

1. Reading

1.1 Read the text to find the information missing from the table below.

Thinking Machines

The first machine invented by human beings to do brain work for them was the abacus*, probably developed in ancient Babylon as early as 5000 BC. It took nearly seven thousand years for mankind to progress to what is generally accepted as the prototype of the modern computer: Babbage’s ‘analytical engine’. Charles Babbage produced the first designs for his calculating machine in 1834. By 1946, technology had advanced to what was known as ENIAC.

Although not the first electronic computer, ENIAC was very powerful compared with previous designs and could perform several thousand calculations a second. But to achieve such speeds, it had to be huge; 150 sq m of floor space – bigger than an average house! And only 30 years after ENIAC, in 1976, the world’s most powerful computer, the Cray 1, was performing 100 million calculations a second. The Cray 4, functioning in 1993, was a thousand times more powerful than the Cray 1!

As they become more powerful, computers have become smaller and cheaper; small enough to be portable, like laptops, and cheap enough so that almost everyone can own one. Advances in technology are moving in all directions faster than we can imagine. The possibilities are endless and fascinating. What the future holds can only be imagined ...

* An abacus is a calculation tool, often constructed as a wooden frame with beads sliding on wires. It was in use centuries before the adoption of the written Hindu-Arabic numeral system and is still widely used by merchants and clerks in the People’s Republic of China, Africa, and elsewhere.

(1)	1834
(2)	1976
First thinking machine made by Man	(3)
(4)	1946
CRAY 4	(5)

1.2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- Who invented the first computer?
- What was the disadvantage of ENIAC?
- Which is the most powerful computer according to the text?
- What are three advantages of modern computers?
- Which was the first thinking machine made by Man? (..... / 5 points)

2. Vocabulary

2.1 Choose the right word from the box to complete the following sentences. There are two extra words you do not need to use.

Cooperate interactive degree skills innovative motivating gain secondary fees extra-curricular progress attend

- There are boards in the classrooms, so that we can have access to the Internet at any time during the lesson.
- I find history lessons very I’ve never missed a class.
- We have to pay the school at the beginning of the school year.
- The children have to in groups to complete the project.
- He’s 14 years old. He goes to school.
- You’ll great work experience in this job.
- I’m going to the lecture on technology. It must be interesting.
- At the beginning of the year, he wasn’t a responsible student. But lately he has made great
- By reading books and newspapers you can develop your reading
- Swimming and drama are my favourite activities. (..... / 5 points)

2.2 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. She’s making | a. off your hat in the classroom. |
| 2. I hope I’ll | b. a ten-week course in computing |
| 3. He wants to take | c. a lot of effort this term. |
| 4. We did | d. up gardening. |
| 5. You have to take | e. pass the biology test. |
- (..... / 2 points)

3. Language focus

3.1 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Don't be late. (must).....
2. Learn how to use a computer. (should).....
3. Perhaps we'll write a maths test tomorrow. (may)
4. It's possible we'll get new sports equipment. (could).....
5. It's not necessary to wear a uniform on the excursion. (have to)
6. When he was a student he worked part-time. (had to) (..... / 3 points)

3.2 Join the sentences using the words in brackets making the necessary changes.

1. John is a new student. He has come from another country. (who)
2. Look at this video camera. I bought it yesterday. (which)
3. It was the school year 2004-5. Our team won the school championship. (when)
.....
4. This is my friend. His father is our science teacher. (whose)
5. Canterbury University is in South England. We're going to attend a summer language course there. (where)
..... (..... / 3 points)

4. Everyday English

Choose (a) or (b) to complete the exchanges.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Can I use your computer?
a. Yes, go ahead.
b. Oh, it's a pity. | 3. May I go out for a while?
a. Yes, of course
b. Yes, great. |
| 2. Is it all right if I don't attend the workshop?
a. Well, that's right.
b. I'm afraid not. You must be there. | 4. Could I borrow more than 4 books?
a. No, I'm sorry you couldn't.
b. No, I'm sorry. It's not allowed. (..... / 2 points) |