

## Part A • Grammar, Vocabulary and How to ...

### GRAMMAR

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

1 in / used / swimming / go / river / We / the / to

2 finish / won't / the / job / probably / today / They

3 to / get / is / going / definitely / not / married / She

4 like / I / to / used / never / vegetables

5 be / evening / tired / probably / this / will / He

6 Did / use / trees / climb / you / to / child / as / a

/6

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

for since where which who whose yet

1 That's the woman \_\_\_\_\_ company was in the news.

2 Have you downloaded that new app \_\_\_\_\_?

3 She's worked on this project \_\_\_\_\_ several months.

4 Do you know a good restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ we can eat cheaply?

5 They gave me a form \_\_\_\_\_ I must complete and return by Monday.

6 I haven't heard from Stefan \_\_\_\_\_ he went away.

7 We spoke to a man \_\_\_\_\_ had seen the accident.

/7

3 Complete the second sentences so they have the same meaning as the first.

1 She said, 'You have to open it on your birthday.'  
She said I \_\_\_\_\_ open it on my birthday.

2 Harvey's new bike is faster than his old one.  
Harvey's old bike isn't as \_\_\_\_\_ his new one.

3 I was a less careful driver before the police spoke to me.  
I drove \_\_\_\_\_ after the police spoke to me.

4 'I've just had some good news,' he said.  
He said he \_\_\_\_\_ some good news.

5 They said, 'We'll be able to come to the meal.'  
They said they \_\_\_\_\_ to come to the meal.

6 She's more patient than any other boss I've had.  
She's \_\_\_\_\_ boss I've ever had.

7 This problem is serious. The other problem is equally serious.  
This problem is just \_\_\_\_\_ the other one.

/7

### VOCABULARY

4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 It was a very funny newspaper **content** / **headline**.

2 I don't believe that story. It's just **blog post** / **fake news**.

3 He writes marketing **content** / **publishes** for websites.

4 I like that **headline** / **journalist** who writes about the environment.

5 The newspaper **finds out** / **publishes** articles every day on its website.

/5

5 Complete the sentences by adding the missing letters.

1 I'm going to d \_ \_ \_ \_ e some money to a cats' home.

2 Does it annoy you when people throw their r \_ \_ \_ \_ h on the floor?

3 Electric cars probably create less air p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ n than petrol cars.

4 We try to r \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e as much waste as possible.

5 There is a new c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ n to make our public spaces safer.

/5

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are three words you do not need.

art gallery composer performer studio  
subjects the arts venue works

1 The government gives a lot more money to science than to \_\_\_\_\_.

2 She's a fantastic \_\_\_\_\_ who dances and sings beautifully.

3 My friend's got a small \_\_\_\_\_ where he makes his sculptures.

4 John Williams is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ who writes music for films.

5 The Jazz Café is a music \_\_\_\_\_ where a lot of well-known musicians have played.

/5

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 You show a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (creative) in your writing.

2 André's doing an evening course in \_\_\_\_\_ (photograph) at the college.

3 Close your eyes and use your \_\_\_\_\_ (imagine).

4 I've got an app on my phone which makes \_\_\_\_\_ (art) designs.

5 She's a \_\_\_\_\_ (skill) pianist so I think she'll be very successful.

/5

## HOW TO ...

8 Choose the correct words to complete the conversations.

1

A: Guess <sup>1</sup> **that** / **what**? I've got some amazing news.

B: What's that?

A: I've <sup>2</sup> **passed** / **won** my driving test!

B: Wow, that's <sup>3</sup> **awesome** / **awful**!

2

A: There's something I need to <sup>4</sup> **say** / **tell** you.

B: What's happened?

A: I've lost your book, I'm <sup>5</sup> **afraid** / **shame**.

3

A: Did you like the film last night?

B: <sup>6</sup> **For** / **In** my view, it was pretty bad.

A: What <sup>7</sup> **does** / **makes** you say that?

B: I thought the acting was <sup>8</sup> **outstanding** / **terrible**.

4

A: What did you think of the match?

B: I <sup>9</sup> **will** / **would** say Deportivo played really well.

A: Really? I thought they were rubbish!

B: Well, I suppose we're all <sup>10</sup> **different** / **the same**.

/10

Total: /50

## Part B • Listening and Reading

### LISTENING

1 [Audio PT3.01] Listen to five conversations where people are sharing news. Match the conversations (1–5) with the topics (A–H). There are three topics you do not need.

- 1 Conversation 1 \_\_\_\_
- 2 Conversation 2 \_\_\_\_
- 3 Conversation 3 \_\_\_\_
- 4 Conversation 4 \_\_\_\_
- 5 Conversation 5 \_\_\_\_

- A An environmental campaign
- B A birthday celebration
- C Getting a new job
- D Something published online
- E Having a baby
- F Graduating from university
- G Some fake news
- H Failing an exam

/5

2 [Audio PT3.01] Listen again. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

#### Conversation 1

- 1 How does the man feel about his blog post?
- A Disappointed that no one read it.
  - B Surprised about the number of likes.
  - C Worried about the content.

#### Conversation 2

- 2 Why isn't the woman going to the party?
- A She's going away that weekend.
  - B She's chosen to do something else.
  - C She needs to go to work.

#### Conversation 3

- 3 What plans does the woman have now?
- A She's probably going out for a meal.
  - B She's definitely going to have a holiday.
  - C She's going to look for a job.

#### Conversation 4

- 4 What does the man say about his news?
- A He feels anxious, but he's also pleased.
  - B He thinks that it's probably bad news.
  - C He's only just found out about it.

#### Conversation 5

- 5 Why has the woman cancelled the event?
- A She couldn't find enough people to help.
  - B She couldn't get the equipment for the helpers.
  - C She's got too much to do at work.

/5

3 [Audio PT3.02] Listen to a man talking about his job as a video game artist. Tick the topics he mentions.

- 1 How long he has worked in the studio \_\_\_\_
- 2 How he got his job \_\_\_\_
- 3 The skills he needs for his job \_\_\_\_
- 4 The way he works \_\_\_\_
- 5 The last game he worked on \_\_\_\_

/5

4 [Audio PT3.02] Listen again. Choose the correct option (a or b) for questions 1–5.

- 1 Joe used to
  - a work for a fashion magazine.
  - b study graphic design at university.
- 2 Joe was offered a job at the studio because
  - a he had experience as a video games artist.
  - b he had created some original works of art.
- 3 When he started at the studio, Joe was
  - a annoyed with the other people in the team.
  - b nervous about not having the right skills.
- 4 Joe likes to draw the characters on a whiteboard because
  - a it's the fastest way of working.
  - b he's happier with the results.
- 5 Joe thinks the game they are working on
  - a will be popular with some gamers.
  - b will be too difficult for some gamers.

/5

## READING

### 5 Read the article about how newspapers have changed. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 People couldn't get news before the seventeenth century. T / F
- 2 It was hard to trust the news in the seventeenth century. T / F
- 3 The way paper was made changed in the nineteenth century. T / F
- 4 The cost of newspapers increased in the nineteenth century. T / F
- 5 New technology in the nineteenth century meant it was easier to get news from abroad. T / F
- 6 In the twentieth century, different newspapers started to work together. T / F
- 7 In the twentieth century, journalists were only allowed to work for one newspaper. T / F
- 8 Photographs have been added to newspaper articles recently. T / F
- 9 People can take an active part in how news is reported nowadays. T / F

/9

Nowadays, you just have to download an app if you want to read the news, and it's nothing like how it used to be. In the past, newspapers just used text and photographs for their articles, but now they can include online videos and podcasts. Not only that, but readers can add comments to articles or argue with journalists on social media. While newspapers were something we used to read, now they're something we participate in.

### 6 Read the text again. Complete the sentences with one or two words from the article.

- 1 Before modern newspapers appeared, people read the news in something called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 It was easier to make a lot of paper from \_\_\_\_\_ than from cloth.
- 3 A new communications system called the \_\_\_\_\_ made it easier to report news in the nineteenth century.
- 4 Better \_\_\_\_\_ in the nineteenth century helped journalists report from different places in the world.
- 5 Some journalists started to work for \_\_\_\_\_ rather than newspapers in the twentieth century.
- 6 Today, some newspaper readers use \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the news with journalists.

/6

### How have newspapers changed?

Before the seventeenth century, people learnt about unusual events from a single large sheet of paper known as a 'broadsheet'. But this changed when newspapers began to give daily or weekly reports about important events. What you read wasn't exactly new, though; sometimes it could take weeks to find out the latest news. Not only that, but governments controlled most of the content, so you never knew if it was fake news.

Of course, the Industrial Revolution had a big effect on how newspapers were produced. Until the nineteenth century, paper used to be made from old cloth, but it could now be made from wood, which was better for making large amounts of paper. There were also better printing machines which could print on both sides of the page. This meant newspapers weren't as expensive so more people could read them.

There were also new ways of reporting the news in the nineteenth century thanks to the invention of the telegraph and improved transport. A system for sending information using electricity, the telegraph meant news could be reported more quickly than in the past. Journalists could also travel to events and situations more easily thanks to new trains and steamships. As a result, international news could reach more people than ever before.

In the twentieth century, newspapers began to be organised differently. Large newspaper companies began to buy the smaller ones and share news stories between the various newspapers in their group. Journalists also began to write articles for news agencies instead of working for one newspaper. The agencies would sell the articles to the newspapers that paid the most money. Although the big media companies had a lot of power, readers got access to much more news.

7 Read the article about a Spanish cookery course. Number the topics (A–E) in the order they are mentioned.

- 1 \_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_

- A Preparing for the course
- B Feelings about the course
- C How the course helped me
- D Reasons for going on the course
- E Day one of the course

/5

## Spanish cookery course

I've just been on a course to learn how to cook Spanish food. My friend Laura had just done it and she recommended it to me. My dad's Spanish so we used to eat Spanish food at home, but I'd never learnt to cook it. I think he was a bit upset that my sister and I were more interested in pizza. I guess I thought going on this course would make my dad a bit happier!

It might sound strange, but I was a bit nervous before the course. I'm not a bad cook, but I imagined that everyone else would be a top chef! That's why I bought a cookery book on the internet and tried out some recipes at home. I didn't need to learn the names of the dishes because I speak Spanish quite well, but creating the dishes was another story! The book was full of images of perfect rice and fish dishes, but mine were always terrible.

The course was a week-long and it took place in a restaurant. On the first day, we were given a tour of the restaurant and shown how it works. Our teacher was the head chef and we spent the whole day watching her prepare dishes. We even got to taste them at lunchtime. I was surprised we didn't get the chance to cook, but I didn't mind because it was fascinating to see how the restaurant worked.

For the rest of the week, we spent most of our time preparing dishes. The teacher was quite bossy and there wasn't much time to relax! But she was very talented and we learnt some good techniques for cooking. For example, it used to take me forever to cut vegetables, but by the end of the course I was much faster. She was also really imaginative with her dishes and she taught us how to cook creatively.

When the course finished, I still didn't feel ready to make a paella for my dad. Spanish cooking isn't as easy as it looks and it can take years to learn how to make the perfect paella. However, I've got a much better understanding of the ingredients and how important they are for all the various dishes. It also made me proud to have Spanish blood in my family. I'll certainly eat more paella and less pizza from now on.

8 Read the text again. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

- 1 Why did the writer want to go on the course?
  - A She had always wanted to learn Spanish cooking.
  - B She wanted to go on the course with her friend.
  - C She thought it would please a family member.
  - D She knew it would annoy her sister.
- 2 What did she do before she went on the course?
  - A She looked up Spanish recipes on the internet.
  - B She practised cooking Spanish recipes.
  - C She learnt the names of Spanish dishes.
  - D She took photographs of Spanish dishes.
- 3 What does the writer say about the first day of the course?
  - A She was bored of watching the teacher.
  - B She was pleased to taste the dishes.
  - C She was disappointed not to cook anything.
  - D She was interested in looking around the restaurant.
- 4 What did the writer enjoy about the course?
  - A She discovered new ways to prepare food.
  - B She discovered her talent for cooking.
  - D She found the teacher helpful and patient.
  - C She found it a relaxing way to spend her time.
- 5 How did the writer feel after the course?
  - A She was excited about making a paella for her dad.
  - B She realised Spanish cooking is easier than it looks.
  - C She knew more about different types of Spanish food.
  - D She wanted to learn how to make Italian food.

/10

Total: /50

## Part C • Speaking and Writing

### SPEAKING

#### 1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 How often / read / the news?
- 2 How long / known / your best friend?
- 3 What / most beautiful place / ever / been to?
- 4 Who / use / get on with / at school?
- 5 Are / going / to / the cinema / soon?

/5

#### 2 Answer your partner's questions.

/5

#### 3 Describe the picture to your partner.



/10

### WRITING

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the box. There are three extra words or phrases you do not need.

also although because of issue one  
unfortunately unless would

- 1 This \_\_\_\_\_ is a really big problem for the whole world.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ we build more hospitals, there won't be enough space for everyone.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ idea is to organise a cycle ride through the town.
- 4 It \_\_\_\_\_ also be good to speak to our friends and neighbours.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ it is a serious problem, I'm sure we can solve it.

/5

#### 5 Read this comment on an online discussion page.

I'm really worried about climate change. I'd like to organise a campaign to teach people about the problem. Has anyone got any ideas?

**Write an online comment suggesting one or two ideas. Write your online comment in about 100 words.**

/15

**Total: /40**