

Gold Exp B1+ Final Test Units 6-9

Listening

Task 1

You will hear a student, Francesca, talking to her class about a trip to Granada in Spain. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

- 1 Francesca and her family stayed in a while they were in Granada.
- 2 She liked the accommodation because it wasn't as as it was outside.
- 3 Granada has an average temperature of during the winter.
- 4 The Alhambra palace was rebuilt in the thirteenth century so that it would be more
- 5 Water came from the for the baths and gardens in the palace.
- 6 Francesca could imagine spending their time in the summer palace at the Alhambra.
- 7 She recommends buying your tickets online in order to avoid the
- 8 The original street market was built more than ago.
- 9 Francesca says the street market is a good place for buying unusual
- 10 She preferred the to the different types of tea in the tea shops.

Task 2

You will hear five young people talking about things they are good at. For questions 11–15, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about the thing they are good at.

- A I have doubts about doing this activity in the future.
- B I understand that other teenagers find this activity difficult.
- C I would get frustrated when I couldn't do it properly.
- D I used to enjoy doing an activity, but I enjoy it less now.
- E I'm surprised I've been so successful.
- F I hope to represent my country in the future.
- G I wish my parents were prouder of my achievements.
- H I'm pleased I didn't stop doing this when I was a child.

- Speaker 1 11.....
- Speaker 2 12.....
- Speaker 3 13.....
- Speaker 4 14.....
- Speaker 5 15.....

Use of English

Task 1

Read the text and complete the gaps with one word only.

Maps

Nowadays, if you don't know where you're going, you probably just turn on the GPS on your smartphone. At the touch of a button, we (16) access detailed maps of the world.

GPS is a relatively new invention

(17) first appeared in the 1980s. Before that, you would either have to ask someone for directions (18) use a map.

People (19)used maps for thousands of years and the earliest written maps date from 2,300 BC. They (20) written on clay tablets so they wouldn't have been easy to carry around. They also would have been quite simple and only showed a relatively small area compared to the maps of today.

(21) , the invention of the printing press made it much easier to produce maps.

At the same time, people became more interested in discovering new places. Explorers would return home with new knowledge of the world, which could be used to make more detailed maps.

In the sixteenth century, the first world maps were created. These maps were detailed

(22)..... for sailors to find their way around the world.

Nowadays, most maps are made with computers and they even tell you what direction you should be going in. It makes you wonder what maps will (23) like in the future.

Task 2

Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The Pink Fairy Armadillo

This (24) little creature is found in the grasslands of central Argentina. It is the (25)..... member of the armadillo family, measuring around ten centimetres in length. People think that it is cute due to its furry body, flexible pink shell, or covering, and big feet.

MYSTERY
SMALL

Unfortunately, very little is known about these armadillos and over the years there have been few (26) studies of their behaviour. They are very hard to spot because they are nocturnal animals, which means they are most (27) at night. Not only that, but they also spend most of their time underground, living in tunnels which they've dug with their impressively big feet.

SCIENCE
ACT

It is a very (28) creature, which can only survive in certain places. It needs desert-like conditions where it can dig into the sand and it must be able to keep warm. For that reason, it won't survive for long if it is taken from its (29) habitat.

SENSE

NATURE

Although it is believed that one armadillo may have lived for four years as a pet, most will only survive for a few days. (30) , some will not even survive being transported from the wild.

FORTUNE

Reading

Task 1

Read the article and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

31 What does the writer say about travellers on the underground in paragraph 1?

- A It's surprising to see them using smartphones.
- B They're using their smartphones to find their way out of the station.
- C They're all concentrating hard on their smartphones.
- D They're only checking their messages on their smartphones.

32 What does the writer say about the telephone in paragraph 2?

- A It had a number of different purposes.
- B It changed significantly in the twentieth century.
- C It had the same features as most modern smartphones.
- D It helped us communicate with people who were far away.

33 What does the writer think about using smartphones for work?

- A They make us less efficient at work.
- B They make it difficult to stop working.
- C They stop us from going home on time.
- D They can be costly for companies.

34 Why does the writer mention an earthquake in paragraph 5?

- A to show that some news might not be accurate
- B to show how smartphones can help rescue operations
- C to show that we are all interested in world news
- D to show how long it takes us to get the latest news

35 How does the writer feel about smartphones in general?

- A enthusiastic about what they'll be like in future
- B concerned about the negative aspects of their use
- C fed up with people using them on public transport
- D proud of the fact that he doesn't use one

Have smartphones changed our lives for the better?

1

It's hard to believe that smartphones have only been around for little over a decade. They're now so common that it's surprising if someone doesn't have one. As I sit on the underground in the mornings, all I see are tired-looking travellers staring at their smartphones. When I step off the underground, others are navigating the platform, eyes still fixed on their screens. Most of them will spend the rest of their day checking their messages and the latest news updates or keeping up on celebrity gossip.

2

There's no doubt that the smartphone has changed our lives significantly. For most of the twentieth century, the telephone changed little. It only allowed us to talk to people over long distances and, later, send text messages to them. The smartphone, however, changed all of that by adding features such as cameras, GPS and sophisticated computer technology. They are multi-purpose tools, whose uses are only limited by the imaginations of computer programmers. If you're lost, your phone will help you find your way. If you're feeling lonely, it will help you find the perfect friend. You can even do your shopping on it, without leaving the comfort of your kitchen. The problem is that we've become so dependent on this technology that we've failed to notice the dangers.

3

What worries me most is that we are now more interested in our smartphones than in the people around us. How many of us check our phones before we've even said 'good morning' to our families? How many of us are checking our friends' online profiles when we could be talking to them? Instead of actually talking to people, we send them three-word messages or emojis. One advantage of the telephone was that it helped us become more communicative. Smartphones, on the other hand, have limited the way we communicate with others.

4

What about work? Surely, smartphones have made us more efficient in our jobs? After all, we can send and receive emails at any time, organise our schedules and make sure we don't miss an important call. That's great for our companies, but not so great for us or our families. In the past, when we finished work, we would go home and forget about it. Nowadays, smartphones mean many people take their work home with them so there is less time to relax. Apart from making you more tired, this can have a negative effect on your personal relationships, with more arguments and misunderstandings.

5

But smartphones are fantastic for knowing what's going on in the world, right? Well, that's true to a certain extent. In the past, we used to rely on papers or television and radio for our news. Sometimes, you had to wait for a whole day before hearing the latest updates. However, the online newspapers and social networks which we use nowadays are constantly updated. If there's an earthquake on an island on the other side of the world, we know about it in minutes. But can we really trust the social networks for our news? Were the reporters on the island when the earthquake happened? Or were they just repeating a story that they'd seen on another social network?

6

I'm not trying to say that the smartphone was a bad invention. I couldn't imagine not being able to search for a recipe or share my photos with my family and friends. However, I strongly believe that we need to understand the risks related to their use. We should ask ourselves whether working longer hours or having fewer 'real' conversations is a good thing. If we disagree, then we must think carefully about the way we use our smartphones.

Task 2

Read the article. Choose from the sentences (A–F) the one which fits each gap (36–40). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A They provide security, medical services, in case people get ill, and stewards who help people find their way around.

B Rubbish is also an important consideration for the organisers, with more than 15,000 litter bins being provided.

C However, Glastonbury is supposed to be a family festival so there has to be something for everyone, from East African folk bands to the gospel choirs.

D In that time, some of the most famous names in contemporary music have played on the festival's main stage, from The Rolling Stones to Ed Sheeran.

E For that reason, the organisers decided that they would only use local acts at the festival.

F However, putting on an event of this size is far too much work for one person

How to organise a rock festival

Every summer, people of all ages pack up their tents and wet weather gear and make their way to the music festivals that take place in the UK. They go there to see their favourite music artists and to escape from reality for a few days. The festivals are all shapes and sizes, from tiny events which people put on in their gardens to huge ones for tens of thousands of music fans. Whether it's big or small, the organisers will have been planning and working hard for months to make sure the event is a success. So how exactly do you organise a music festival?

The most famous festival in the UK is the Glastonbury Festival, which has been running for almost fifty years. (36) The first Glastonbury festival was attended by around 1,500 people and, although it was not free, it cost only £1 to get in. However, over the years, the popularity, and the price, of the festival has increased dramatically. Nowadays, it regularly attracts over 130,000 people, with tickets selling for more than £200 each.

Glastonbury was the dream of one man, Michael Eavis, in the early 1970s, and he has been involved in its organisation ever since then. (37) In fact, it takes a team of organisers a whole year to prepare for something like this. They need to decide what their budget is, how many people to invite and what acts to include. They also work closely with different companies and charities to make sure that the event runs smoothly and safely.

If you include the army of volunteers who help out at the event, thousands more people are involved in the running of the festival. (38) Many of these volunteers work for charities like Greenpeace or Oxfam. They usually get free accommodation and food and, in return for their help, the festival organisers donate money to their charities. This means that everyone gets to benefit from the festival.

Of course, the main focus of a festival like this is the music. Thousands of fans come together to see famous bands, like The Chemical Brothers and The XX. (39) Not only that, but there are open-air cinemas, theatres, talks and workshops, as well as play areas for the younger ones. A large part of the organisers' time is spent in booking artists and creating a varied programme of events.

While this is probably the most important job, accommodation is also a priority. Most of the festival-goers will stay on the site for the duration of the festival, sleeping in their own tents. However, setting up a campsite for a few hundred thousand people is no easy task. For example, more than 4,000 portable toilets are provided and specially-built reservoirs, or lakes, supply more than 2,000,000 litres of fresh water. (40) As they are keen for the festival to be eco-friendly, much of this waste is recycled. In 2014, nearly a thousand tonnes of plastic, glass and other materials were separated to be used again.

There are many more things that the organisers have to take into account, such as transport and providing places where people can eat. Every little detail has to be thought of in order for the festival to be a success. Organising a festival is far from easy and requires a lot of hard work, but if it's done properly, people might still be coming in fifty years' time.

Vocabulary

Task 1

Complete the sentences with a suitable word. The first letter of each word is given.

- 1 Versailles is a p _ _ _ _ _ near Paris where the king and queen used to live.
- 2 We couldn't get tickets for the concert because they were all s _ _ _ o _ _ .
- 3 It was really cold last night so I had a b _ _ _ _ _ as well as a duvet.
- 4 In my town, the houses with e _ _ _ numbers are on one side of the street and the odd ones on the other.
- 5 The a _ _ _ _ _ age of the students in my class is fourteen and a half.
- 6 I know some people think it's messy and spoils buildings and walls, but I love s _ _ _ _ _ art.
- 7 The maths exam is going to be a n _ _ _ _ _ . I'm sure I'm going to fail it.
- 8 Do you know which p _ _ _ _ _ our train leaves from?

Task 2

Complete the sentences with a preposition.

- 9 You should wash your eyes with cold water if they come into contact _ _ _ _ _ this cleaning product.
- 10 I wish you would put your video games _ _ _ _ _ when you've finished with them.
- 11 If you are hoping to start _ _ _ _ _ in business, you need a strong business plan.
- 12 Do you want to join _ _ _ _ _ our game of cards?
- 13 Five multiplied _ _ _ _ _ four is twenty.
- 14 Rupert prides himself _ _ _ _ _ his smart appearance.
- 15 If you walk instead of getting the bus, you'll soon get fitter. Why don't you try it _ _ _ _ _ ?

Task 3

Complete the sentences with a suitable word. The first letter of each word is given.

- 1 I'm h _ _ _ _ _ at cooking. My dishes never taste very nice.
- 2 The shop assistant gave me a r _ _ _ _ _ for the game so I can change it if you don't like it.
- 3 We've got a new l _ _ _ _ _ at school where we can do science experiments.
- 4 The problem is easy to solve. You just need to use your common s _ _ _ _ .
- 5 Krish has been looking a bit down lately. Let's think of something to c _ _ _ _ him up.
- 6 My tennis c _ _ _ _ has helped me improve a lot.
- 7 The rescue team were very h _ _ _ _ . They were very brave to save those children.
- 8 Some scientists p _ _ _ _ _ that there'll be flying taxis in twenty years' time.

Task 4

Complete the sentences with a preposition.

- 9 This maths problem is really hard. Can you help me work it ?
- 10 Martin and I had an argument, but we talked it and we're friends again now.
- 11 Your son should be very proud himself. He's worked hard this term.
- 12 Sometimes it's hard to cope the noise in my house so I have to work in the library.
- 13 Noah is very enthusiastic his new rock band. He's been practising the drums every day.
- 14 Ricky has fallen out Josh again. I can't believe they have so many arguments.
- 15 I have to learn this poem heart in time for the end of year show.

Grammar

Task 1

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 16 I wish you **wouldn't / won't leave** the lid off the jam. It's really annoying.
- 17 Raquel asked me if I **had / have** ever been to Istanbul.
- 18 If the driver **hadn't / had** braked so quickly, he would have crashed into the other car.
- 19 The dessert **was / had** subtracted from our bill because they took so long to serve us.
- 20 I'd rather **to visit / visit** the museum than go to the beach.
- 21 Kyle's just **got / had** his hair cut at that new hairdressers.
- 22 My uncle convinced me **apply / to apply** for the part-time job at the leisure centre.
- 23 Unless you **want / don't want** to miss the bus, you should leave now.

Task 2

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 24 Yasmin asked me whether I (can) help her hang the washing out.
- 25 I asked Arjun what he (go) to do when he finished school.
- 26 The police officers warned us (stay) indoors while they made sure the street was safe.
- 27 My brother (name) after our grandfather when he was born.
- 28 If you want to go swimming, (forget) to bring your swimming costume.
- 29 St Paul's Cathedral in London (design) by the architect Sir Christopher Wren in the seventeenth century.
- 30 If I had known it would be so hot, I (buy) a fan.

Task 3

Complete the second sentence so that that is has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words.

31 I asked the doctor to look at my eye because it was painful.

GOT

I by the doctor because it was painful.

32 They got lost because they didn't take a map with them.

WOULD

If they had taken a map with them, they lost

33 'I'm afraid I didn't lock the door when I went out,' Belinda said.

HAD

Belinda admitted the door when she went out.

34 The government is very likely to ban petrol and diesel vehicles in the next twenty years.

BE

It's very likely that petrol and diesel by the government in the next twenty years.

35 You can only go out with your friends when you've organised your room.

UP

If you your room, you can't go out with your friends.

36 'Can you hang up your shirts, please?' my dad said.

COULD

My dad hang up my shirts