



Name -----

Date -----

Reading Part

Read the text about Robot Teachers and do the activities below

Robot Teachers

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.



1. *According to the text decide whether the following sentences are true or false:*

1. Most jobs seem as if they can be done by robots or computers.

True

False

2. Robots are always better at diagnosing illnesses than doctors.

True

False

3. Many experts agree robots will replace teachers by 2027.

True

False

4. One advantage of robot teachers is that they don't need to rest.

True

False

5. Robot assistants could help teachers by marking homework and writing reports.

True

False

6. Some teachers use robots to reduce their time answering emails and marking homework.

True

False

2. *Choose the correct answer.*

1. It's easy to think robots ...

- a. will replace people even if we don't like the idea.
- b. are more capable than people and it's true.
- c. can do less than people but it's not always true.



2. Anthony Seldon thinks teachers in the future will ...
 - a. help robots in class.
 - b. teach knowledge to students.
 - c. no longer exist.
3. Robots will probably never ...
 - a. have human understanding of emotions.
 - b. be a popular choice for teachers.
 - c. be intelligent enough to work in education.
4. Some parts of the world ...
 - a. pay robots to teach.
 - b. already use robots in teaching jobs.
 - c. have a shortage of teachers.
5. Teachers ...
 - a. work harder than office workers.
 - b. have less help than office workers.
 - c. leave their jobs to become office workers.
6. Robots could ...
 - a. empathise with students.
 - b. mark homework.
 - c. prepare lessons.



Read the text about Digital Habits Across Generations and do the activities below

Digital Habits Across Generations

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media, but the different generations' online habits couldn't be more different. The over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the site's second biggest user group, with 3.5 million users aged 55–64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, 'I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.'

Ironically, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook themselves. Children under 17 are leaving the site – only 2.2 million users are under 17 – but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. 'It's my alarm clock so I have to,' she says. 'I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up.'

Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school she hasn't heard from in forty years. 'We use Facebook to arrange to meet all over the country,' she says. 'It's changed my social life completely.'

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone. Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. 'I was always connected and I felt like I was always working,' he says. 'How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?' So, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. 'I'm not completely



cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them.'

Is it only a matter of time until the generation above and below Peter catches up with the new trend for a less digital life?

1. According to the text decide whether the following sentences are true or false:

1. More people aged 55 or more use Facebook than people aged 65 or more.

a. True

b. False

2. Grandparents typically use Facebook less than their grandchildren.

a. True

b. False

3. Sheila feels grateful to social media.

a. True

b. False

4. Peter found his own smartphone use affected how he felt about how much his children used their phones.

a. True

b. False

5. Peter has changed how much he uses his phone during the working day.

a. True

b. False

6. Peter feels that the changes make him a better parent.

a. True

b. False



2. Put the phrases in the correct group.

are returning to older technology; like to keep their phones near them; feel lucky to have the internet in their lives; use social media to find old friends; are less keen on Facebook; were the first generation to get smartphones

Teens

Grandparents

Parents



Choose the correct alternative:

1. We have guests coming for Saturday lunch. I _____ cook roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. I have bought all the ingredients.
A) might B) will C) am going to D) can
2. I will have a bath _____ I go to bed.
A) when B) if C) before D) until
3. I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you _____ I arrive.
A) before B) when C) until D) if
4. _____ it is a nice day tomorrow, we can go swimming.
A) If B) Until C) When D) Before
5. Wait here _____ I get back.
until B) before C) as soon as D) when
6. _____ you have any problem, just ask for help.
When B) After C) Before D) Until
7. I want to get home _____ Jim comes back.
A) if B) before C) until D) when

• **Circle the correct answer**

Dennis Heal _____ (8) a politician. He _____ (9) to Oxford University in 1975, and in 1982 he _____ (10) a Member of Parliament. He _____ (11) an MP since then. He _____ (12) Defense Minister from 1989-95. He _____ (13) three books, including his autobiography "The Time of my Life", and a spy story called "The Time to Run". He is married to the artist Edna Heal, and they have two children. They _____ (14) in Oxford for 10 years, then they (15) _____ to London in 1995. They now _____ (16) in a house in Queen Square in central London.

8. A) was B) is C) is being D) has been
9. A) go B) has gone C) went D) goes



10. A) became B) become C) becomes D) has become
11. A) was B) is being C) is D) has been
12. A) was B) is C) has been D) were
13. A) has written B) wrote C) write D) writes
14. A) lives B) has lived C) have lived D) live
15. A) move B) moved C) is moving D) has moved
16. A) lives B) have lived C) lived D) live
17. He's _____ older than he looks.
A) much B) more C) * D) the
18. Jessica's as tall _____ her mother.
A) than B) like C) more D) as
19. "What _____ New York like?" "It's really exciting!"
A) does B) is C) was D) did
20. Trains in London are more crowded _____ in Paris.
A) that B) as C) than D) like
21. He isn't good _____ French.
A) at B) in C) to D) of
22. My brother is interested _____ math.
A) to B) in C) of D) at
23. Look _____ those birds!
A) at B) to C) for D) in
24. Are you afraid _____ flying?
A) with B) at C) in D) of



25. Wait_____me in the street.
A) to B) for C) at D) in
26. Bill is looking_____his keys but he can't find them.
A) for B) at C) to D) in
27. Please ask_____help if you want.
A) to B) for C) of D) in
28. Do you work_____someone special?
A) at B) for C) of D) in
29. Can I speak_____you for a minute?
A) with B) of C) at D) for
30. Barbara hopes_____a lawyer.
A) become B) to become C) of becoming D) becoming
B)
31. A: Did you meet_____at the party? B: Yes, I met_____who knows you!
A) someone / anyone B) anything / nobody
C) anybody / somebody D) everybody / nothing
42. A: Ouch! There's_____in my eye!
B: Let me look. No, I can't see____.

A) something / anything B) anything / anywhere
C) somebody / everywhere D) something / nothing
43. A: Let's go_____hot for our holidays.

B: But we can't go_____; that's too expensive.

everywhere / nowhere B) somewhere / anywhere
C) anywhere / everywhere D) anybody / someone
44. A: I don't want to talk to_____.



B: And I want to talk to_either.

- A) anyone / no one B) somebody / everyone
C) nobody / somebody D) everybody/anybody

45. I lost my glasses. I looked____, but I couldn't find them.

- A) anywhere B) everywhere
C) somewhere D) everything

46. I__a friend while I_the shopping

- A) was meeting / did B) met / was doing
C) meet / do D) met / did

47. I___for my things when I_____someone call my name.

- A) paid / was hearing B) pay / heard
C) was paying / hear D) was paying / heard

48. I__round and__Paula.

- A) turned / saw B) was turning/ was seeing
C) turn / was seeing D) was turning / saw

49. She__a bright red coat yesterday.

- A) wore B) was wearing
C) wear D) was wear

50. We__to have a cup of coffee.

- A) decided B) were deciding
C) decides D) will deciding

51. While we__a drink, a waiter__a pile of plates.

- A) had / was dropping B) have / dropped
C) have / drop D) were having / dropped

52. We all__a terrible shock.

- A) were getting B) gets
C) getting D) got

53. Where__on holidays?

- A) you go B) do you go
C) do you going D) are you go



54. I ___ to work now. Good-bye!
A) go B) went C) am going D) goes
55. I ___ a book about astrology these days.
A) am reading B) read C) am reads D) reading
56. I ___ lots of books every year.
A) will read B) am reading
C) read D) am going to read
57. Nurses ___ after people in hospital.
A) looks B) is looking C) will look D) look
58. Annie ___ from Ireland.
A) come B) is coming C) comes D) coming
59. We ___ to a party next Saturday.
A) go B) goes C) are going D) went
60. She ___ for dinner this evening.
A) come B) came C) comes D) is coming

