FINAL EXAM ADV 2

SECTION 1: GRAMMAR - FIND THE ERROR AND REWRITE THE SENTENCE

EXAMPLE:

SHE HAD BEEN WORKING ALL DAY BEFORE SHE REALISES HER MISTAKE.

CORRECT: SHE HAD BEEN WORKING ALL DAY BEFORE SHE REALISED HER MISTAKE.

1. By the time I arrived at the restaurant, my colleague already ordered the food.
2. The match was much more harder than we had anticipated.
3. She is the artist who her artwork was sold for thousands of pounds last year.
4. You are not allowed to driving in this restricted zone without a special permit.
5. In the past, workers didn't needed to have any official IT qualifications.

SECTION 2: GRAMMAR - MULTIPLE CHOICE

EXAMPLE:

BY THE TIME THE TRAIN ARRIVED, WE _____ FOR TWO HOURS.

A) ARE WAITING

B) HAVE WAITED

C) HAD BEEN WAITING

D) WERE WAITED

ANSWER: C) HAD BEEN WAITING

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. The longer the championship went on, _____ confident Fischer became.
    - A) the most
    - B) more
    - C) the more
    - D) most
2. The old building _____ had been standing for over a century was finally restored.
    - A) who
    - B) which
    - C) whose
    - D) where
3. Candidates _____ have a university degree, but having relevant experience is essential.
    - A) mustn't
    - B) don't have to
    - C) aren't allowed to
    - D) had better not
4. Social media posts often _____ negative feelings if people compare themselves to others.
    - A) worsen
    - B) worse
    - C) worsening
    - D) worsed
5. When I checked my phone, I realised my friend _____ to message me several times while I was asleep.
    - A) tries
    - B) had been trying
    - C) is trying
    - D) has tried

SECTION 3: GRAMMAR - FILL IN THE BLANKS

EXAMPLE:
SHE HAD BEEN _____ (STUDY) FOR HOURS BEFORE SHE TOOK A BREAK.
ANSWER: STUDYING

1. Before he secured the job, he _____ (GAIN) valuable experience by volunteering for a local charity.
2. The team played far _____ (AGGRESSIVELY) in the second half than they did in the first.
3. Michael Landy is the artist _____ (WHO) controversial art project involved destroying all his personal possessions.
4. Employees are _____ (ALLOW) to use their mobile phones during work hours except in emergencies.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Prolonged screen time can _____ (WEAK) your eyes over time if you do not take regular breaks.

SECTION 4: GRAMMAR - REORDER THE WORDS

EXAMPLE:

WORKING / HAD / ALL / SHE / BEEN / DAY / .

ANSWER: SHE HAD BEEN WORKING ALL DAY.

1. FAR / THE / THIS / WAS / MOST / MATCH / COMPETITIVE / SEASON / THIS / .
2. MAN / THE / BROKE / COAT / WHO / DESTROYED / HIS / HE / DOWN / .
3. TO / HAVE / QUALIFICATIONS / YOU / DON'T / FLUENT / BE / .
4. SHORTEN / TEXT / CAN / EMOJIS / YOUR / MESSAGE / NEW / .
5. THEY / HAD / WAITING / HOW / LONG / BEEN / ?

SECTION 5: VOCABULARY - MATCHING

EXAMPLE:

MATCH THE WORD WITH ITS DEFINITION:

1. VAGUELY
   A) NOT CLEARLY OR PRECISELY
   ANSWER: 1 - A

Match the words (1–10) with their corresponding definitions (A–J):

Word	Definition
1. **DETERMINED**	A) Easily tricked or manipulated by others

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Word	Definition
2. **DOORMAT**	B) Extremely tedious, monotonous, or lacking enjoyment
3. **UBIQUITOUS**	C) Having a clear goal and refusing to let anything stop you
4. **TEDIOUS**	D) Showing high quality, style, or refined beauty
5. **ELEGANT**	E) Present, appearing, or found everywhere
6. **FLUENT**	F) Extremely valuable; worth more than any price
7. **PRICELESS**	G) Able to express oneself easily and articulately in a language
8. **TECH-SAVVY**	H) To watch multiple episodes of a series in rapid succession
9. **BINGE-WATCH**	I) Well-informed about and proficient in modern technology
10. **PAYWALL**	J) A feature restricting access to web content to paid subscribers

SECTION 6: VOCABULARY - COMPLETE WITH THE FIRST LETTER

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAMPLE:

S_ _ _ _ _ Y IS A SYNONYM OF SUDDENLY.

ANSWER: SHORTLY

1. **R** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ : Describing an event or achievement that is worthy of attention or striking.
2. **C** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ : Refers to a strong desire to win or be more successful than others.
3. **C** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ : Involving a fight, argument, or sharp disagreement between opposing parties.
4. **M** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ : An event or decision of great importance or significance.
5. **S** _ _ _ _ : Lacking firmness or crispness; unpleasantly wet and soft.
6. **D** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ : Intended to make something look attractive rather than functional.
7. **P** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ : A strong liking or enthusiasm for a particular subject or activity.
8. **E** _ _ _ _ _ _ : To make something larger or greater in size, extent, or volume.
9. **C** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ : Allowing payment or transaction without physical contact using microchips.
10. **A** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ : Showing or feeling regretful, acknowledging a mistake or fault.

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT: THE EVOLUTION OF WORK AND PERSONAL BOUNDARIES

In the late 1990s, the boundary between professional obligations and personal life was far clearer than it is today. Back then, employees left their desks at five o'clock, and work remained strictly at the office. Before modern smartphones became ubiquitous, professionals had not been expected to monitor communications around the clock. By the time mobile technology revolutionized the workplace in the early 2010s, workplace dynamics had already started to shift significantly.

Today, maintaining healthy boundaries has become noticeably more difficult than it was for previous generations. Employees are often expected to be tech-savvy and fluent in numerous digital communication platforms. Many workers admit to feeling overwhelmed by an endless stream of notifications, emojis, and instant messages. In an effort to keep up with competitive workplace environments, some individuals behave like doormats, accepting endless extra tasks without standing up for themselves. Over time, this inability to establish personal boundaries can lead to burnout and worsen employee well-being.

To counter these pressures, modern companies are reconsidering their workplace policies. Some organizations have introduced unwritten rules regarding digital communication, such as forbidding late-night messaging to

LIVEWORKSHEETS

ensure staff do not feel compelled to respond instantly. Furthermore, HR departments now look for candidates who not only possess strong technical qualifications but also demonstrate a genuine flair for time management and emotional resilience. Ultimately, achieving a healthy work-life balance is far from easy, but those who learn to assert themselves early in their careers are significantly more likely to thrive in the long run.

SECTION 7: READING - TRUE (T), FALSE (F), OR DOESN'T KNOW (DK)

EXAMPLE:

IN THE LATE 1990S, WORK BOUNDARIES WERE LESS CLEAR THAN THEY ARE TODAY.

ANSWER: F

1. Before smartphones were widespread, employees were expected to answer work messages at all hours.
2. Standing up for oneself at work can prevent long-term stress and burnout.
3. The majority of companies worldwide have officially banned sending work emails after 6:00 PM.
4. Digital communication platforms have made professional boundaries easier to maintain.
5. HR departments value emotional resilience alongside traditional technical qualifications.
6. The passage mentions that most modern employees prefer working remotely over office-based roles.
7. Unwritten rules about texting are being used by some employers to help protect employee well-being.
8. Employees who act like doormats generally receive faster promotions at work.
9. Modern professionals are required to use fewer software platforms than workers did in the late 1990s.
10. Asserting oneself early in a career correlates with long-term professional success.

SECTION 8: READING - MULTIPLE CHOICE

EXAMPLE:

ACCORDING TO THE TEXT, WORK IN THE LATE 1990S WAS:

A) STRICTLY CONFINED TO THE OFFICE

B) ALWAYS DONE REMOTELY

C) MANAGED ENTIRELY ON SMARTPHONES

D) MORE STRESSFUL THAN TODAY

ANSWER: A) STRICTLY CONFINED TO THE OFFICE

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. What changed significantly in the workplace in the early 2010s?
    - A) Employees stopped using computers.
    - B) Mobile technology revolutionized workplace communication.
    - C) Unwritten rules completely eliminated work stress.
    - D) Salaries were drastically reduced.
2. Why do some employees act like "doormats" according to the text?
    - A) Because they lack technical skills.
    - B) To stay competitive and cope with workplace pressure.
    - C) Because their contracts strictly demand it.
    - D) To earn extra vacation time.
3. The word **ubiquitous** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
    - A) Rare and expensive
    - B) Present everywhere
    - C) Difficult to operate
    - D) Highly confidential
4. What is one action taken by some modern companies to reduce burnout?
    - A) Requiring employees to buy newer smartphones.
    - B) Eliminating all digital communication tools.
    - C) Introducing guidelines to limit late-night messaging.
    - D) Firing staff who use emojis in messages.
5. How does current work-life balance compare to that of the late 1990s?
    - A) It is much easier to maintain now.
    - B) It is noticeably harder to maintain now.
    - C) It has remained exactly the same.
    - D) It is no longer considered important.
6. What skill set is increasingly valued by modern HR departments?
    - A) The ability to binge-watch tutorials quickly.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- B) Solely technical qualifications with no soft skills.
- C) Time management and emotional resilience combined with technical competence.
- D) A willingness to work without taking breaks.

7. The verb **worsen** in paragraph 2 means to:
   - A) Make or become worse
   - B) Improve dramatically
   - C) Ignore completely
   - D) Shorten the duration of
8. Which group of people is highlighted as most likely to thrive in their careers?
   - A) Those who never check their messages.
   - B) Those who learn to assert themselves early on.
   - C) Those who avoid adopting modern technology.
   - D) Those who work continuous overtime without complaining.
9. What is the overall purpose of the passage?
   - A) To promote a specific brand of smartphone.
   - B) To analyze how evolving workplace culture impacts professional boundaries.
   - C) To argue that all modern technology should be banned in offices.
   - D) To compare salary ranges between the 1990s and today.
10. According to the text, what effect does an endless stream of notifications often have on workers?
    - A) It makes them feel more organized.
    - B) It leads to feelings of being overwhelmed.
    - C) It encourages them to leave work earlier.
    - D) It guarantees immediate promotion.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SECTION 8: LISTENING

You will hear an interview with a woman called Kelly Bishop who's talking about her job as a radio reporter. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 Kelly Bishop works for a local ___*RADIO STATION*___ .

1 Kelly says that, like TV reporters, she isn't well paid and has to _____ .

2 Getting _____ is essential to making stories interesting on radio.

3 According to Kelly, the type of stories local radio reporters cover _____ those covered by local TV reporters.

4 Kelly feels like she's having _____ with individual listeners when she's on the radio.

5 Kelly says it's important to avoid _____ and making unnecessary 'um' noises when you're on air.

6 A good news reporter should speak with confidence and _____ .

7 To get the general public to speak well on air, a reporter needs to _____ .

8 Writing for a newspaper is different from broadcasting on the radio because you can report stories in _____

9 Kelly worked _____ when she had her first job on a radio station at university.

10 Kelly says she enjoyed her first job, but she found it _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS