

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

**GRAMMAR**

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

1 cycling / mountains / She / go / the / to / used / in

2 going / to / get / engaged / They / are / not / definitely

3 here / won't / tonight / probably / stay / She

4 be / to / happy / see / They / probably / you / will

5 He / swimming / going / used / to / never / like

6 your / Did / use / you / argue / with / to / parents \_\_\_\_\_?

/6

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

for since when which who whose yet

1 Do you remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ we went to the beach?

2 She hasn't spoken to Sienna \_\_\_\_\_ they had an argument.

3 Is that the boy \_\_\_\_\_ father is a millionaire?

4 I've spent my holidays in France \_\_\_\_\_ the last five years.

5 They've found a good builder \_\_\_\_\_ can start the work next week.

6 Have you finished reading that book \_\_\_\_\_?

7 I've got a parcel \_\_\_\_\_ I need to send as soon as possible.

/7

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

1 Maya's uncle is friendlier than her auntie.  
Maya's auntie isn't as \_\_\_\_\_ her uncle.

2 'We're just leaving for the airport,' he said.  
He said they \_\_\_\_\_ for the airport.

3 She worked harder than Don on this project.  
Don didn't work \_\_\_\_\_ as her on this project.

4 He said, 'You can go to the match with me.'  
He said I \_\_\_\_\_ to the match with him.

5 'I've just finished my lunch,' she said.  
She said she \_\_\_\_\_ her lunch.

6 That watch is expensive, but this one is equally expensive.  
This watch is just \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

7 'You'll have to bring some food to the party,' he said.  
He said we \_\_\_\_\_ bring some food to the party.

/7

**VOCABULARY**

4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 Jim writes **content** / **blog post** for a marketing website.

2 I liked the **headline** / **online** at the top of the article.

3 A lot of **publishes** / **journalists** have to travel for their job.

4 He's finished writing his book and he hopes to **post** / **publish** it next month.

5 That story's completely untrue. It's **blog post** / **fake news**.

/5

5 Complete the sentences by adding the missing letters.

1 Every day thousands of trees are cut down in the r \_\_\_\_\_ t.

2 Don't throw those bottles in the bin. We can r \_\_\_\_\_ e them.

3 Esther's a climate a \_\_\_\_\_ t so she wants to stop climate change.

4 There's been an accident and there's a big t \_\_\_\_\_ c j \_\_\_\_\_ m in the city centre.

5 I'd like to have less food w \_\_\_\_\_ e at home. We shouldn't buy more than we need.

/5

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

art gallery composer images photographer  
recording show venues works

1 There aren't many \_\_\_\_\_ in town where bands can play.

2 She's created many original \_\_\_\_\_ of art.

3 I believe this piece of music was written by a Japanese \_\_\_\_\_.

4 There are some interesting \_\_\_\_\_ of the past in the book, so you can see how people used to live.

5 I couldn't get tickets for the \_\_\_\_\_ at the theatre so I'll try online.

/5

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

1 There are supposed to be a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (talent) performers at the festival.

2 He's got a good camera, but he hasn't got any \_\_\_\_\_ (photograph) abilities.

3 It was a very \_\_\_\_\_ (imagine) piece of writing.

4 She's a \_\_\_\_\_ (skill) skateboarder for her age.

5 There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (art) who live in my town.

/5

## HOW TO ...

8 Choose the correct words to complete the conversations.

1

- A: I'm <sup>1</sup> **afraid** / **pleased** to tell you that you've won the short story competition.  
B: That's <sup>2</sup> **terrible** / **wonderful** news! Thanks for letting me know.

2

- A: There's something I need to <sup>3</sup> **say** / **tell** you.  
B: What's that?  
A: You won't believe this, but I've <sup>4</sup> **failed** / **lost** my job.  
B: Oh no. That's <sup>5</sup> **awful** / **awesome**!

3

- A: <sup>6</sup> **How** / **What** do you think of my new flat?  
B: It's very nice, but <sup>7</sup> **from** / **in** my view, it's a bit big for one person.  
A: Well, I guess it's good we're not all <sup>8</sup> **different** / **the same**.

4

- A: Did you enjoy your holiday?  
B: It could have been better.  
A: What <sup>9</sup> **does** / **makes** you say that?  
B: Well, the holiday apartment was <sup>10</sup> **tiny** / **huge**. It had no space at all.

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

/5

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

#### Conversation 1

- 1 What does the man say about his blog post?
- A It is a shame that no one read it.
  - B He thought it would be read by more people.
  - C It was read by more people than he expected.

#### Conversation 2

- 2 What problem does the woman have?
- A She doesn't enjoy her job.
  - B She's afraid to speak to her boss.
  - C She has to change her plans.

#### Conversation 3

- 3 What does the woman say?
- A She's spent a long time studying for her degree.
  - B She hopes to get a new job with her degree.
  - C She isn't going to celebrate with her friends.

#### Conversation 4

- 4 What does the man tell the woman?
- A He's just found out the news.
  - B He thinks his partner's prediction is wrong.
  - C He's worried about being a father.

#### Conversation 5

- 5 What does the woman say about the event?
- A It won't take place this Saturday.
  - B They've already got bags and clothes.
  - C She's looking for more volunteers.

/5

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

- 1 The university he went to \_\_\_\_
- 2 His colleagues in the studio \_\_\_\_
- 3 His feelings when he started the job \_\_\_\_
- 4 What he dislikes about the job \_\_\_\_
- 5 A project he is involved in \_\_\_\_

/5

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

- 1 Joe spends more time
- a drawing pictures by hand.
  - b creating designs on a computer.
- 2 Joe was offered a job at the studio
- a after he had left his job at the magazine.
  - b by someone he had known for a long time.
- 3 The people who work at the studio
- a have to work together a lot.
  - b are all computer programmers.
- 4 Joe says that computers are
- a not the same as they used to be.
  - b easier to programme than he expected.
- 5 When Joe is starting to create a new character,
- a he does some sketches on his computer.
  - b he speaks to the other members of the team.

/5

## READING

5 Read the article about how the way we get the news has changed. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 You had to speak to people you knew to get the news before the seventeenth century. T / F
- 2 The appearance of the newspapers made people's lives worse. T / F
- 3 It wasn't easy for audiences to understand the first news films. T / F
- 4 News films were a good way to spend time with other people. T / F
- 5 People had radios in their homes from the 1890s. T / F
- 6 In the 1930s, people believed newspapers more than the radio. T / F
- 7 Radio programmes were just as good as the first television programmes. T / F
- 8 Television news looked more modern in the 1950s. T / F
- 9 The radio is more popular than the internet for getting the news. T / F

/9

Nowadays, you can get the news straight from a website because most TV and radio stations upload their news programmes. In the past, we could only get the news at certain times of day, but now you can get it anytime, anywhere. Not long ago, most people got the news from the radio, but that's changed. Perhaps radio and television won't even exist in a few years.

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

- 1 Before the seventeenth century it was hard to get news from outside your \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 There wasn't any \_\_\_\_\_ on the first news films.
- 3 People used to go and watch news films in \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1930s.
- 4 People could find out about the news and \_\_\_\_\_ on the BBC radio news programmes.
- 5 Television news from the 1930s used \_\_\_\_\_ of radio news programmes.
- 6 News is uploaded to the internet by television and radio \_\_\_\_\_.

/6

### How has the way we get the news changed?

For much of history, we used to find out news from our friends and family, and you only knew about events in your area. But that all changed in the seventeenth century when the first newspapers appeared. Ordinary people finally knew what was happening in the rest of their country. This was a positive change for society, but things didn't change again much for the next 300 years.

Then, in 1909, people could go and watch black and white news films which had no sound. Audiences had to use their imaginations to understand what was happening, but they still loved them. By the 1930s, when sound was added, they were so popular that special theatres had to be built. For many, watching news films was a social activity, but inventors were busy designing less sociable ways to get news. They discovered that sound and pictures could be sent through the air straight into people's homes.

The invention of the radio allowed people to hear the news in the comfort of their own homes. It had been invented in the 1890s, but at first, it was only used by ships for communication. However, in the UK, by the 1920s ordinary people could buy radios and, from 1922, the BBC offered a daily news service and weather forecast. The radio became an important part of people's lives and by the 1930s many people trusted it more than newspapers.

At the same time, inventors were also working on television. People had imagined machines to show moving images in the nineteenth century, but televisions didn't appear until the 1920s. Although they were more expensive than radios, the first television programmes were no better. The BBC showed its first news programme in 1936, but it just used recordings from the radio. It wasn't until the 1950s that television news began to look like today's news, with music, film and a presenter.

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

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

- A Learning about more than food
- B Preparing for the course
- C Reasons for going on the course
- D Day one of the course
- E Feelings about the course

/5

### Indian cookery course

Recently, I went on a course to learn how to cook Indian food. My grandmother was from India and we used to eat Indian food when we went to her house. She was very proud of her cookery, but I've never been very skilful myself. That's why my cousin suggested the course. He'd seen an advertisement in a magazine and he thought I might be able to improve my skills.

I was quite excited before I started the course. I hadn't eaten Indian food for ages so I went to my local Indian restaurant to try some of their dishes. I'd forgotten how delicious Indian food is! I went home and tried to copy the dishes, but it was a bit of a disaster. My curry was too strong while the flat bread was as hard as a rock!

The course was in a cookery school and it lasted for a week. Our teacher took us to the market on the first day so we could learn about the ingredients. I usually shop in a supermarket, but it was awesome seeing all the fresh vegetables at the market. After we'd chosen our ingredients, we went back to the school to start preparing our first meal. The teacher showed us how to make a simple but delicious curry.

We spent the rest of the week learning about Indian food and making dishes from different parts of India. I thought the teacher would just show us how to cook, but we also learnt a lot about the country. She showed us videos which explained the food and culture in different areas. I hadn't expected to watch videos, but I found them quite fascinating. For me, the best thing was learning about the food of Kerala because that's where my grandmother was from.

The course wasn't as easy as I'd expected, but I didn't mind. By the time the course finished, I felt much more confident about my cooking and what I'd learnt, and I couldn't wait to show off my cooking skills to my friends that weekend. I've never been as creative as them in the kitchen in the past so they were quite surprised with the results. They all said my Kerala fish curry was delicious so I've promised to make them another one next week!

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

- 1 Why did the writer go on the course?
  - A She has always wanted to cook like her grandmother.
  - B She had been proud of her grandmother's cooking.
  - C A family member had recently been on the course.
  - D A family member had told her about the course.
- 2 What does the writer say in the second paragraph?
  - A She used to eat a lot of Indian food.
  - B She had worked in an Indian restaurant.
  - C She made Indian dishes very badly.
  - D She liked to eat very strong curry.
- 3 What does the writer say about the first day of the course?
  - A They went to a supermarket to buy ingredients.
  - B She enjoyed looking at the ingredients at the market.
  - C She wasn't able to eat the food she prepared.
  - D She spent the whole morning cooking in the school.
- 4 What did the writer enjoy most about the course?
  - A Finding out about the food from one part of India
  - B Seeing how her teacher prepared Indian dishes
  - D Watching videos about different parts of India
  - C Talking about her grandmother with her teacher
- 5 How did the writer feel after the course?
  - A She was upset that the course was difficult.
  - B She was proud about what she had learnt.
  - C She was confident about trying new recipes.
  - D She was surprised by her own creativity.

/10

Total: /50

## Part C • Speaking and Writing

### SPEAKING

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

- 1 How / like / find out / the news?
- 2 How long / known / your English teacher?
- 3 Who / cleverest person / ever / met?
- 4 What games / use / play / as a child?
- 5 Are / going / out / with your friends / 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 and phrases in the box. There are three extra words or phrases you do not need.

also although because of could idea  
issue unfortunately unless

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_, there aren't enough public exercise areas in this town.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the factory, there are a lot of new jobs in the town.
- 3 It \_\_\_\_\_ be a good idea to spend more time outdoors.
- 4 One \_\_\_\_\_ is to ask people to spend time talking to their neighbours.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ we solve this problem now, it will just get worse.

/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**