

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

### GRAMMAR

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

1 in / used / swimming / go / river / We / the / to

2 finish / won't / the / job / probably / today / They

3 to / get / is / going / definitely / not / married / She

4 like / I / to / used / never / vegetables

5 be / evening / tired / probably / this / will / He

6 Did / use / trees / climb / you / to / child / as / a

### VOCABULARY

4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 It was a very funny newspaper **content** / **headline**.

2 I don't believe that story. It's just **blog post** / **fake news**.

3 He writes marketing **content** / **publishes** for websites.

4 I like that **headline** / **journalist** who writes about the environment.

5 The newspaper **finds out** / **publishes** articles every day on its website.

/5

5 Complete the sentences by adding the missing letters.

1 I'm going to d \_\_\_\_\_ e some money to a cats' home.

2 Does it annoy you when people throw their r \_\_\_\_\_ h on the floor?

3 Electric cars probably create less air p \_\_\_\_\_ n than petrol cars.

4 We try to r \_\_\_\_\_ e as much waste as possible.

5 There is a new c \_\_\_\_\_ n to make our public spaces safer.

/5

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

for since where which who whose yet

1 That's the woman \_\_\_\_\_ company was in the news.

2 Have you downloaded that new app \_\_\_\_\_?

3 She's worked on this project \_\_\_\_\_ several months.

4 Do you know a good restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ we can eat cheaply?

5 They gave me a form \_\_\_\_\_ I must complete and return by Monday.

6 I haven't heard from Stefan \_\_\_\_\_ he went away.

7 We spoke to a man \_\_\_\_\_ had seen the accident.

/7

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are three words you do not need.

art gallery composer performer studio  
subjects the arts venue works

1 The government gives a lot more money to science than to \_\_\_\_\_.

2 She's a fantastic \_\_\_\_\_ who dances and sings beautifully.

3 My friend's got a small \_\_\_\_\_ where he makes his sculptures.

4 John Williams is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ who writes music for films.

5 The Jazz Café is a music \_\_\_\_\_ where a lot of well-known musicians have played.

/5

3 Complete the second sentences so they have the same meaning as the first.

1 She said, 'You have to open it on your birthday.'

She said I \_\_\_\_\_ open it on my birthday.

2 Harvey's new bike is faster than his old one.

Harvey's old bike isn't as \_\_\_\_\_ his new one.

3 I was a less careful driver before the police spoke to me.

I drove \_\_\_\_\_ after the police spoke to me.

4 'I've just had some good news,' he said.

He said he \_\_\_\_\_ some good news.

5 They said, 'We'll be able to come to the meal.'

They said they \_\_\_\_\_ to come to the meal.

6 She's more patient than any other boss I've had.

She's \_\_\_\_\_ boss I've ever had.

7 This problem is serious. The other problem is equally serious.

This problem is just \_\_\_\_\_ the other one.

/7

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 You show a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (creative) in your writing.

2 André's doing an evening course in \_\_\_\_\_ (photograph) at the college.

3 Close your eyes and use your \_\_\_\_\_ (imagine).

4 I've got an app on my phone which makes \_\_\_\_\_ (art) designs.

5 She's a \_\_\_\_\_ (skill) pianist so I think she'll be very successful.

## HOW TO ...

### 8 Choose the correct words to complete the conversations.

1

A: Guess <sup>1</sup>**that** / **what**? I've got some amazing news.

B: What's that?

A: I've <sup>2</sup>**passed** / **won** my driving test!

B: Wow, that's <sup>3</sup>**awesome** / **awful**!

2

A: There's something I need to <sup>4</sup>**say** / **tell** you.

B: What's happened?

A: I've lost your book, I'm <sup>5</sup>**afraid** / **shame**.

3

A: Did you like the film last night?

B: <sup>6</sup>**For** / **In** my view, it was pretty bad.

A: What <sup>7</sup>**does** / **makes** you say that?

B: I thought the acting was <sup>8</sup>**outstanding** / **terrible**.

4

A: What did you think of the match?

B: I <sup>9</sup>**will** / **would** say Deportivo played really well.

A: Really? I thought they were rubbish!

B: Well, I suppose we're all <sup>10</sup>**different** / **the same**.

/10

Total: /50

## READING

5 **Read the article about how newspapers have changed. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

- 1 People couldn't get news before the seventeenth century. **T / F**
- 2 It was hard to trust the news in the seventeenth century. **T / F**
- 3 The way paper was made changed in the nineteenth century. **T / F**
- 4 The cost of newspapers increased in the nineteenth century. **T / F**
- 5 New technology in the nineteenth century meant it was easier to get news from abroad. **T / F**
- 6 In the twentieth century, different newspapers started to work together. **T / F**
- 7 In the twentieth century, journalists were only allowed to work for one newspaper. **T / F**
- 8 Photographs have been added to newspaper articles recently. **T / F**
- 9 People can take an active part in how news is reported nowadays. **T / F**

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Nowadays, you just have to download an app if you want to read the news, and it's nothing like how it used to be. In the past, newspapers just used text and photographs for their articles, but now they can include online videos and podcasts. Not only that, but readers can add comments to articles or argue with journalists on social media. While newspapers were something we used to read, now they're something we participate in.

6 **Read the text again. Complete the sentences with one or two words from the article.**

- 1 Before modern newspapers appeared, people read the news in something called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 It was easier to make a lot of paper from \_\_\_\_\_ than from cloth.
- 3 A new communications system called the \_\_\_\_\_ made it easier to report news in the nineteenth century.
- 4 Better \_\_\_\_\_ in the nineteenth century helped journalists report from different places in the world.
- 5 Some journalists started to work for \_\_\_\_\_ rather than newspapers in the twentieth century.
- 6 Today, some newspaper readers use \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the news with journalists.

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### How have newspapers changed?

Before the seventeenth century, people learnt about unusual events from a single large sheet of paper known as a 'broadsheet'. But this changed when newspapers began to give daily or weekly reports about important events. What you read wasn't exactly new, though; sometimes it could take weeks to find out the latest news. Not only that, but governments controlled most of the content, so you never knew if it was fake news.

Of course, the Industrial Revolution had a big effect on how newspapers were produced. Until the nineteenth century, paper used to be made from old cloth, but it could now be made from wood, which was better for making large amounts of paper. There were also better printing machines which could print on both sides of the page. This meant newspapers weren't as expensive so more people could read them.

There were also new ways of reporting the news in the nineteenth century thanks to the invention of the telegraph and improved transport. A system for sending information using electricity, the telegraph meant news could be reported more quickly than in the past. Journalists could also travel to events and situations more easily thanks to new trains and steamships. As a result, international news could reach more people than ever before.

In the twentieth century, newspapers began to be organised differently. Large newspaper companies began to buy the smaller ones and share news stories between the various newspapers in their group. Journalists also began to write articles for news agencies instead of working for one newspaper. The agencies would sell the articles to the newspapers that paid the most money. Although the big media companies had a lot of power, readers got access to much more news.