

BBC

# Speak out

3RD EDITION

## UNIT 8 Test Version A

B1

### PART A | GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. She **(can / not / come)** to the conference because she's ill.
2. I **(can / not / read)** until I was eight years old.
3. When the baby stopped crying, I **(able / get)** some sleep.
4. If you know where they live, I **(can / take)** you there in the car.
5. He **(not / able / fly)** at the moment because he's got a problem with his ears.
6. **(he / able / type)** more than 40 words per minute now?
7. **(you / able / speak)** to the doctor yesterday?

Choose the correct option.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ Rebecca a birthday present, but we took her out for dinner.

didn't give

weren't given

weren't giving

2. English \_\_\_\_ as a second language all over the world.

speaks

is speaking

is spoken

3. My bicycle \_\_\_\_ at the moment so I'm walking to work.

is being repaired

is repaired

is repairing

4. Apparently, this book \_\_\_\_ by more than 100 million people.

is read

has been read

have read

5. Is this desk \_\_\_\_ by anyone at the moment?

used

been used

being used

6. I didn't know what to do because I \_\_\_\_ any instructions.

wasn't given

wasn't giving

didn't give

7. Do you know if they \_\_\_\_ the new sports centre yet?

has been built

have built

is built

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

get

hear

make

run

use

wait

1. I can't stand \_\_\_\_ for friends who are late.

2. Have you begun \_\_\_\_ that brain trainer app?

3. We look forward to \_\_\_\_ from you soon.

4. I wouldn't mind \_\_\_\_ a new job. I don't like my current one.

5. She hates \_\_\_\_ mistakes. That's why she's upset.

6. The doctor suggested \_\_\_\_ a few kilometres every day.

PART A | VOCABULARY

## Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Before you can play the game, you need to  an app on your phone.
2. I found computer programming hard at the beginning, but I soon  it up.
3. We need to  how much time we need for this project.
4. Would you be able to  the children while I go out for an hour?
5. The video's ready so I'm going to  to the internet.
6. Do you think Raquel  that story herself?
7. I'm going to use that wooden box. I think I can  into something useful like a bookshelf.

## Complete the sentences with words related to video.

- 1 We should  e    t this video because it's too long.
- 2 I'm listening to a cool  p      t about sleep at the moment.
- 3 Let's  s     e this video on social media so our friends can see it.
- 4 Do you want to watch this video  c    p ? It's only a couple of minutes long.
- 5 My company is going to  m    e a video to use for marketing.
- 6 You should be polite if you  c      t on people's videos.

## Answer:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Complete the sentences with the words below.

charge

install

plug

press

run out

shut

switch

1. You need to **plug** the TV in. That's why it's not working!
2. There are USB sockets on the bus where you can **charge** your phone.
3. If you **install** the update, your phone will work better.
4. Can you **switch** off the lights? We don't need them on yet.
5. If you've finished with the computer, I'll **shut** it down.
6. I didn't get your messages because my phone had **run out** of charge.
7. What happens if I **press** this button?

PART A | HOW TO ...

Choose the correct words to complete the conversations.

1. A: This computer isn't **on**. The screen's blank.  
B: Have you **checked** the cable? Maybe it's not plugged in properly.  
A: I'll **try** that ... It's still not working.  
B: How about using a different **socket**? Some of them are broken.  
A: Really? Is everything in this office **working**?
2. A: The internet connection / screen is really slow. I only want to **upload** a file but it's taking forever.  
B: Try **refreshing** your computer.  
A: Let's see ... I'll just type in my **IP address**.  
B: Is it working now?  
A: No. The computer must be **broken**.  
B: I think you should phone the technical department then.

## PART B | LISTENING

**Listen to five people talking about their abilities. Match the speakers (1–5) with the statements (a–e).**

1. April	•	a. I'm able to fix a broken computer.
2. Jude	•	b. I'm able to create a company website.
3. Florence	•	c. I'm able to program a computer.
4. Jason	•	d. I'm able to make podcasts for the internet.
5. Nelly	•	e. I'm able to edit videos on a computer.

**Listen again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

1. April uses unusual voices for her stories.
2. April found it easy to make her recordings.
3. Jude was given a broken laptop.
4. Jude created a video to share online.
5. Florence has created a website for children.
6. Florence wants to get a job related to her hobby.
7. Jason works on advertisements more than films.
8. Jason has the skills to repair a computer.

9. Nelly wants to learn how to repair computers.

10. Nelly was able to learn a new skill quickly.

## PART B | READING

**Read the article about e-Learning. Complete the article by matching the missing sentences (A–H) with the gaps (1–8).**

### e-Learning

e-Learning, also known as online learning, is changing the way we learn. Every day more and more courses are created and shared via the internet. Students log on and learn different subjects by watching videos, listening to podcasts and reading documents. (1) \_\_\_\_

e-Learning has been used by large companies and charities for a number of years. (2) \_\_\_\_ For them, e-Learning is much cheaper than more traditional courses. They're also able to follow their workers' progress and store data about their learning achievements.

It's not only workers who take part in e-Learning courses, though. (3) \_\_\_\_ Known as MOOCs, these university courses can be taken by anyone with an internet connection. The most popular MOOCs, in subjects like machine learning and the history of the internet, have been taken by millions of people.

Although the internet wasn't used by many people until the 1990s, e-Learning has a much longer history. In fact, teaching machines were first invented in the 1920s. (4) \_\_\_\_ Sometimes they were even given a sweet for getting the answers right!

Early teaching machines didn't have much in common with modern computers. However, an early computer system called PLATO was built in the 1960s. (5) \_\_\_\_ Students were also able to send messages to each other and participate in forums.

Today, e-Learning courses work in a similar way to PLATO, but they are much easier to set up. (6) \_\_\_\_ There are hundreds of programmes and apps which help teachers design exciting courses. The fact that the courses are online also means that students can study anywhere at any time.

Of course, not everyone's happy about this new way of teaching and learning. Some teachers are afraid that there won't be any jobs for them in the future. (7) \_\_\_\_ They say that social contact is essential for learning and they don't believe that e-Learning can provide that.

Although there are different opinions about e-Learning, it's definitely here to stay. More than 200 billion dollars were spent on e-Learning in 2020. (8) \_\_\_\_ Perhaps there won't even be traditional classrooms by 2030 – the internet will teach us everything we need to learn.

**A. Any teacher can create one in minutes with the right training.**

**B. These big organisations often have to provide training for thousands of workers around the world.**

**C. Others argue that students learn better in a traditional classroom.**

- D. Students could do simple exercises on these devices and they were given automatic feedback.
- E. That figure is expected to increase as more organisations realise the value of e-Learning.
- F. The e-Learning programme tests their knowledge by setting exercises and asking them to take part in forums.
- G. This system was able to share information with students and give them exercises.
- H. Lots of universities offer them free to the general public.

### **Read the text again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

#### **e-Learning**

e-Learning, also known as online learning, is changing the way we learn. Every day more and more courses are created and shared via the internet. Students log on and learn different subjects by watching videos, listening to podcasts and reading documents.

e-Learning has been used by large companies and charities for a number of years. For them, e-Learning is much cheaper than more traditional courses. They're also able to follow their workers' progress and store data about their learning achievements.

It's not only workers who take part in e-Learning courses, though. Known as MOOCs, these university courses can be taken by anyone with an internet connection. The most popular MOOCs, in subjects like machine learning and the history of the internet, have been taken by millions of people.

Although the internet wasn't used by many people until the 1990s, e-Learning has a much longer history. In fact, teaching machines were first invented in the 1920s. Sometimes they were even given a sweet for getting the answers right!

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Today, e-Learning courses work in a similar way to PLATO, but they are much easier to set up. There are hundreds of programmes and apps which help teachers design exciting courses. The fact that the courses are online also means that students can study anywhere at any time.

Of course, not everyone's happy about this new way of teaching and learning. Some teachers are afraid that there won't be any jobs for them in the future. They say that social contact is essential for learning and they don't believe that e-Learning can provide that.

Although there are different opinions about e-Learning, it's definitely here to stay. More than 200 billion dollars were spent on e-Learning in 2020. Perhaps there won't even be traditional classrooms by 2030 – the internet will teach us everything we need to learn.

1. e-Learning courses cost more than traditional courses to organise.
2. Students can only access MOOCs if they have an internet connection.
3. e-Learning first appeared in the 1990s.
4. The PLATO system allowed students to communicate with each other.
5. PLATO courses were easier to set up than modern e-Learning courses.
6. Some educators are worried about not having work in future.
7. It's possible that we won't learn in classrooms in the future.

## PART B | WRITING

**Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below. There are two words and phrases you do not need.**

after      at first      at the age of      before      still      these days      when

1.      a few days, I was able to return to work.
2. She could speak three languages      six.
3. I can      drive, but I need to wear glasses.
4. I used to run ten kilometres a day, but I can't run more than two or three kilometres
5.      , skiing was hard, but then it got a lot easier.