

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

GRAMMAR

1 Choose the correct option (a, b or c).

- Those vegetables need ____ before you can eat them.
a to wash b be washed c washing
- You're not allowed ____ loudly in the library.
a speaking b to speak c speak
- Parking ____ between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.
a to forbid b forbids c is forbidden
- Dogs ____ in the hotel so we left our dog at my mother's house.
a are permitted b weren't permitted c were permitted
- You ____ go in the pool if you're not wearing a swimming hat.
a can't b couldn't c aren't allowed
- We weren't permitted ____ photographs of the exhibits in the gallery.
a to take b take c taking
- The phone needs ____ off before you can remove the battery.
a be switched b to be switched c being switched
- Children ____ in the staff room. It's for teachers only.
a aren't allowed b wasn't allowed c were allowed
- The council ____ holiday rentals for less than a month.
a forbids b forbidden c is forbidden
- You ____ speak up because we can't hear you.
a need b have to c mustn't

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2 Complete the reported speech using the word in brackets.

- 'I don't like vegetables,' she said.
She said ____ vegetables. (didn't)
- 'Put your bag down,' he said.
He ____ my bag down. (ordered)
- 'I hated playing rugby at school,' she said.
She said ____ playing rugby at school. (had)
- 'Can you wait in the car?' she said to me.
She ____ in the car. (to)
- 'We're playing a new video game,' they said.
They said ____ a new video game. (were)
- 'You should look for a new flat,' he said.
He ____ for a new flat. (advised)
- 'I was expecting to arrive sooner,' she said.
She said she ____ to arrive sooner. (been)
- 'He left for Paris yesterday,' she said.
She said he'd left for Paris _____. (day)
- 'Where did he go?' they said.
They asked me _____. (gone)
- 'Are they staying at your house?' he said.
He asked me _____ at my house. (were)

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VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with the prefixes in the box and the words in brackets. You will need to use some prefixes more than once.

dis im mis re sub un

- I'm sorry but you're being _____ (realistic). That'll never happen.
- I don't trust her. She's completely _____ (honest).
- I think you _____ (heard) me. That's not what I said.
- I won't use those builders again. Their work was very _____ (standard).
- You can't hand the essay in like this. You need to _____ (do) it.
- Did you _____ (understand) me? I didn't ask you to do that.
- Have you seen the _____ (heading) under the title of the article?
- The rules of this game aren't working so we'll have to _____ (write) them.
- Please don't be _____ (patient). We'll serve you as soon as we can.
- I got _____ (connected) so I'll call her back.

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4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- They **apologised** / **claimed** for forgetting to send us a card.
- We **suggested** / **threatened** to close our bank account.
- I **insisted on** / **doubted** that it would rain the next day.
- They **persuaded me** / **reminded** to put on an Abba album.
- Benjamin **apologised** / **criticised** me for leaving the kitchen in a mess.
- We **admitted** / **claimed** breaking the window and we offered to pay for the damage.
- Mai **emphasised** / **persuaded** that she had never taught Japanese before.
- How could you **accuse** / **boast** me of cheating? I always follow the rules.
- I asked them to take their shoes off, but they **denied** / **refused** to do it.
- Lisa **suggested** / **regretted** not saying goodbye because she felt sad afterwards.

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HOW TO ...

5 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

a friend be a good idea be honest definitely
if you want maybe my advice the wrong idea
the wrong way thought about

- 1 I hope you don't take this _____, but what you're saying doesn't make sense.
- 2 I'm only telling you this as _____. I don't want to upset you.
- 3 To _____, I don't care what Matias thinks about me.
- 4 _____ my advice, you should spend more time with your family.
- 5 _____ would be to stay at home until you feel better.
- 6 I don't want you to get _____, but I'm not happy with the plan.
- 7 It might _____ to take some water in case you get thirsty.
- 8 _____ you should go by train rather than by car. You might find it more comfortable.
- 9 You should _____ buy a coffee machine. You won't regret it.
- 10 Have you _____ taking up a hobby?

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Total: /50

Part B • Listening, Reading and Writing

LISTENING

1 [Audio UT6.01] Listen to Milo and Jessica talking about working with your hands. Number the topics (A–E) in the order they are mentioned.

- 1 ____
- 2 ____
- 3 ____
- 4 ____
- 5 ____

- A Education tends to prepare young people to work in offices.
- B Working with your hands can make you more active.
- C Some people think office work requires you to use your intelligence.
- D Crawford has written a book and given a talk about working with your hands.
- E Some products are not easily repaired, even by experts.

/5

2 [Audio UT6.01] Listen again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 Milo and Jessica saw the same online talk. T / F
- 2 Milo thinks Matthew Crawford's views might interest office workers. T / F
- 3 Jessica agrees with the view that most people prefer to work in offices. T / F
- 4 Milo thinks young people are not encouraged to work with their hands. T / F
- 5 Milo had been recommended to take an economics degree. T / F
- 6 Jessica believes that new products are often sustainable. T / F
- 7 Milo disagrees with the view that it can be difficult to fix new products. T / F
- 8 Milo suggests that people are less active than they used to be. T / F
- 9 Jessica says it might not be sensible to try and fix things ourselves. T / F
- 10 Milo is disappointed with himself for throwing a lamp away. T / F

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READING

3 Read the article about lying. Match the paragraphs (1–5) with the headings (A–E).

- A When lies lead to more lies
- B Why it's better to tell the truth
- C Lying to help other people
- D Dishonesty in the world today
- E Lying is not something new

/5

When is it OK to lie?

1 ____

Nowadays, we seem to be surrounded by dishonesty and misinformation. We are regularly informed about politicians who have lied, and we are warned about the problem of fake news. Growing numbers of people even dedicate their time to revealing conspiracy theories – supposed plans made by secretive organisations to spread huge lies about things like the moon landings. All of this contributes to an atmosphere of distrust and a lack of honesty.

2 ____

However, it would seem that humans have probably been lying to each other since they could speak. Some historians argue that dishonesty has helped us avoid physical conflicts, where speaking the truth could result in violence. However, history and popular culture have also warned about the dangers of not telling the truth. In the famous story of *The boy who cried wolf*, a young boy falsely tells his neighbours that a wolf has attacked his sheep. After repeating his story several times, a real wolf does attack his sheep, only this time the villagers don't believe him and refuse to help.

3 ____

Various philosophers have tried to explain why lying is never in the common interest. The 18th-century German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, pointed out that lying stops us having free choice. For him, it wasn't only the liar's victims who suffered, but also the liars themselves. The theory is that once you have started out on a lie, you usually have to carry on lying so you aren't found out. As a result, you stop being your true self. This situation has been the subject of countless works of fiction, such as *Billy Liar*, where the main character's lies get out of control until eventually no one believes him. Anyone who has found themselves making up stories may well be familiar with this situation.

4 ____

On the other hand, it has been argued that lying is sometimes the right thing to do. This is the case with what we call 'white lies'. White lies are basically lies that we tell people in order to make them feel better about themselves. For example, if your partner spends hours cooking a special meal, but the result is a disaster, it might be kinder to say how delicious it is. Telling the truth wouldn't change anything, and it definitely wouldn't make them feel better. Similarly, we might use white lies to protect people, such as telling children that a doctor's needle won't hurt. Of course it will hurt, but if we tell them that, they probably won't accept the injection, and their health could be at risk.

5 ____

Some psychologists suggest there is a difference between white lies and real lies. In contrast to white lies, real lies are told to benefit the person who's lying. They don't consider the negative consequences for the people who are lied to. An example could be a child who lies to their parents to avoid getting in trouble, or a politician who lies to their citizens to avoid getting fired. The problem with real lies is that they lead to a breakdown of trust, which benefits no one in the long-term. Moreover, some people suggest that even white lies can lead to a lack of trust and, for that reason, it's better to avoid them. As a general rule, honesty is usually the best policy.

4 Read the article again. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 What point is the writer making in the first paragraph?
 - A Politicians are usually the cause of fake news.
 - B It is likely that the moon landings did not happen.
 - C It can be hard to know what to believe these days.
 - D There is less dishonesty and misinformation than we might think.
- 2 Why does the writer mention *The boy who cried wolf*?
 - A To demonstrate the risks of not being honest.
 - B To show how dishonesty can cause conflict.
 - C To emphasise that children lie the most.
 - D To highlight that few people tell the truth.
- 3 What problem does the writer highlight in the third paragraph?
 - A Philosophers are unable to explain why lying is wrong.
 - B Only liar's victims suffer from the loss of free choice.
 - C Liars are rarely realistic characters in works of fiction.
 - D Liars can suffer from the consequences of their actions.
- 4 What does the writer suggest in the fourth paragraph?
 - A Lying to children about injections is never a good idea.
 - B Lying to people close to us can be the kindest thing to do.
 - C Telling white lies only makes us feel better about ourselves.
 - D Being dishonest can put other people's health at risk.
- 5 What does the writer warn us about in the final paragraph?
 - A Telling white lies is often worse than telling real lies.
 - B Believing the words of politicians is never a good idea.
 - C Being dishonest can have consequences in the future.
 - D Listening to children can get parents in trouble.

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WRITING

5 Read the information and select the best option (a or b) for summarising it in note form, according to the ideas for editing notes you have studied.

How to become more confident

1. Self-belief

You should spend five minutes every day to remind yourself who you are and what you are capable of.

2. Set goals

You should think about what you want to achieve and how you can do it. Try keeping a list of the things you aim to do.

3. Accept criticism

Positive criticism can be helpful as we can learn from it, so you should accept it, while negative criticism isn't worth worrying about.

4. Have optimistic friends

There's no point in being with people who are pessimistic because they'll make you feel worse. Optimistic friends will make you more confident in yourself.

5. Get healthy

You can never be completely confident if you're worrying about your health. Eating a healthy diet and doing exercise are a simple way to increase your confidence.

- 1 Self-belief: ____
 - a remember own capabilities – 5 minutes a day
 - b 5 minutes every day – remind yourself of capabilities
- 2 Set goals: ____
 - a Should think about goals – keep a list with aims
 - b Consider goals / how to achieve them – keep list
- 3 Accept criticism: ____
 - a positive = good / negative = bad
 - b only accept positive criticism – helps us learn
- 4 Have optimistic friends: ____
 - a pessimistic friends – feel worse / optimistic friends – feel more confident
 - b no point having friends who are pessimistic – optimistic friends make you more confident
- 5 Get healthy: ____
 - a health worries affect confidence – need healthy diet / exercise
 - b can't be completely confident if unhealthy – need to eat well and do exercise

/5

6 You have had an unusual experience recently that you would like to share with a friend. Write an email telling your friend:

- what your experience was.
- when and where it happened.
- how it made you feel.
- why you wanted to tell them.

Write your email in 140–190 words.

/15

Total: /50

Part C • Speaking

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Who / most impatient person / know?
- 2 Have / ever / had to / rewrite / essay or report?
- 3 Is / anything / regretted doing / recently?
- 4 What / local activities / like / get / involved in?
- 5 Who / talk to / if / want to / get something off your chest?

/5

2 Answer your partner's questions.

/5

3 Describe the picture to your partner. How do you think the people might be feeling?



/10

Total: /20