

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Katya offered **lending** / **to lend** me her bicycle when mine was being repaired.

- 1 Felipe convinced me **not to give up** / **not giving up** playing rugby.
- 2 I'm so glad Mariana encouraged **me to try** / **that I try** that new hairdresser's!
- 3 I suggested **to buy** / **buying** Ella some flowers, but Jasmin said she'd prefer chocolates.
- 4 The blackmailer threatened **to post** / **posting** copies of my private emails online.
- 5 Benjamin regretted **not asking** / **to not ask** how much the hotel was before he booked it.
- 6 Renata insisted **to pay** / **on paying** for our meal.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Nobody has been told (tell) the date of the trial yet.

- 1 Drivers shouldn't _____ (fine) for parking ten minutes longer than they've paid for.
- 2 Fish and chips used to _____ (wrap) in old newspapers.
- 3 The couple _____ (think) to have escaped to Europe with the money.
- 4 Real Madrid refused _____ (beat) and ended up winning the match.
- 5 That restaurant _____ (say) to be one of the best in the world.
- 6 It's difficult to avoid _____ (follow) by paparazzi when you're famous.
- 7 I saw Marie in the art exhibition. She _____ (show) around by one of the artists.
- 8 The community centre is closed this week – it _____ (redecorate).

3 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: my / going / out / tooth / have / I'm / bad / to / tomorrow / taken

I'm going to have my bad tooth taken out tomorrow.

- 1 our / installed / solar / having / we're / new / two / weeks / panels / in
- 2 before / it / my / checked / I / fully / bought / had / car / I
- 3 kitchen / you / same / exactly / your / will / painted / have / colour / the / ?
- 4 expert / valued / the / an / we / get / to / jewellery / by / decided
- 5 police / anyone / would / why / officer / to / become / want / a / ?
- 6 my / the / taken / I / photo / in front of / Eiffel / had / Tower

4 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Although / **In spite of** the city is overcrowded, it has a good public transport system.

- 1 We should rent that apartment in the city centre, **though** / **in spite of** it's more expensive.
- 2 **In spite of** / **Although** the cost, I'm really glad we flew business class.
- 3 We ignored the boss's mistake **so as not to** / **to not** embarrass her.
- 4 I phoned the company **so as** / **so that** they would know we'd be late.
- 5 We need to meet early next week in order **to** / **for** discuss the merger.
- 6 I enjoy the dance class, **even though** / **despite** I'm not very good at it.

5 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Politics is / **are** a dirty business sometimes!

- 1 All the staff in the travel agency **was** / **were** very helpful.
- 2 Could you pass me **a** / **a piece of** paper for the printer, please?
- 3 Bring two **trousers** / **pairs of trousers** in case you need to change.
- 4 The scenery in New Zealand **is** / **are** absolutely spectacular!
- 5 Do you have any **advice** / **advices** about travelling in India?
- 6 I live **on the outskirts** / **on an outskirt** of Cape Town.
- 7 Everyone come to the meeting room – I have **some** / **a piece of** good news!
- 8 The Shard is a famous London building, made mostly of **glass** / **the glass**.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

to for as in is that are

Example: I'm learning Mandarin so as to speak to my colleagues in the Beijing office.

- 1 We managed to get our connecting flight, _____ spite of the earlier delay.
- 2 It's disgusting – there _____ so much rubbish on the streets!
- 3 We entered the meeting room quietly in order not _____ interrupt the presentation.
- 4 This machine is _____ making car parts.
- 5 The police _____ investigating the robbery.
- 6 Despite the fact _____ my grandfather is 90, he still runs the family business.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: There's no milk. Do you like black coffee?
none no any

- 1 _____ in this exhibition was made by undergraduate science and technology students.
Most of Everything All
- 2 Neither Jim _____ Alastair can come on Thursday – they're both too busy.
or and nor
- 3 So far _____ one of the Brahan Seer's predictions have come true.
all every all the

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE 3RD TERM EXAM

NAME: _____

- 4 It's a shame that there aren't _____ places left on the sci-fi film course.
any some no
- 5 The talk isn't just for university students – _____ can come.
all anyone all of students
- 6 Volunteers can either take part in clinical trials _____ complete online surveys.
nor or and
- 7 The children have eaten _____ biscuits again!
all of all of the all
- 8 A company offered us money to complete the trial, but _____ of us felt we should accept it.
no any none
- 9 Anja's a vegetarian. She doesn't eat _____ fish or meat.
either both neither
- 10 _____ people in the team were volunteers.
Most of the Most the The most

8 Complete the sentences with *a / an, the, or – (no article)*.

Example: My sister has just bought a new tablet.

- 1 At nearly 7,000 metres, Aconcagua is the highest mountain in _____ Andes.
- 2 It's 9.30. Marta will be at _____ work by now.
- 3 Is there _____ life on Mars?
- 4 _____ M1, which opened in 1959, is Britain's oldest motorway.
- 5 I read _____ article about elephants the other day.
- 6 _____ Lake Windermere in the Lake District is the largest lake in England.
- 7 It's 11.00 and you've been up since 6.00 this morning. You really should go to _____ bed.
- 8 Shakespeare must have been _____ genius to write all those incredible plays!
- 9 My brother studied genetics at _____ Edinburgh University.
- 10 Let's go to the coast today. I feel like I need to see _____ sea.

VOCABULARY

9 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: After being questioned by police for several hours, the woman confessed to the crime.

- 1 Both women were **a** _____ because of a lack of reliable evidence.
- 2 The **j** _____ gave the woman a shorter sentence because she had pleaded guilty.
- 3 The politician was **b** _____ by a colleague who knew some of his guilty secrets.
- 4 The police couldn't charge the men because there were no **w** _____ to say what they'd seen.
- 5 Cigarettes are often **s** _____ into the UK because the tax is so high on them there.
- 6 Both men were found **g** _____ and sentenced to five years in prison.
- 7 A man has been charged with **s** _____ after following Miss Jones everywhere for months.

- 8 The **p**_____ for murder is usually a life sentence.
- 9 The man had **c**_____ several previous crimes for which he was also charged.
- 10 The **v**_____ of the jury was that Mr Martin was guilty of all charges.

10 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

newsreader biased sensational commentator freelance
gossip vows agony aunt censored paparazzi reviews

Example: Celebrities must get so fed up of paparazzi trying to photograph them all the time.

- 1 This show has been given very favourable _____ by critics. Shall we get tickets for it?
- 2 The _____ on the football final screamed with joy when his former team mate scored the winning goal.
- 3 Government _____ to reduce air pollution before next election.
- 4 John doesn't work for one single newspaper. He's a _____ photographer.
- 5 Lena is an _____. She writes answers to people's letters in the local paper and gives them advice.
- 6 This journalist always uses such strong language in his news stories – it's too _____ for me.
- 7 I read that magazine for all the celebrity _____ – it's fun but I know it's not all true!
- 8 The internet isn't _____ so it's easier to spread fake news on it.
- 9 I loved it when that very serious _____ couldn't stop laughing as he read one story!
- 10 That news report isn't at all objective – it's very _____ actually.

11 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The annual board meeting is held in the head office in Edinburgh.

- 1 I'm going to the bank to discuss a loan to help me **s**_____ **u**_____ my new business.
- 2 Unfortunately, my brother had to close his café because it wasn't making a **p**_____.
- 3 We do **b**_____ with companies all over the world.
- 4 Let's **m**_____ the two companies – it will cost less to run as one large company.
- 5 What type of products does your company **m**_____ in this factory?
- 6 We've kept the business small but it's time now to **e**_____ into bigger markets.
- 7 It's a huge chain with over a thousand **b**_____ across the country.
- 8 OK, before we finish the meeting, is there any **o**_____ business?
- 9 Don't believe those adverts – their claims are totally **m**_____.
- 10 If we don't act soon, we'll be taken **o**_____ by a multinational company.

12 Write the words in brackets with the correct prefix or suffix.

Example: a type of public transport that runs on a rail through the city (rail) = monorail

- 1 when something is impossible to damage (break) = _____
- 2 to say a word wrongly (pronounce) = _____
- 3 to sleep longer than you intended to (sleep) = _____

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE 3RD TERM EXAM

NAME: _____

- 4 when there is a lot of something (abundant) = _____
- 5 not getting a high enough salary (paid) = _____
- 6 something that's already been paid for before you use it (paid) = _____
- 7 the result of making something better (improve) = _____
- 8 to think about others, i.e. how you can help them or how they might feel (thought) _____
- 9 the economic system run for private profit (capital) = _____
- 10 the area around where you live (neighbour) = _____

13 Complete the words in the sentences.

- 1 I wouldn't volunteer to be a **g**_____ **p**_____ in a clinical trial unless I was desperately ill.
- 2 Sometimes one scientist comes up with a theory, and another one **p**_____ it later.
- 3 Pharmacists say they need to do more **r**_____ into the new drug.
- 4 The new **I**_____ will allow researchers to carry out their experiments more effectively.
- 5 Helium is the only element that can be either a gas or liquid but never **s**_____ at normal atmospheric pressure.
- 6 **S**_____ researchers are discovering increasing amounts about how DNA works.
- 7 'Eureka!' is a word that's still associated with major scientific **d**_____.
- 8 Scientists have to **c**_____ out repeated experiments to check the results are reliable.
- 9 **A** Would you **c**_____ yourself if you had the opportunity?
B No way! One of me is quite enough!
- 10 These tablets help with my headaches but they have some strange side **e**_____.

14 Choose two words and put them together in the correct order with *and* or *or* to make phrases.

Example: sun / shine / rain *rain or shine*

- 1 nothing / all / less _____
- 2 law / rules / order _____
- 3 cons / positives / pros _____
- 4 less / more / extra _____
- 5 pieces / things / bits _____

15 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: results / the / positive / trials / were / of / very / clinical / the

The results of the clinical trials were very positive.

- 1 later, / to / you're / you'll / sooner / that / or / have / admit / wrong
- 2 of / were / missing / safe / fortunately, / the / children / and / sound / both / discovered
- 3 so / result / wait / see / have / uncertain / the / we'll / is / and / to
- 4 and / I / my / well / large, / think / speech / went / by
- 5 answers / them / didn't / or / I / the / I / guessed / so / know / less / more

READING

Read the article about the spread of fake news. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Why fake is faster

In 2018, a study published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology revealed that fake news travels faster and reaches more people than genuine news. The research team had decided to do the study in the early 2000s when many people were beginning to use social media as their main source of news. The official study started in 2006. (----1----) Each of the stories was carefully checked to determine whether it contained fake or genuine news.

When the results of the study were published in the journal, *Science*, they showed several shocking facts. Firstly, they found that people were 70% more likely to share or re-post false news stories than true ones. In fact, real news stories were rarely shared further than 1,000 people, while the most popular fake news stories could reach up to 100,000. Secondly, the results showed that real news stories took around six times longer to reach readers than fake ones. (----2----) Other fast-spreading topics included celebrity news, urban legends, science, terrorism, and natural disasters.

The research also corrects a common media myth. There is a widespread belief that automated 'bots' are responsible for spreading most of the fake news on social media. (----3----) The researchers had analysed the accounts they identified as bots and found that although they did spread fake news, they also shared true news at the same rate. This means they were not responsible for the speed and spread of fake news.

But why are people more likely to share fake news? One theory is that it could be because fake news tends to be more attractive to readers and is therefore more likely to get a reaction from people. In this age of social media, we are exposed to news 24/7 so we tend to almost switch off and stop listening to it unless it is really shocking or unexpected. (----4----) It could be that people who post fake news want that power – regardless of whether the news they are spreading is true or not. The excitement attached to posting fake news and watching it go viral could be addictive.

Psychologists have also compared the rapid spread of fake news with the more traditional habit of gossiping. It is human nature to share news and gossip about each other. The best gossip is full of dramatic detail. It has to be surprising at the very least, even shocking. Once people start sharing that fake news on social media, the last thing they, or their readers, are worried about is whether it is accurate or not.

While fake news may be a source of entertainment for some, real news is genuinely important to society. According to journalists, a problem which is caused by fake news is that people don't believe anything anymore. So, what can genuine news agencies do about fake news? Traditionally, newspapers competed to be the first to publish a good story. Media experts have said it is now more important than ever to publish news which is correct and accurate. (----5----) The priority now must be to remain honest and make sure the content of their story is 100% accurate before they publish it.

- A However, the findings of the study suggest that it is in fact humans that are most likely to share fake news.
- B They say that journalists should not try to compete with the speed of social media as it is a battle they can't win.
- C When they looked at news content on several popular social media sites, they realized that a large proportion of the so-called 'news' stories seemed to be based on rumours, were incorrect, or had key facts missing.
- D During the study, the team followed the spread of 126,000 stories shared by three million people on social media over a period of eleven years.
- E Of the types of fake news available online, the most common subject matter was politics.
- F There is a position of power associated with being the person who shares news that others have not heard before.

WRITING

Write an essay on the following topic:

'Nowadays there is too much fake news.'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- explain what type of fake news is most commonly available for you to read
- say why you think this type of false news exists and what the consequences of it are
- give your opinion on whether action should be taken to prevent the spread of fake news.

LISTENING

1 Listen to five newsreaders reporting news about crime. Which situation does each newsreader describe? Choose from the list (A–F). Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A The suspect is not yet known.
- B There is proof that the suspect is guilty.
- C The suspect escaped.
- D The suspect was arrested.
- E The suspect has been sentenced.
- F The suspect was acquitted.

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

2 Listen to a presentation by media student, Mia, about television crime dramas. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Mia has done some research into **people who are obsessed by real crimes / why TV crime dramas are so popular / problems associated with watching crime dramas.**
- 2 Mia says, if you are concerned about your crime TV habits **you needn't worry / you should seek psychological support / your family could be in danger.**
- 3 Mia says people are attracted to stories of good versus evil **because of psychological problems / because we have problems controlling our fear / whatever age we are.**
- 4 Mia thinks that people enjoy crime stories because **we think we could commit a crime and not get caught / they exercise our brains / we enjoy feeling like 'the hero'.**
- 5 According to Mia, crime dramas might **make us feel that society is safe / make families feel closer / help us to understand the world.**

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Why / think some people believe fake news?
- 2 How / work out / news story / fake?
- 3 Does your family prefer / read news online / buy newspapers? Why?
- 4 What level / crime / your area? Why?
- 5 How / print newspapers compete with fake news?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about fake news. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about crime and punishment. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Criminals in my country should receive help to behave better rather than long prison sentences.'

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Why / think / people use social networking sites / spread fake news?
- 2 Is / important / limit / time / children spend online? Why / Why not?
- 3 Do / ever read fake news stories? Why?
- 4 What level / crime / your local area?
- 5 Should criminals / commit / serious crimes / sent / prison? Why / Why not?

2 Read the statement below about fake news. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Spreading fake news should be treated as a crime and the person responsible should be punished.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about crime and punishment. Do you agree with him / her?