



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

A LISTENING

USB Track 08

You will hear a tourist guide talking to some tourists about places to have lunch in Bournemouth.

Lunch at Bournemouth

Level 15
Source: Ket practice tests Plus
(Book code 482 p.37 - CD code)

Tourists free until: _____ o'clock.

* Fast food restaurants: near the _____

* Seafood meal costs: £ _____

* Name of hotel: _____

* Hotel lunch costs: £ 8.95

* If you don't want to sit down, buy: _____ and chips

B VOCABULARY

Add 4 more words to each box.

English File Pre-Intermediate (4th Edition) Units 9 to 12 - Animals (p70/161), fears (p 72), Biographies (p.74) Sports (p. 78) Phrasal verbs (p. 80, 81, 163) Nationalities (p. 82) School subjects (p. 86) Word building: Noun formation (p.89) Expressing movement (p. 78, 162)

Noun Formation

opt= option

Choose= _____

Live= _____

Confuse= _____

Succeed= _____

Decide= _____

School Subjects

Foreign Languages

M _____

P _____

S _____

H _____

L _____

Complete the phrasal verbs

1. Turn the TV _____. It's too loud.
2. Tarik doesn't get _____ with Adin. They argue all the time.
3. Can you help me to fill _____ this job application form?
4. The lesson will be _____ at half past three, then you can go home.
5. If they don't know a word, they can look it _____ in a dictionary.

Is Technology Bad For Our Brains?

by James Sanders

Nowadays, many useful gadgets (small machines) are advertised as 'smart'. This 'smartness' generally means that the machine can change how it works to suit the user's needs, learn our preferences, and make intelligent choices for us. Smartphones can now take photos, play songs, send emails, and do a thousand other useful things, such as shopping online or assisting us with our homework. We used to need lots of machines to help us to do these things, but not any more. They fit in our pockets, but contain more data than we could ever possibly need, or remember.



If you asked most people, they would say that smart machines have improved life. Not everyone agrees, however. A few scientists are worried about the effect of using machines to do things that we used to do for ourselves. For example, we don't have to remember people's contact details any more, as our phones store this information. We can also find information instantly, via Internet search engines like Google. A few studies have shown, surprisingly, that people in their 50s and 60s are better than teenagers at studying and memorizing information, because they've always worked this way.

Technology has changed our expectations and made us very impatient. Now we want our news in tiny soundbites, and get bored if we actually have to read or listen for more than a minute or two. Scientists reported recently that the Internet was changing how we think and learn. One author even said that Google was making us stupid! It's certainly true that we often do two or three things simultaneously when we are online, and it's harder and harder to focus on one thing. Maybe technology is bad for our brains, and our memories, and we should stop depending on it all the time. But if you tell me to give up my smartphone, sorry, I won't!

Example: Gadgets nowadays can be very expensive.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☒

- 1 Different people use 'smart' gadgets in different ways.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 Smartphones can help us do many things.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 They are also cheaper to buy these days.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 Most people think that 'smart' technology makes things easier.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 One result of smartphones is that we remember more.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 The memory test results show that young people have quick memories.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 Older people have more smart gadgets than teenagers.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 We have less patience now than we used to have.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 On the internet, we do one thing at a time.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 James Sanders likes using modern gadgets.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

D GRAMMAR **Complete the email. Put the verb in brackets in the past simple or past perfect.**

Hi Leon

_____ (you / have) a good Christmas Eve? Jenny and I _____ (go) to Edinburgh. We _____ (not / be) there before. When we _____ (arrive) it was freezing cold. Everything _____ (be) white because it _____ (snow) earlier in the day. It _____ (take) three hours to find somewhere to stay, because we _____ (not book) a hotel. Finally we _____ (decide) to stay in a 2 star hotel. I _____ (not be) in such an awful place since I was in college! Anyway, we had a good time!

Merry Christmas!

Mike

Write the sentences in reported speech.

1. 'I'm going to wash the car.' She said that _____.
2. 'Mark didn't phone me.' He said that _____.
3. 'The train will be late.' He said that _____.
4. 'My sister can speak French.' She told him that _____.
5. 'We're moving to Wales.' She told me that _____.

Complete the sentences using the present or past passive.

1. James Earl Ray killed Martin Luther King. Martin Luther King _____.
2. Harrison Ford played the part of Indiana Jones. The part of Indiana Jones _____.
3. The guests don't make the beds. The beds _____.
4. Jenny won the tennis competition. The tennis competition _____.
5. Millions of people speak Spanish. Spanish _____.

Complete the 2nd conditional sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

1. If Sara _____ (see) a big spider in her bathroom, she _____ (scream).
2. If I _____ (not have to) work tomorrow, I _____ (go out) tonight.
3. You _____ (not get) lost if you _____ (use) the map I bought for you.
4. If we _____ (have) more money, we _____ (buy) a bigger house.
5. I _____ (do) more exercise if I _____ (be) Marty.

Complete using NEITHER - SO + auxiliaries.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A- I've seen this film before.
B- _____ I. | 4. A- I'm not from London.
B- _____ I. |
| 2. A- I didn't do well in the test.
B- _____ I. | 5. A- I wasn't late this morning.
B- _____ I. |
| 3. A- I can speak three languages.
B- _____ I. | |

≡ WRITING

Write a story. Use these words in your story:

park / accident / hospital

ABOUT 150 - 180 WORDS

**STUDY
THIS**

Remember

Paragraph 1 (Before main event)

Description of scene before main event.

- a) Description of weather / place ☐
- b) what was happening? ☐
- c) what had happened before? ☐
- d) uses past continuous correctly ☐
- e) uses past perfect correctly ☐
- f) uses direct/reported speech correctly ☐

Paragraph 2 (Main event)

Description of main event.

- g) what happened? ☐
- h) what had happened before? ☐
- i) uses past simple correctly ☐
- j) uses past perfect correctly ☐
- k) uses direct/reported speech correctly ☐

Paragraph 3 (conclusion)

- l) What happened after main event? ☐
- m) How did the people involved react? ☐
- What did they do?
- n) How did the people involved feel? ☐
- o) What was done finally? ☐
- p) Uses past simple correctly ☐
- q) Uses passive voice correctly. ☐
- r) Uses direct / reported speech correctly ☐