

## Vocabulary

**A. Complete the sentences with the adjectives below. There are two extra adjectives.**

**ashamed   bored   disappointed   excited   frightened   relieved   upset**

1. You were very \_\_\_\_\_ when your best friend moved to America. You cried all day.
2. Megan was \_\_\_\_\_ of the big, angry dog.
3. My brother was \_\_\_\_\_ when the doctor said he was OK.
4. The old man talked about the same thing for over an hour – we were very \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Thanks for inviting me to your party next week – I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ about it

**B. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1. I'm **a little bit** / **extremely** hungry, so can I have something small to eat, like an apple?
2. This is **extremely** / **rather** hot, but you can hold it in your hand.
3. It's **very** / **a bit** cold outside, so wear a big coat when you go out.
4. I'm **extremely** / **a bit** tired, but I don't need to go to bed.

## Grammar

**A. Complete the dialogue with the correct past simple form of the verbs below. There is one extra verb.**

**be   do   find   give   leave   take**

**Joe**      Hi, Sam. Are you OK? You look cross.

**Sam**      I am. I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my phone on the school bus.

**Joe**      Oh, no. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that last week, but luckily the driver  
<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it.

**Sam**      Really? That's great.

**Joe**      Yes. He <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it back to me the next day. I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
extremely relieved. Maybe the driver's got your phone too.

**Sam**      I hope he has. I can ask him when we get the bus later today.

**B. Complete the gaps in the text with *a / an, the, or no article (-)*.****My school**

I go to <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ really big school and I love it because it is next to <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sea. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school is about half a kilometre from my house, so I walk there every day.

We do sports in <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school gym on Mondays and Fridays. I like <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ football the most. We have our other lessons in <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ really nice classroom. I have <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very good class teacher. Her name is Miss Graham, and she's also my English teacher. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ English is my favourite subject. There's <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ interactive whiteboard in our classroom. Miss Graham writes on it, and she plays <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ videos on it too. We always have fun in her class.

**C. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.**

1. I **visit / 'm visiting** my grandma this weekend.
2. What **do you usually have / are you usually having** for breakfast?
3. We **don't come / aren't coming** to your house tonight.
4. How often **do you watch / are you watching** football on TV?
5. I **often go / 'm often going** shopping at the weekend.

**D. Write questions using the words below.**

1. what time / you / go to bed last night  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. which cities / you / visit / on holiday in America  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. you / do / your homework last night  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. what / your mum / get you for your birthday  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Reading:****Robot**

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to!

Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines. Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

1) As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT

**A. normal**

**B. expensive**

**C. perfect**

**D. tired**

2) According to the author, robots may be used to I. make cars, II. explore volcanoes, III. answer telephone calls

**A. I only**

**B. I and II only**

**C. II and III only**

**D. I, II, and III**

4) According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?

- A. 1961**                      **B. 1900**                      **C. 2003**                      **D. 2000 years ago**

3) What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

- A. to show how easy it is to make a robot**  
**B. to tell what a robot is**  
**C. to describe the things a robot can do**  
**D. to explain the difference between a robot and a machine**

### Writing

Near the end of the passage, the author says that "In the future, we will have even more robots." The author concludes by telling us that robots "will help make life better." What do you think about this? Do you think this is true? Will robots help make life better? Why or why not? Explain.

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