

## 1 Vocabulary

### Collocations

Complete the text with the words in the box.

Keyboard instructions ▾

Move

physical become share developments social clear

Over the past decade people have  DRAG ITEM HERE aware of just how powerful  DRAG ITEM HERE media can be. From governments being forced to explain their actions to songs being boosted to top of the music charts, there is no doubt that technological  DRAG ITEM HERE have overtaken our lives. There seems to be a(n)  DRAG ITEM HERE relationship between the rise of this technology and the fast-changing world in which we now live. Immediately after something happens on the other side of the world, we know about it: people  DRAG ITEM HERE videos and photos instantly. Even celebrities are constantly hassled about their  DRAG ITEM HERE appearance.

## 2 Vocabulary

### Phrasal verbs

Complete the text using the correct options.

Speaking in a foreign language can make it difficult for you to get your ideas  Select an option ▾. A lack of confidence often comes from others pointing  Select an option ▾ your mistakes. You imagine that they are going to pick  Select an option ▾ your errors. You may worry about leaving  Select an option ▾ smaller words such as articles and auxiliary verbs but most people can understand what is being said if you use only key words. So have these written down to back you  Select an option ▾ in case you forget what to say. Many online sites clearly spell  Select an option ▾ these points and are worth checking out. So to sum  Select an option ▾, just say what you want to say and don't worry about it.

**3 Vocabulary**

Words with more than one meaning

Choose a word from the box to complete both sentences in each question.

Keyboard instructions ▾

Move

argued point account area argued point account area

1 He's become an expert in the  of social networking.  
The whole  is now pedestrianised and there are no vehicles at all.

2 After the accident the police wanted him to give a full  of what happened.  
He was shocked to discover money had been taken from his .

3 Pam never saw the  of working extra hours and left work on time every day.  
Be careful when you hold that sculpture as the metal has a very sharp  on the top.

4 The students  that there should be more students on the university council.  
Phil and Klaus  for most of the evening about which film to watch.

**4 Vocabulary**

Communication and media

Choose the correct options in *italics* to complete the text.

When you *discuss* / *converse* / *differ* with colleagues, what kind of things do you talk about? Perhaps it's international *events* / *discussions* / *views* and the serious *content* / *issues* / *differences* facing us. Or is it *traditional* / *real* / *popular* celebrities? There are many news *sections* / *offices* / *agencies* competing for your attention. *Audiences* / *Journalists* / *Selfies* are reporting from all over the world and news programmes are *broadcasting* / *conversing* / *discussing* 24/7 to *watchers* / *spectators* / *audiences* consisting of people as diverse as farmers in Africa to scientists in the South Pole.

**5 Language development**

## Present tenses

Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

**Emoticons**

Are you someone who [ ] (use) emoticons in your digital communications? Experts [ ] (say) that a smiley face online or in texts [ ] (activate) the same parts of the brain as a real face. Scientists who [ ] (currently/study) this effect, explain that we [ ] (pay) more attention to faces than anything else and that people [ ] (respond) differently to faces than other objects. Emoticons [ ] (play) an increasingly important role in communication these days. It [ ] (seem) that they [ ] (make) you appear friendlier and [ ] (help) you become more popular on social media. Some people [ ] (think) that the use of emoticons [ ] (be) unacceptable in the workplace, though they [ ] (enter) work emails more and more.

**6 Language development**

## Past simple

Complete the text with the past form of the verbs in brackets.

**The history of the mobile phone**

In 1908, a man [ ] (claim) to have invented a wireless telephone but people just thought he was crazy. In the 1940s, engineers working at AT&T, the telecommunications giant, [ ] (develop) cells for mobile phones, which, at that time, [ ] (be) really just two-way radios that [ ] (allow) for communication between people such as taxi drivers and the emergency services.

The world's first mobile phone call was made on April 3, 1973 by a senior engineer at Motorola. The phone [ ] (weigh) 1.1 kg, [ ] (take) ten hours to charge and only [ ] (give) you half an hour of talk-time. This first call [ ] (set) the stage for the future and researchers [ ] (know) that if they could make it smaller, the mobile phone would have a huge market. The first mobile phone networks only [ ] (have) one very powerful base station covering a very large area, instead of relying on base stations with separate cells as exist today.

Motorola [ ] (go) on in 1983 to be the first company to mass-produce mobile phones with its first commercial phone, which [ ] (cost) an impressive \$4,000.