Grammar

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A Trish, ¹_____ (*you / go*) to Charlotte's party tomorrow night?

B I'm not sure, to be honest. She's invited me, but we don't usually get on that well. I think I ²_____ (*stay*) at home.

A Come on! OK, I ³_____ (*tell*) you something. I've heard that Robert and his band ⁴_____ (*play*) at the party.

B You don't say! OK then, I've changed my mind!

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

1 If my dad _____ (*not give*) me any money for the trip, I _____ (*not go*) with you.

2 I _____ (*pick*) you up from the town centre as soon as I _____ (*leave*) the office.

3 Unless she _____ (*start*) working out regularly, she _____ (*not get*) in good shape.

Reading

3 Read the text and choose the correct options.

Space exploration has been arousing a great deal of interest among scientists and businesses for some time now. Enthusiasts of colonising space like to point out its numerous advantages, such as solving the current overpopulation problem, the development of new kinds of technology and the opportunity to make some life-changing scientific discoveries. But there might be an easier way to achieve these by using the Earth's seas and oceans to build underwater colonies.

As a matter of fact, three small underwater colonies, which can support up to 100 people, are already in operation. There used to be over a dozen such facilities, but recently the interest in submarine colonisation has fallen dramatically despite the fact that there are no big technological problems related to building and maintaining them.

However, before it becomes possible to build cities under the sea, scientists and engineers will need to come up with solutions to a number of practical issues. While food and systems of communication will present very few problems, the biggest task will be to provide such a large habitat with enough power to run all the essential installations, such as the ventilation and rubbish disposal systems.

Nevertheless, the problems mentioned above could be solved quite easily if there was more interest in providing the necessary funding. Besides being a valuable source of information for marine scientists and archaeologists, the sea bed is also rich in oil, gas and precious metals. According to the Polish company

Deep Ocean Technology, building underwater hotels is just one way to stimulate interest in deep sea exploration. It hopes that its plan for The Water Discus Hotel will be the first step to colonising the underwater world.

1 According to the text, how is undersea colonisation different from colonising outer space?
a It will help to create new kinds of technology.
b It will help people to cope with the growing number of people on Earth.
c It will help to protect us from an unexpected catastrophe.
d It will help to increase our knowledge.

2 The text says that creating small underwater habitats
a is perfectly possible at the moment.
b might be done in some distant future.
c is impossible without some new forms of technology.
d is gaining in popularity nowadays.

3 The most difficult problem to solve for large-scale underwater habitats would concern / involve
a energy.
b food.
c rubbish.
d air.

4 According to Deep Ocean Technology, interest in underwater exploration could be improved by
a looking for minerals.
b deep sea tourism.
c underwater archeology.
d scientific research.

5 The text is mainly
a a comparison of underwater and space exploration.
b a presentation of the problems and advantages of underwater exploration.
c a summary of the technological solutions needed for underwater exploration to become more popular.
d a description of existing underwater research facilities.

Language functions

4 Complete the sentences with appropriate words.

1 I prefer watching documentaries _____ reading books.

2 I wouldn't _____ for that option because it's not really exciting.

3 It _____ without saying that you should protect all data.

4 I'd prefer to buy a laptop rather _____ a PC.

5) Writing

Wykonaj zadanie egzaminacyjne.

Właśnie kupiłeś/aś nowy gadżet i masz z nim problemy.
Masz kolegę, który dobrze sobie radzi z różnymi gadżetami.
Już wcześniej prosiłeś/aś go opomoc. Napisz do niego e-mail.

- Opisz gadżet.
- Powiedz koledze, jaki masz z nim w tej chwili problem.
- Zapytaj, czy mógłby obejrzeć twój nowy nabytek.
- Przeproś, że znowu prosisz go o pomoc.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów.
Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów.

Dear Noah,
Guess what I've just bought!

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

I hope you can help.
All the best,
XYZ