

AIOE ADVANCED B - UNITS 11 and 12

Name:

1 Select the correct words.

- a) **The credit crunch / Microblogging / Conspicuous consumption** has seriously hit economic growth in this country.
- b) The **lipstick effect / crises effect / digital effect** means that consumers buy small luxury item rather than splurge on expensive indulgences.
- c) Flashy car, fur coats, and diamond-coated cell phones are all hallmarks of the super rich and their **crazy purchase / conspicuous consumption / no limit**.
- d) With busy schedules, it's easy to lose focus on **spending netspeak / always on, always connected / quality time** with our families.
- e) At the end of a long day in front of my computer screen, I really appreciate simple, old-fashioned **different time / relax time / face time** with the people I love
- f) I'm planning to have some serious **down / joy / face** time by myself this weekend. I need some peace and quiet.

2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

streaming / clickbait / catfish / cyberbully / browser /

- a) _____ to trick someone online by adopting a fake identity.
- b) _____ a link on a website that is designed to catch people's attention and encourage them to click.
- c) _____: a computer program that allows you to look at and search through information on the internet.
- d) _____ somebody who uses the internet to frighten or upset another person.
- e) _____ getting video through the internet before the entire video has been download.

3 Replace the select words and phrases with the words and phrases in the box. There are two extra.

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- a) Are you interested in improving your computer skills? Are your computer skills out of date?

- b) Listening to CDs in English will greatly improve your listening skills. Listening will also improve your speaking skills. _____
- c) You have to take off your shoes. Please leave your shoes on the mat at the entrance.

- d) Would you like to view the property? If you wish to view the property, then please contact my office. _____
- e) Are you planning to go to college or start working? Whether you are going to go to college or not, you can ask us for advice. _____
- f) Sometimes a client may not respond to your emails and letters. If a client does not respond to your emails and letters, it would be better to arrange a face-to-face interview. _____
- g) We are writing to you to explain the terms of our agreement. We are writing to you because we have recently changed them. _____
- h) You can choose to pay by check or credit card. Payment by check or credit card is acceptable.

4 Rewrite the second sentence in each pair of sentences to make it shorter without losing the meaning.

- a) I really like writing short stories. Writing short stories is very satisfying.

- b) Please arrive on time. If you aren't going to arrive on time, please report to reception.

- c) I am not very impressed with the new intern. Are you impressed with the new intern?

- d) Please give us your email address. If you prefer not to give us your email address, a phone number will do.

- e) You have to pay the fine within thirty days. If you don't pay the fine within thirty days, the fine will increase.

- f) The visitors will arrive in the evening. When the visitors arrive, we'll have dinner.

- g) Do you like lemons? If you like lemons, I'll make a lemon cheesecake for you.

- h) _____
Were you thinking of volunteering to be the new chair of the committee? If you were thinking of volunteering, please volunteer.

5 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.

I didn't say that! I think you're missing the point! So, what are you implying?
Stop accusing me of lying! That's not what I meant! You're deliberately misconstruing my words!

Beth: So, are you saying that people who use Twitter™ are boring and stupid?

Steve: No, (1) _____ What I said was that they should find something better to do with their time. Maybe getting out more and getting a life!

Beth: (2) _____ That using Twitter is a waste of time?

Steve: (3) _____ My point is that some people use social networking sites and blogs as a way of avoiding interaction with real people. They're putting a barrier between themselves and the real world.

Beth: So, not only do you think they're boring, but you're saying they're all weirdos or nerds who can't relate to other people?

Steve: No way! (4) _____ What I said was that some people use them like that. It's just that I think these kinds of sites are just a one-way communication. There's no real dialogue.

Beth: (5) _____ Twitter is fun! Have you seen what Ashton Kutcher and Demi Moore have been saying today?

Steve: Should I care?

6 Read the text and choose the best words to complete the sentences.

- a) The number of languages in the world _____
a) is increasing all the time. b) has hardly changed since 1066.
c) is not precisely known.
- b) Anglo-Saxon invaders spoke _____
a) Old English. b) a dialect from their own country.
c) a Brythonic language.
- c) The reason there are so many words in English is _____
a) Old English was a rich language. b) the Vikings influenced the language.
c) the Normans introduced a lot of new words into the language.
- d) The Normans _____

- a) didn't bother to learn Anglo-Saxon.
- b) spoke a very formal form of English.
- c) continued to use their own language.
- e) There was a major change to the English language in the 15th century when

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- a) some sounds became more like modern English spoken today.
 - b) vowels were introduced.
 - c) all English-speakers started using the same pronunciation.

Language is a form of communication, unique to humankind, which allows us to pass on and understand information, through a system of symbols which have meaning. There are currently between 3,000 and 8,000 natural languages in the world. The reason this number is so unspecific and seemingly inaccurate is that it is extremely difficult to define what a language actually is. The difference between a language and a dialect is not always an obvious one. Sometimes it's to do with similarity of vocabulary and grammar, or pronunciation. But sometimes distinctions are based on geographical, political, or religious factors. Moreover, languages are constantly changing. Evolutionary linguistics is the scientific study of how languages originate and how they evolve and change over time. Changes in language are usually extremely slow. One reason is interaction with other languages, through trade, for example, or because one dominant culture takes over a smaller one, such as when England was invaded and conquered by the Normans in 1066. Modern English as we now know it is made up of many different languages.

England was originally inhabited by indigenous peoples, who spoke a variety of languages called Brythonic languages, which are related to modern-day Irish, Welsh, Gaelic, and Breton. Anglo-Saxon invaders from what are now modern Germany and the Netherlands brought a dialect, Late West Saxon, to English shores. This spread and eventually came to dominate, and evolved into a language which linguists call "Old English." Vikings from Scandinavia further influenced the English language when they invaded and then settled in England during the 8th and 9th centuries. So, by the time the Normans, who spoke "Old Norman," arrived, they introduced yet another layer of language to English. This is the reason that in modern English there is an enormous and varied vocabulary, and there is often more than one word for the same thing; the original Germanic origin word, and then the later Norman/Latin-based word.

Following the Norman Conquest, the ruling aristocracy used their own language, which evolved into Anglo-Norman, for governance. English was the language of the common people. Many of the phrases which entered the English language during the Anglo-Norman period still have more formal connotations today, such as "a cordial reception" (from French) as opposed to "a hearty welcome" (Germanic). The Latin influence on the English language produced a variety of the language which is known as "Middle English." The written language flourished during this period, producing works such as Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*. Early modern English is often dated from an event during the 15th century, known as the

Great Vowel Shift. This major change in pronunciation is characterized by a shift in vowel sounds. For example, in Middle English the word “date” was pronounced like the modern word “dart.” The vowel sound in the modern word “house” used to be more like that in current-day “whose.” Interestingly, the vowel shift didn’t happen in all parts of the UK, which is why the modern Scottish accent sounds the way it does today.

Listening

[Track 22]

7 Listen to a conversation about new words. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a) The number of words in the dictionary is increasing all the time. ____
- b) “Aerobicize” is a new kind of aerobic exercise. ____
- c) You can’t upskill your computer. ____
- d) Pete really believes “shoulder surfing” is a sport. ____
- e) For a word to be included in the dictionary, it has to have been on the database for at least five years. ____

8 Select the correct words.

- a) There are some amazing **bag ladies** / **street performers** / **street people** in Barcelona. They’re really good!
- b) No! I don’t want my car windows cleaned, thank you. I wonder why **hobos** / **vagrants** / **street windshield-washers** always pick my car?
- c) As she was leaving the theater that night, she almost tripped over a **homeless person** / **street musician** / **street vendor** who was sleeping in the doorway.
- d) Do you find it easy to walk past a **wino** / **beggar** / **windshield-washer** without giving them some money?
- e) After Simon lost his job and his home, he turned into a complete **wino** / **street musician** / **street vendor**. If anyone gave him money, he just spent it on alcohol.
- f) We bought some beautiful jewelry from a **street performer** / **street vendor** / **street windshield-washer** by the river.
- f) Our organization distributes blankets and food to **vagrants** / **street performers** / **street vendors** downtown.

9 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. There are two extra verbs.

address boost improve motivate pursue represent reunite secure

- a) Experts say that it's important to _____ a child's self-esteem by praising them.
- b) In my opinion, the government isn't doing enough to _____ the problem of homelessness.
- c) Would you be proud _____ your country in the Olympics®?
- d) After leaving prison, it is known that offenders who _____ employment and receive a regular wage are less likely to re-offend.
- e) The organization has succeeded in _____ many separated children with their families.
- f) Some teenagers are encouraged by their parents _____ an education, whereas others have to find a job because of economic necessity.

10 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. There are two extra phrases.

a bad conscience a clear conscience a guilty conscience all conscience ease (your) conscience
in good conscience on (your) conscience

- a) I hope you're suffering from _____ after you left me stranded at the park!
- b) Now that I own an electric car, I can drive to work with _____.
- c) Can you say, _____, that you always give money to homeless people?
- d) I have the impression that Mike has something _____ that's troubling him.
- e) By writing the letter, Penny was able to _____ for the wrong she'd committed many years before.

11 Complete the sentences with the present or simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

- a) I really _____ (like) this dress on you. Is it new?
- b) I'd rather you _____ (ask) me if you could borrow my clothes.
- c) It's time he _____ (learn) a lesson.
- d) I suppose you _____ (want) to borrow the car tonight, do you?
- e) It's high time they _____ (paint) the house. It's a mess!
- f) I imagine you _____ (feel) pretty silly now, after you made a fool of yourself last night.
- g) It's about time we _____ (take) a vacation.
- h) Imagine you _____ (not know) anyone in this town. That would be awful.
- i) Suppose you _____ (want) to rent a car at the airport tomorrow. Where would you go?
- j) Dinnertime is the time when we _____ (sit) down and discuss the day's events.

- k) Would you rather we _____ (sit) at the back or at the front?
l) Did you ever imagine you would _____ (win) first prize?

12 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box. There are two extra phrases.

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| Can we just drop it now Don't worry about it I'm sorry I owe you an apology I really am very sorry Yeah, well, it better not Yes – this time |
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Steve: Where were you?

Sonya: What?

Steve: The teacher's meeting. At school. Four o'clock this afternoon.

Sonya: Oh, no! It completely slipped my mind. (1) _____ .

Steve: I felt really silly sitting there waiting for you. It was awful. I had to sit through the whole meeting, expecting you to turn up any minute. But nothing. Not even a phone call. The principal wasn't very impressed.

Sonya: (2) _____ , Steve. I've had a lot on my plate this week.

Steve: It's always the same with you. Well, "sorry" just isn't good enough this time. I'm sick of it. You're always letting me and the department down.

Sonya: What do you mean?

Steve: This isn't the first time this has happened, remember? You forgot about the meeting last month, and Chris said you forgot to fill in for him when you said you would last Tuesday.

Sonya: I know. All right. (3) _____ . It won't happen again, I promise.

Steve: (4) _____ . Because I don't like sitting there looking stupid every time ...

Sonya: All right. All right. I get it. (5) _____ , please?