



**INTERNATIONAL PADEREWSKI SCHOOL**

**PRE- DP ENTRANCE EXAM**

**2016**

**English**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Good luck! 😊**

**Test result:** \_\_\_\_\_ **points out of 70**

**Examiner's signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Part I – Vocabulary and Grammar**

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 30

**Choose the best answer. Each correct answer is worth 1 point.**

- 1 I can't believe you are still hungry after a five- ..... meal!  
A serving                      C portion  
B helping                      D course
- 2 You need to have that deep cut treated before it becomes .....  
A poisoned                      C infected  
B polluted                      D contaminated
- 3 Though the novel is primarily a thriller, the author has ..... an element of humour into the plot.  
A integrated                      C combined  
B equipped                      D interacted
- 4 Jake will need to stay in hospital for another week so that the doctors can ..... his progress.  
A discern                      C detect  
B perceive                      D observe
- 5 The actor's decision to retire so early ..... many questions about his health.  
A rose                      C drew  
B grew                      D raised
- 6 We broke our ..... so we could get out of the car and stretch our legs.  
A journey                      C voyage  
B excursion                      D travel
- 7 I think you and Kim should have a good talk to ..... out your differences.  
A handle                      C face  
B deal                      D sort
- 8 David's football career came to an abrupt end when he suffered a serious knee .....  
A upset                      C sickness  
B injury                      D illness
- 9 Lisa only eats ..... vegetables because she believes cooking them makes them lose their nutrients.  
A raw                      C ripe  
B fresh                      D unprocessed
- 10 Anna and Marisa met two years ago and since then they've become ..... friends.  
A inescapable                      C prolonged  
B chronic                      D inseparable
- 11 Christine ..... really hard these days, because she needs to finish her project before Friday.  
A is working                      C has worked  
B works                      D will have worked
- 12 That was by far ..... decision you've ever made.  
A worse                      C worst  
B the worse                      D the worst
- 13 Miranda ..... her to the airport.  
A had Jo to drive                      C got Jo drive  
B made Jo to drive                      D got Jo to drive
- 14 She ..... have left; her car's outside.  
A shouldn't                      C can't  
B needn't                      D might not
- 15 He told me that perhaps he ..... looking for a new house the following month.  
A would start                      C had started  
B will start                      D is starting
- 16 This shop has ..... furniture that I doubt if we can afford anything in here.  
A so expensive  
B such an expensive  
C a so expensive  
D such expensive
- 17 The coffee tastes a bit bitter; I ..... more sugar.  
A add                      C 'll have added  
B 'll add                      D 'll be adding

- 18 I wish I ..... closer to work; then I could walk there.  
**A** lived                      **C** would live  
**B** had lived                  **D** live
- 19 Sheila avoids ..... foods that have a high fat content.  
**A** to eat                      **C** eating  
**B** to be eating              **D** eat
- 20 Connor lost his keys but he ..... get into his house through a window he'd left open.  
**A** could                      **C** would  
**B** should                      **D** was able to
- 21 My car's broken down. I must ..... by a mechanic.  
**A** be checked              **C** have checked it  
**B** have it checked        **D** check it
- 22 Not only ..... a fortune to get into the theme park, but you also have to pay a lot for refreshments.  
**A** is it costing              **C** does it cost  
**B** it costs                      **D** it does cost
- 23 Her eyes were red because she .....  
**A** had been crying        **C** would be crying  
**B** would cry                  **D** has been crying
- 24 If he hadn't inherited all that money, he ..... a life of luxury now.  
**A** didn't live  
**B** wouldn't be living  
**C** wouldn't have lived  
**D** isn't living
- 25 Jim is the man ..... car was stolen.  
**A** which   **B** whom   **C** whose   **D** that
- 26 You ..... on clothes for an hour; just pick something!  
**A** 're trying                  **C** try  
**B** 've been trying        **D** 've tried
- 27 Nathalie is nervous because she ..... in public.  
**A** didn't use to sing  
**B** doesn't get used to singing  
**C** wouldn't sing  
**D** isn't used to singing
- 28 John couldn't find his racquet and asked me where .....  
**A** is it    **B** was it    **C** it was    **D** it is
- 29 Harry tried ..... why he was late but his supervisor refused to listen to him.  
**A** to explain  
**B** to have explained  
**C** explaining  
**D** having explained
- 30 If only Stewart ..... his leg last week, he would have won the dance contest for sure.  
**A** hadn't broken  
**B** wouldn't have broken  
**C** wouldn't break  
**D** didn't break

I. You are going to read the text about robots .

For questions 1.1.–1.4., choose the answer that best matches the text and circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D). Each correct answer is worth 1,5 point.

Text 1

**DO ROBOTS HAVE FEELINGS?**

Last month, Gecko Systems announced that it had been running trials of its “fully autonomous personal companion home-care robot, designed to help elderly or disabled people to live independently.” Robots already perform many functions, from making cars to defusing bombs – or, more menacingly, firing missiles. Children and adults play with toy robots, while vacuum-cleaning robots are sucking up dirt in a growing number of homes. Will we soon get used to having humanoid robots around the home? Noel Sharkey, professor of artificial intelligence and robotics, has predicted that busy parents will start employing robots as babysitters. What will it do to a child, he asks, to spend a lot of time with a machine that cannot express **genuine** empathy, understanding or compassion? [1 ]

A more **ominous** question is familiar from novels and movies: will we have to defend our civilisation against intelligent machines of our own creation? Some consider the development of superhuman artificial intelligence inevitable, and expect it to happen no later than 2070. [ 2 ] They refer to this moment as ‘the singularity,’ and see it as a world-changing event. Eliezer Yudkowsky, one of the founders of the Singularity Institute for Artificial Intelligence, believes that singularity will lead to an ‘intelligence explosion’ as super-intelligent machines design even more intelligent machines, with each generation repeating this process.

The Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence has set up a special panel to study what it calls ‘the potential for loss of human control over computer-based intelligences.’ If that happens, the crucial question for the future of civilisation is: will the super-intelligent computers be friendly? Is it time to start thinking about what steps to take to prevent our own creations from becoming **hostile** to us? [ 3 ] At present, robots are **mere** items of property. But what if they become **sufficiently** complex to have feelings? If machines can and do become conscious, will we take their feelings into account? The history of our relations with the only nonhuman sentient beings – animals – gives no ground for confidence that we would recognise sentient robots as beings with moral standing and interests that deserve consideration.

The hard question is how we would be able to tell that a robot really was conscious, and not just designed to mimic consciousness. [ 4 ] Would the designers write the code to provide only the appearance of consciousness? If so, we would have no reason to believe that the robot was **conscious**. But if the robot was designed to have human-like capacities that might incidentally give rise to consciousness, we would have a good reason to think that it really was conscious. At that point, the movement for robot rights would begin.

abridged from [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk)

**1.1. Look at the square brackets marked 1–4 in the text and decide where the following sentence fits best in the passage.**

*For the moment, however, a more realistic concern is not that robots will harm us, but that we will harm them.*

- A. In the space marked [ 1]
- B. In the space marked [ 2]
- C. In the space marked [ 3]
- D. In the space marked [ 4]

**1.2. In the opening paragraph, the author**

- A. questions Noel Sharkey's research findings.
- B. presents robots as having numerous practical applications.
- C. suggests that robots are ideal companions for interaction with people.
- D. gives his personal opinion on using robots as babysitters and caretakers.

**1.3. In paragraphs 3 and 4, the author suggests that**

- A. robots should be granted rights so as to prevent a robot rights movement.
- B. there is no chance that robots will ever be something more than items of property.
- C. there are important ethical concerns about human-robot relations to deliberate on.
- D. human relations with robots will develop in a different way to those with animals.

**1.4. Based on the whole text, which sentence best describes the attitude of the author towards advances in robotics?**

- A. He praises scientists who have made robotic intelligence possible.
- B. He takes a firm stand against treating robots as humans.
- C. He is cautious and wonders what the future will bring.
- D. He advocates strict control over artificial intelligence.

Match the six **words in bold** from the text to the right synonyms ( there are more synonyms than words, some synonyms should be left unmatched) **Each correct answer is worth 1 point.**

honest -

aware -

enough -

valuable -

simple -

unfriendly-

sinister -

stylish –

**Text II Read the text and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D. Each correct answer is worth 2 points.**

### **BORN TO BE HAPPY**

Have you ever asked yourself why some people are happier than others? Chances are you probably concluded that it must be due to them being born into a wealthy family, having the right job or perhaps just the luck of the draw. So, would you be surprised to hear that it's unlikely to be down to any of the above? Recent research suggests that everyone has a specific level of happiness they always return to no matter what happens in their life, whether it is positive or negative. This means that even if something wonderful happens, the increase in happiness that it causes will not be long lived. In fact, it is believed that 50% of our happiness is genetic, 10% is determined by circumstances, such as social status, income level, relationships and so on and 40% is related to our everyday activities, thoughts and feelings.

One study that followed a number of lottery winners over a period of a year after their win showed that, a year on after the initial excitement had passed, their level of happiness hadn't increased from their pre-win days. Conversely, people who suffered a serious injury due to an accident and became depressed because of it regained their former level of happiness after a year. Some researchers believe that this is in large part due to our genetics rather than our environment and that our overall happiness may depend on whether we received the long or short version of a certain gene known as 5-HTT, which is involved in the transport of the feel-good chemical serotonin in the brain. A study of more than 2,500 Americans showed that those born with two long versions of the gene were more likely to consider themselves 'very satisfied' with life than those with short versions.

Other studies, focused on the brain, have discovered significant differences between happy and unhappy people. According to some experts, the brains of happy people notice and appreciate positive things in life more than the brains of unhappy people. Scientists carried out brain scans on volunteers who were shown a series of images designed to

produce positive or negative feelings. The scans showed that all the volunteers' brains reacted in the same way to the negative and neutral images while the 'happy' volunteers demonstrated an enhanced activity in the section of the brain called the amygdala, which is used in perception and regulating emotional reactions.

These studies may in time give us an insight into the causes of happiness but it is an extremely complex area and we are only at the beginning of our voyage of discovery. Therefore, experts remain cautious about any results. One expert says that inheriting two short versions of the 'happy gene' does not mean that a person is bound to a life of misery any more than two long versions would make someone euphoric all their life. Happiness is only partly influenced by genetic makeup and each individual's experiences throughout the course of their life remain important factors in contributing to happiness. Still, the bottom line is that we might spend a lifetime searching for happiness in material things while the truth is that the happiness you seek is within.

abridged from [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk)

**1 In the first paragraph, the writer states that**

- A we have practically no control over our happiness.
- B genetics has a major effect on our happiness.
- C we can completely control our own happiness.
- D we are only happy if we are well-off.

**2 In one study, people who had won the lottery**

- A were not any happier a year later.
- B didn't notice any difference throughout the year.
- C were happy for a long time.
- D were depressed a year later.

**3 Some scientists believe that**

- A unhappy people are too emotional.
- B everybody's brain has the same reaction.
- C images have no effect on emotions.
- D a part of 'happy' people's brains is more active.

**4 The main purpose of the article is to**

- A offer advice on how to beat depression.
- B explain why some people are happier than others.
- C give the reasons for a scientific study.
- D describe what makes people unhappy in life.



