

Choose the correct words.

1. Could you help me **translate** / **instruct** these French words into English, please?
2. We were all in shock, unable to **establish** / **comprehend** what had just happened.
3. The new teacher was **appalled** / **appalling** at how many children were coming to school hungry.
4. In the **event** / **scenario** of bad weather, the game will be postponed.
5. Rose was really **embarrassing** / **embarrassed** when she dropped the cake in front of the whole class.
6. At our school, we treat students as **candidates** / **individuals** and try to help them achieve their best.
7. The talk was a little **confused** / **confusing**. Did you understand what James wanted to say?
8. Everyone who goes to Madagascar is **fascinated** / **fascinating** by the amazing wildlife there.
9. Do you know that guy over there with the **figure** / **beard**?
10. Don't be **alarming** / **alarmed**! Those spiders are totally harmless.

Choose a, b, c or d.

Smartphone? Not for me, thanks

For many years, I was the only person among my close friends without a smartphone. It made me 1_____, I admit, and I still 2_____ how they made fun of me. I didn't mind, though, because I was happy with my old mobile phone, so I didn't see why I should 3_____ rid of it. But one day, I dropped it in a puddle and was forced to get a 4_____. The time had finally come for me to get a smartphone. However, I didn't rush into it. I was 5_____ and did some extensive research before choosing the right one for me. I wanted to have all the latest functions, but as I was between jobs at the time, I made sure it was 6_____ , too. My new smartphone was great for the first couple of weeks. I had loads of information available at the 7_____ of a finger and it seemed like I could do anything. However, it wasn't long before my smartphone took over my life. I was on social media all day, I was checking my email every two minutes, and I was addicted to loads of games. So, 8_____ a month after I had bought it, I sold it, and bought a simpler phone. It seems smartphones just aren't for me.

- 1. a. rare b. unique c. advanced d. single**
- 2. a. memorise b. remind c. remember d. respond**
- 3. a. be b. stay c. get d. take**
- 4. a. replacement b. measurement c. purchase d. response**
- 5. a. predictable b. sensible c. virtual d. dynamic**
- 6. a. permanent b. advisable c. wearable d. affordable**
- 7. a. scan b. browse c. tap d. skip**
- 8. a. literally b. presently c. actually d. instantly**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. The class is not being very _____ today. **COOPERATE**
2. He was a pleasant, _____ man in his late fifties. **HUMOUR**
3. Is the cave easily _____ from your cottage? **ACCESS**
4. After such great reviews, the show was a huge _____ to most of the audience. **DISAPPOINT**
5. Will you please help me put up these _____? **DECORATE**
6. The _____ of the morning flight to Berlin caused chaos in the airport.
CANCEL
7. The Internet _____ is not very stable. **CONNECT**
8. Rudolph was given an award for his _____ in science. **ACHIEVE**
9. I don't feel very _____. I need to start exercising. **HEALTH**
10. Terence makes _____ videos for schools. **EDUCATION**

Choose the correct form.

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose a, b, c or d.

Anyone watching the extraordinary speeds of a Formula 1 race might wonder what the future holds. Can cars really go any faster? The answer is almost certainly yes. However, there are limits to performance.

The FIA (*Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile*) writes the ‘formulas’ or rules for motor racing. If engineers were free to design the fastest possible cars, they would probably be fully enclosed, covering drivers and wheels for greater aerodynamic efficiency, which means that the air would slide over the cars.

Most of the cars’ systems would be computer-controlled and remotely operated. The races wouldn’t be so entertaining. Drivers would probably not be needed and, in fact, such cars would be impossible to drive, especially when cornering: they would be beyond the physical limits and reflexes of the drivers and endanger their lives.

In 2014, new Formula 1 restrictions arose from a different set of considerations. The quantity of fuel allowed in races has been reduced to 140 litres, which means that engineers have to reduce the amount of fuel used for a Grand Prix by almost 40 percent, without decreasing performance or power. So, a critical aspect of design is fuel efficiency, promoting a greener future for society.

One way to generate power with less fuel consumption and fewer emissions is turbocharging: exhaust gases from the engine turn a device which pushes air and

fuel into the engine at a higher pressure, increasing the power produced by the engine. Another way is to re-use the energy lost when braking, in the form of heat, and transform it into electricity.

1. What is the purpose of this text?

- a.** to compare two different FIA racing series
- b.** to describe how FIA controls motor races
- c.** to explain the future of Formula 1
- d.** to explain the limits for the designers of racing cars

2. According to the second paragraph, what prompts the limits set by the FIA regulations?

- a.** the attempt to stop air slowing down the racing cars
- b.** deaths that have occurred during races
- c.** what drivers are able to cope with
- d.** the possibilities of computer technology

3. What reason is implied to be behind the new FIA regulations?

- a.** better performance
- b.** environmental responsibilities
- c.** testing new technology
- d.** driver safety

4. What does the writer say about exhaust fumes?

- a.** They will be transformed into electricity.
- b.** They will contain fewer pollutants.

- c.** They will re-enter the car system.
- d.** They will be released into the atmosphere with greater pressure.

5. In the last sentence of the third paragraph, what does 'it' refer to?

- a.** the lost energy
- b.** the braking system
- c.** the lost heat
- d.** the fuel