

Name: _____ Date: _____

Teacher: _____

Maximum score: 70 points Final score: _____ Final mark: _____

I. You are going to listen to an interview with a psychologist about emotional intelligence. For question 1 to 8, complete the sentences. (taken from LIFE Advanced, St's book, p.58)

1. EIQ's training help people to distinguish between positive and negative
2. More and more people around the world suffer from being
3. Hikikomori are young Japanese who avoid
4. EIQ can help people overcome their fear of public
5. Micro-expressions appear on the face only for
6. Micro-expressions often show people's feelings.
7. The presenter's micro-expression revealed his
8. The doctor wanted emotional intelligence training to be able to feel her patients.

II. You are going to read a text about robots. For questions 9 to 18, choose the phrases that best fit in the gaps, from list A – L given. There is a phrase which does not fit in any gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

<p>A. In another building, not far away, HERB sits motionless, lost in thought.</p> <p>B. So HERB is on the move but he still has his limitations.</p> <p>C. She blinks, then turns her head toward me.</p> <p>D. To the uninitiated, these accomplishments might seem unimpressive.</p> <p>E. HERB's perception system consists of a video camera and a laser navigation device which control his mechanical arm.</p> <p>F. The robot monitor's a child's emotions by measuring minute changes in heartbeat, sweating and gaze.</p> <p>G. She also appears to nod off between remarks, like a person who has lost interest in the conversation.</p>	<p>H. Flies, fish and lobsters have also been the subject of study as scientists attempt to take lessons from nature to apply them to the robot world.</p> <p>I. With Segway wheels for legs and computers for a body, HERB isn't going to win first prize in a beauty contest.</p> <p>J. 'In five or ten years robots will routinely be functioning on human environments,' says Reid Simmons, a professor at Carnegie Mellon.</p> <p>K. But the difference between a social robot like HERB and a conventional factory bot is that HERB knows the object is a juice box, and not a teacup or a glass of milk.</p> <p>L. But of course, as Yume confesses, 'I'm not human! I'll never be exactly like you.'</p>
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US AND THEM

Someone types a command into a laptop, and Actroid-DER jerks upright. She raises her arms and the corners of her mouth lift to form a smile.

10. C 'Are you surprised that I am a robot?' she asks. 'I look just like a human, don't I?'

Her comment has the effect of drawing my attention to the many ways that she does not. Developed in Japan by the Kokory Company, the Actroid-DER android can be rented to serve as a kind of receptionist at corporate events, a role that admittedly is not the most demanding. But in spite of the \$250,000 spent on her development, Yume, as she is known, moves jerkily, and her inelastic features give her lovely face a crazed look. 9.

Actroid androids are part of a new generation of robots, designed to function not as industrial machines but as agents that we can more easily feel emotionally connected to, capable of taking on roles in our homes, schools and offices: cooking, folding the laundry, even babysitting our children. 10.

Such a prospect leads to a cascade of questions. How much everyday human function do we want in our machines? What should they look like? Do we want androids like Yume in our kitchens or are they just creepy? Will these robots change the way we relate to each other?

11. Short for *Home Exploring Robotic Butler*, HERB is being developed by Carnegie Mellon as a prototype service bot that might care for the elderly and disabled in the future. 12. But unlike Yume, HERB does have something like a mental life.

Traditional robots can be programmed to carry out very precise actions, but only within a very structured environment, like a factory production line. HERB is being programmed to 'think' for

himself: to negotiate human spaces and move around without bumping into people who are themselves in motion. 13. The arm is pressure-sensitive: a necessity if he is to help an elderly widow to the bathroom without catapulting her through the door.

HERB can pick up a juice box, hold it upright and place it down again gently. He can tell its shape and how easily it can break. 14. Picking up a drink is not a very difficult task for most of us. It's also a simple act for an industrial robot programmed for that specific action. 15. This understanding involves a great deal of mathematics and computer science, but it boils down to 'taking in information and processing it intelligently on the context of what he already knows about his world'.

16. To function in human spaces, at the moment he just has a digital bicycle horn that he honks to let people know he's getting near; if a room is crowded, he takes the safest course of action and simply stands there, honking at everybody.

Other robots are now probing the world of human emotions. One prototype developed at Vanderbilt University plays a simple ball game with children.

17. When it senses boredom or irritation, it changes the game until signals indicate the child is having fun again. There is no linguistic interaction, but it is a first step toward replicating a key aspect of humanity: recognising others' feelings, and adjusting your behaviour accordingly. 18.

III. For questions 19 to 26, complete the texts below with the words or phrases in the box. There are two words or phrases which you do not need to use.

APART FROM	IN ADDITION	CLEARLY	CONSEQUENTLY	DESPITE
GIVEN	NOR	ALTERNATIVELY	AS A RESULT	WHEREAS

(19) _____ what many people do almost instinctively, it seems wrong to judge someone purely on the clothes they wear. (20) _____, these can't reflect the real person. (21) _____ possibly sending mixed messages, clothes can't show a person's abilities (22) _____ the skills they have, and (23) _____, no one should judge a person by their appearance! People change their facial expressions according to their mood, but if an expression is used often, it can change a person physically. (24) _____ of facial movements, someone who smiles a lot may have lines around the eyes, (25) _____ a person who frowns a lot could develop wrinkles on their forehead or above the eyes. (26) _____ these physical signs, why shouldn't we judge someone's personality by their appearance?

IV. Think of ONE word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0). (One point each)

0. They say the new minister is a lovely person and very EASY to talk to.

My neighbours have not had a very EASY life, but they always seem cheerful.

It's EASY enough to see why the town is popular with tourists.

1. I can't see the _____ of all this paperwork, can you?

I was so frustrated that I was on the _____ of giving up, but my piano teacher persuaded me to keep on practising.

Now, let's move on to the final _____ for discussion at the meeting.

2. I think it's _____ to say that not everyone in the boardroom agreed with the decision about the site of the new factory.

Rita complained that it was not _____ that she had a smaller company car than her colleagues.

My husband looks nothing like his brothers and sisters because he is so _____.

3. The workers at the car factory are at present _____ in negotiations to improve their position.
As the business expanded and more staff were required, the company _____ the services of a recruitment agency.
When my brother and his new girlfriend announced that they were _____ it took the whole family by surprise.
4. The instructions were written in such a complicated way that Joe had to spend a long time _____ out how to set up the printer.
First results indicated that the new drug was _____ and had no side effects.
John was annoyed to find the drinks machine was not _____ yet again.
5. Lisa is in _____ while I'm away from the office, OK?
They've introduced a small _____ for parking outside the station.
The protestors moved back quickly in reaction to a sudden _____ by the police.

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and five words, including the word given.

1. The original plan was to finish the project by the autumn.
HAVE
In the original plan, the project _____ by the autumn.
2. They said the principal was resigning in the summer.
BE
The principal _____ in the summer.
3. I won't have any repetition of bad behavior at any time.
REPEATED
I don't want this _____ at any time.
4. The lectures gave the students an insight into modern history.
GIVEN
The _____ into modern history by the lectures.
5. She wants everyone to realize that she is an intellectual.
SEEN
She wants _____ an intellectual.

6. Everyone believes that they have moved away from the area.

HAVE

They are _____ away from the area.

7. People said that he has recovered from the accident quite quickly.

SAID

He _____ from the accident quite quickly.

8. People think that bilingual children were disadvantaged in the past.

THOUGHT

Bilingual children _____ in the past.

9. No-one can do anything about the situation.

NOTHING

There _____ done about the situation.

10. Nobody notices children who fail at school.

ATTENTION

No _____ children who fail at school.

11. Everybody should learn how to speak a second language.

TAUGHT

A second language _____ everybody.

VI. Read the article below. Think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word for each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0)

What's so funny about that?

All toddlers seem to have infectious giggles which are triggered by the simplest things, (0) such as splashing around in the bath. Anything that goes (1) _____ a recognized pattern of behavior seems to amuse a toddler - for example, (2) _____ you put on a red plastic nose, they will dissolve in hysterics. What's (3) _____, physical comedy like tripping over something also sets off gales of laughter. Laughing shows the child's developing sense of humour and it's

(4) _____ knowledge that this plays a role in promoting self-esteem and a healthy attitude to life in adulthood. As a child grows older, verbal humour comes to (5) _____ forefront, firstly through rhymes, then playing with words. Children delight (6) _____ anticipating the punch-line to a joke, and there are (7) _____ things more satisfying than when your young child tells their own jokes! It has been suggested that a sense of humour can be learned; for (8) _____ reason, laugh with your child – it may be one of the most valuable gifts you can give them.

VII. Your class has watched an online discussion programme about the importance of honesty today. You have made the notes below.

The importance of honesty today

- *to our friends and family*
- *to ourselves*
- *to those in authority*

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

'It's impossible to be honest to our friends all the time, it can be hurtful!'

'It's quite normal to pretend things to ourselves. But sometimes we need to be straight.'

'I'm pretty sure most people have lied at some time or another to authorities about minor matters but for important things you should tell the truth.'

Write an essay for your tutor discussing two of the points in your notes. You should discuss why you think honesty is or isn't important, giving reasons to support your opinion. You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion but you should use your own words as far as possible.

Write your essay in 220-260 words in an appropriate style. Content, communicative achievement, organization and language will be assessed (5 points each /total 20 points).
