

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. I'd love to come to the café but I don't have **many / much** money – do you think you could you lend me some?
2. Although the event had completely sold out, **very few / a few** people actually turned up on the day because of the awful weather.
3. Whenever Marian and Sarah go on holiday together, they **every / each** decide on a particular activity that they want to do.
4. **Every / Few** student in our class was really relieved when they heard that they'd passed their final English exam.
5. Andrew has **a lot / a plenty** of experience in dealing with irate customers from his time working in sales.
6. We can't go with you to see the film tonight but we'll definitely join you **each / another** week when there's less going on.
7. Have you seen Vincenzo's new sports car? He must have **plenty of / quite a few** money if he can afford a Bugatti and a Ferrari!
8. Robin's seen the film Mad Max a large **a lot / many** times. He says he loves it and will never get bored of watching it.
- 9 I'm afraid there's **very few / little** food left in the fridge, so we'll have to go and buy some on the way home from work tonight.
- 10 I had sent **a lot / lots of** emails to him and I was puzzled as to why I never heard back.
- 11 Will was genuinely surprised and admitted he had **a little / no** idea that we were planning a birthday party for him.

/ 10

2. Match the adjectives from the list to the descriptions.

Methodical	outgoing	creative	tactful	impulsive	pragmatic	detached	conventional
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1. He loves socialising and meeting people. That's what makes him a good marketing manager.
2. We need someone who takes a practical and real attitude to any kind of task.
3. The reason for her success is that as soon as she hears a good idea she takes action - she doesn't wait to hear what the problems might be.

4. If you work in design, you need to be a person who likes to come up with original ideas.
5. I like a traditional approach to decision making. _____
6. The CEO is diplomatic and good at talking to people about difficult matters.
7. He's good at staying out of office politics and doesn't get involved. _____
8. Our accounts manager does things step by step. As a result, she never makes mistakes.

_____ / 8

3. Choose the correct alternative.

1. I suggest you weigh up all the **options / judgments** before you make a final decision.
2. Sometimes you just have to trust your own **perspectives / instincts** rather than spend more time analysing facts.
3. As long as everyone has **feelings / confidence** in your decisions, then things will probably work out OK.
4. I simply can't **decide / consider** between the two options. Which do you think is better?

_____ / 4

4. Complete with the correct answer.

Turn notice look move show send leave mention relates see

1. Statistics _____ that export growth is at 5% this year.
2. You will _____ on this chart how many jobs have been lost.
3. Have a _____ at these figures.
4. A further point to _____ is that Bangalore has a highly trained workforce.
5. Let's _____ our attention to the effects of this.
6. Looking at this slide, we can _____ the reason for the fall.
7. We've looked at India, so let's _____ on to China.
8. The next part _____ back to what I was saying earlier.
9. Before I go today, I'd like to _____ you with some food for thought.
10. The message I'd like to _____ you away with today is this.

_____ / 10

5. Rewrite these sentences using the passive or active form.

1. A business award has been given to him.

He _____.

2. We expect he will leave straightaway.

It is _____.

3. You are being fired. I have made the final decision..

You are being fired. The final decision _____

4. Sue still hasn't fixed the problem with all the computers.

The problem with all the computers _____

5. Everyone knows that the CEO will retire next year.

It _____.

6. Employees will answer all customer complaints within five working days.

All customer complaints _____

7. Somebody locks up the warehouse at 10.

The _____

8. You were phoned while you were out.

Somebody _____

9. They're promoting you to office manager.

You _____

_____ / 9

READING

1. Read the article below and complete the gaps with headings a)–f).

a) Defining the patent process

b) To patent or not to patent?

c) Will I get rich?

d) ~~After the inspiration~~

e) Is my idea unique?

f) The cost of a good idea

How to protect an invention

1 d

So, you've finally come up with a genius invention, something which will revolutionise the world! A groundbreaking innovation that is in equal parts unique, practical and stunning to look at. The question

is: what next? How do you go from having a great idea to a product which will make you millions? The simple answer: get it patented.

2 _____

But what does that actually mean? A patent is a set of exclusive rights given to an inventor for a limited period of time in exchange for detailed public information about the invention. This means that the inventor is recognised as owning the idea. It also stops other individuals or businesses from making, using, or selling similar products without first asking their permission.

3 _____

However, the process isn't cheap. So, to make sure you get the most benefit from a patent you need a business plan. If only a few people will buy your invention, the cost of applying for and keeping a patent could be more than the money you will make. You also need to ensure you have the finances available to defend your patent against any copying.

4 _____

Unfortunately, the fact is that very few patents have any real financial value. A study conducted by academics from Europe has discovered that over 50% of the value of all patents is accounted for by less than 1% of registered ideas. That means the vast majority are relatively worth nothing. For would-be inventors it's important to think about this – you could spend a very long time developing an idea which never pays out.

5 _____

It's also very important to check out the competition. There are patent databases available online to help you find out if your idea is actually a novel one. Sadly, for many inventors a lot of time is wasted by not doing this. They apply for a patent only to find the product already exists. In fact, even after you have been granted a patent you may discover that your invention was already known. Which means you wouldn't be able to protect it.

6 _____

So, what can you do to reduce the risks? Well, many inventors don't bother with a patent at all. They make their product, build a strong brand before anyone else can, and then, when the competition increases, move on to their next idea. It might mean sharing your innovation, but it could make you a little richer in the process.

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2. Read the article again. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. A patent lasts for the inventor's lifetime. F
2. When a product is patented people can't copy it. _____
3. Anyone can find out about patented ideas. _____
4. A valuable patent needs a business plan. _____
5. Applying for a patent can be an expensive process. _____
6. 50% of all patents make a lot of money. _____

7. Most patents have little financial value. _____
8. There are resources for investigating whether your idea is unique. _____
9. Once a patent is given your product is protected. _____
10. All inventors try to get their ideas patented. _____
11. Not applying for a patent can make good business sense. _____

_____ / 10

LISTENING

1. Listen to an interview about the challenges of learning from the past. Complete with the correct answer, a), b) or c).

1. Why does Dr Rennie mention Mark Twain?
 - a) to show that authors are interested in history.
 - b) to illustrate his ideas about history's importance.
 - c) to show how famous people agree with his view.
2. Why is Dr Rennie interested in changes in the past?
 - a) They are always repeated in the future.
 - b) They have a big effect on the future.
 - c) They can teach us how to adapt in the future.
3. What does Dr Rennie say about the time we live in?
 - a) There's too much technology.
 - b) There's a lot of uncertainty.
 - c) There's a great deal of fear.
4. What does Dr Rennie think the past can help with?
 - a) It can tell us how technology changes lives.
 - b) It can tell us how difficult life will become.
 - c) It can help us reduce risk in the future.
5. What does Dr Rennie say about history books?
 - a) They are often very critical.

- b) They often misrepresent the past.
- c) They need to be better written.

6. Why is Dr Rennie supportive of people studying their family history?

- a) He thinks it helps improve historical accuracy.
- b) He thinks it helps improve digital resources.
- c) He thinks it helps them understand progress.

_____ / 6

2. Listen again and write true (T) or false (F).

1. The presenter suggests that studying history is important. _____
2. Dr Rennie thinks 4th Industrial Revolution is a time of opportunity. _____
3. Dr Rennie thinks that people find change difficult. _____
4. People in the 19th century had the same concerns as people today. _____
5. Dr Rennie believes what he reads in the press. _____
6. Dr Rennie thinks present generations are having to fight for more than past generations. _____

_____ / 6

3. Listen to people discussing changes to lifestyle. Choose the correct answers, a), b) or c).

1. The man made the decision to _____
 - a) to move to a different country.
 - b) to change jobs and work in a factory.
 - c) to install solar panels in his home.
2. The woman has decided to give up coffee _____
 - a) because of its health effects.
 - b) because she wants to save money.
 - c) because it affects her sleep.
3. The man decided to lose weight _____
 - a) after being compared to someone.
 - b) after reading about its benefits.

c) after joining an online group.

4. The woman and her partner have decided _____

- a) to get a divorce.
- b) to try to improve their relationship.
- c) to have a break from living together.

5. The student has agreed to _____

- a) limit his digital footprint.
- b) help fund a project.
- c) be involved in research.

6. The woman has agreed to _____

- a) change the location of her wedding.
- b) reduce her wedding budget.
- c) increase her wedding budget.

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