

GRAMMAR

1 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.

- I don't mind _____ (miss) the film. I've seen it before.
- I remember _____ (visit) my grandparents by the sea when I was a child.
- We'd better _____ (get) up early tomorrow if we're going to catch the early train.
- I tried _____ (learn) all the vocabulary for the test, but I couldn't remember it all.
- I can't wait _____ (go) on holiday with my friends in the summer.
- I started _____ (play) the guitar when I was about 11.
- My brother's teachers make him _____ (work) very hard at his school.
- I'll never forget _____ (see) The Pyramids for the first time.

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2 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.

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

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3 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.

- Mark / homework / let / to / I / refused / copy / my
- driving / airport / the / Jane / on / insisted / me / to
- doing / homework / not / I / for / apologized / my
- me / Ben / convinced / up / football / playing / to / not / give
- money / he / the / stolen / that / the / boy / admitted / had
- isn't / this / painting / that / expensive / as / as / one

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Grammar total	20
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

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

- 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.
- A c_____ is a group of people that sing together.
- If a voice sounds m_____, it's likely to send you to sleep.
- The person who directs an orchestra is called a c_____.
- A c_____ looks like a very big violin.

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5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

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

yawns snores oversleeps

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

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6 Complete the sentences with one word.

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

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

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Vocabulary total	20
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

~~choir~~ lyrics keyboard journalist violin beat

Example: key choir

- fish _____, _____
- tree _____, _____
- bike _____

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8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: composer

- reporter
- cartoon
- monotonous
- crossword
- review

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Pronunciation total	10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
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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 think that _____.
 A young people are less clever
 B statistics prove society is more stupid
 C the whole of society is less intelligent than it was
- The writer thinks that young people nowadays are _____.
 A probably better informed than in the past
 B more confident about using new technology
 C as clever as young people 50 years ago
- The writer is angry because _____.
 A young people aren't as intelligent as they used to be
 B the research in the US didn't look at older people
 C bad research is being used to prove a point
- Research in the US found that young people _____.
 A do not read newspapers
 B aren't as interested in the news as they used to be
 C don't read newspapers every day
- The writer is surprised _____.
 A by the researchers' reaction to their research
 B that young people don't read newspapers
 C that old people's reading habits haven't changed
- The writer believes young people _____.
 A don't find newspapers interesting
 B are too busy to read a newspaper
 C should plan to read a newspaper everyday
- In the future, the writer thinks the news will _____.
 A mainly be read on the Internet
 B probably be only read by older people
 C be better written
- The American research says that _____.
 A TV isn't better than newspapers at telling the news
 B the Internet allows people to read articles that are of special interest to them
 C online news and newspapers are equally popular
- Regarding the Internet and helping people to remember the news, the writer _____.
 A doesn't think it's better than newspapers
 B would like more research to be done
 C thinks it's difficult to be certain at the moment
- In the final paragraph, the writer says that _____.
 A the research is correct about Americans
 B young people are often accused of being stupid
 C he worries that the research might actually be true

Reading total **10**

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:

- the topic of the article you are complaining 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.
- The woman started sleeping badly **a few years ago** / **a few weeks ago** / **about a year ago**.
 - Her sleeping problems started when she changed her **working hours** / **job** / **bedtime ritual**.
 - According to the woman, you should always go to bed **at ten o'clock** / **at the same time every day** / **early during the week**.
 - It's not a good idea to include **watching TV in bed** / **listening to music** / **doing breathing exercises** as part of your bedtime ritual.
 - The woman mentions making sure the room is **dark** / **warm** / **tidy** 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 enjoys about his job?
 A competing with bigger newspapers
 B working with a small staff
 C meeting people in the community
 - How does Gary feel about writing for a larger newspaper?
 A It isn't the most important thing for him.
 B He really would like to do it one day.
 C He doesn't think he'll have that opportunity.
 - According to Gary, how will local newspapers change?
 A They will include more national news.
 B They won't survive very long.
 C They will mainly print local news stories.
 - Does Gary think newspapers influence communities more nowadays than in the past?
 A possibly B definitely
 C definitely not
 - How do reporters research stories?
 A They use researchers more than the Internet.
 B They rarely use the Internet because it's not perfect.
 C They mostly use the Internet.

Listening total **10**

SPEAKING

- 1 Make questions and ask your partner.
- What sort of music / listen to and why?
 - What / the best music concert / ever to? Why?
 - What / usually do before / go to bed?
 - What newspapers / usually read and why?
 - What celebrity stories / popular in your country at the moment?
- Now answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- 'Newspapers shouldn't write stories about people's private lives.'
- 3 Listen to your partner talking about music. Do you agree with him / her?

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