Speak out 3RD EDITION

B2

UNIT 6 TEST

Part A • Grammar, Vocabulary and How to …

GRAMMAR

1 Choose the correct option (a, b or c).

1 We ___ take a torch because it'll be dark when we arrive.
a need to **b** have **c** mustn't

2 You ___ drive down this road. It's not for cars.
a must **b** aren't allowed **c** can't

3 Bags ___ in the exam room. Please leave them outside the room.
a to forbid **b** forbids **c** are forbidden

4 My computer needs ___ so I can't use it at the moment.
a be fixed **b** to be fixed **c** being fixed

5 Children are not allowed ___ ball games in the park.
a to play **b** play **c** playing

6 The company permitted us ___ a break every two hours.
a take **b** to take **c** taking

7 The hospital ___ visitors between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.
a forbids **b** forbidden **c** is forbidden

8 The lounge needs ___, but I haven't got time.
a to paint **b** be painted **c** painting

9 You ___ on the festival site without a ticket so you need to leave.
a aren't allowed **b** wasn't allowed **c** weren't allowed

10 Photography ___ in the art gallery so I didn't take any photographs.
a is permitted **b** wasn't permitted **c** was permitted

/10

2 Complete the reported speech using the word in brackets.

1 'I'm fed up with living here,' he said.
He said _____ with living there. (was)

2 'Can you pass my bag?' she said
She _____ her bag. (to)

3 'We're not doing anything wrong,' they said.
They said _____ anything wrong. (weren't)

4 'Show me your ID,' she said.
She _____ her my ID. (ordered)

5 'I enjoyed watching the film,' she said.
She said _____ watching the film. (had)

6 'What did you say?' he said.
He asked me _____. (said)

7 'We were hoping to leave early,' she said.
She said they _____ to leave early. (been)

8 'Is she working tomorrow?' he said.
He asked me _____ the next day. (was)

9 'You should see a doctor,' he said to me.
He _____ a doctor. (advised)

10 'She only arrived yesterday,' he said.
He said she'd only arrived _____. (before)

/10

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with the prefixes in the box and the words in brackets. You will need to use some prefixes more than once.

dis	im	mis	re	sub	un

1 My copy of the text is _____ (perfect). There are a few errors.

2 I think you have _____ (read) the contract. It doesn't say that.

3 Do you have to be so _____ (helpful)? I'll do it myself if you're not going to help me.

4 They asked me to _____ (train) so I could learn a better way of working.

5 I don't know how scientists can carry out research in _____ (-zero) temperatures.

6 I haven't seen Otto this morning. He seems to have _____ (appeared) completely.

7 Those shoes are quite _____ (practical) for our hiking trip.

8 Have you tried _____ (connecting) your phone at night?

9 You mustn't be too _____ (realistic) or you might be disappointed.

10 Let me _____ (read) that article. It might help if I read it again.

/10

4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 Simon **emphasised** / **persuaded** me to go to the cinema with him.

2 She **admitted** / **claimed** leaving my bag on the bus.

3 The other team **accused** / **boasted** that they were better than us.

4 I **suggested** / **persuaded** playing a game together, but they wanted to watch TV.

5 He **denied** / **refused** to tidy up, despite the mess he'd made.

6 Melanie **accused** / **insisted** me of breaking her new cup.

7 She **proposed** / **threatened** to tell the boss if I didn't help her.

8 Roberto **insisted on** / **refused** driving his car to the restaurant.

9 I expected him to **apologise** / **claim** for shouting at me.

10 I can't believe you **accused** / **criticised** me for trying to help you.

/10

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

HOW TO …

5 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

as a friend	**be a good idea**	**be honest**
considered	**get the wrong idea**	**my advice**
perhaps	**personally**	**should**
would		

1 I don't want you to _____, but I can't go on holiday with you.
2 You _____ definitely think about getting a new car.
3 If you want _____, you should look for another job.
4 Don't take it _____, but your garden's a bit untidy.
5 I'm telling you this _____ and not to annoy you.
6 It might _____ if you book the restaurant as it can get busy.
7 To _____, I don't agree with what you're saying.
8 _____ you should tell your boss how you feel.
9 Have you _____ talking to the teacher about your problem?
10 My advice _____ be to try and get some rest.

/10

Total: /50

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part B • Listening, Reading and Writing

LISTENING

1 [Audio UT6.01] Listen to Milo and Jessica talking about working with your hands. Number the topics (A–E) in the order they are mentioned.

1 ___
2 ___
3 ___
4 ___
5 ___

A Some products are not easily repaired, even by experts.
B Crawford has written a book and given a talk about working with your hands.
C Education tends to prepare young people to work in offices.
D Working with your hands can make you more active.
E Some people think office work requires you to use your intelligence.

/5

2 [Audio UT6.01] Listen again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

1 Jessica has heard of the author Milo mentions.
True / False
2 Milo says that a lot of office work feels unfinished.
True / False
3 Jessica argues that few people want to be surgeons or pilots.
True / False
4 Milo believes that a lot of young people are encouraged to work with their hands.
True / False
5 Milo's parents and teachers suggested that he should become a mechanic.
True / False
6 Jessica points out that new products are not always sustainable.
True / False
7 Milo suggests that some professionals would find it difficult to repair a washing machine.
True / False
8 Milo agrees that sustainability is the most important part of Crawford's talk.
True / False
9 Jessica insists that fixing things is the best use of our time.
True / False
10 Milo was pleased that he was able to repair his lamp.
True / False

/10

READING

3 Read the article about the value of honesty. Match the paragraphs (1–5) with the headings (A–E).

A The problem with lying
B A lack of honesty in the world today
C The case for honesty
D When is it appropriate to be dishonest?
E Dishonesty is not a modern concept

/5

Why should we be honest?

1 _____

If you open a newspaper these days, you might be persuaded that the world is full of dishonesty. Every day, they are full of stories about politicians who have been less than truthful with their voters. At the same time, we are regularly warned about the amount of fake news being spread on social media. Moreover, some people want us to believe that secret organisations have been lying to us for years about the existence of creatures from other planets. It is not surprising that there is an atmosphere of distrust and the feeling that truth no longer matters.

2 _____

Although it might feel like this has only started happening recently, it is likely that humans have never been completely honest. In fact, some historians have suggested that ancient humans would have lied in order to avoid violent situations. They argue that being honest about something, like having more food than a rival, could lead to fighting, whereas lying might help avoid conflict. However, for many years popular culture has taught us about the risks of not being honest with people. Take the story of *Pinocchio*, for example. He was the little boy whose nose grew longer every time he told a lie. That fairytale has been used to remind generations of young children that lying is essentially wrong.

3 _____

So, if dishonesty could prevent conflict in ancient times, why is it so unacceptable in modern society? Some people, such as the 18th-century German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, argued that lying prevents us from having free choice. From his point of view, free choice depends on knowing all the facts about a situation, and if you don't have all the facts, you are unable to choose freely. However, he pointed out that this doesn't only affect the victim of the lie. The person who's lying also suffers. One lie leads to another as the liar tries to make their story realistic and, in the end, the liar is no longer being true to themselves.

4 _____

There has been plenty of discussion about whether it is ever acceptable to lie. Some people see a difference between little lies, known as 'white lies' and big lies, known as real lies. It is argued that white lies are not as bad as real lies because the intention is different. An example of a white lie is telling a child that the picture they have drawn is very good. In reality, it might be awful, but if you tell them your honest opinion, it could damage their confidence. Although you are being dishonest, your purpose is good. In contrast, real lies are never intended to benefit the person being lied to.

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5 _____
Despite the difference between white lies and real lies, some psychologists advise caution in the use of dishonesty. Even if you have good intentions, one little lie can sometimes lead to a series of bigger lies as we have discussed. This might not be a problem if no one finds out about your dishonesty. However, if you do get found out, people might end up thinking you are a liar. Once you have been labelled as dishonest, it can be difficult to change people's minds about you. For that reason, our advice is that honesty is usually the best policy.

4 Read the article again. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1 What is the writer suggesting in the first paragraph?
A Most newspapers are full of dishonest articles.
B People find it difficult to know what to trust.
C Politicians are less truthful than their voters.
D There is an increasing amount of fake news.

2 Why does the writer mention *Pinocchio*?
A To demonstrate what can happen if you tell lies.
B To highlight that children lie more than adults.
C To explain how lying can lead to conflict.
D To show how lying is represented in popular culture.

3 What does the writer point out in the third paragraph?
A Dishonesty is a problem for the liar and the victim.
B Knowing some of the facts will still give us free choice.
C Free choice means that people should be able to lie.
D Stories are not realistic if the characters are honest.

4 What point is the writer making in the fourth paragraph?
A It is never a good idea to lie to children about their art.
B It can affect people's confidence if you lie to them.
C It can sometimes be kinder to lie than to tell the truth.
D It is never beneficial to be dishonest with people.

5 What warning is given in the final paragraph?
A People will always find out if you are dishonest.
B Psychologists rarely give good advice about honesty.
C There is no difference between white lies and big lies.
D It is better to avoid dishonesty as a general rule.

/10

WRITING

5 Read the information and select the best option (a or b) for summarising it in note form, according to the ideas for editing notes you have studied.

How to be more motivated

1. Know what affects your motivation
It's essential to know what makes you less motivated to do things. It could be the weather, the news or stress in your personal life. Identify those things and try to avoid them.

2. Set goals
You need to think about what you want to achieve and know what steps you need to follow to achieve it. You should focus on one thing at a time so you have a sense of achievement.

3. Give yourself rewards
When you have achieved something useful, give yourself a reward, like a cup of coffee or a piece of chocolate. This will make your more motivated in future.

4. Develop good habits
You should recognise when you are starting to get into good habits and work to maintain them. If you do that, good habits will soon become routines.

5. Have positive people around you
It's best to have plenty of positive people around you who will support you. Their positive support will motivate you even more.

1 Know what affects your motivation: ___
a know things that reduce motivation / identify them
b identify what reduces motivation / try to avoid

2 Set goals: ___
a do things in steps – gives sense of achievement
b work out how to do things in steps / one thing at a time = sense of achievement

3 Give yourself rewards: ___
a rewards for achievements increase motivation in future
b rewards like coffee and chocolate increase motivation in future

4 Develop good habits: ___
a recognise habits as they are developing – work to maintain them
b notice when developing good habits – turn into routines

5 Have positive people around you: ___
a get support from positive people / more motivating
b positive people will support you and motivate you

/5

/35

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LIVEWORKSHEETS