

READING AND WRITING

4 points

1. Complete the conversation with the comparative form of the adjectives. Add *than* where necessary. Some adjectives need *less*.

Dong-Un I love my new tablet. It's so much better than (good) my old laptop.

Loni I know. And the new tablets are (expensive), too. Some cost only \$200.

Actually, this one was much (cheap) my laptop.

Dong-Un And they're (convenient) laptops. They're (fun), too.

I like the touch screen. And they have a (long) battery life, too.

Loni Right. I know laptops are (popular) tablets these days, but I like my old laptop. It has a (big) memory. And it's (easy) to work on when I have to write long papers.

Dong-Un Yeah, but it sure is a lot (heavy) a tablet!

2. Complete the conversation with the comparative form of the adjectives. Add *than* where necessary. Some adjectives need *less*.

2 points



My dad isn't good with computers. My mom is much (good) than he is, but she prefers to talk on the phone. She says it's (easy) to talk and do other things at the same time.



My co-workers think video conferencing is (convenient) business trips. It's also (tiring) because you don't get jet lag.

3. Circle the best response for each phone expression.

4 points

1. I can't hear you. You're breaking up.
 - a. I have another call.
 - b. Call me back later.
2. Please leave a message.
 - a. Hi, Frank. This is Manny. Call me at home.
 - b. Good-bye.
3. Can you hold on, please?
 - a. Sure, no problem.
 - b. I got cut off.
4. Oh, I'm sorry. I think I have the wrong number.
 - a. One moment, please.
 - b. No problem.
5. Good morning, Cambridge University Press.
 - a. Would you like to leave a message?
 - b. Could I speak to Sally Smith, please?
6. Did you get my message?
 - a. Yeah, I think I did.
 - b. No problem.



Texting

4. Read the text, read the meaning of crowdsourcing and select True or False for each sentence.

crowdsourcing

A large group of volunteers completing a task together.

8 points

1. *Outsourcing* means using somebody inside a business to do work.
2. Wikis don't pay people to write articles for them.
3. Almost 10,000 people around the world write articles for wikis.
4. Social networking websites need large crowds to succeed.



CROWDSOURCING

What can bring together a big crowd? A football game or a rock concert can fill a stadium with people. But big crowds also bring big problems to solve, like security or cleaning up after the event. The people in charge often outsource these jobs to security and cleaning companies.

Can you imagine a rock band asking the audience to volunteer to clean up before they leave? That is the basic idea of crowdsourcing – using a large group of volunteers to work together on a project. The word *crowdsourcing* is a combination of the words *crowd* and *outsource*.

Crowdsourced websites, such as wikis and social networking sites, are some of the most successful Internet organizations. Wikis offer millions of people free online information on a variety of topics. Almost 100,000 volunteers from around the world write and edit the topics in many different languages. Social networking websites also use crowdsourcing. They connect users to

stories, ideas, opinions, and news, and they give people instant access to information from many sources. This information is often not available in traditional media such as news websites or TV news.

Wikis are some of the most visited websites in the world. However, many critics disapprove of their structure. They argue volunteers don't have the expertise to write about some topics. They also claim a lot of wiki articles are poorly written. Another issue is that wikis and social networking websites are only as useful as their network size. Some wikis and social networking websites fail because they do not have a big enough crowd to provide much interesting information.

Crowdsourcing has some problems. On the other hand, it is a useful way to complete large projects. It shows that when lots of individuals contribute a small amount of time and energy, it quickly adds up to a significant result.

Pros and cons

4. Match each section of a short article to the correct sentence.

Section	Summary
1. Introduction to the topic of crowdsourcing <u>b</u>	a. Crowdsourcing has pros and cons, but it also has significant results.
2. Advantages of crowdsourcing <input type="text"/>	✓b. <i>Crowdsourcing</i> means using a large group of volunteers to complete a project.
3. Disadvantages of crowdsourcing <input type="text"/>	c. Crowdsourced websites offer millions of people free information, news, and opinions often not available in traditional media.
4. Conclusion <input type="text"/>	d. However, information is not always correct on crowdsourced websites, and their crowds are not always large enough to be useful.

5. Write a short article on a popular crowdsourcing website. Include an introduction, the advantages, the disadvantages and a conclusion.

_____ is very popular these days

6 points

5. Look at the pictures. Correct the three mistakes in each description.

5 points

1. Teresa is old. She's a little heavy. She's got long blond hair. She looks a lot like Megan. She's wearing a black sweater.

Teresa isn't old. She's young.



2. Megan is young. She's slim with long straight hair. She looks a lot like Teresa. She's wearing a white sweater.

6. Read the clues and write the features.

5 points

1. They can make a person's teeth straight. braces
2. It grows on a man's chin.
3. They are tiny braids close to a person's head.
4. People wear them to see better.
5. They have tiny holes for wearing earrings.
6. People who do weight training usually get this way.
7. They are little brown spots on a person's face or body.
8. It grows under a man's nose.
9. This is what we call men with no hair.
10. Some women paint them to make their hands look nice.
11. People with long hair often wear it in one of these to keep their hair out of the way.
12. This is your hairstyle if your hair is short and stands up.

