

1 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: There's no milk. Do you like black coffee?

none no any

- 1 _____ in this exhibition was made by undergraduate science and technology students.
Most of Everything All
- 2 Neither Jim _____ Alastair can come on Thursday – they're both too busy.
or and nor
- 3 So far _____ one of the Brahan Seer's predictions have come true.
all every all the
- 4 It's a shame that there aren't _____ spots left in the sci-fi movie class.
any some no
- 5 The talk isn't just for college students – _____ can come.
all anyone all of students
- 6 Volunteers can either take part in clinical trials _____ complete online surveys.
nor or and
- 7 The children have eaten _____ cookies again!
all of all of the all
- 8 A company offered us money to complete the trial, but _____ of us felt we should accept it.
no any none
- 9 Anja's a vegetarian. She doesn't eat _____ fish or meat.
either both neither
- 10 _____ people in the team were volunteers.
Most of the Most the The most

2 Complete the sentences with *a / an, the, or – (no article)*.

Example: My sister just bought a new tablet.

- 1 At nearly 7,000 meters, Aconcagua is the highest mountain in _____ Andes.
- 2 It's 9:30. Marta will be at _____ work by now.
- 3 Is there _____ life on Mars?
- 4 _____ Pacific Coast Highway, which is over 650 miles long, is California's longest state highway.
- 5 I read _____ article about elephants the other day.
- 6 _____ Lake Superior in the Great Lakes is the largest lake in the US.
- 7 It's 11:00 and you've been up since 6:00 this morning. You really should go to _____ bed.
- 8 Shakespeare must have been _____ genius to write all those incredible plays!
- 9 My brother studied genetics at _____ Harvard University.
- 10 Let's go to the beach today. I feel like I need to see _____ ocean.

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: My uncle's a geneticist. He studies how characteristics are passed through generations.

- 1 I wouldn't volunteer to be a g_____ p_____ in a clinical trial unless I was desperately ill.
- 2 Sometimes one scientist comes up with a theory, and another one p_____ it later.
- 3 Pharmacists say they need to do more r_____ into the new drug.
- 4 The new I_____ will allow researchers to carry out their experiments more effectively.
- 5 Helium is the only element that can be either a gas or liquid but never a s_____ at normal atmospheric pressure.
- 6 S_____ researchers are making many new discoveries about how DNA works.
- 7 "Eureka!" is a word that's still associated with major scientific d_____.
- 8 Scientists have to c_____ out repeated experiments to check that the results are reliable.
- 9 **A** Would you c_____ yourself if you had the opportunity?
B No way! One of me is enough!
- 10 These tablets help with my headaches but they have some strange side e_____.

4 Choose two words and put them together in the correct order with *and* or *or* to make phrases.

Example: sun / shine / rain *rain or shine*

- 1 nothing / all / less _____
- 2 law / rules / order _____
- 3 cons / positives / pros _____
- 4 less / more / extra _____
- 5 ends / things / odds _____

5 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: results / the / positive / trials / were / of / very / clinical / the

The results of the clinical trials were very positive.

- 1 later, / to / you're / you'll / sooner / that / or / have / admit / wrong
- 2 of / were / missing / safe / fortunately, / the / children / and / sound / both / discovered
- 3 so / result / wait / see / have / uncertain / the / we'll / is / and / to
- 4 and / I / my / well / large, / think / speech / went / by
- 5 answers / them / didn't / or / I / the / I / guessed / so / know / less / more

7 Read the article about science fiction. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each blank (1–5)? There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

How Science Fiction Could Save Us

Dramatic, sci-fi-type stories, comics, and movies suggesting that AI (or *artificial intelligence*) “might one day take over human control of the world” have been popular for decades. They have been a thrilling source of entertainment but never any real cause for public concern. That is, until recently. (---1---) They raise a serious question: with such rapid developments in science and technology happening all the time, where does science fiction stop and future reality begin?

A current problem is that companies prefer to emphasize only the positive aspects of new technologies, and avoid advertising any potential negative consequences. For example, they may claim that driverless cars will be the solution to all our transportation problems. (---2---) Also, while driverless cars might sound like an appealing idea, they could have a negative effect on public health, because people may choose to drive more rather than walk or ride a bike. Right now, it seems like we’re not seeing the complete picture when it comes to future technology.

So, how do we prevent future technology from misbehaving? According to experts, computer programs or “algorithms” must be tested for safety in the same way that new medicines and products are tested before they are made available to the public. (---3---) Some researchers are already working with technology companies to tackle this issue by creating guidelines for the rules and ethics of creating AI and future technologies.

Another interesting theory is that designers could use stories, known as “design fiction,” to consider any consequences or negative effects of creating a certain technology or product. How can story writing help the designers of the future design better? Design fiction could help to predict the impact future technologies will have on society and make sure that it is safe to use and easy to control. A positive step forward would be for designers to create and share more stories to make sure that all aspects of a new technology, whether positive or negative, are explored. While computer algorithms and AI can make complex calculations, they do not have the ability to use basic critical-thinking skills such as logic and imagination. (---4---)

Although the idea of design fiction is based on sci-fi, the writers aren’t required to be particularly creative or talented. They just need to be open-minded, willing to share and listen to each other’s ideas, and be able to use their individual expertise to consider all possible outcomes. (---5---) This type of forward planning and careful consideration would allow scientists, designers, engineers, and entrepreneurs to work together in a positive and productive way. The aim would be that the resulting designs would avoid negative consequences and therefore be safer and more beneficial to society. After all, we want to be able to enjoy new technologies as they emerge, not fear them!

- A They warn that if these tests don't happen, the consequences for society could be serious.
- B Humans, on the other hand, are able to question and predict, change their minds, or see things from a different perspective.
- C Such stories could quickly go viral and spread panic across the world.
- D Design fiction workshops could use group brainstorming activities such as concept cards and storyboards to develop narratives and explore possible scenarios.
- E However, they fail to mention the increased danger of cyberattacks on electronic technologies.
- F Now, while the sci-fi narrative may seem like far-fetched works of fiction or “fake news,” scientists are warning that they could, in fact, become reality.

Write an article on the following topic:

“An important scientific discovery or invention”

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- **say what the discovery or invention is and how it works**
- **explain why you think it is so important**
- **describe the impact this discovery or invention has had on the world.**

1 Listen to five people talking about what went wrong during their presentation/speech. Choose from the list (A–F) what happened to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter that you do not need to use.

- A The walked up and down too much.
- B They went into the wrong room.
- C They choked.
- D Their equipment failed.
- E They were interrupted.
- F They forgot what to say.

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

2 Listen to part of a talk a comedian is giving about performing stand-up comedy.

Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Chris had never considered a career in comedy because **he wanted to go to college / he was shy / he didn't think he was very funny.**
- 2 At the open mic night, Chris was amazed that **no one laughed / he had the courage to get up on stage / other people found his jokes funny.**
- 3 Chris says that doing stand-up comedy is harder than giving a speech because you **can't take notes onstage / can't rehearse / can't predict how your audience will respond.**
- 4 Chris advises new comedians **to avoid inviting friends and family to their shows / not to take notes onto the stage / to prepare what they are going to say.**
- 5 Chris says that it's important **not to give up if the first time goes wrong / to enjoy public speaking / to have a second job as well.**