

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

GRAMMAR

1 Circle the correct words.

0 Those vegetables need washing / **be washed** before you can eat them.

1 You're not allowed **speaking** / **to speak** loudly in the library.

2 Parking **forbids** / **is forbidden** between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

3 Dogs **are** / **weren't** permitted in the hotel so we left our dog at my mother's house.

4 You **can't** / **aren't allowed** go in the pool if you're not wearing a swimming hat.

5 We weren't permitted **to take** / **taking** photographs of the exhibits in the gallery.

6 The phone needs **being** / **to be** switched off before you remove the battery.

7 Children **aren't** / **wasn't** allowed in the staff room. It's for teachers only.

8 The council **forbids** / **is forbidden** holiday rentals for less than a month.

9 You **need** / **have to** speak up because we can't hear you.

___ / 9

2 Complete the reported speech using the word in brackets.

0 'I don't like vegetables,' she said.

⇒ She said she didn't like vegetables. (DIDN'T)

1 'You should look for a new flat,' he said.

⇒ He _____ for a new flat. (ADVISED)

2 'We're playing a new video game,' they said.

⇒ They said _____ a new video game. (WERE)

3 'I was expecting to arrive sooner,' she said.

⇒ She said she _____ to arrive sooner. (BEEN)

4 'He left for Paris yesterday,' she said.

⇒ She said he'd left for Paris _____. (DAY)

5 'Where did he go?' they said.

⇒ They asked me _____. (GONE)

6 'Are they staying at your house?' he said.

⇒ He asked me _____ at my house. (WERE)

____ / 6

VOCABULARY

3 Circle the prefix (A, B or C) that fits the word in capitals to complete each sentence.

0 I'm sorry but you're being _____REALISTIC. That'll never happen.

A dis	B un	C im
-------	-------------	------

1 I don't trust her. She's completely _____HONEST.

A dis	B mis	C un
-------	-------	------

2 I think you _____HEARD me. That's not what I said.

A dis	B un	C mis
-------	------	-------

3 I won't use those builders again. Their work was very _____STANDARD.

A dis	B sub	C un
-------	-------	------

4 You can't hand the essay in like this. You need to _____DO it.

A im	B re	C un
------	------	------

5 Please don't be _____PATIENT. We'll serve you as soon as we can.

A dis	B un	C im
-------	------	------

6 I got _____CONNECTED so I'll call her back.

A dis	B un	C mis
-------	------	-------

4 Circle the correct words.

0 We **suggested** / **threatened** to close our bank account.

1 I **insisted on** / **doubted** that it would rain the next day.

2 They **persuaded** / **questioned** me to put on an Abba album.

3 Ben **apologised** / **criticised** me for leaving the kitchen in a mess.

4 We **admitted** / **claimed** breaking the window and we offered to pay for the damage.

5 Mai **emphasised** / **persuaded** that she had never taught Japanese before.

6 How could you **accuse** / **boast** me of cheating? I always follow the rules.

7 I asked them to take their shoes off, but they **denied** / **refused** to do it.

___ / 7

HOW TO ...

5 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases (A–G).

0 I hope you don't take this the F, but what you're saying doesn't make sense.

1 I'm only telling you this as _____. I don't want to upset you.

2 To _____, I don't care what Matias thinks about me.

3 I don't want you to get _____, but I'm not happy with the plan.

4 It might _____ to take some water in case you get thirsty.

5 You should _____ buy a coffee machine. You won't regret it.

6 Have you _____ taking up a hobby?

A a friend

B be a good idea

C be honest

D definitely

E the wrong idea

~~F the wrong way~~

G thought about

____ / 12

TOTAL: ____ / 40

x 1.25 = ____ / 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.

0 D

A Education tends to prepare young people for office work.

1 ____

B Working with your hands can make you more active.

2 ____

C Some people think office work requires you to use your intelligence.

3 ____

~~**D** Crawford has written a book and given a talk about working with your hands.~~

4 ____

E Some products are not easily repaired, even by experts.

____ / 4

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

0 Milo and Jessica saw the same online talk. F

1 Jessica agrees that most people prefer to work in offices. ____

2 Milo thinks young people are not encouraged to work with their hands. ____

3 Jessica says it might not be sensible to try and fix things ourselves. ____

4 Milo is disappointed with himself for throwing a lamp away. ____

____ / 8

READING

3 Read the text about lying. Match the headings (1–4) with the paragraphs (A–E).

0 When lies lead to more lies. C

1 Why it's better to tell the truth.

2 Lying to help other people.

3 Dishonesty in the world today.

4 Lying is not something new.

 / 4

When is it OK to lie?

A

Nowadays, we seem to be surrounded by dishonesty and misinformation.

We are regularly informed about politicians who have lied, and we are warned about fake news. Growing numbers of people even dedicate their time to revealing conspiracy theories. All of this contributes to an atmosphere of distrust and a lack of honesty.

B

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, however, history and popular culture have also warned about the dangers of telling lies. 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.**

C

Various philosophers have tried to explain why lying is never in the common **interest. The 18th-century German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, believed it wasn’t only the liar’s victims who suffered, but also the liars themselves. The theory being 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 occurs in countless works of fiction, such as ‘Billy Liar’, where the main character’s lies get out of control until eventually no one believes him.**

D

On the other hand, it has been argued that lying is sometimes the right thing to do. **'White lies' are basically lies we tell in order to make others feel better.** 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.** 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.**

E

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. An example could be a child who lies to their parents to avoid **getting in trouble. 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 text again. Circle the answer (A or B) that best completes each sentence.

0 What point is the writer making in the first paragraph?

^A Politicians are usually the cause of fake news.	^B It can be hard to know what to believe these days.
--	---

1 Why does the writer mention 'The boy who cried wolf'?

^A To highlight that few people tell the truth.	^B To demonstrate the risks of not being honest.
---	--

2 What problems does the writer highlight in the third paragraph?

^A Liars can suffer from the consequences of their actions.	^B Only liar's victims suffer from the loss of free choice.
---	---

3 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 use can be the kindest thing to do.
---	---

4 What does the writer warn us about in the final paragraph?

^A Being dishonest can have consequences in the future.	^B Telling white lies is often worse than telling real lies.
---	--

___ / 8

WRITING

5 Read the information. Circle the best option (A or B) for summarising it in note form. Use 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.
Keep a list of the things you aim to do.

3 ACCEPT CRITICISM:

Positive criticism can be helpful as we can learn from it.
Negative criticism isn't worth worrying about.

4 HAVE OPTIMISTIC FRIENDS:

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

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.

0 Self-belief: ____

^A remember own capabilities – 5 minutes a day	^B 5 minutes every day – remind yourself of your capabilities
---	--

1 Set goals: ____

^A Should think about goals – keep a list with aims	^B Consider goals / how to achieve them – keep list
--	--

2 Accept criticism: ____

^A positive = good / negative = bad	^B only accept positive criticism – helps us learn
---	---

3 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
--	---

4 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
---	--

____ / 4

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.

Write 140–190 words.

___ / 12

TOTAL: ___ / 40

x 1.25 = ___ / 50

Part C • Speaking

SPEAKING

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

Ask your partner your questions.

0 person / the most / you / Who's / impatient / know?

Who's the most impatient person you know?

1 rewrite / you / Have / an essay / had to / ever / or a report?

2 regretted / there / Is / anything / doing / you've / recently?

3 do you / What / to get / activities / like / local / involved in?

4 talk to / want / something off / Who / do you / to get / if you / your chest?

___ / 4

2 Answer your partner's questions.

___ / 4

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



___ / 12

TOTAL: ___ / 20