

Name:

Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Dopasuj wyrazy i wyrażenia do czasowników.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 0 crash | <u>e</u> | a the battery |
| 1 charge | — | b the volume up |
| 2 switch | — | c with fear |
| 3 select | — | d from the menu |
| 4 shake | — | e onto the shores ✓ |
| 5 turn | — | f the hairdryer in |
| 6 plug | — | g the radio off |

/3

2 Uzupełnij brakujące litery w wyrazach. Skreśl a lub an tam, gdzie jest to konieczne.

- 0 a modern machine for taking photographs – a/an d i g i t a l camera
- 1 water smaller than a sea – a/an a _ _
- 2 a group of mountains – a mountain — _ _ g _
- 3 a machine used for recording messages – a/an — s — i — machine
- 4 long period of dry weather – a/an — _ _ _ _ h _
- 5 loud sound you make because you are frightened or excited – a/an c _ _ _ _

/5

3 Dopasuj początki i końce zdań. Połącz je, używając zaimków względnych.

- 0 Where is the letter ...
- 1 This is the restaurant ...
- 2 The police are looking for the woman ...
- 3 I'd like to have a dog ...
- 4 Do you know the boy ...
- a She stole my bag last Tuesday.
- b He's talking to Alice.
- c It doesn't bark all the time.
- d My parents met there.
- e It came yesterday.
- 0 Where is the letter which/that came yesterday?
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

/4

4 Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasowników w nawiasach. Użyj czasu present perfect i podkreśl for lub since tam, gdzie jest to konieczne.

- 0 I haven't seen (not see) you since/for ages.
- 1 Anna _____ (have) her MP3 player since/for Christmas.

- 2 It _____ (not rain) here since/for two months.
- 3 How long _____ (you/know) Joanna?
- 4 Tom _____ (not talk) to me since/for his birthday.
- 5 How long _____ (your father/work) for this company?

/5

5 Podkreśl właściwe formy czasowników.

- 0 I didn't use/used to eat fish when I was young.
- 1 I made/used to make a cheesecake yesterday.
- 2 What kind of music did you use/used to like when you were a teenager?
- 3 Summers did use to/used to be much hotter in this area.
- 4 I'll help you if I'll have/have time tomorrow.
- 5 Will you tell me when she arrives/will arrive?
- 6 I'll make lunch after the film will finish/finishes.
- 7 I'm afraid you won't be able to go out if you won't/don't do the hoovering first.
- 8 I think she'll call/calls us before she leaves for the airport.

/4

6 Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b lub c.

Dear Tom,

I'm sorry I haven't written to you ⁰ _____ such a long time. Life has ¹ _____ very busy here recently and I haven't got time for anything. It's hard to believe that when you were here we ² _____ play football every Saturday. I haven't had time to play ³ _____ September. I hope I'll have more time when I ⁴ _____ my first year at university.

Do you remember the girl ⁵ _____ went to Art classes with us? I met her last week and she's planning to move to Spain. But before she ⁶ _____ England, she'll have to learn some Spanish. I'm going to teach her. My Spanish is much better now than it used to be. You'll see for yourself when you ⁷ _____ me talk! One more piece of news – we've got a new flat screen ⁸ _____! It's fantastic!

Hope you're doing okay in your new school.

Lots of love, Ian

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 0 a from | b for | c since |
| 1 a been | b be | c was |
| 2 a did use | b use to | c used to |
| 3 a from | b for | c since |
| 4 a 'll finish | b finish | c finished |
| 5 a this | b who | c which |
| 6 a leaves | b 'll leave | c leave |
| 7 a 're hearing | b hear | c 'll hear |
| 8 a TV | b radio | c camera |

/4

Reading

7 Przeczytaj artykuł o przyszłości robotów. Zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są zgodne z jego treścią (✓), a które nie (X).

- 1 In Japan and South Korea robots are only used in industry. ☐
- 2 Follow-me is useful for people who find it difficult to do the washing on their own. ☐
- 3 The homebots' reactions to commands are tested in special mini-houses. ☐
- 4 It's easy to use a homebot in the real world. ☐
- 5 Homebots find it difficult if things are not where they think they are in a room. ☐
- 6 Mr Cool can recognise the voice of its user. ☐

/6

8 Przeczytaj tekst ponownie. Dopasuj tytuły (a-f) do fragmentów (1-5). Jeden tytuł został podany dodatkowo.

- a Human element in robots —
- b Trying out the machines —
- c Technology to help ill and old people —
- d Asian countries first to use robots at home —
- e Hard times for homebot industry —
- f Interaction – a key to success —

/5

Advance of the homebot

1 Robots are cool but we do not really use them very much. So are they just for fun and will they ever be anything more than toys? We associate robots with countries like Japan and South Korea. In these countries, people use robots in industry and they are also beginning to use them at home. That's where the name comes from – homebots.

2 The homebot industry makes robots to help disabled and elderly people at home. OLogic, a robot-making company, has designed a robot called Follow-me. It helps people with walking difficulties to do everyday things like carrying their washing or dishes.

3 The homebot designers do lots of tests to make sure their robots will work well. First, they test their robots in special mini-houses to find out how they will react to commands, like: 'Get the keys', 'Bring me the phone' or 'Turn the TV on'. The robots seem to work quite well. However, using a robot in the real world is much more difficult. The things a robot needs to get are not always put in the same place, e.g. shoes are not always next to the door and keys are not always on the table. There are a lot of things that get in the way of the robot's sensors, like furniture or people moving around.

4 The designers realise that a robot has to be able to interact with humans, not bump into them and fall over. They are interested in the way humans and technology could communicate. However, they may have gone too far ...

5 The designers created Hotsy, a microwave, and Mr Cool, a fridge. Hotsy and Mr Cool have personalities. They recognise your voice and you talk to them to make them work. The fridge will only open if you ask it. These robots can develop a relationship with you depending on how kind you are to them. They may decide if they like you or not! And when you leave they can chat to each other. Would you like to have a companion like this?

Listening

9 **6** Wysłuchaj programu o Mont Blanc. Dopasuj informacje (a-g) do liczb (1-5). Dwie informacje zostały podane dodatkowo.

- | | | | |
|--------|---|----------|---|
| 1 1000 | — | 4 24,000 | — |
| 2 4807 | — | 5 20,000 | — |
| 3 4810 | — | | |

- a number of tourists that climb Mont Blanc every year
- b height of Mont Blanc after it grew taller recently
- c difference in height between Mont Blanc and l'Aiguille du Midi in metres
- d amount of snow on top of Mont Blanc in cubic metres (m³)
- e amount of ice on Mont Blanc in cubic metres (m³)
- f height (in metres) of Mont Blanc that children learn at school
- g number of years for which scientists studied the growth of Mont Blanc

/5

Communication

10 Uzupełnij dialogi, wstawiając w każdą lukę jeden wyraz. Pierwsze litery wyrazów zostały podane.

- 1 The CD I bought yesterday is scratched but the assistant refuses to e_____ it. I'd like to speak to the m_____, please.
- 2 A: I rode on the crocodile's back! Can you believe it?
B: Wow! That's i_____! Were you scared?
A: I was t_____ but it was still amazing!
- 3 A: How can I help you, sir?
B: I'd like a refund, please.
A: Have you got a r_____?
B: No, I'm sorry, I didn't k_____ it.
A: Then I'm afraid we can't g_____ you a refund.
B: I'm really not h_____ about this.
A: I'm sorry but there's n_____ I can do about it.

/9

Marks

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|------------------------|------------------|
| Vocabulary and Grammar | /25 marks |
| Reading | /11 marks |
| Listening | /5 marks |
| Communication | /9 marks |
| Total: | /50 marks |