UNITS 11 - 12 Skills Test

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie dwa teksty. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu w zadaniach 1–5 z podanych odpowiedzi (A, B lub C) wybierz właściwą.

Tekst 1

1 John thinks that artificial intelligence (AI)
- **A** will only exist in the distant future.
- **B** is already used in many areas of life.
- **C** cannot be used in a dangerous way.

2 Some famous scientists wrote an open letter to
- **A** show their enthusiasm about AI.
- **B** warn about the risks related to AI.
- **C** explain why developing AI is necessary.

3 John and Susan are mostly talking about
- **A** the fact that AI might be dangerous to humans.
- **B** the advantages of creating intelligent machines.
- **C** the different uses of AI systems at the moment.

Tekst 2

4 According to the graph, what does '44%' show?
- **A** How much phishing attacks have gone up.
- **B** What part of the attacks are successful.
- **C** How many people open dangerous emails.

5 The speaker is talking to

A radio listeners. **B** college students. **C** business people.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę telefoniczną. Uzupełnij luki 1–4 w poniższej notatce zgodnie z treścią nagrania.

Hi Debra,

Do you remember the leaflet from the local hospital we saw (1) _____? The one about volunteers needed to help ill children? Well, I've talked to a person from the hospital. If we'd like to do that, we should go to a meeting with a (2) _____. Her name's Robertson. It's (3) _____ at 4 p.m. The work sounds easy – we just need to talk to the children or (4) _____. Interested?

Let me know.

Grace

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi 1–4. Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–E). Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- **A** Keep going! You'll do fine.
- **B** It's an amazing one! I love it.
- **C** Well done! It's a great success!
- **D** Let's hope so.
- **E** What a pity! You've worked so hard on it.

Speaker 1 ____ Speaker 2 ____ Speaker 3 ____ Speaker 4 ____

Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1–4) dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–C).

1 Kolega narzeka, że boli go kolano. Jak doradzisz mu wizytę u lekarza?
- **A** When did you last see a doctor?
- **B** Do you see a doctor?
- **C** Why don't you see a doctor?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 Na lekcji WF-u doznałeś/doznałaś urazu nadgarstka i jesteś u lekarza. Jak poprosisz lekarza, aby zbadał Twój nadgarstek?

A What happened to your wrist?
B Could you look at my wrist?
C I'd like to look at my wrist.

3 Rozmawiasz z recepcjonistką w gabinecie dentystycznym w celu umówienia wizyty u dentysty. Recepcjonistka proponuje Ci termin, który nie jest dla Ciebie dogodny. Co odpowiesz?

A That's not possible.
B It's no problem.
C Why not?

4 Jest u Ciebie koleżanka, która prosi Cię, abyś otworzył okno, gdyż jest jej duszno. Co odpowiesz?

A I'm sorry, you can't.
B Sure, I will.
C I think I did.

Uzupełnij minidialogi 1–4. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i spójne teksty.

1 X: Tom, could you get me my medicine from the kitchen cupboard, please?
Y: _____.
X: Thanks. It's really kind of you.

2 X: It's very hot in here. Would _____ OK if I opened the window?
Y: No problem.

3 X: Hello. My name's Tom Peterson._____ to speak to Dr Jones, please.
Y: I'm afraid the doctor's busy at the moment.

4 X: I feel tired and cold. Helen, dear, _____ make me a cup of tea, please
Y: OK. Just a minute.

Przeczytaj trzy opisy różnych stron internetowych o tematyce naukowej. Do każdego zdania (1–4) dopasuj właściwy opis (A–C). Uwaga! Jeden opis pasuje do dwóch zdań.

Science websites with a difference

There are hundreds of websites about science on the web. We have chosen three which might be worth visiting.

A

www.science_made_easy.com
is specially designed for the younger audience. It explains some scientific problems in an easy way and includes lots of practical examples. It's also easy to navigate and has plenty of pictures and animations to show how things work. The website is an ideal place to inspire some scientific curiosity in young kids.

B

If you're looking for a science website which is not very serious, try **www.science_funfiles.org** It contains a collection of anecdotes and stories about scientists and their experiments which prove that even the smartest people can be quite silly at times. It also shows us how many important discoveries and inventions were made by chance!

C

www.science4U.com
is neither very simple or humorous. It's full of complex and detailed explanations of various scientific areas, with occasional graphics where necessary. A unique feature is the question box where visitors can post a question which will be answered by a specialist in the field. Perfect for older students looking for materials for their science projects.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

This website

1 can easily make you laugh. ____

2 allows you to contact real scientists. ____

3 has more graphics than text. ____

4 can be a useful source for schoolwork. ____

Przeczytaj tekst o Liz Hartel. Uzupełnij luki 1–5 w notatce, którą wykorzystasz w szkolnej prezentacji. Notatkę należy uzupełnić w języku polskim.

Liz Hartel: a pioneer in horseback riding therapy

People have known about the positive effects of horse-riding on our health since ancient times, but the first professional therapeutic centres were created in Europe in the late 1960s. From there, the idea spread to North America. However, the person who inspired the modern idea of using horses in therapy was a Danish horse riding champion named Liz Hartel. She fell ill with polio at the age of 23 and, as a result, her legs below the knees were paralysed. She was determined to continue her riding career and she took part in the Olympic Games in 1952. Her silver medal there was the first medal for any woman in the history who competed against men. After she finished her riding career, Liz Hartel travelled a lot to raise money for people ill with polio and promoting the idea of riding as a form of therapy. The Dutch Liz Hartel Foundation was named after her.

Prezentacja – Liz Hartel: pionierka hipoterapii

- Pierwsze ośrodki wykorzystujące jazdę konną jako formę terapii powstały w Europie pod koniec (1) _____.
- Liz Hartel pochodziła z (2) _____ i uprawiała jeździectwo.
- Jako pierwsza kobieta konkurująca z mężczyznami zdobyła (3) _____ na igrzyskach olimpijskich w 1952 roku.
- Po zakończeniu kariery, Liz Hartel zbierała fundusze dla (4) _____.
- Jej imieniem nazwano fundację w (5) _____.

Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz odpowiedź A, B lub C, aby poprawnie uzupełnić luki 1–4.

Hi Dan,

I'm writing this email from the hospital. You won't believe it but I've hurt my knee. Again! I (1) _____ basketball during my PE class when I fell and hit my knee against the floor. It was really painful! Unfortunately, it was the same knee I (2) _____ earlier while rollerblading. It was really bad this time and I needed to go to the clinic (3) _____ surgery on my knee. So, here I am! I'm having the surgery this afternoon. Really, I dream of (4) _____ in good shape again. But it's not going to happen very soon, I'm afraid.

Write back,

Iza

1 A played	**B** had played	**C** was playing
2 A have hurt	**B** had hurt	**C** was hurting
3 A to have	**B** have	**C** having
4 A to be	**B** be	**C** being

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Uzupełnij każde zdanie (1–4) tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań..

1 'Did you call me yesterday?', Liz wanted to know.

Liz asked _____.

2 Why is she crying?' the man asked me.

The man asked me _____

3 'We've done a lot of experiments', the scientist said.

The scientist said they _____ a lot of experiments.

4 'I will be late again', she told us.

She told us _____ again.

LIVEWORKSHEETS