

GRAMMAR**1 Change the sentences into Passive voice.**

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1. The teacher corrected all the essays yesterday.

2. The company is launching a new product this week.

3. The police are questioning two suspects right now.

4. Scientists have developed a new vaccine.

5. They have already cancelled three flights today.

6. They will send the invitation by email.

7. You can solve this problem easily.

2 Change the sentences using causatives Have or Get +something+ done.

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1. The mechanic repaired my car yesterday. (get)

2. A professional photographer took our wedding photos. (have)

3. The hairdresser is cutting my sister's hair right now. (get)

4. The dentist will clean my teeth next week. (have)

5. The tailor has just made my suit. (get)

3 Change the sentences using causatives Have or Get +somebody + do/ to do something.

1. The teacher asked the students to close the windows. (get)

2. Maria convinced her brother to help her with the project. (have)

3. I asked the waiter to bring me some water. (have)

4. The manager told the IT team to fix the computers. (get)

5. We persuaded our friend to join us on the trip. (have)

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4 Complete the sentences with the impersonal passive (It is+verb3). Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. _____ the company will hire more employees next year. (*say*)
2. _____ the painting was stolen during the night. (*believe*)
3. _____ she speaks six languages fluently. (*know*)
4. _____ the students have already finished the project. (*tell*)
5. _____ the problem can be solved quickly. (*understand*)

5 Change the sentences using "S + be + verb 3 + infinitive / perfect infinitive"

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1. She is the best student in the class. (*think*)

2. The man has stolen the jewels. (*believe*)

3. The president has cancelled the meeting. (*understand*)

4. The children stay quiet during the ceremony. (*tell*)

5. These monuments are over 500 years old. (*known*)

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6 Report the following sentences.

1. Sarah said, "**I am studying for my exam tonight.**"

2. Tom asked, "**Did you finish the project yesterday?**"

3. The teacher told us, "**You must hand in your assignments by Friday.**"

4. Emma said, "**I have never been to London.**"

5. Mark said to me, "**I will help you with your homework.**"

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7 Report the sentences using the verbs and nouns in parentheses.

1. "You should see a doctor soon." (Paul/*advise*)

2. "Yes, let's meet at 6 pm." (we/*agree*)

3. "I'm sorry for being late." (Jack/*apologize*)

4. "Don't touch that wire, it's dangerous!" (The man/*warn*)

5. "I didn't break the window." (He/deny)

6. "Would you like to come to my birthday party?" (Luisa/invite)

7. "I will call you as soon as I arrive." (she/ promise)

8. "Please let me pay for dinner!" (My friend/insist on)

8

Grammar total

40

VOCABULARY

8 Read and complete with a crime and punishment word.

Last night, the police arrested a man who had been a danger to the town for months. He was first suspected of being a **b**_____ after several houses were broken into. Later, investigators discovered that he had tried to **b**_____ a local politician by threatening to reveal private messages unless he received money.

Neighbors also reported that he was a **s**_____, following people late at night and taking photos of them secretly. In one incident, he was caught trying to **v**_____ several cars in the neighborhood by scratching them with a key.

When the police searched his computer, they found he had been **h**_____ into private accounts and stealing passwords. The judge declared him **g**_____ and he was immediately **s**_____ five years in **p**_____.

At the trial, he was officially **ch**_____ **with robbery** and connected to several other crimes, including plans for **te**_____ in a nearby city. The community finally feels safe again now that he is behind bars.

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9 Read and complete with a word from the Media vocabulary.

The morning show was full of drama today. During a live interview, the famous actor and the talk show host **sp**_____ over a controversial topic. Some viewers said it felt more like a heated **cl**_____ than a friendly discussion.

After the show, the actor claimed that the channel was **b**_____ against him and that some of his comments had been **ce**_____ before the program aired.

Later, a well-known advice **c**_____ wrote an opinion piece supporting the actor, while another **cr**_____ harshly criticized him for being rude. The evening **ne**_____ then reported that the show might be **a**_____ from the schedule because of the scandal.

Meanwhile, the **e**_____ published a statement defending the decision to edit the program, but the **pa**_____ were still outside the actor's house trying to get pictures of him.

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Vocabulary total

20

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

60

READING

Read the article about the spread of fake news. Circle the best answer .

Why fake is faster

In 2018, a study published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology revealed that fake news travels faster and reaches more people than genuine news. The research team had decided to do the study in the early 2000s when many people were beginning to use social media as their main source of news. The official study started in 2006. During the study, the team followed the spread of 126,000 articles shared by three million people on social media over a period of eleven years. Each of the stories was carefully checked to determine whether it contained fake or genuine news.

When the results of the study were published in the journal *Science*, they showed several shocking facts. First, they found that people were 70% more likely to share or re-post false news articles than true ones. In fact, real news articles were rarely shared further than 1,000 people, while the most popular fake news articles could reach up to 100,000. Second, the results showed that real news articles took about six times longer to reach readers than fake ones. Of the types of fake news available online, the most common subject matter was politics. Other fast-spreading topics included celebrity news, urban legends, science, terrorism, and natural disasters.

The research also corrects a common media myth. There is a widespread belief that automated "bots" are responsible for spreading most of the fake news on social media. However, the findings of the study suggest that it is in fact humans that are most likely to share fake news. The researchers had analyzed the accounts they identified as bots and found that although they did spread fake news, they also shared true news at the same rate. This means they were not responsible for the speed and spread of fake news.

But why are people more likely to share fake news? One theory is that it could be because fake news tends to be more attractive to readers and is therefore more likely to get a reaction from people. In this age of social media, we are exposed to news 24/7, so we tend to almost turn off and stop listening to it unless it is really shocking or unexpected. There is a position of power associated with being the person who shares news that others have not heard before. It could be that people who post fake news want that power – regardless of whether the news they are spreading is true or not. The excitement attached to posting fake news and watching it go viral could be addictive.

Psychologists have also compared the rapid spread of fake news with the more traditional habit of gossiping. It is human nature to share news and gossip about each other. The best gossip is full of dramatic detail. It has to be surprising at the very least, or even shocking. Once people start sharing that fake news on social media, the last thing they, or their readers, are worried about is whether it is accurate or not.

While fake news may be a source of entertainment for some, real news is genuinely important to society. According to journalists, one problem that is caused by fake news is that people don't believe anything anymore. So, what can genuine news agencies do about fake news? Traditionally, newspapers competed to be the first to publish a good story. Media experts have said it is now more important than ever to publish news which is correct and accurate. They say that journalists should not try to compete with the speed of social media as it is a battle they can't win. The priority now must be to remain honest and make sure the content of their story is 100% accurate before they publish it.

1. Why did the MIT research team decide to study fake news?

- A) They wanted to prove bots were dangerous.
- B) Social media was becoming a main news source.
- C) Fake news had just been discovered.
- D) People already trusted only real news.

2. What was one shocking result of the study?

- A) Fake news rarely reached more than 1,000 people.
- B) Fake news reached people six times more slowly.
- C) People were 70% more likely to share fake news.
- D) Politics was the least common fake news topic.

3. What did the researchers find about bots?

- A) Bots spread fake and real news at the same rate.
- B) Bots spread fake news much faster than humans.
- C) Bots were responsible for most fake news.
- D) Bots were removed from social media after the study.

4. Why might people share fake news, according to the text?

- A) Because they want to check if it's true.
- B) Because they find it shocking or surprising.
- C) Because they are paid to share it.
- D) Because they trust bots more than humans.

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5. What does the text compare the spread of fake news to?

- A) The speed of social media apps.
- B) The habit of gossiping.
- C) The work of journalists.
- D) The actions of bots.

6. What do experts say journalists should focus on now?

- A) Posting news faster than social media.
- B) Making stories more dramatic.
- C) Checking that news is 100% accurate.
- D) Writing about politics and celebrities.

2 Read the text again and write True or False.

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1. The MIT study followed the spread of news articles for more than ten years. _____
2. The most common topic of fake news was celebrity gossip. _____
3. Real news articles usually reached more people than fake news articles. _____
4. The study showed that humans, not bots, were mainly responsible for spreading fake news. _____
5. According to the text, people may share fake news because it makes them feel important. _____
6. Experts recommend that journalists focus on publishing accurate news instead of trying to be faster than social media. _____

Reading total		12
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LISTENING

1 You will hear five different speakers talking about crime. Match each speaker (1–5) with the correct summary (A–F). There is ONE summary you do not need to use.

- A) The police finally found the evidence they needed to prove a man's guilt.
- B) The speaker explains that a person received a prison sentence but could leave early.
- C) The police are warning people about vandalism and will take action.
- D) The speaker describes how a suspect was found not guilty and freed.
- E) The police caught a robber after a member of the public reported suspicious behavior.
- F) The police are asking for witnesses to come forward with information.

Speakers:

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- 1. Speaker 1 → _____
- 2. Speaker 2 → _____
- 3. Speaker 3 → _____
- 4. Speaker 4 → _____
- 5. Speaker 5 → _____

2 Listen to a presentation by media student, Mia, about television crime dramas. Circle the best answer.

1. What is Mia researching this semester?

- A) Why people commit crimes in real life
- B) Why TV crime dramas are becoming so popular
- C) How crime stories are written for streaming platforms
- D) The difference between crime novels and crime TV shows

2. According to psychologists, why is it normal to enjoy crime dramas?

- A) They help us become less afraid of crime.
- B) They allow us to experience fear in a safe way.
- C) They make us forget about real-life dangers.
- D) They teach us how to catch real criminals.

3. What comparison does Mia mention a psychologist made?

- A) Crime dramas are like action movies for teenagers.
- B) Crime dramas are like fairy tales for adults.
- C) Crime dramas are like documentaries for researchers.
- D) Crime dramas are like soap operas for children.

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4. What intellectual pleasure do crime dramas give viewers?

- A) The chance to play the role of a detective
- B) The ability to learn about police procedures
- C) The opportunity to commit a crime in real life
- D) The chance to study psychology professionally

5. Why do psychologists think the narrative structure of crime dramas is reassuring?

- A) Because they always have a surprising ending
- B) Because they show criminals escaping justice
- C) Because they prove the justice system basically works
- D) Because they are completely realistic

Listening total		10
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