

A-LISTENING

1. Choose the correct Letter (ABC) to complete the sentences (1-6).

12/12

Extract 1

You will hear two people talking about security in gated communities. You will hear the extract twice.

- 1 The man believes that living in a gated community makes people...

☒ A take fewer basic security precautions.
B more aware of the presence of strangers.
C less willing to answer a call for help

- 2 The woman...

☒ A agrees with the man about some points, but not about others.
B has a completely different opinion to the man on all points
C is more concerned about the social impact of gated communities

Extract 2

You will hear part of a TV show in which a property developer is being interviewed about the rising popularity of gated communities. You will hear the extract twice.

- 3 The man's attitude to gated communities is that...

A there are points both for and against their development.
☒ B there is nothing wrong with developing these communities.
C developing them is a good thing because it is profitable.

- 4 The woman disagrees with the man's suggestion that...

A people should spend their money however they like.
B her job is similar to the man's business in some way.
☒ C gated communities benefit people in poorer areas.

Extract 3

You will hear part of a podcast in which two sociologists discuss the effects of gated communities. You will hear the extract twice.

- 5 The man and the woman don't agree entirely about...

☒ A exactly how severe the effects of gated communities are.
B whether social divisions existed before gated communities.
☒ C When social equality first began to lose political popularity.

- 6 The man and the woman both feel that...

A contact between social groups should be limited or reduced
☒ B gated communities both reflect and cause social divisions
C clichés can provide a useful way to describe social divisions

B- VOCABULARY

1 Complete each sentence with one of the nouns below. You need to add a verb.

6/6

corruption the source a scam credibility rumours viral

- A bully at school used the internet to spread rumours about her classmates.
- The journalist tried to find the source of the information.
- The story contains few facts and lacked credibility.
- The video went viral on Facebook and thousands of people watched it.
- The newspaper tried to reveal corruption in large, powerful businesses.
- My grandmother fell for a scam and some criminals took her money.

2 Use the correct word for each definition to complete one of the sentences.

5/7

- abuse • rude and offensive remarks
- determined to get what you want, not caring if you hurt other people
- entitle • to give sb the right to have or to do sth
- to make sb responsible for doing sth or taking care of sb
- agenda • a list of items to be discussed at a meeting
- rig • to arrange or influence sth in a dishonest way
- vulnerable • weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally

- The summit nations put free trade at the top of the agenda.
- Neither had ever felt so vulnerable, yet they trusted each other completely and without doubt.
- When a husband dies, the widow is entitled to the life use of one-third of the real estate and to one-third of the personal estate absolutely.
- Ivan the Terrible was able to stamp out scrutinized all open resistance to his will, and had created an autocratic government of the Oriental type.
- Several wounded men passed along the road, and words of abuse, screams, and groans mingled in a general hubbub.
- According to later legend, Ormazd at first wished to empower this task to Yima, the ideal of an Iranian king.
- There was a vicious rumour that the final was rigged, as the defence seemed useless.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct expressions based on the words below. 6/8

depth, ~~offing~~, favour, limb, character, ~~element~~, ~~step~~, limelight

- a) The scientist went out of step ^{on limb} when he suggested that fruit juice is unhealthy.
- b) My father hates to be in the limelight and refuses to have a birthday party.
- c) He was out on a limb ^{of his depth} and couldn't complete the work on time.
- d) The report suggested that an economic crisis was in the offing.
- e) Chris is normally a talkative person, so his silence yesterday was out of character.
- f) Our children are in their element when they're playing on the beach.
- g) Her poetry was in depth ^{step with} popular culture.
- h) The singer fell out of favour with fans when she appeared on stage two hours late.

C - GRAMMAR

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Stay as close as possible to the meaning of the original sentence. 14/16

- 1 He should have gone to the doctor straightaway.
He ought to have gone to the doctor straightaway.
- 2 We've almost finished the trees. Why don't we just finish this part of the garden now?
We've almost finished the trees. We might as well finish this part of the garden.
- 3 I hate that I can't understand my Dutch cousins when they speak Dutch.
I hate not being able to understand my Dutch cousins.
- 4 It is not possible that they fixed the computer, it's still not working.
They couldn't have fixed the computer, it's still not working.
can't
- 5 Scott worried about his exam, but it was unnecessary, as he had a good grade.
Scott need n't have worried about his exam, as he had a good grade.
- 6 Normally there aren't any problems with the traffic at that time of the evening.
There ought to be no traffic problems at that time of the evening.
- 7 There was this terrific noise. I'm sure it was an explosion.
There was this terrific noise. It must have been an explosion.
- 8 I don't often hear such terrible music.
Rarely do I hear such terrible music.
have I heard / do I hear

2 Choose the best answer. Write the correct letter into the sentence above.

6/8

1. I c when Colin asked me to make him a cup of tea.
- had sat hard down
 - had sat down hardly
 - had hardly sat down
 - had hard sat down
2. Although he b to Ernest Hemingway, I think his books are quite different.
- often has been compared
 - has often been compared
 - has often compared
 - has been comparing often
3. a have fans suffered through such a defeat of their sports team.
- Seldomly
 - Seems likely
 - Not only
 - Seldom
4. b Eliot better tell his Mum what happened?
- Mustn't
 - Oughtn't
 - Hadn't
 - Didn't
5. You know Bill – he b wouldn't listen to anything we said.
- rarely
 - simply
 - certainly
 - often
6. We d a school uniform at my school in Liverpool.
- couldn't have worn
 - might have worn
 - wouldn't worn
 - didn't have to wear
7. We'd love to b afford to go on a round-the-world cruise.
- can
 - be able to
 - will have to
 - have to ability to
8. You'll a tell the police that your house was broken into.
- have to
 - must
 - had to
 - should

D – READING

- A** Over the past 30 years, both employer and employee attitudes to work and working patterns have been shifting. For many forward-looking companies, the office is no longer perceived as an indispensable base for work and business, and the effectiveness of the traditional 9–5 working day is increasingly being challenged.
- B** Three factors that have affected attitudes towards the working day and the ways in which workers interact with each other are: the globalization of the economy, widespread developments in communication technology and the expansion of equal opportunities for women.
- C** As a result of the globalized economy, there is intense competition for trade and service provision throughout the world. More than ever, workers in both developed and developing nations are recognizing the inevitable changes in their working environment, as they come into direct competition with each other for employment opportunities. An example of this is the growth of call centres in countries such as India, where technology is advanced, but the cost of labour comparatively cheap. Employees in these centres, working unsocial hours, routinely provide telephone support to callers in time zones far from their own. The growth of these 'timeless workplaces' has been made possible by other factors affecting perceptions of the office, the evolution of online communication software and the proliferation of wireless and mobile networks across the globe.
- D** One of the more obvious consequences of these technological advances is that businesses in distant countries can discuss and complete deals over the Internet, through online conferencing software, without the need for international travel. Additionally, as these conferences can be held not only in the office but anywhere – at home, in a coffee shop or in an airport – the concept of the office as a unique centre for work has been brought into question.
- E** Whilst the global economy and technological advances can account for some of the changing perceptions of the workplace, another contributing factor, is social innovation, particularly with regard to equal rights for women. Although large numbers of women have been employed in business and industry over the last century, they have also continued to be responsible for childcare and running the home. For this reason, they have traditionally worked part-time and have often needed to adapt their working hours to the demands of the family. To support this working pattern, a new law was passed in the UK in 2003, giving women with young children the right to request flexible working hours. Since then, further changes in equal rights legislation, allowing both men and women with families to apply for flexitime, have encouraged a widespread revision of attitudes to the workplace.

1 Choose one correct answer to complete the sentences. 3/4

- 1 Equal gender rights
A are the result of globalization.
B have been influenced by communication technology.
☒ C are one of the causes of new approaches to work.
D have affected the global economy.
- 2 Workers in India work
A in call centres.
B longer hours than they did in the past.
C standard office hours from 9-5.
☒ D for lower salaries than workers in other countries.
- 3 Communication technology has
A improved working conditions in the office.
B eliminated the need for business meetings.
☒ C expanded the boundaries of the workplace.
D increased the cost of business trips.
- 4 Flexible working hours
☒ A are the result of women's dual roles.
B have reduced the number of working mothers.
☒ C were introduced in 2003.
D are a legal right for all employees.

2 Choose two correct answers to each question. 7/8

- 1 What do innovative employers think about modern working styles?
A Working patterns are 30 years out of date.
B Workers' opinions about employers have changed recently.
☒ C The workplace has become less important as a centre of operations.
D The office is an essential part of their business.
☒ E The standard eight-hour day is not as beneficial as it used to be.
- 2 Why do employees have to compete for work internationally?
A Opportunities for work have decreased in developing countries.
☒ B Technological advances and low wages have made some countries more competitive than others.
C The worldwide economic climate has affected the labour market.
D People in India are prepared to work long hours in call centres.
☒ E Wireless networks have extended throughout the world.
- 3 How have developments in technology affected the workplace?
☒ A They have expanded the boundaries of the office.
B The office has become more important as a place to meet clients.
C Personal meetings have become more significant.
☒ D People have the option to work from different locations.
E They have encouraged international travel.
- 4 How has legislation in Britain supported families?
A It has reduced working hours for parents.
☒ B It has given parents the right to ask for flexitime.
☒ C It has given women the right to work part-time.
☒ D It allows fathers to spend more time with their children.
E It has made women work fewer hours.