

## GRAMMAR

## 1 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: cat / look / to / James / offered / after / neighbour's / his

*James offered to look after his neighbour's cat.*

- 1 isn't / this / painting / that / expensive / as / as / on
- 2 money / he / the / stolen / that / the / boy / admitted / had
- 3 driving / airport / the / Emma / on / insisted / me / to
- 4 me / David / convinced / up / football / playing / to / not / give
- 5 doing / homework / not / I / for / apologized / my
- 6 Sam / homework / let / to / I / refused / copy / my

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## 2 Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: I can't stand *listening* (listen) to people talking on their mobile phones.

- 1 I tried \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) all the vocabulary for the test, but I couldn't remember it all.
- 2 I started \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano when I was about 11.
- 3 My sister's teachers make her \_\_\_\_\_ (work) very hard at her school.
- 4 I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the film. I've seen it before.
- 5 I can't wait \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday with my friends in the summer.
- 6 I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ (see) The Pyramids for the first time.
- 7 We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early on Saturday if we're going to catch the early train.
- 8 I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my grandparents by the sea when I was a child.

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3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: I used to / 'm used to eat a lot of sweets and cakes, but now I only eat healthy food.

- 1 My boyfriend moved away last summer and I can't get used to / be used to being without him.
- 2 I'm not used to / I didn't used to swimming in the sea. I usually swim in a pool.
- 3 When we go on holiday, we usually / use rent a house on the beach.
- 4 Ricky usually / used to walks to school, but today he's getting the bus.
- 5 I wasn't used to / didn't use to like fish, but now I eat it two or three times a week.
- 6 I used to play / playing the piano, but now I play the drums.

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Grammar total	<input type="checkbox"/> 20
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## VOCABULARY

## 4 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: My dad *snores* so loudly that he keeps everybody awake at night.  
yawns snores oversleeps

- 1 Sally's put \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of weight this year.  
to on with
- 2 My uncle works long hours so he sometimes takes a \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoons.  
dream yawn nap
- 3 James was so tired that as soon as he lay \_\_\_\_\_, he fell fast asleep.  
down across up
- 4 If I eat late at night, it will \_\_\_\_\_ me awake.  
stay keep make
- 5 When it's very hot, I just sleep under a \_\_\_\_\_.  
pillow sheet log
- 6 My brother suffers from \_\_\_\_\_. He stays awake for hours every night.  
insomnia jet-lag nightmares

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## 5 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Photographers who follow famous people around and sell photos to the newspapers are called *paparazzi*.

- If a newspaper is \_\_\_\_\_, it means that some information was removed because it might offend people or because it might be politically dangerous.
- If you want to find out about the weather tomorrow, listen to the weather \_\_\_\_\_.
- You can find out what's going to happen to you tomorrow if you read your \_\_\_\_\_.
- The opposite of *objective* is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is somebody whose job is to give his / her opinion about a play, film, book, etc.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is the person who describes a sports event while it's happening on TV or on the radio.
- If you want to sell something, you might write about it in the \_\_\_\_\_ ads section of the newspaper.
- The first page of a newspaper is called the \_\_\_\_\_ page.

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## 6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: If a song has a strong *beat*, it makes you want to tap your feet.

- A **c** \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people that sing together.
- A **c** \_\_\_\_\_ looks like a very big violin.
- The person who directs an orchestra is called a **c** \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a voice sounds **m** \_\_\_\_\_, it's likely to send you to sleep.
- A **t** \_\_\_\_\_ is a man who has quite a high singing voice.
- A **s** \_\_\_\_\_ is an instrument you blow into, often played by jazz musicians.

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Vocabulary total 20

## PRONUNCIATION

## 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: composer

- crossword
- review
- reporter
- monotonous
- cartoon

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## 8 Match the words with the same sound.

~~choir~~ lyrics keyboard journalist violin beat

Example: key *choir*

- tree \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- fish \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- bike \_\_\_\_\_

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Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

## READING

Read the article and tick (✓) A, B or C.

Nowadays sections of the media seem to believe that people are more stupid and less well-informed than they used to be. And young people are the focus of their attention. But, how can society be 'dumbing down' and becoming more stupid, when both common sense and statistics suggest that this can't be true? It's a fact that levels of intelligence have been rising steadily over the past 50 years, and it's surely reasonable to suspect that, in an age when technology provides easy access to information, young people might just know more about what's going on than previous generations did.

That's why I was deeply irritated to find unreliable research being used to promote the idea that today's young people are less well-informed and therefore less intelligent. Research carried out in the United States has discovered that young people no longer read newspapers regularly. The researchers claim they are astonished that, whereas decades ago young and old Americans got their news from the same sources, nowadays teenagers and young adults don't read a newspaper as part of their typical daily routine. But why the astonishment? I'm convinced that this has always been true. Young people's lives aren't built around routines, but are often chaotic and unplanned. What's more, why should they make the time to read something that was never written with their interests in mind, anyway? In my experience, such a habit is and always has been something that comes with getting older and settling down.

Some people have taken the results of this research to conclude that, because young people don't read newspapers, they must be less well-informed. But they fail to consider that the widespread use of the Internet has not only changed but improved the way young people access the news. Newspapers are quickly becoming old-fashioned, and I suspect that, as more older people get used to obtaining news faster and for free online, newsprint will soon be a thing of the past read only by those too afraid to use a computer.

One thing that the American research gets right is its description that how people get the news has changed over time, with newspapers being the main source of news until the fifties when television took over. The rise of the Internet, providing news that is not only up to date, but also designed to meet the interests and demands of the reader, is also described accurately. However the research then goes on to argue that one of the problems with online access to news is that people who view it find it hard to remember what they've read. The implication is that reading information printed in a paper is somehow a more reliable way of getting and remembering it than reading it on a computer screen. But there is no evidence to support such a claim. I'm sure that 1940s newspaper readers forgot everything they read some time between breakfast and dinner, too.

So what can we make of the American research? That it tells us nothing new. Or, more worryingly, that, once again, unreliable and biased research is being used to promote the false idea that young people today are not as intelligent as we used to be.

Example: Society is less well-informed than in the past.

- A This is the writer's opinion.   
 B This is the media's opinion.   
 C This is proved by statistics.

- The media argue that younger people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A aren't as intelligent as they used to be   
 B are statistically more likely to be less intelligent   
 C are as intelligent as the rest of society
- The writer believes young people are probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A better at using statistics   
 B cleverer than young people 50 years ago   
 C happier using new technology than older people
- The research in the US \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A only looked at older people   
 B proved that young people are less intelligent   
 C only focused on newspaper reading habits
- The US research argues that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A all Americans read the same newspapers   
 B older Americans read different newspapers to young Americans   
 C young Americans don't read newspapers every day
- The writer doesn't understand why \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A people are less interested in the news   
 B the researchers think they have discovered something new   
 C people's reading habits have changed
- The writer believes reading a daily newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A is something people do when they're older   
 B needs to be planned in advance   
 C takes too much time for young people
- The writer thinks that in the future \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A fewer people will read newspapers   
 B newspapers will be very popular with older people   
 C newspapers will be too expensive
- The American research says that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A online news is more popular than television news   
 B the Internet provides the most current news   
 C newspapers haven't changed since the 1950s
- Regarding newspapers and helping people to remember the news, the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A thinks they are no better than the Internet   
 B doesn't think that enough research has been done   
 C wouldn't be surprised if they were better
- In the final paragraph, the writer says that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A it's a problem that this research can be used to criticize young people   
 B the research was a waste of time   
 C society is now worrying about young people

**WRITING**

You have read an article in a newspaper that you disagree with.

Write a formal letter to the editor of the newspaper to complain. Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- what the article you are complaining about was about
- why you are unhappy with the article
- what you think the editor could do in the future so that it doesn't happen again

 10**Reading and Writing total**  20

## LISTENING

- 1 Listen to a woman give advice about how to get a good night's sleep. Underline the correct answer.
- In the past the woman used to sleep **all night** / **most of the night** / **quite well**.
  - One of the reasons for becoming a bad sleeper was that Pam started **drinking coffee** / **eating too much** / **feeling worried**.
  - According to Pam, you should wake up at the same time **on week days** / **at weekends** / **every morning**.
  - It's a good idea to include **reading** / **watching TV** / **relaxation exercises** as part of your bedtime ritual.
  - Pam mentions making sure your bedroom is **cool** / **tidy** / **warm** in order to create a comfortable sleep environment.
- 2 Listen to five extracts from an interview with Gary Hall, the editor of a local newspaper. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.
- What does Gary say he'd like to change about his newspaper?
    - He'd like to employ more journalists.
    - He'd like to sell more newspapers.
    - He'd like to improve the relationship with readers.
  - What is Gary's current main priority?
    - He wants to sell more newspapers.
    - He wants to improve his newspaper.
    - He wants to work on a larger newspaper.
  - According to Gary, what will happen to local newspapers in the future?
    - Some of them will close down.
    - They'll have more about local news.
    - They will have more financial and sports news.
  - In Gary's opinion, what sort of local newspapers have most effect on their community?
    - papers with general stories
    - papers with stories based on facts
    - papers with sensational stories
  - What does Gary think about the Internet as a research tool?
    - It's useful but not always reliable.
    - It's better than using researchers.
    - He thinks his reporters use it too much.

Listening total **10**

## SPEAKING

- 1 Answer your partner's questions. Now make questions and ask your partner.
- What music / listen to if / wanted to feel happier? Why?
  - What / do if / can't sleep?
  - What / usually dream about?
  - How / find out about the news?
  - What type of news stories / you / interested in? Why?
- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- 'Someone's musical tastes say a lot about a person's personality.'
- 3 Listen to your partner talking about newspapers. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total **20**Listening and Speaking total **30**