

# TEST – GROUP C (rozszerzona wersja)

## VOCABULARY – 6 zadań po 6 przykładów

### VOCABULARY – TASK 1

*Choose the correct option.*

1. My mind went completely **blank** / **out** during the test.
2. She suffers from memory **loss** / **blow** after the accident.
3. They made an interesting **proposal** / **possession** about the new project.
4. You need to think **outside** / **around** the box to solve this.
5. The company **launched** / **voyaged** a new computer model yesterday.
6. Too many phone **distractions** / **disorders** make it hard to study.

### VOCABULARY – TASK 2

*Complete the words (first letters given).*

1. The Earth is part of a large u\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Please make s\_\_\_\_\_ you save your work.
3. Robots might soon become a r\_\_\_\_\_.
4. I can't c\_\_\_\_\_ on anything today.
5. This museum has the largest c\_\_\_\_\_ of inventions.
6. She felt very f\_\_\_\_\_ and misplaced her keys again.

### VOCABULARY – TASK 3

*Match the words to definitions.*

- A. invention
- B. distraction
- C. proposal
- D. possession
- E. interaction
- F. memory loss

1. Something new that someone has created: \_\_\_\_
2. Difficulty remembering things: \_\_\_\_
3. Something you own: \_\_\_\_
4. Something that stops you focusing: \_\_\_\_
5. Contact between people or devices: \_\_\_\_
6. A suggestion or idea for the future: \_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY – TASK 4

*Choose the correct phrasal verb.*

1. I need to **look up** / **look for** some information online.
2. He **turned down** / **turned out** our invitation.
3. Can you **set up** / **set off** the projector?
4. The lights **went off** / **went out** suddenly.
5. She wants to **cut down** / **cut off** on screen time.
6. They finally **figured out** / **figured off** the solution.

## VOCABULARY – TASK 5

*Complete with the correct form of the word in CAPITALS.*

1. There is too much \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. (DISTRACT)
2. Their latest \_\_\_\_\_ helps blind people read. (INVENT)
3. There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ about new technologies. (AGREE)
4. Children show strong \_\_\_\_\_ with robots. (INTERACT)
5. Some gadgets are not very \_\_\_\_\_. (USEFUL)
6. This phone is my favourite \_\_\_\_\_. (POSSESS)

## VOCABULARY – TASK 6

*Choose the correct response.*

1. "I'm bored." – A. **How about going for a walk?** / B / C

2. "You look exhausted." – A / **B. I've been cycling all morning.** / C
3. "Did you like the book?" – **A. I didn't think much of it.** / B / C
4. "Why are we going to the shop?" – A / **C. I forgot to buy bread.** / B
5. "My mind went blank." – **A. That happens sometimes.** / B / C
6. "There's nothing to do." – **C. Let's watch a film.** / B / A

## GRAMMAR – 6 zadań po 6 przykładów

### GRAMMAR – TASK 1

*Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on this project all morning.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/finish) her report yet.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (study) since 8 a.m.
4. How many pages \_\_\_\_\_ (you/write)?
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) the robot for two hours.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) him today.

### GRAMMAR – TASK 2

*Infinitive / bare infinitive / -ing*

1. She decided \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) screen time.
2. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (read) scientific articles.
3. He made me \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) outside.
4. They suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (use) drones in class.
5. She forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (turn off) the lights.
6. I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new computer.

### GRAMMAR – TASK 3

*Choose the correct form.*

1. I regret **saying** / **to say** that I can't come.
2. I stopped **using** / **to use** my phone at night.
3. He went on **talking** / **to talk** for an hour.
4. They tried **restarting** / **to restart** the computer.
5. She remembers **meeting** / **to meet** him last year.
6. I need **to finish** / **finishing** this today.

## GRAMMAR – TASK 4

*Complete with for / since / yet / already / just / ever.*

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ used a drone?
2. I haven't finished the task \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They have worked here \_\_\_\_\_ 2019.
4. He's \_\_\_\_\_ left the building.
5. She's \_\_\_\_\_ completed the assignment.
6. We've been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.

## GRAMMAR – TASK 5

*Choose the correct option.*

1. If it rains, we **will cancel** / **cancel** the trip.
2. If I were you, I **would try** / **will try** meditation.
3. When he arrives, we **start** / **will start** the lesson.
4. If she studied more, she **will pass** / **would pass** the test.
5. Unless you hurry, you **will miss** / **miss** the bus.
6. If I **had** / **have** more time, I'd learn programming.

## GRAMMAR – TASK 6

*Rewrite the sentences using the prompts.*

1. "I started studying two hours ago."  
→ I **have been studying for two hours**.
2. "It's a long time since I saw her."  
→ I **haven't seen her for a long time**.
3. "This is my first time using VR."  
→ I **have never used VR before**.
4. "She began working here in 2021."  
→ She **has worked here since 2021**.
5. "He's tired because he repaired the drone."  
→ He **is tired because he has been repairing the drone**.
6. "The lecture started an hour ago and is still going."  
→ The lecture **has been going on for an hour**.

## USE OF ENGLISH – 6 zadań po 6 przykładów

### USE OF ENGLISH – TASK 1

*Word formation.*

1. There is too much \_\_\_\_\_ (DISTRACT).
2. The new law requires drone \_\_\_\_\_ (REGISTER).
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (EXIST) of robots in schools is increasing.
4. There is public \_\_\_\_\_ (AGREE) about the rules.
5. This is a huge scientific \_\_\_\_\_ (ACHIEVE).
6. Their \_\_\_\_\_ (INVENT) changed medicine.

### USE OF ENGLISH – TASK 2

*Transformations.*

1. "I last saw him a week ago."  
→ I haven't \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "We started the experiment at 10."  
→ We have \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "This is the best laptop."  
→ I have never \_\_\_\_\_.



4. "She finished the project yesterday."  
→ She has \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "They began working in June."  
→ They have \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "This phone belongs to me."  
→ This phone is \_\_\_\_\_.

## USE OF ENGLISH – TASK 3

*Choose the correct response.*

1. A: I'm so stressed.  
B: \_\_\_\_  
A Try taking a break.  
B Try to taking a break.  
C Try take a break.
2. A: My mind went blank.  
B: \_\_\_\_  
A It didn't cross your mind.  
B That happens.  
C Make out your mind.
3. A: She looks tired.  
B: \_\_\_\_  
A She's been running all morning.  
B She's run for years.  
C She runs always.
4. A: Did you like the film?  
B: \_\_\_\_  
A It blew my mind.  
B I didn't cross my mind.  
C I made up my mind.
5. A: Why are you upset?  
B: \_\_\_\_  
A I forgot buying lunch.  
B I forgot to buy lunch.  
C I forgot the lunch was.
6. A: I'm bored.  
B: \_\_\_\_  
A You can't go wrong with a film.  
B You can't go wrong to a film.  
C You can go wrong a film.

## USE OF ENGLISH – TASK 4

*Complete with one word.*

1. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ out how this machine works.
2. Please turn \_\_\_\_\_ your phone during lessons.
3. She came \_\_\_\_\_ with a great idea.
4. He's looking \_\_\_\_\_ his lost headphones.
5. They set \_\_\_\_\_ a new tech club at school.
6. The drone took \_\_\_\_\_ quickly and flew away.

## USE OF ENGLISH – TASK 5

*Choose the correct meaning.*

1. "My mind went blank." →  
A I couldn't remember anything.  
B I was very angry.  
C I understood everything clearly.
2. "Make up your mind." →  
A Change your opinion often.  
B Decide what you want.  
C Forget the question.
3. "It blew my mind." →  
A It was confusing.  
B It was amazing.  
C It was boring.
4. "It didn't cross my mind." →  
A I didn't think about it.  
B I remembered it well.  
C I planned it carefully.
5. "You can't go wrong with that." →  
A It's a safe, good choice.  
B It's a risky choice.  
C It's impossible.
6. "Stop telling me what to do." →  
A Do what I want.  
B Don't give me orders.  
C Repeat your instructions.

## USE OF ENGLISH – TASK 6

*Sentence completion.*

1. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ that you were coming (realize).
2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ in this form (fill).
3. They want to \_\_\_\_\_ up a new club (set).
4. The computer suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ down (shut).
5. She came \_\_\_\_\_ with a solution (up).
6. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ out the instructions (figure).

## READING + 2 TASKS

### TEXT

#### **Robots in Everyday Life**

Robots are becoming more common in homes, schools, and workplaces. In many cities, delivery robots bring groceries to people's doors, and some hospitals use robots to transport medicine. Teachers claim that robots can support learning because students enjoy working with modern devices.

However, there are also concerns. Some parents worry that too much technology may reduce face-to-face interaction, while others fear that jobs may be replaced by machines. Despite these concerns, supporters believe robots will make everyday tasks easier and safer in the future.

### READING TASK 1 – Choose A, B, or C.

1. Robots are used in hospitals to  
A entertain children.  
B deliver medicine.  
C diagnose diseases.
2. Some parents are worried because robots  
A may replace human workers.  
B break easily.  
C are too expensive to use.

### READING TASK 2 – True / False.

1. Teachers think robots make learning more interesting. T / F
2. Everyone agrees that robots are safe. T /