I. READING
Alfred Nobel, the man behind the Nobel Prizes, was an engineer, an inventor and a poet. He was born in Stockholm in 1833. We left Sweden when he was nine because his family moved to Russia. Whilst there, he was educated by private tutors. At the age of 17 he could speak Russian, French, English, German and Swedish fluently. He was not only interested in literature, but also in chemistry and science. He was sent to study chemical engineering and languages in the United States and France. In Paris he met Ascanio Sobreno, a famous Italian scientist who invented nitroglycerine. In 1863, Alfred returned to Sweden and started work in his father's explosives factory. Deeply affected by an explosion in the factory which killed his brother, Alfred wanted to invent a safer explosive. In 1867, he invented dynamite, an explosive based on Sobreno's invention. In 1896, Alfred Nobel left a fortune. In his last will he decided to use it to set up yearly Nobel Prizes for chemistry, physics, medicine, literature, and world peace.

The American politician, Al Gore won the peace Nobel prize this year and the British novelist, Doris Lessing, won the prize in literature. Some of his companies have been working since then. One of them is a famous British chemical company - ICI (it stands for: Imperial Chemical Industries). When he died in 1896, Alfred Nobel left a fortune. In his last will he decided to use it to set up yearly Nobel Prizes for chemistry, physics, medicine, literature, and world peace.

The American politician, Al Gore won the peace Nobel prize this year and the British novelist, Doris Lessing, won the prize in literature. Six Poles has been awarded by the Nobel Prize. Maria Skłodowska-Curie won the prize twice for physics and chemistry, Lech Wałęsa won the prize for work in peace while Władysław Reymont, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Czesław Miłosz and Wisława Szymborska received the literature prize.

6. Choose true sentences.
   a) The Nobel prize is awarded every year.
   b) Alfred Nobel established a lot of dynamite factories.
   c) Alfred Nobel became a very rich man.
   d) There are still companies set up by Alfred Nobel.

7. Alfred Nobel was .................................. in the nineteenth century.
   a) a successful businessman
   b) a famous politician
   c) a poet
   d) a polyglot

II. COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY
8. A: What does your sister look like?
   B: .............................................
   a) She's tall, she's got long blond hair and blue eyes.
   b) She's very nice.
   c) She's in her early twenties.
   d) She's really shy.

9. A: I've just decided to start learning Spanish.
   B: .............................................
   a) Did you? That's great.
   b) Congratulations!
   c) You're welcome.
   d) Have you? That's fantastic!

10. A: ...........................................
    B: Yes, thanks. You are so nice!
    a) Would you like me to help you to wash the car, dad?
    b) Shall I take the rubbish out, dad?
    c) Could you lay the table, dad?
    d) Would you like to make my bed, dad?

11. You ................................ leave the classroom now.
    You must tidy up your books first.
    a) are allowed
    b) aren't allowed to
    c) should
    d) may not

12. What does your lost scarf look like?
    a) It's green and silk with pink flowers.
    b) It's plastic. It has brown leather straps.
    c) It's blue and cotton. It's got flower patterns.
    d) It's made of gold. It has a sapphire on it.

13. A: I'm sorry I didn't come to you yesterday. I had to help my mum to do the ironing.
    B: .............................................
    a) You should come.
    b) Never mind.
    c) Forget it. It doesn't matter.
    d) You shouldn't help her.
14. A: □ …………………………….
B: □ Only twenty-four pounds ninety-nine.
  a) How much did you pay for your shoes?
  b) How much did your shoes cost?
  c) Why did you pay for your shoes?
  d) How much were your shoes?

III. VOCABULARY
15. My brother likes music very much. He can play the ……………. well.
  a) trumpet
  b) fiddle
  c) violin
  d) drums

16. Many people in England like eating bacon and eggs for ……………….
  a) breakfast
  b) lunch
  c) dinner
  d) supper

17. Do the crossword ‘food’ and find the solution.
   
   1) □ □ □
   2) □ □ □
   3) □ □ □
   4) □ □ □
   5) □ □ □
   6) □ □ □
   7) □ □ □
   8) □ □ □
   
   The solution is:
   a) □ □ □
   b) □ □ □
   c) □ □ □
   d) □ □ □

18. If you want to buy ‘Observer’ or ‘The Daily Telegraph’ you should go to the ……………….
   a) newsagent’s
   b) chemist’s
   c) kiosk
   d) butcher’s

19. Christians remember the death of Jesus Christ ………………….
   a) at Easter
   b) on Good Friday
   c) at Christmas
   d) on Shrovetide Tuesday

IV. GRAMMAR
20. This is the girl ……………… we met in the sports centre yesterday.
   a) that
   b) whose
   c) that
   d) who

21. It (1) ……………… heavily while we (2) ……………… up the mountain.
   a) (1) rained; (2) climbed
   b) (1) was snowing; (2) climbed
   c) (1) rained; (2) were climbing
   d) (1) was snowing; (2) were climbing

22. Tom’s got a lot of friends, ………………?
   a) is he
   b) isn’t he
   c) hasn’t he
   d) doesn’t he

23. Artur Boruc is a ………………… goalkeeper than Łukasz Fabiański.
   a) badder
   b) better
   c) worse
   d) more good

24. My mum has ………………. eggs so she can make pancakes for us.
   a) a few
   b) a little
   c) few
   d) some

25. (1) ……… children like skiing in (2) ……… Tatra mountains (3) ……… south of Poland.
   a) (1) The; (2) the; (3) a
   b) (1) -; (2) the; (3) the
   c) (1) -; (2) -; (3) the
   d) (1) the; (2) the; (3) a

26. This road sign says that you ………………. fifty kilometres an hour.
   a) must drive at
   b) are allowed to drive not more than
   c) mustn’t exceed
   d) might drive faster than

27. Unless the teacher (1) ……………… late, we (2) ……………… a test.
   a) (1) come; (2) will have
   b) (1) will come; (2) will have
   c) (1) will come; (2) have
   d) (1) comes; (2) will have

28. While I (1) ……………… eggs for breakfast, I (2) ……………… my finger.
   a) (1) anything; (2) something
   b) (1) something; (2) nothing
   c) (1) nothing; (2) anyone
   d) (1) anything; (2) someone

29. I’ve prepared (1) ……………… to eat but it’s (2) ……………… special.
   a) (1) anything; (2) something
   b) (1) something; (2) nothing
   c) (1) nothing; (2) anyone
   d) (1) anything; (2) someone

30. I’m too young so I can’t drive a car. I (1) ……………… a car if I (2) ……………… too young.
   a) (1) could drive; (2) weren’t
   b) (1) would drive; (2) were
   c) (1) would drive; (2) weren’t
   d) (1) would be able to drive; (2) haven’t been