
i It is very difficult to unravel the plot of the story. OR The plot of the story is very difficult to unravel.
j The book is primarily about a revolutionary hero.

5
Students’ own answers

6
1 let me see
2 in terms of
3 suppose
4 as far as
Not needed: as, it goes to, what

Unit 4

1
a house on fire
g dread
b making waves
h assertive
c chalk and cheese
i hypocrite
d home truths
j sustain
e tactlessness
k my tether
f stick it out

2
a to get your message across
b to get it off your chest
c have it out with
d was lying through his teeth
e bad-temper down to the fact that
f the more you work (hard) at a relationship

3

a To travel
b having caused
c making

4
1 had/d been waiting

Cambridge English Proficiency Masterclass Answer Key
2 realized
3 was standing
4 have been
5 first met
6 have/’ve always confided
7 had/d only been going out
8 decided
9 have/’ve been planning
10 has/’s changed OR had/d changed
11 has/’s led OR has/’s been leading
12 has accepted
13 has not/hasn’t told
14 has/’s been agonizing

5
a hence
b respond to
c result in
d is rooted in
e on account of
f mean that
g provokes
h accounts for
i as
j As a result of

6 Students’ own answers
a you
d What’s
b point
e By
c far

Unit 5

1
a stand up for
b daunting
c exhilarating
d caught a glimpse
e glanced
f made heavy
g keep
h spread
i painstaking

2 1 D if you are burning with a desire to do sth, you want to do something very strongly
2 C from a … perspective is a fixed expression used to describe a particular point of view
3 D if you are exposing yourself to sth, you are allowing yourself to experience it
4 B part here means: aspect or feature; point is wrong because it needs to be used in combination with the definite article, e.g. the essential point of any sport
5 A experience conditions is a fixed expression meaning: to have a particular condition affect or happen to you; undergo is wrong because it usually has the connotation of an unpleasant experience, e.g. surgery
6 B with (this) comes (that) is a fixed expression meaning: (that) is an inevitable result of (this)
7 D reckless means: showing a lack of care about danger and the possible results of your actions; careless is wrong because it means; prone to making mistakes; negligent is a legal or formal term and usually combines with behaviour or action
8 B option in this context means: alternative course of action

3
a must
e didn’t need to have
b could
f should
c wouldn’t
g wouldn’t
d couldn’t
h must

4
a Having
d waste
b What
e vitally
c sum

5 Students’ own answers

6
a convinced
g truth
b deny
h right
c clear
i others
d question
j linked
e factor
k relevant
f key issue
l to do
Not needed: all, concern, evidence, forget, joined

Unit 6

1

2 1 whether (whether is used to show that sth is true in either of two cases, i.e. 16 or 60)
2 part (take part in is a verb phrase meaning: to participate / be involved in sth)
3 make/render (if you make/render sth easier, you cause it to be easier; render is more formal)
4 far (far (meaning: very much) fits the structure of comparative adjective + indefinite article + noun; much is wrong here because it fits the structure of indefinite article + comparative adjective + noun (as does far))
5 on (on combines with the noun emphasis and is followed by a noun or the -ing form of a verb)
both (refers to the two things of: 1) regulation of breathing and 2) flexibility of the muscles)
well (as well as means: in addition to)
time (it's time means: it's the right situation/moment for sth)
a whose e which
b of which f who/that
c with whose g which/that
d who
d The man recently appointed as our new team manager is well known to everybody.
g The free concert held in the park last night was attended by hundreds of people.

Students' own answers

Unit 7
1 a pathways b evolve c alteration d catastrophe e reallocate f disentangle

g quest h imposing i unsettling j flicker k quantum leap l light years

2 1 consuming: adjective needed to modify noun passion
2 remainder: noun needed after definite article/determiner
3 significant: adjective meaning: having a particular meaning; here it refers backwards and forwards to the fact that he conceived of a better machine which had some of the characteristics of today's computers
4 characteristics: plural noun needed after determiner some of the
5 Unfortunately: adverb needed to modify rest of sentence; prefix un- needed to mean: not fortunately

6 irrespective: prepositional phrase (with of) meaning: without considering sth or being influenced by it
7 unsuccessful: adjective referring to he (and followed by in); prefix un- needed to mean: not successful
8 declining: adjective needed to modify years; meaning: the last years (of sb's life)

Unit 8
1 a entailed - entitled b quality - virtue c find - reach / arrive at d enfran - defraud e unreckoning - reckless / dangerous f escape - evasion g bring the law into your arms - take the law into your own hands h bent - swayed / influenced i words - letter j house - lodge / launch k excused - acquitted l remained - remarried

2 1 has no intention of resigning
2 showed no remorse for the
3 is to put an end to
4 sentenced Jones to two years in
5 something (that) people get over
6 only to discover/find/realize (that) there was

3 a committing b to lock c to explain / explaining d to outline e to think f to phone g making h to see
4  
a It is widely believed that a crackdown on illegal firearms would go some way in addressing the spiralling crime rates in our urban areas.
b It has been shown that raising the school-leaving age should, in principle, reduce crime levels.
c It would seem that punishments meted out by friends and family members have more bearing on criminal behaviour than those handed down by some remote legal authority.
d It might be possible to limit the harm caused to society by the operation of illegal drug markets if they are kept out of sight.
e The internet is, in a sense, reminiscent of the Wild West frontier where the establishment of law and order has yet to be fully implemented.

5  
Students' own answers

6  

Unit 9

1

D I S M I S S A L  E N D O R S E
T B G M N
E X T R O V E R T O T A T
E D

D I S T R A C T E D

2  
1 relationship: noun after indefinite article a; modified by the adjective close
2 therapeutic: adjective needed to modify noun phrase frame of reference
3 psychological: adjective needed as part of noun phrase human psychological development
4 manifestations: plural noun needed after definite article/ determiner the; plurality necessitated by adjective multiple, meaning: many in number
5 innovative: adjective needed to modify noun treatment
6 symbolic: adjective needed to modify noun significance; preceded by another adjective implicit

7 extraordinarily: adverb needed to modify adjective fecund; prefix extra- needed to mean: greater or better than usual/normal
8 creativity: noun modified by the adjective artistic; one of the fields suggested in the previous part of the sentence

3  
a was rumoured; had been forced
b be serviced; had
b have got; held
d will be asked
e got; invited
f had; broken
g have; fill/get; to fill
h got; fired

4  
a as d owing to
b due to e as a result
c on account of

5  
P O S S I B L E  A N S W E R S
a He is not exactly the politest/most polite of people.
b He has a tendency to voice his opinions rather loudly.
c She can be a little too determined at times.
d He tends to take things at his own pace.
e I wouldn't say he is the smartest person I've ever met.

6  
a repetition f precise
b range g accurately
c synonyms h opinion
d idea i In
e pauses j confess
Not needed: according to, consider, waits

Unit 10

1

a mimic f prohibitive
b tendency g watershed
c role model h crippled
d bonded i prestigious
e acquaintance j outlay

2  
1 B if you are obliged to do sth, you are forced to do sth out of duty; constrained is wrong because it usually has the notion of unwillingness on the part of the person being constrained
2 D undergo/underwent a change is a fixed expression meaning: experience(d) a change; subjected is wrong because it is usually used in the passive and requires the preposition to, e.g. were subjected to
3 C shift (their) emphasis on (sth) to is a fixed expression meaning: change (their) emphasis on (sth) to
4 A spectacles are performances or events (usually a variety) that are very exciting to look at
5 B if something is temporarily halted, it is stopped for a short time; terminated is wrong because it means: ended completely; checked is wrong because it means: controlled or stopped from increasing / getting worse
6 A retain means: to continue to have sth
7 D proved is the only option which fits the grammatical structure (+ to be) and has the meaning: was discovered to be over a period of time
8 C to deal a blow to sth/sb (passive: a blow is/was dealt to sth) is a fixed expression meaning: to be very shocking or harmful to sth/sb

3
a like
b Despite
c While / Even though
d as if / as though / like (idiomatic)
e as
f While / Even though
g in spite
h Now that / Since / As
i since / as
j Even if
k though

4
POSSIBLE ANSWERS
a despite the fact that it may ultimately be OR although/though it may ultimately be
b … for which they should be praised OR which they should be praised for OR hence/therefore they should be praised
Correct
d agenda, which explains
e Furthermore (no space)
f simply through appearing
g footballers, who are all remunerated very handsomely, are often (commas needed)

5 Students' own answers

6
a 3, 4
d 2, 3, 4
b 1, 2, 3
e 2, 3, 4
c all

Unit 11

1

2
1 until/till: until means up to the point in time or the event mentioned, i.e. Dad's coughing and death; till is less formal
2 how: used before a verb this indicates in what way or manner
3 fall: fall open at is a verb phrase which means a book opens (or seems to open) on its own at a particular place or page
4 anything: if anything suggests that the opposite (of the previous statement) is true
5 would: would is used to describe a regular past action; (it has a similar meaning to used to but is only one word, as required by the exercise)
6 worth: used as a noun, worth means an amount of sth that has the value mentioned, i.e. twenty-six letters/volumes
7 into: if you trick sb into (doing) sth, you make sb do sth by means of a trick
8 all: all along means all the time; from the beginning

3
a 1 b 3 c 2 d 4 e 2 f 2

POSSIBLE ANSWERS
a Are you interested in opening a business account?
b Why don't we hold a sponsored walk …
c I guarantee that I will refund the difference if you find that …
d I swear that I’ll pay you back everything I owe you by …
e I insist on buying/I am definitely going to buy you a new umbrella to replace the one I lost.
f Please don't/i urge you not to invest your money in …

4
a The merger of the two companies is an important milestone.
b The discovery of insider trading (at the bank) has affected share values.
c The (government's) decision to attract new investment has been welcomed by the private sector.
d Faster growth in the industry sector during March indicates that the economy is on the up.
e The withdrawal of support for the revised tax laws is causing/has caused unrest in markets.
5
a say
b on reflection
c suppose
d the one hand
e just
f put it
g on balance
Not needed: already, one hand, say it

Unit 12
1

2
1 we had not/hadn’t opted for
2 by the total/complete lack/absence of
3 not/have missed out on
4 was a high probability of getting
5 got under the skin of
6 nothing was said OR nobody/no-one said anything

3
POSSIBLE ANSWERS
a if I had
b would’ve saved
c But for / Had it not been for / Were it not for
d If / Supposing
e Unless
f Even if
g were to
h whether / if
i Had I known / If I had’d known
j provided / providing

4
a clambered
d fetched
b wangled
e gleaned
c accessed
Not needed: prevailed, gained, transported

5
a drifted
d an oasis
b swept
e stretch
c a desolate
Not needed: squeezed, a respite, brushed

6
Students’ own answers

7
a 4 b 7 c 6 d 2 e 5 f 1 g 3