

Part A • Grammar, Vocabulary and How to ...

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- He _____ (clean) the whole house before I got home.
- I told them to turn the TV off because they _____ (watch) it all day.
- We had to stay at work late because we _____ (not complete) the report.
- She was exhausted because she _____ (drive) since nine o'clock in the morning.
- I was disappointed that he _____ (invite) Sven to dinner and not me.
- Petra didn't come skiing with us because she _____ (always, hate) the snow.
- We _____ (walk) for about 30 minutes when Juan suggested taking a break.

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2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- We were thinking **to eat out / of eating out**, but we decided to eat at home instead.
- She was hoping **to finish / on finishing** her degree this year, but she didn't pass all her exams.
- They were planning **have / on having** a birthday party for Kai, but he's going away.
- I was meant **to help / of helping** Cristobal this morning, but I had to do something else.
- We were considering **to buy / buying** a flat, but we couldn't afford it.
- Where were you last night? You were supposed **to meet / meeting** me.
- They were going **to send / sending** me tickets for the show, but there weren't any left.

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3 Choose the correct option (a, b or c).

- We went to an exhibition at the Natural History Museum, _____ was very interesting.
a who b where c which
- I've been watching a series by Adam Curtis, _____ documentaries I've always enjoyed.
a who b whose c who's
- Let's meet in a couple of weeks, _____ we've both got more free time.
a when b which c who

- They introduced me to Jack Friel, _____ one of my favourite artists.
a which b who's c whose

- We went for lunch at the Fat Goose restaurant, _____ we had a wonderful meal.
a who b which c where

- They offered me the role of marketing manager, _____ I hadn't expected.
a which b who c what

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VOCABULARY

4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- They were so hungry that they ate all the food **in no time / by the time**.
- She hadn't played the piano **for a while / just moments earlier**, so she'd almost forgotten how to do it.
- By the time / For ages** the train arrived, we'd been waiting for hours.
- It's a shame they started arguing because **in no time / up to that point** we'd been enjoying ourselves.
- We'd lived there **for ages / by the time**, so it felt strange to be moving house.
- Malcolm Greenford scored the winning goal although he'd joined the game **just moments earlier / in no time**.

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5 Complete the sentences with words related to work and careers.

- Having done the same job for three years, I now feel it's time to **a _____ e** my career.
- My sister-in-law is a lawyer, but she's doing a course so she can **r _____ n** to be a teacher.
- Yvonne Bajela is a young **e _____ r** who started a successful company.
- He's taken a **p _____ t - t _____ e** job in an electrical store. He has to work 15 hours a week.
- He decided to **s _____ h** career because he wasn't happy working as librarian.
- If you could **r _____ t** yourself and do something different, what would you do?
- A lot of people don't know what job they want to do when they **s _____ t o _____** in their career.

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GRAMMAR

1 Choose the correct option (a, b or c).

- Those vegetables need ____ before you can eat them.
a to wash b be washed c washing
- You're not allowed ____ loudly in the library.
a speaking b to speak c speak
- Parking ____ between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.
a to forbid b forbids c is forbidden
- Dogs ____ in the hotel so we left our dog at my mother's house.
a are permitted b weren't permitted c were permitted
- You ____ go in the pool if you're not wearing a swimming hat.
a can't b couldn't c aren't allowed
- We weren't permitted ____ photographs of the exhibits in the gallery.
a to take b take c taking
- The phone needs ____ off before you can remove the battery.
a be switched b to be switched c being switched
- Children ____ in the staff room. It's for teachers only.
a aren't allowed b wasn't allowed c were allowed
- The council ____ holiday rentals for less than a month.
a forbids b forbids c is forbidden
- You ____ speak up because we can't hear you.
a need b have to c mustn't

/10

2 Complete the reported speech using the word in brackets.

- 'I don't like vegetables,' she said.
She said ____ vegetables. (didn't)
- 'Put your bag down,' he said.
He ____ my bag down. (ordered)
- 'I hated playing rugby at school,' she said.
She said ____ playing rugby at school. (had)
- 'Can you wait in the car?' she said to me.
She ____ in the car. (to)
- 'We're playing a new video game,' they said.
They said ____ a new video game. (were)
- 'You should look for a new flat,' he said.
He ____ for a new flat. (advised)
- 'I was expecting to arrive sooner,' she said.
She said she ____ to arrive sooner. (been)
- 'He left for Paris yesterday,' she said.
She said he'd left for Paris _____. (day)
- 'Where did he go?' they said.
They asked me _____. (gone)
- 'Are they staying at your house?' he said.
He asked me _____ at my house. (were)

/10

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with the prefixes in the box and the words in brackets. You will need to use some prefixes more than once.

dis im mis re sub un

- I'm sorry but you're being _____ (realistic). That'll never happen.
- I don't trust her. She's completely _____ (honest).
- I think you _____ (heard) me. That's not what I said.
- I won't use those builders again. Their work was very _____ (standard).
- You can't hand the essay in like this. You need to _____ (do) it.
- Did you _____ (understand) me? I didn't ask you to do that.
- Have you seen the _____ (heading) under the title of the article?
- The rules of this game aren't working so we'll have to _____ (write) them.
- Please don't be _____ (patient). We'll serve you as soon as we can.
- I got _____ (connected) so I'll call her back.

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4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- They **apologised** / **claimed** for forgetting to send us a card.
- We **suggested** / **threatened** to close our bank account.
- I **insisted on** / **doubted** that it would rain the next day.
- They **persuaded me** / **reminded** to put on an Abba album.
- Benjamin **apologised** / **criticised** me for leaving the kitchen in a mess.
- We **admitted** / **claimed** breaking the window and we offered to pay for the damage.
- Mai **emphasised** / **persuaded** that she had never taught Japanese before.
- How could you **accuse** / **boast** me of cheating? I always follow the rules.
- I asked them to take their shoes off, but they **denied** / **refused** to do it.
- Lisa **suggested** / **regretted** not saying goodbye because she felt sad afterwards.

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Part B • Listening, Reading and Writing

LISTENING

- 1 [Audio UT6.01] Listen to Milo and Jessica talking about working with your hands. Number the topics (A–E) in the order they are mentioned.

1 ____
2 ____
3 ____
4 ____
5 ____

- A Education tends to prepare young people to work in offices.
B Working with your hands can make you more active.
C Some people think office work requires you to use your intelligence.
D Crawford has written a book and given a talk about working with your hands.
E Some products are not easily repaired, even by experts.

/5

- 2 [Audio UT6.01] Listen again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 Milo and Jessica saw the same online talk. T / F
2 Milo thinks Matthew Crawford's views might interest office workers. T / F
3 Jessica agrees with the view that most people prefer to work in offices. T / F
4 Milo thinks young people are not encouraged to work with their hands. T / F
5 Milo had been recommended to take an economics degree. T / F
6 Jessica believes that new products are often sustainable. T / F
7 Milo disagrees with the view that it can be difficult to fix new products. T / F
8 Milo suggests that people are less active than they used to be. T / F
9 Jessica says it might not be sensible to try and fix things ourselves. T / F
10 Milo is disappointed with himself for throwing a lamp away. T / F

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READING

- 3 Read the article about lying. Match the paragraphs (1–5) with the headings (A–E).

- A When lies lead to more lies
B Why it's better to tell the truth
C Lying to help other people
D Dishonesty in the world today
E Lying is not something new

/5

When is it OK to lie?

1 ____

Nowadays, we seem to be surrounded by dishonesty and misinformation. We are regularly informed about politicians who have lied, and we are warned about the problem of fake news. Growing numbers of people even dedicate their time to revealing conspiracy theories – supposed plans made by secretive organisations to spread huge lies about things like the moon landings. All of this contributes to an atmosphere of distrust and a lack of honesty.

2 ____

However, it would seem that humans have probably been lying to each other since they could speak. Some historians argue that dishonesty has helped us avoid physical conflicts, where speaking the truth could result in violence. However, history and popular culture have also warned about the dangers of not telling the truth. In the famous story of *The boy who cried wolf*, a young boy falsely tells his neighbours that a wolf has attacked his sheep. After repeating his story several times, a real wolf does attack his sheep, only this time the villagers don't believe him and refuse to help.

3 ____

Various philosophers have tried to explain why lying is never in the common interest. The 18th-century German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, pointed out that lying stops us having free choice. For him, it wasn't only the liar's victims who suffered, but also the liars themselves. The theory is that once you have started out on a lie, you usually have to carry on lying so you aren't found out. As a result, you stop being your true self. This situation has been the subject of countless works of fiction, such as *Billy Liar*, where the main character's lies get out of control until eventually no one believes him. Anyone who has found themselves making up stories may well be familiar with this situation.

4 ____

On the other hand, it has been argued that lying is sometimes the right thing to do. This is the case with what we call 'white lies'. White lies are basically lies that we tell people in order to make them feel better about themselves. For example, if your partner spends hours cooking a special meal, but the result is a disaster, it might be kinder to say how delicious it is. Telling the truth wouldn't change anything, and it definitely wouldn't make them feel better. Similarly, we might use white lies to protect people, such as telling children that a doctor's needle won't hurt. Of course it will hurt, but if we tell them that, they probably won't accept the injection, and their health could be at risk.

5 ____

Some psychologists suggest there is a difference between white lies and real lies. In contrast to white lies, real lies are told to benefit the person who's lying. They don't consider the negative consequences for the people who are lied to. An example could be a child who lies to their parents to avoid getting in trouble, or a politician who lies to their citizens to avoid getting fired. The problem with real lies is that they lead to a breakdown of trust, which benefits no one in the long-term. Moreover, some people suggest that even white lies can lead to a lack of trust and, for that reason, it's better to avoid them. As a general rule, honesty is usually the best policy.