

- 1 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use two to five words including the word in capitals.

- 0 I started the experiment too late.  
I should have started the experiment earlier. **SHOULD**
- 1 It wasn't possible to take any photos with my old camera.  
\_\_\_\_\_ any photos with my old camera. **COULDN'T**
- 2 No one knew how to help me.  
No one \_\_\_\_\_ me. **ABLE**
- 3 My mum told me to tidy my room.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my room. **HAD**
- 4 It was a shame that I didn't go camping with my friends.  
\_\_\_\_\_ with my friends. **SHOULD**
- 5 There was a talk on science but only for people who wanted to go.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ to the talk on science. **HAVE**

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- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 0 My friend's dad offered to take (take) me home.
- 1 I suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk, but my friend can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (walk).
- 2 Anne refused \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me. She said I should learn \_\_\_\_\_ (do) things on my own.
- 3 We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) Saturday at the sports centre and we're planning \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there again.
- 4 I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (work) during the holidays. I'm going to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a job in a shop, though.

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- 3 Complete the text with the words below.

admitted couldn't ~~had~~ hates learning managed  
should was

Last month for homework we <sup>0</sup> had to write an article about Artificial Intelligence. I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ able to find some websites, but I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ understand the information on them. My brother couldn't help me because he was busy and he <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ helping me when he's busy.

In the end, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to find something and I copied it from the internet. My teacher asked me about it. I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ copying it and I explained why I hadn't done the work myself. She lent me an excellent book called *Simply AI*. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ have read it before. I've really enjoyed <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about the topic.

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- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

carry out come across give up  
hand out let down think up

- A: We have to <sup>0</sup> carry out a survey for our English class, and we have to <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves.
- B: Didn't your teacher say anything else?
- A: He <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ this information sheet, but it doesn't say much.
- B: So, what's your survey going to be about?
- A: Well, I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a website with some ideas. I'll show you. No, wait! Oh no. I can't log onto the internet.
- B: Keep trying. Don't <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ !
- A: It's no good. My computer always <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ when I need it.
- B: That's what happens when you choose the cheapest internet offer you find.

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- 5 Complete the words: The first letter of each word has been given.

- 0 You take this when you have a headache.  
An aspirin
- 1 You can use this to do simple maths.  
An a \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 This is the study of plants. B \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It kills bacteria. P \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You study this to learn how to design and build buildings. A \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Some trousers or coats have one of these.  
A z \_\_\_\_\_

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TOTAL SCORE

/30

## Reading

- 1 Read the text and put sentences A-H in the correct gaps (1-6). There are two extra sentences.

- A However, we all use Artificial Intelligence every day.  
 B He even borrowed books from his local university and taught himself.  
 C The two types of intelligence are very similar to each other.  
 D Sometimes AI programs on our computers can cause problems.  
 E Intelligent ones can make decisions on their own.  
 F That, though, shouldn't be a problem for a few years yet.  
 G It was in a speech he made in 1956, when he first used the words 'artificial intelligence'.  
 H They can then change what they do if the situation changes

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John McCarthy was born in Boston in 1927. His parents had to move frequently because of the bad economic conditions of the 1920s and 30s, but eventually his father found work in Los Angeles and the family settled there. As a child, McCarthy was very good at maths. <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_ When he went to university, he didn't have to do the first two years of his course. He already knew everything. After graduating, he got a PhD and became a professor of mathematics at university. While working there, he thought up a new phrase. <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_ Today most people know what this means, but a lot of what we know is because of the work McCarthy did in this area.

So what exactly is artificial intelligence, or AI, and how does it affect our lives? McCarthy called it the 'science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs'. Many machines can be programmed to act in a particular way. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_ They do this by observing what is happening around them and deciding what to do based on what they see. <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_ However, AI is not the same as human intelligence. Machines do not try to make the world better for themselves. Not yet.

Artificial Intelligence is used in many different areas. NASA (the North American Space Agency) has AI machines on Mars looking for signs of life. AI machines are also used on Earth to do jobs that people can't do. For example, they look for problems in cables and pipes under the ocean. These are very specialised forms of AI machines.

<sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_ Search engines on computers use AI to find websites quickly. Email programs use AI to decide which emails you want and which ones you don't. <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_ For example, email messages from friends may disappear. Even AI programs can make mistakes.

## Listening

- 2 13 Listen to six people talking about inventions. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Speaker 1 bought herself a new camera. \_\_\_\_  
 2 Speaker 2 didn't have to get a new phone. \_\_\_\_  
 3 Speaker 3 always takes her computer on holiday. \_\_\_\_  
 4 Speaker 4 doesn't often take aspirins. \_\_\_\_  
 5 Speaker 5 wasn't very excited by his compass. \_\_\_\_  
 6 Speaker 6 chose to talk about plastic. \_\_\_\_

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## Communication

- 3 Choose the best word to complete the sentences.

- 0 Today I'm going to talk about robotics - the science of robots. Sorry, I mean/see/know the science and technology of robots.  
 1 Using the abacus by kids has a lot of *drawbacks/advantages/cons* as it is a great tool to teach them numbers and calculations.  
 2 Geology is a great science for those who like stones. What I'm trying to *speak/talk/say* is that geologists mostly study rocks.  
 3 *According with/According to/As well as* that people who support the use of virtual reality for teaching history, students can have real fun exploring the past.  
 4 *At one hand/On one side/On the one hand*, bio-technology is used for making biological weapons.  
 5 *Which/What/That* I mean is that nanotechnology helps doctors carry out operations faster and better.  
 6 The *opponents/pros/supporters* of cloning animals claim that clones are not weaker and live as long as other animals.  
 7 To sum *round/up/over*, taking a compass with you when hiking means you won't get lost and will return safely home.  
 8 The *one/another/main* advantage of studying robotics is that you can design and develop your own robot and make it do your housework for you!

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TOTAL SCORE

/20