Podręcznik dla szkoły podstawowej

Steps in English

3

Student's Book

Tim Falla • Paul A Davies
Paul Shipton • Ewa Palczak

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Student's Book

NOT FOR SALE
OXFORD UNIVERSITY

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OXFORD

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Welcome

Bartek and friends

1 1.1 **Listen and read. Then act out the story.**

After school, in the school hall

1

Alfie Hello, Grace. How are you?
Grace I'm OK, but I'm a bit nervous. This is my first school play!
Alfie Don't worry. It's fun.
Grace Do you take part every year, Alfie?
Alfie Yes, I do. I love drama.

2

Alfie Grace, this is Bartek. He's in my class.
Grace Hi, Bartek. Nice to meet you.
Bartek Nice to meet you, too.
Alfie Bartek is from Poznań, in Poland. This is his first week in the UK! But he speaks very good English.
Bartek Thanks, Alfie!

3

Mr Hart Hello, everyone. Thanks for coming.
Alfie That's Mr Hart, the English teacher. He organizes the play every year.
Mr Hart Let's read the play. Do you want to start, Evie?
Alfie Evie is in the same class as Grace.
Bartek Do they get on well?
Alfie Yes, they do.

The next day

4

Evie What part have you got in the play?
Grace I don't know. Let's see, … I've got the part of Mary!
Evie What? But that's the best part! And this is your first school play! It's not fair!
Grace Sorry, Evie. But it isn't my fault!
Alfie Well, Grace and Evie usually get on well.

Comprehension

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct name from the box.**

Alfie	Bartek	Evie	Grace	Mr Hart

1 _____ is taking part in her first school play.
2 _____ loves drama.
3 _____ is from Poland.
4 _____ and Alfie are in the same class.
5 Grace and _____ are in the same class.
6 _____ is organizing the school play.
7 _____ has got the best part in the play.

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 Why is Grace nervous in photo 1?
2 Which city is Bartek from?
3 What subject does Mr Hart teach?
4 Do Grace and Evie like each other?
5 Which part in the play has Grace got?

Everyday English

4 **Find phrases in the story which mean:**

1 To jest zabawa. (frame 1)
2 Miło mi cię poznać. (frame 2)
3 Dobrze żyją ze sobą? (frame 3)
4 Zobaczmy. (frame 4)
5 To jest niesprawiedliwe! (frame 4)

Present simple

5 **Look at the table. How is the *he / she / it* form of the verb different from the others?**

Twierdzenia

I / You / We / You / They	like	drama.
He / She / It	likes	drama.

Przeczenia

I / You / We / You / They	don't like	ICT.
He / She / It	doesn't like	ICT.

don't = do not doesn't = does not

Czas *present simple* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o:
a) faktach,
b) tym, co nigdy się nie zmienia,
c) czynnościach wykonywanych regularnie.

6 **Complete the sentences with the present simple affirmative form of the verbs. Which two sentences are facts?**

wear	go	eat	live	speak

1 Kangaroos _____ in Australia.
2 My sister _____ to a dance class on Sunday.
3 I _____ a uniform at school.
4 My family and I _____ a special meal on Christmas Day.
5 Brazilians _____ Portuguese.

7 **Complete the text. Use the correct present simple affirmative or negative form of the verbs.**

Hi, Jason,
There's a big basketball match at school this Saturday. Every year, the teachers [1]_____ (play) against the students. The match is always exciting and funny, too. The teachers [2]_____ (not play) very well, but they're bigger. My dad always [3]_____ (watch) the match. My dad and I [4]_____ (love) basketball! My mum [5]_____ (not like) it, so she and my sister [6]_____ (stay) at home. Can you phone me? I [7]_____ (not know) your number.
Greta

8 **Look at the table and circle the correct answers.**

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Do	the teachers	play basketball well?
Yes, they do. / No, they don't.		
Does	Greta's dad	like basketball?
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.		

9 **Complete the questions about Greta's email. Then work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.**

1 _____ the teachers and students play the big basketball match every week?
2 _____ Greta's dad always watch the big match?
3 _____ Greta like basketball?
4 _____ Greta's mum and sister watch the match, too?
5 _____ Greta know Jason's phone number?

Welcome

Words, words, words

1 **Find the children in the picture on page 6 and write the correct numbers.**

1 Jade is wearing a red coat.
2 Derek is wearing yellow tracksuit bottoms.
3 Tommy is wearing a green cap.
4 Kyle is wearing a blue hoodie.
5 Sheena is wearing white shorts.

2 **Write the children's names.**

1 _____ is outside the church.
2 _____ is outside the post office.
3 _____ is at the bus stop.
4 _____ is outside the cinema.
5 _____ is in the park.

3 **Look again at the picture. What other items of clothing can you see?**

4 **Write sentences describing your clothes and a friend's clothes.**

I'm wearing white trainers, blue socks, ...
Wictor is wearing jeans, a brown belt, ...

5 **Who are the children in exercise 1 watching? Choose five of the jobs in the box.**

fire fighter teacher waiter builder
shop assistant nurse police officer
actor mechanic chef doctor

Jade is watching a ...

6 **Race against time! Put the jobs from exercise 5 in alphabetical order in one minute.**

Zapisywanie wyrazów z kolejności alfabetycznej to dobry sposób, by nauczyć się ich pisowni!

7 **Work in pairs. Make true or false sentences about the places in the box and the jobs from exercise 5.**

school department store hospital
restaurant theatre police station

A shop assistant works in a school.

False. A teacher works in a school.

8 **Complete the musical instruments and find them in the picture.**

1 g _ _ _ _ r
2 k _ _ _ _ _ _ d
3 v _ _ _ _ n
4 t _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e
5 s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e

9 **Find and circle six more musical instruments.**

10 1.2 **Listen and match the musical instruments and styles.**

instrument	style
1 keyboard	a jazz
2 violin	b hip hop
3 bass guitar	c rock 'n' roll
4 saxophone	d classical
5 piano	e pop

11 **Which geographical features from the box are in the picture? Ask and answer in pairs.**

beach lake cliff field hill island
mountain river valley waterfall wood

Is there a beach?

Yes, there is.

Is there a lake?

No, there isn't.

12 **Make a list of famous examples of the features in exercise 11 in Poland.**

Sopot beach is near Gdańsk.

Welcome

Present continuous

1 **Look at the table and complete the sentences.**

Twierdzenia

I	'm	cooking.
You / We / You / They	're	cooking.
He / She / It	's	cooking.

Przeczenia

I	'm not	helping.
You / We / You / They	aren't	helping.
He / She / It	isn't	helping.

1 She _____ making the dinner.
2 He _____ helping.

2 **Match the long and short forms.**

1 am	a 's
2 are	b 'm
3 is	c isn't
4 are not	d 're
5 is not	e aren't

3 **Look at the pictures and correct the sentences.**

1 Cathy is reading.
She isn't reading.
She's watching TV.

2 Ryan and Charlie are doing their homework.

3 Harry is listening to music.

4 Sue and Ellie are doing judo.

5 Sharon is dancing.

6 Joe is cycling.

4 **Look at the table and circle the correct answers.**

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Is	she	sleeping?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Are	they	eating?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

5 **Write questions in the present continuous.**

1 Dave and Angie / play / basketball?
Are Dave and Angie playing basketball?
2 it / rain?
3 the bus / stop?
4 Rita and Maria / speak / English?
5 Justin / eat / an apple?

6 1.3 **Listen and write answers to the questions in exercise 5.**

1 Yes, they are.

7 **Complete the text messages. Use the correct form of the present continuous.**

1 Looking good!

Words, words, words

1 1.4 **Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.**

freckles a fringe make-up wavy hair
a moustache a beard earrings a necklace

1 – make-up

2 **Complete the chart with the words in the box.**

blond blue curly a dress green long
a moustache a necklace tall

height	He's ... short / medium height / [1]_____.
hair	She's got ... short / [2]_____ hair. straight / wavy / [3]_____ hair. dark / brown / [4]_____ hair. a fringe. He's bald.
eyes	He's got ... brown / [5]_____ / [6]_____ eyes.
face	He's got ... freckles / glasses / a beard / [7]_____.
clothes and jewellery	She's wearing ... a red hat / [8]_____. earrings / make-up / [9]_____.

3 1.5 **Listen. Which person is it? Write A, B, C or D.**

1 ___ 3 ___ 5 ___ 7 ___
2 ___ 4 ___ 6 ___ 8 ___

4 **Choose one of the girls in exercise 3. Can your partner guess who it is?**

Has she got freckles?

No, she hasn't.

Is she wearing a necklace?

Extra

Write a description of someone in your class.

Jacek is medium height. He's got blue eyes and straight, brown hair. He's wearing ...

Language Steps

Bartek and friends

1 1.6 **Listen and read. Then act out the story.**

One Tuesday, after school

1

Alfie Hi, Bartek. Where are you going?
Bartek The school hall. We have a rehearsal for the school play every Tuesday at four.
Alfie Oh yes! Now I remember! Are we late?
Bartek Yes. But don't worry. They never start on time.

2

Grace Here are the costumes for our play.
Bartek Look. There are dresses, earrings, …
Alfie What about for the boys? Are there any costumes for us?
Bartek Yes. There are jackets and ties.
Alfie Look! I've got a moustache.

4

Grace I love dressing up.
Evie Me, too. I don't usually wear long dresses.
Grace Are you wearing make-up?
Evie Yes, I am. I often wear make-up after school.
Grace Really? I never wear it. My mum doesn't like it.

5

Grace Yuk! This hat is horrible!
Evie Actually, that's my hat.
Grace Really? It doesn't go with that dress.
Evie No, no. I'm not saying it's part of the costume. I wear it all the time.
Grace Oh. I see what you mean. Sorry! I always say the wrong thing!

3

Alfie I'm a beautiful lady with long, blond hair.
Grace It really suits you!
Mr Hart Alfie! Put that back. Don't be silly.
Alfie Sorry, Mr Hart. Grace! Stop laughing!
Grace I'm not laughing. I'm smiling.

6

Evie You aren't sorry. You're smiling!
Grace Well, it is a bit funny.
Evie No, it isn't! I'm not laughing!
Alfie Hi, Grace. Hi, Evie. Are you having fun?
Grace / Evie No, we aren't!

Language Steps

Comprehension

2 Match sentences a–f with photos 1–6 of the story.

a Grace is looking at some earrings. *photo 2*
b Bartek is walking to the school hall.
c Alfie is wearing a moustache.
d Evie is looking at herself in a mirror.
e Grace is smiling at Alfie.
f Alfie is asking the girls a question.

3 Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.

1 Rehearsals for the school play are on Tuesday. ☐
2 The rehearsals always start on time. ☐
3 There are costumes for the girls and the boys. ☐
4 Evie wears a long dress every day. ☐
5 Grace doesn't wear make-up. ☐
6 Grace likes Evie's hat. ☐

Everyday English

4 Find phrases in the story which mean:

1 Pasuje jak ulał! (frame 3)
2 Nie bądź niemądry. (frame 3)
3 Nie pasuje do tej sukienki. (frame 5)
4 Rozumiem, co masz na myśli. (frame 5)
5 Zawsze powiem coś nie tak! (frame 5)

Vocabulary

5 Match the words with the pictures. Write the correct numbers.

dressing gown ☐ jacket ☐ hairband ☐
pyjamas ☐ shirt ☐ slippers ☐ top ☐
tie ☐ trainers ☐ trousers ☐

6 Work in pairs. Describe someone's clothes in the photostory and say the person's name.

He's wearing a dark red jumper and he's carrying a grey schoolbag.

Bartek in photo 1.

Grammar Steps 1

Present simple and present continuous

1 **Read the text messages. Where is Dan?**

2 **Underline the examples of the present simple and the present continuous in the text messages in exercise 1.**

3 **Read the rules. Match the examples in exercise 1 with the uses of the tenses.**

Czas *present simple* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o:
- faktach i czynnościach, które nigdy się nie zmieniają.
- nawykach i często powtarzających się czynnościach.

Czas *present continuous* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które odbywają się w tej chwili.

4 **Circle the correct words.**

1 **I play / I'm playing** football every Saturday.
2 Look! **He doesn't wear / He isn't wearing** trousers!
3 Oh, no! We can't play tennis because **it rains / it's raining**!
4 **They don't speak / They aren't speaking** Spanish in Portugal.
5 Why **does she smile / is she smiling**?
6 What time **do you get up / are you getting up** on a school day?

5 1.7 **Complete the conversation with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs. Then listen and check.**

Jess Hi, Ben. Nice bike. Where [1]_____ you _____ (go)?
Ben To the swimming pool with Tom.
Jess [2]_____ you often _____ (swim) at the weekend?
Ben No, not often. Tom [3]_____ (love) swimming, but I [4]_____ (not go) to the swimming pool very often. What [5]_____ you _____ (do) around here?
Jess We [6]_____ (look) for Tigger, our pet cat. He's lost!
Ben Oh, dear. Cats often [7]_____ (stay) out for a long time.
Jess Yes, but not for three days!

6 **Write questions using the present simple or present continuous.**

1 you / go / to school / on Saturday?
Do you go to school on Saturday?
2 the sun / shine / now?
3 your teacher / usually / wear / glasses?
4 you / sit / at your desk / now?
5 you / usually / wear / jeans / at the weekend?
6 you and your friends / laugh / now?
7 you / like / cold weather?

7 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 6.**

Extra

Write two sentences with each verb, one in the present simple, one in the present continuous.

watch listen rain wear

I'm not watching TV now.
My parents usually watch TV in the evening.

Describing people

1 1.8 **Listen and read. Label Micky and Heather in the photo.**

Sarah Would you like to see a photo of my friends?
Harry Yes, please. ... Who's the boy on the right?
Sarah That's Micky. He's really funny.
Harry And who's the girl with long hair?
Sarah The girl in the middle?
Harry No, the girl in the purple T-shirt, with blond hair.
Sarah That's Heather.
Harry She looks nice.
Sarah She is. She's in my class at school.

2 **Work in pairs. Practise reading the dialogue in exercise 1.**

3 **Complete the phrases with *in, on* and *with*.**

1 _____ the pink dress
2 _____ dark hair
3 _____ the middle
4 _____ the left
5 _____ the right

4 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the people in the picture.**

5 1.9 **Listen and label the two other children in the photo in exercise 1.**

6 **Listen again and complete the sentences.**

1 Anna is _____'s cousin.
2 Anna has got _____ hair.
3 _____ is from Manchester.
4 Heather is Ben's _____.
5 Ben is in a _____ T-shirt.

7 **Work in pairs. Look at the photo and invent names and information about the people.**

8 **Prepare a dialogue like the one in exercise 1.**

9 **Act out your dialogue in class.**

Grammar Steps 2

Imperatives

1 **Complete the speech bubbles with the imperatives in the box. Which are affirmative and which are negative?**

Be quiet! Come back! Don't drop it!
Don't touch!

Aby utworzyć zdanie w trybie rozkazującym, stosujemy bezokolicznik bez słowa *to*. Formę przeczącą takiego zdania tworzymy poprzez wstawienie słowa *don't* na początku.

2 **Write imperatives. Use the verbs in the box twice, once in the affirmative and once in the negative.**

stop sit down talk

1 - Talk!

3 **Give your partner instructions using the affirmative or negative of the imperatives in the box.**

Close (your eyes)! Look at (the door)!
Smile! Touch (your nose)! Turn around!
Pick up (your pen)!

Pick up your pencil case!
Don't pick up your ruler!

Extra

Make signs for your classroom. Use affirmative and negative imperatives.

School photo

4 **Read the song and look at the picture. Write the correct numbers next to the song lines.**

Brush your hair. Don't hide your eyes! ☐
Take off your hats and put on your ties. ☐
Don't look up. Don't look down.
Look straight ahead. Please don't frown. ☐
Look at the camera. Please, please, please!
One, two, three, and smile! Say cheese!

Please keep still. Don't turn around. ☐
Don't drop litter on the ground. ☐
Look at the camera. ...

5 1.10 **Now listen and sing the song.**

Grammar in context

6 1.11 **Listen and read.**

Strange investigations

Donna has got a new job at the Strange Detective Agency.

1

Donna There's a customer to see you, Sam. Her name is Mrs Hill.
Mrs Hill I'm looking for Henry. He's lost in the woods. Please find him, Mr Strange.
Strange What does he look like?
Mrs Hill He's tall and he's got long hair. But there's a secret about Henry. ...

Ten minutes later

2

Donna What's in the bag, Sam?
Strange Food! Henry likes food.
Donna I like food, too! I love chocolate!
Strange Don't eat that now. We're here. We're at the woods!

3

Donna Tell me about Henry.
Strange He's . . . got lots of hair.
Donna What do you mean? Has he got a beard?
Strange No, he's got hair all over his face. And he isn't wearing clothes. Henry never wears clothes.
Donna What?

4

Strange Look at that, Donna.
Donna What is it?
Strange It's a footprint, Henry's footprint.
Donna But it's very big.

Comprehension

7 **Circle the correct words.**

1 **Donna / Mrs Hill** works at a detective agency.
2 Henry is **at the detective agency / in the woods.**
3 The detectives have got a **car / motorbike.**
4 Sam has got **food / clothes** in his bag.
5 Henry **has / hasn't** got a beard.
6 Henry **has / hasn't** got big feet.

8 **Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.**

wear tell look love

1 Mrs Hill _____ for Henry.
2 In picture 1, Mrs Hill _____ Sam a secret.
3 Donna _____ chocolate.
4 Henry never _____ clothes.

9 **Underline four examples of imperatives in the story.**

Reading

1 1.12 **Listen and read. What do you think of WRAP's idea? Is it a good idea?**

BORROW YOUR CLOTHES!

What outfit are you wearing at the moment? Do you often wear it? Do you wear everything in your wardrobe? Everyone has got things that they only wear on special occasions. So why don't people borrow those clothes instead of buying them? This is what an organization called Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) wants you to do. WRAP wants everyone to stop buying so many clothes and 'rent' them instead. Renting clothes is cheaper than buying them. It's also a good way to fight climate change.

WRAP says that companies make too many clothes and this is a waste. Clothes factories also cause pollution, so it's bad for the environment. WRAP thinks that people don't use their clothes often enough. They buy a new outfit and then only wear it two or three times! This is especially true of children, because they grow very fast! And it's also true for party clothes, because people don't wear party outfits very often. So, are you happy to rent your next party outfit?

outfit – *strój*
special occasions – *szczególne okazje*
rent – *wypożyczać*
fight – *zwalczać*
climate change – *zmiany klimatyczne*
company – *firma*
waste – *marnotrawstwo*
pollution – *zanieczyszczenie*

2 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 We've all got an outfit that we only wear on special occasions. ☐
2 WRAP is an organization to help the clothes companies. ☐
3 WRAP thinks that people don't buy many clothes. ☐
4 Making a lot of clothes is bad for the environment. ☐
5 WRAP says that we don't need to use our clothes often. ☐
6 WRAP thinks that children's clothes and party outfits aren't good things to rent. ☐

3 **Choose the best summary for the text.**

1 We buy lots of clothes but we only wear our favourite outfits.
2 We need to rent more of our clothes. It's better for the environment.
3 We wear lots of party clothes and we need to borrow them instead.

Extra

Choose a famous person and write about their favourite outfit.

Matt Pokora – My favourite outfit is a grey T-shirt and jeans and a black hat. ...

Say /ʌ/ and /ʊ/

1.13 **Listen and repeat the sounds /ʌ/ and /ʊ/.**

/ʌ/ lucky
/ʊ/ look

1.14 **Read the phonetic script and write the words. Then listen, repeat and check your answers.**

1	/ʌp/	u p	5	/pʊt/	p u t
2	/bʌs/	_ _ _	6	/gʊd/	_ _ _ _
3	/mʌm/	_ _ _	7	/fʊt/	_ _ _ _
4	/fʌn/	_ _ _	8	/bʊk/	_ _ _ _

Listening

4 1.15 **Listen. Which people are in the photos?**

Alfie ☐ Grace ☐ Grace's mum ☐
Grace's dad ☐ Grace's cousin ☐
Grace's aunt ☐ Grace's uncle ☐

5 **Listen again. Complete the sentences with people from exercise 4.**

1 _____ is wearing a white dress.
2 _____ is wearing a pink dress.
3 _____ is wearing a blue jacket.
4 _____ is wearing a black skirt and a red blouse.

Writing

6 **Read the text. What's Ryan's favourite outfit?**

7 **Answer the questions.**

1 What does Ryan wear most?
2 What does Ryan usually wear to school?
3 Why does Ryan often wears sports clothes?
4 When does Ryan wear shorts and T-shirts?
5 What is Ryan wearing now?

8 **Match the punctuation marks with their English names.**

. , ? ! '

_____ apostrophe
_____ comma
_____ exclamation mark
_____ full stop
_____ question mark

9 **How many of the punctuation marks can you find in Ryan's text?**

10 **Add punctuation marks to the sentences.**

1 Whats your name
2 Im wearing jeans a sweatshirt and trainers
3 Wheres my jacket
4 Look that boy has got green hair

My clothes by Ryan

The clothes I wear most are jeans and T-shirts. The clothes I usually wear to school are trousers, a sweatshirt and trainers. I also wear football shirts, shorts and football boots a lot, because I play a lot of football. And I wear shorts and T-shirts in the summer.
My favourite outfit is white jeans, an orange T-shirt and black trainers. That's what I'm wearing now!

11 **Make notes about what you wear.**

Clothes I wear most: _____
_____
School clothes: _____
_____
Clothes for sports and hobbies: _____
_____
Favourite outfit: _____
_____
Clothes I'm wearing now: _____
_____

12 **Use your notes to write a text of 40–60 words about the clothes you wear. Remember to use the correct punctuation marks.**

Royal guards

A The Yeomen Warders are the guards at the Tower of London. Their nickname is 'Beefeaters'. They wear a dark blue and red uniform. On the front of the jacket are the initials of the king or queen (E^II^R for Queen Elizabeth II). The Beefeaters and their families all live at the Tower.

B The Ravenmaster is one of the Warders at the Tower. He looks after the ravens. Every day, he buys meat for them in a market in London. The ravens are the real 'beef eaters' at the Tower!

Did you know?
There's a superstition about the ravens. If they leave the Tower of London, it means the end of the building and the king or queen!

C At Buckingham Palace and the other Royal Palaces, you can see the Queen's Guard. They wear a very famous uniform – dark trousers, a red jacket and a big, black hat called a 'bearskin'.

Did you know?
Changing the Guard happens every day at 11.30 a.m. at Buckingham Palace. One group of guards leaves and another group arrives. The ceremony is very popular with tourists!

1 1.16 **Listen and read. Match photos 1–3 with paragraphs A–C.**

2 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 The Yeoman Warders live and work at the same place. ☐
2 The Ravenmaster is one of the Yeoman Warders. ☐
3 The Ravenmaster looks after birds. ☐
4 The Ravenmaster wears a bearskin. ☐
5 The Queen's Guard wear big, red hats. ☐
6 The Queen's Guard take part in a ceremony at 11.30 a.m. every morning. ☐

3 **Underline the words in the box in the text. Then match them with the definitions.**

uniform initials market palace ravens

1 The first letters of your names.
2 A house for kings and queens.
3 Special clothes for work or school.
4 Large, black birds.
5 A lot of small outdoor shops.

guards – *gwardia*
nickname – *przydomek*
superstition – *przesąd*
ceremony – *obrzęd*

Project

Design a new strip for a national sports team. Look at page 16 of the Workbook for detailed instructions.

DVD Level 3 • 1 – Changing the Guard

Vocabulary

1 **Write the missing letters. Then match the descriptions with the people in the pictures and write the names.**

1 _____ has got fr e ckl e s, str _ _ ght h _ _ r and _ _ rr _ ngs.

2 _____ has got w _ vy h _ _ r, a n _ ckl _ c _ and m _ k _ - _ p.

3 _____ is b _ ld with a m _ _ s t _ ch _, a b _ _ rd and gl _ ss _ s.

4 _____ has got bl _ nd h _ _ r, bl _ _ _ y _ s and a gr _ _ n c _ p.

2 **Find one mistake in each line of the description and correct it.**

He's tall. He's got short, dark hair and a black beard. He's wearing black shoes, jeans and a white shirt. He's got a blue tie and a brown coat. _short_

She's medium height. She's got long, wavy hair. She's wearing red pyjamas and a yellow top. She's got a white necklace. _____

Grammar

3 1.17 **Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the present simple or present continuous. Then listen and check.**

Ella Hi! [1] _Are you getting ready_ (you / get ready) to go out?

Ian No, I'm not. I [2] _____ (watch) TV with some friends. Come in!

Ella Thanks. Why [3] _____ (you / wear) your football shirt?

Ian We [4] _____ (watch) a football match. I [5] _____ (always / wear) my Chelsea shirt when Chelsea are playing. It's lucky.

Ella Oh, I see. What's the score?

Ian The match [6] _____ (not go) well for Chelsea. They [7] _____ (lose) 3–nil!

Ella That's good. I [8] _____ (not like) Chelsea. I [9] _____ (prefer) Manchester United!

4 **Match the words and phrases to make common imperatives.**

1 Put …	quiet!
2 Sit …	around!
3 Be …	that back!
4 Say …	down!
5 Turn …	up the rubbish!
6 Pick …	cheese!

5 **Complete the sentences with negative imperatives. Use the verbs in the box.**

ask be drink forget tell sit

1 School starts in ten minutes. _____ late!

2 _____ that milk. It's two weeks old.

3 _____ me for money. I haven't got any.

4 _____ on the grass. It's very wet.

5 _____ Judy about the party. It's a secret.

6 It's PE tomorrow. _____ your shorts and T-shirt.

Self-evaluation

Vocabulary

1 **Match the words with their Polish translations.**

1 short	a naszyjnik
2 freckles	b broda
3 earrings	c niski
4 a beard	d grzywka
5 a necklace	e kolczyki
6 a fringe	f piegi

Potrafię nazwać charakterystyczne cechy wyglądu zewnętrznego.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Grammar

2 **Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.**

do not have play not rain

1 My brother _____ tennis every week.
2 It _____ now. We can go for a walk.
3 We _____ a cooked breakfast on Monday.
4 I'm busy. I _____ my homework.

Potrafię właściwie stosować formy *present simple* i *present continuous*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

3 **Translate the instructions into English.**

1 Zamknij oczy!
2 Bądź cicho!
3 Nie upuść tego!
4 Nie odwracaj się!

Potrafię wydawać polecenia.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Reading

4 **Look again at the story on page 15 and choose the best summary.**

1 Sam and Donna go for a picnic in the woods.
2 Sam and Donna find Henry in the woods and give him some food.
3 Sam and Donna look for Henry in the woods, but they only find his footprint.

Potrafię wskazać właściwe podsumowanie tekstu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Describing people

5 **Circle the correct words. Then look at the picture and write the correct names.**

1 Tom is **on / in** the left.
2 Jenny is **with / in** the yellow dress.
3 The girl **on / with** short hair is Ann.
4 Ben is **on / in** the green T-shirt.

Potrafię stosować przyimki *on, in, with* w wyrażeniach opisujących wygląd oraz położenie. Potrafię wskazać osobę na podstawie opisu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Writing

6 **Read the dialogue and add punctuation marks.**

John Whos your favourite singer
Kasia I like Ania Dąbrowska shes got dark wavy hair and blue eyes

Potrafię właściwie stosować znaki interpunkcyjne.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Culture

7 **Look again at the article on page 18. What did you learn about the Royal Guards? Can you see any guards in Poland? How are they different?**

Potrafię podać kilka faktów dotyczących Gwardii Królewskiej i porównać to, czego się dowiedziałem / dowiedziałam z sytuacją w Polsce.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

2 wild

Words, words, words

1 1.18 **Label the photos with the words in the box. Then listen and check.**

eagle wolf lion whale monkey
octopus owl cuckoo penguin bat
shark dolphin

2 **Draw a chart and complete it with the animals from exercise 1.**

Land	Sea	Air
wolf		

3 1.19 **Listen and write the animals.**

1 - monkey

4 1.20 **Listen and complete the table with animals and adjectives from the box.**

beautiful cute dangerous fast friendly
funny intelligent interesting

	Favourite animal	Because they're ...
Jake		
Sally		
Tina		
Kevin		

5 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Use the adjectives in exercise 4 to help you.**

What's your favourite animal? — The penguin.

Why? — Because they're cute!

Extra

Write a description of one of the animals in exercise 1.

It's got brown feathers and two big wings. It lives in tall trees. It eats ...

Bartek and friends

1 1.21 Listen and read. Then act out the story.

1

Mr Evans Remember, it's our trip to the Brecon Beacons tomorrow.
Alfie Great! I'm really looking forward to it!
Mr Evans Please wear warm clothes – it's much colder than here. And wear your most comfortable shoes.
Grace Are trainers OK?
Mr Evans Yes, they're fine. So, see you all at quarter past six tomorrow morning. Don't be late.

The next morning

2

Bartek I'm still asleep. It's really early.
Grace Don't worry. You can sleep on the coach!
Bartek How far is it to the Brecon Beacons. Is it further than London?
Grace Yes, it is. It's about 100 kilometres.
Bartek Here comes Alfie.

Two hours later, on the Brecon Beacons

4

Bartek It's really windy.
Grace It's freezing, too. My hands are as cold as ice!
Alfie My hands are colder than ice. Feel them.
Grace Arrgh! Get off!
Bartek Cheer up! At least it isn't raining!

5

Alfie Quick. Let's stand under a tree.
Grace I can't see any trees – just bushes.
Bartek Anyway, you can't stand under a tree in a storm, because of lightning. It's the worst place you can be!
Alfie Is it safer here?
Bartek Yes, it is. But it isn't as dry!

3

Grace What are you wearing? Is it a tent?
Alfie Ha ha, very funny! It's a raincoat.
Bartek Well, it's as big as a tent. And it's very bright!
Alfie It's my dad's. It's better than nothing.
Grace I'm not sure about that!

6

Alfie You aren't laughing at my coat now!
Grace No, we aren't. It's the best coat in the world!
Bartek Thanks for sharing it! Let's have lunch.
Alfie Good idea. This is fun!
Grace Really? I don't think so. But it's more interesting than a geography lesson.

Language Steps

Comprehension

2 Answer the questions.

1 Where do they go for their school trip?
2 Can they wear trainers?
3 How many kilometres is the journey?
4 Why is Alfie's coat very big?
5 How is the weather in photos 5 and 6?
6 Why is Alfie's coat useful?

3 Who says these phrases? What do the words in red refer to?

1 I'm really looking forward to it.
2 Yes, they're fine.
3 Is it a tent?
4 Feel them.
5 It's the worst place you can be!
6 Thanks for sharing it.

Zaimki *it, they, them*
Zaimkiem *it* możemy zastąpić rzeczownik w liczbie pojedynczej lub całe wyrażenie z takim rzeczownikiem.

I'm wearing your coat. I'm wearing it.
I don't like washing my hair. I don't like it.

Zaimkiem *they* lub *them* możemy zastąpić rzeczownik w liczbie mnogiej.

My hands are cold. They're cold.
Look at my shoes. Look at them.

Everyday English

4 Find phrases in the story which mean:

1 Nie mogę się doczekać! (frame 1)
2 Oto i Alfie! (frame 2)
3 Lepszy rydz niż nic. (frame 3)
4 Rozchmurz się! (frame 4)
5 Nie zgadzam się. (frame 6)

Vocabulary

5 Match the words in the box with the pictures.

branch bush flower grass leaf tree

6 Find four things from exercise 5 in the photostory photos.

Grammar Steps 1

Comparatives

1 **Complete the table with the comparative form of the adjectives.**

Krótkie przymiotniki

	Adjective	Rule	Comparative
regular	long	+er	1 _____
	nice	+r	2 _____
	big	double consonant + er	3 _____
	funny	-y +ier	4 _____
irregular	good	no rule	5 _____
	bad	no rule	6 _____
	far	no rule	7 _____

Długie przymiotniki

Adjective	Rule	Comparative
intelligent	more + adjective	8 _____

Gdy chcemy porównać osoby lub rzeczy, stosujemy przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym oraz słowo *than*. *Than* znaczy „niż".

My bedroom is tidier than your bedroom.

2 **Complete the sentences with comparative adjectives.**

1 Greece is hotter than Britain. (hot)
2 Maths is _____ than history. (difficult)
3 Jason is _____ than James. (tall)
4 Your exam results are _____ than my results. (good)
5 Szczecin is _____ from Warsaw than Bydgoszcz. (far)
6 Apple computers are _____ than PCs. (expensive)

3 **Write sentences comparing the animals in the box. Use a different comparative adjective and *than* in each sentence.**

bats dolphins eagles elephants
mice monkeys octopuses sharks
spiders whales

ugly beautiful cute large small
fast slow strong weak tall short
intelligent friendly

Mice are smaller than elephants.

4 **Read the information.**

Do porównań możemy też użyć konstrukcji *as* + przymiotnik + *as* i *not as* + przymiotnik + *as*.

Tom is as tall as Sally.
(= They're the same.)

My goldfish isn't as intelligent as my parrot.
(= My parrot is more intelligent than my goldfish.)

5 **Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form of the adjective.**

1 Cats aren't as friendly as dogs.
Dogs are friendlier than cats.
2 The Atlantic Ocean isn't as deep as the Pacific Ocean.
3 Morocco isn't as wet as Britain.
4 Kate isn't as strong as Joe.
5 Liam isn't as intelligent as Pete.
6 Whales aren't as dangerous as sharks.

6 **Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 using *not as ... as*. Use the adjectives below, not the adjectives in exercise 2.**

1 cold
2 easy
3 short
4 bad
5 near to
6 cheap

1 – Greece isn't as cold as Britain.

Extra

Write sentences about famous people. Use *as ... as* and *not as ... as* and the adjectives in the box to help you.

beautiful famous good rich short

Lady Gaga isn't as famous as Beyoncé.
Leona Lewis is as beautiful as ...

Talking about the weather

1 1.22 **Listen and read. Circle the correct word.**

1 The weather is **good / bad** where Harry is.
2 The weather is **good / bad** where Lisa is.

Lisa	Hi, Harry. How are you?
Harry	Fine, and you? What's the weather like there?
Lisa	It's terrible. It's really windy and it's raining. I want to go cycling, but I can't!
Harry	Oh dear!
Lisa	What's the weather like with you?
Harry	It's better here. It's warm and sunny. We're having a picnic on the beach.
Lisa	Lucky you!

2 **Work in pairs. Practise reading the dialogue in exercise 1.**

3 **Complete the labels with the words in the box.**

cloudy cold foggy hailing hot raining snowing stormy sunny warm windy

1 It's _____.

2 It's _____.

3 It's _____.

4 It's _____.

5 It's _____.

6 It's _____.

7 It's _____.

8 It's _____.

9 It's _____.

10 It's _____.

11 It's _____.

4 **Work in pairs. Look at the chart and ask and answer about the weather in the cities.**

Berlin		Moscow	
Cairo		Paris	
London		Rome	
Madrid		Warsaw	

5 1.23 **Listen to the conversation and complete the table.**

	Weather today	Weather yesterday
Neil	It's [1] _____ and it's [2] _____.	It was [5] _____ and [6] _____.
Pam	It's [3] _____ and quite [4] _____.	It was [7] _____.

6 **Work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue like the one in exercise 1. Change the blue words.**

7 **Act out your dialogue in class.**

Grammar Steps 2

Superlatives

1 **Complete the speech bubble. Use *tall*, *taller* and *tallest*.**

We're all _____ in my family. My mum is _____ than me, but my dad is the _____.

2 **Write the superlative form of the adjectives.**

Krótkie przymiotniki

	Adjective	Rule	Superlative
regular	cold	+est	1 _____
	safe	+st	2 _____
	hot	double consonant + est	3 _____
	windy	-y +iest	4 _____
irregular	good	no rule	5 _____
	bad	no rule	6 _____
	far	no rule	7 _____

Długie przymiotniki

Adjective	Rule	Superlative
dangerous	most + adjective	8 _____

Gdy chcemy powiedzieć, że coś lub ktoś jest „naj", stosujemy przymiotnik w stopniu najwyższym i poprzedzamy go przedimkiem *the*.
He's the richest boy in the school.

3 **Write questions using superlative adjectives with *the* and *in*.**

1 who / young / girl / your class?
Who's the youngest girl in your class?
2 who / famous / singer / Poland?
3 which / big / room / your school?
4 which / expensive / shop / your town?
5 who / bad / singer / your family?
6 which / good / photo / this book?

4 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 3.**

Who's the youngest girl in your class?

Agnes.

5 **Complete the text with the superlative form of the adjectives.**

Dead Sea

Lake Titicaca is the [1]_____ (high) lake in the world – it's 3810 metres above sea level. It's the second [2]_____ (big) lake in South America. The [3]_____ (low) lake in the world is the Dead Sea in Israel. It's also the [4]_____ (salty) lake in the world.

Amazon

The Nile in Africa is the [5]_____ (long) river in the world, but the Amazon is the [6]_____ (wide). It goes through the Amazon rainforest, the [7]_____ (large) and [8]_____ (wet) rainforest in the world.

The [9]_____ (tall) waterfall in the world is the Angel Falls in Venezuela. It's also one of the [10]_____ (difficult) to see because it isn't near a town. The [11]_____ (beautiful) waterfall is probably the Iguazú Falls between Argentina and Brazil. The [12]_____ (good) views are from the Brazilian side.

Iguazú Falls

6 **Write three questions about the text in exercise 5. Use superlatives.**

Where's the lowest lake in the world?

7 **Swap notebooks with your partner. Write answers to his or her questions from exercise 6.**

Extra

Write questions with superlatives about rivers, lakes or other natural features in Poland. Ask the class.

What's the longest river in Poland?
Where's the tallest mountain?

Grammar in context

8 1.24 **Listen and read.**

1

Donna This is the biggest footprint in the world!
Strange Henry is a yeti. He's bigger than a bear!
Donna A yeti! But yetis aren't real.
Strange Yes, they are! They're the strongest animals in the world.

2

Donna Something is moving behind those bushes.
Strange Quick, Donna! Something is in trouble. Yetis are as dangerous as lions!

3

Donna It's true! Henry is a yeti.
Man Help us! Please!
Woman A monster is taking our picnic!
Donna He's angry. He's throwing the picnic food everywhere. But why? What's your plan, Sam? ... Sam, where are you? SAM!

4

Comprehension

9 **Number the events in the correct order.**

a Donna runs into the woods. ☐
b Donna sees the yeti. ☐
c Sam and Donna find a big footprint. ☐
d Donna falls down. ☐
e The man calls for help. ☐

10 **Write true sentences with *as ... as* or *not as ... as*.**

1 bears / big / yetis
Bears aren't as big as yetis.
2 lions / dangerous / yetis
3 bears / strong / yetis
4 Donna / big / Henry

11 **Write superlative adjectives with *the*. Then complete the sentences with the correct person.**

Donna Henry the man

1 _____ has got _____ (big) feet.
2 _____ is _____ (strong).
3 _____ is _____ (scared).
4 _____ is _____ (fast).

Reading

1 1.25 **Listen and read. Who is the man in the photo? What's he doing?**

Fastest man adopts cheetah

Usain Bolt is from Jamaica and he's the fastest man in the world. He's got the world record in athletics for 100 metres and 200 metres. He runs at an average speed of 37.5 km/h (kilometres per hour). His top speed is 44 km/h!

Recently, Usain was in Kenya in Africa. There he met the fastest animal in the world – the cheetah. Cheetahs run at 80 km/h, and some can run for a short time at 120 km/h! But the cheetah is an endangered species, and Usain wants to help these beautiful animals. So he is paying the Kenya Wildlife Service £8,500 to adopt a baby cheetah. He doesn't want to take the cheetah home. He wants to pay £1,800 every year to look after it in the safari park. The Kenya Wildlife Service can use some of the money to help all the cheetahs in Kenya.

Usain calls his baby cheetah 'Lightning Bolt'. This is Usain's nickname, too! On his visit, he fed little Lightning from a bottle. But he didn't want to stroke an adult cheetah. The world's fastest man was scared!

world record – *rekord świata*
endangered species – *gatunki zagrożone wyginięciem*
adopt – *adoptować*
stroke – *głaskać*

2 **Find and underline these numbers and name in the text.**

Lightning Bolt £8,500 44 km/h 80 km/h
100 metres and 200 metres 120 km/h

3 **Match the questions with the answers from exercise 2.**

1 Which world records has Usain Bolt got?
2 How fast can Usain run?
3 How fast do cheetahs run?
4 What's a cheetah's maximum speed?
5 How much is Usain paying to adopt the baby cheetah?
6 What name have both Usain and the cheetah got?

Extra

Write questions for these answers.

1 Jamaica.
2 In Kenya in Africa.
3 No, he didn't. He was scared!

Say /s/ and /z/

1.26 **Listen and repeat the sounds /s/ and /z/.**

/s/ dress
/z/ shoes

1.27 **Listen and repeat. Which sound do the sentences practise? Write /s/ or /z/.**

1 Grace left her best dress on the bus! /s/
2 This is the worst place in Greece! ___
3 He always has cheese with his peas! ___
4 Zack does art and design on Thursday. ___
5 It's safe to cycle to school when it's sunny. ___

Listening

4 1.28 **Listen. Which animals do the children compare themselves to?**

1 Evie _____ 3 Bartek _____
2 Grace _____ 4 Alfie _____

5 **Listen again. Match one adjective from the box with each person.**

clever dangerous fast funny
hard-working slow strong beautiful
unusual

6 **Tell the class which animal you are most like. Say why, using adjectives from exercise 5 or your own ideas.**

cat

bird of paradise

donkey

parrot

I think I'm like a wolf because I'm fast and I'm friendly. I like being with a big group of friends.

Writing

7 **Read the text about tigers. Which paragraph ...**

1 describes their behaviour (what they do)? ___
2 describes their appearance (what they look like)? ___
3 explains why they are endangered? ___

8 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Lions are bigger than tigers. ☐
2 Most tigers weigh more than 300 kilos. ☐
3 Tigers don't live in Africa. ☐
4 Tigers hate water. ☐
5 No one hunts tigers now because it's illegal. ☐

9 **Read the information. Then decide which sentences have a mistake in the order of adjectives and correct them.**

Gdy umieszczamy w zdaniu kilka przymiotników, najpierw określamy rozmiar, potem kształt, a na końcu – kolor.
Tigers have got large, green eyes.
They've got small, round ears.

1 Giraffes have got thin, long legs.
2 Elephants have got long, grey trunks.
3 The condor has got enormous, black wings.
4 Ladybirds have got round, small, black spots.
5 A penguin has got long, black, thin wings.
6 Hippos have got short, grey, fat legs.

Tigers

A Tigers are the largest of the big cats. They can be four metres long including the tail, and the heaviest tigers are about 300 kilos. Their fur is orange and white with thin, black stripes. They've got large, green eyes and small, round ears.

B Tigers live in southern Asia. They usually live in forests and prefer to be near water. (Tigers like swimming!) They live alone. They kill and eat other animals for food.

C Tigers are an endangered species. They're in danger because their natural habitat is disappearing, and because people hunt tigers illegally.

habitat – *środowisko naturalne*
disappear – *znikać, wymierać*
hunt – *polować (na)*
illegally – *nielegalnie*

10 **Choose an animal and make notes about it.**

Appearance	
Habitat (where it lives)	
Behaviour (what it does)	
Endangered? Why?	

11 **Use your notes to write a description of the animal. Remember to use the correct order of adjectives.**

Culture Steps

Song

1 **Are the sentences about Zac Efron true ✔ or false ✘? Read the factfile quickly and check your answers.**

1 Zac Efron is in the film *High School Musical*. ☐
2 Zac Efron wants to be a serious actor. ☐

2 **Read the factfile again and answer the questions.**

1 Where is Zac Efron from?
2 How old is Zac Efron now?
3 What part does Zac play in *Hairspray*?
4 What's the name of Zac's girlfriend?
5 What job does his girlfriend do?
6 How does Zac see his future – as an actor or a singer?

3 1.29 **Listen and complete the song with the words in the box.**

sun man ocean seasons sky sound
hill world

You Can't Stop The Beat
(from *Hairspray*)

You can't stop an avalanche
As it races down the [1]_____.
You can try to stop the [2]_____, girl
But you know you never will.
5 And you can try to stop my dancing feet
But I just cannot stand still.

'Cause the [3]_____ keeps spinning
Round and round.
And my heart's keeping time
10 To the speed of [4]_____.
I was lost 'til I heard the drums,
Then I found my way.

'Cause you can't stop the beat

Ever since this old world began,
15 *A woman found out if she danced*
She could shake up a [5]_____.
And so I'm gonna shake and shimmy it
The best that I can today.

'Cause you can't stop
20 *The motion of the [6]_____*
Or the [7]_____ in the [8]_____
You can wonder if you wanna
But I never ask why.
And if you try to hold me down,
25 *I'm gonna look in your eye and say,*
That you can't stop the beat!

avalanche – *lawina*
race – *pędzić*
spin – *kręcić (się)*
sound – *dźwięk*
motion – *ruch*

4 **How are the words in red different in the song?**

1 until I heard the drums (line 11)
2 because you can't stop the beat (line 13)
3 I'm going to shake and shimmy it (line 17)
4 You can wonder if you want to (line 22)

5 **Discuss these questions in the class.**

1 Are musicals popular in Poland?
2 Which musicals are the most famous?
3 Which is your favourite musical? Why?

Vocabulary

1 **Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. What's the secret word?**

2 **Match the words with pictures 1–6.**

branch ☐ bush ☐ flower ☐ grass ☐ leaf ☐ tree ☐

Grammar

3 1.30 **Complete the conversation with the comparative form of the adjectives. Then listen and check.**

Joe Let's play basketball.
Eve No, thanks. You always win. You're [1]_____ (good) than me.
Joe No, I'm not. I'm [2]_____ (tall) than you, but I'm not [3]_____ (fast) than you.
Eve Why don't we play handball instead? It's [4]_____ (exciting) than basketball.
Joe OK! But are the rules difficult?
Eve No. They're [5]_____(easy)!

4 **Rewrite the sentences using *not as … as* and the opposite adjective.**

1 Our house is smaller than your house.
Our house isn't as big as your house.
2 My hair is shorter than your hair.
3 English is easier than Chinese.
4 Turkey is hotter than Britain.
5 Lions are slower than cheetahs.

5 **Write sentences with superlative adjectives. Use the affirmative or negative form of *be* to make the sentences true.**

1 tigers / large / cats / the big cat family
Tigers are the largest cats in the big cat family.
2 Canada / big / country / the world
3 the Dead Sea / salty / lake / the world
4 Slovenia / small / country / Europe
5 the Niagara Falls / beautiful / waterfall / the world
6 donkeys / slow / land animals / the world

Self-evaluation

Vocabulary

1 **Which animals are in the wrong groups in the chart? Find and circle three animals.**

Land	wolf	lion	eagle	monkey
Sea	bat	shark	dolphin	whale
Air	cuckoo	parrot	owl	octopus

Potrafię nazwać zwierzęta i środowisko, w którym żyją.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

2 **Translate the words into English and write the missing letters.**

1 liść - l _ _ _
2 krzak - _ u _ _
3 trawa - _ _ _ s _
4 kwiat - _ l _ _ _ _

Potrafię nazwać elementy świata przyrody.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Grammar

3 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Poland is bigger than Australia. ☐
2 Dogs aren't as friendly as sharks. ☐
3 February is longer than March. ☐
4 Your teacher is more famous than Michael Jackson. ☐

Potrafię porównywać rzeczy, osoby i miejsca, stosując przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym lub formę *as ... as*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

4 **Complete the text with the superlative form of the adjectives.**

My friend Tomek is the [1] _____ (good) student in my class. He's also one of the [2] _____ (big) and [3] _____ (tall) boys in the school. Tomek's sister, Zosia is the [4] _____ (beautiful) girl I know. Their little dog is [5] _____ (funny) animal in our street.

Potrafię używać przymiotników w stopniu najwyższym.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Writing

5 **Look at the pictures and use the words from the boxes to write about the animals. Remember to use the correct order of adjectives.**

legs eyes spots ears

small big enormous long thin black grey green

1 – The owl has got big, green eyes.

Potrafię opisywać zwierzęta, stosując przymiotniki we właściwej kolejności.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Speaking

6 **Work in pairs. Look at the chart and ask and answer about the weather.**

Place	Weather yesterday	Weather today
Barcelona		
Gdańsk		50km/h
Paris		10km/h
Oslo		

Potrafię opisywać pogodę.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Vocabulary

1 **Draw a chart and complete it with the words in the box.**

bat bush flower dressing gown grass freckles medium height octopus pyjamas shark slippers wavy hair

appearance	clothes	animals	plants
freckles			

Grupowanie tematyczne wyrazów to dobry sposób, by się ich nauczyć!

2 **Match the words with the pictures. Write the correct numbers.**

necklace ☐ make-up ☐ glasses ☐ fringe ☐
bald ☐ moustache ☐ beard ☐ earrings ☐

3 **Find ten animals in the word snake.**

Grammar

4 **Look at the signs and write affirmative and negative imperatives. Use the verbs in the box.**

drink drive run show turn off

1 _____ in the corridor!
2 _____ the water!
3 _____ on the left.
4 _____ your passports.
5 _____ your mobile.

5 **Complete the text messages. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.**

Hi, Liam. Where are you?
What [1] _____ (you / do)?

I'm at a party with my sister.
Where are you?

At home. I [2] _____ (do) my homework. My teacher always [3] _____ (give) lots of homework on Thursday. [4] _____ (you / have) a good time?

Not really. My sister [5] _____ (dance) with her friends, but I [6] _____ (not know) many people here. It's a fancy dress party.

What [7] _____ (you / wear)?

Jeans, a shirt and boots.

That isn't fancy dress. You [8] _____ (often / wear) that.

I [9] _____ (know). But this evening I [10] _____ (wear) a cowboy hat, too!

6 **Write five true sentences with the words in the chart. Use comparative adjectives and *than*.**

I	tall	me
My sister	intelligent	my best friend
My brother	old	my sister
My dad	tidy	my brother
My grandma	strong	my dad
My teacher	good at English	my mum

My sister is taller than me.

7 **Rewrite the sentences using *not as ... as*.**

1 Tom is friendlier than Sue.
Sue isn't as friendly as Tom.
2 Whales are more intelligent than sharks.
3 Eagles are bigger than owls.
4 100% is better than 99%!
5 Cornwall is sunnier than Scotland.
6 My test result is worse than your result.

8 1.31 **Complete the quiz questions with the superlative form of the adjectives. Circle the correct answer, then listen and check.**

1 Which is _____ (small) country in Europe?
a Vatican City b Lichtenstein c Andorra

2 Which capital city is _____ (far) north?
a Helsinki (Finland) b Reykjavik (Iceland)
c Nuuk (Greenland)

3 Which is _____ (long) river in the world?
a the Amazon b the Nile c the Rhine

4 Which is _____ (big) island in the world?
a Madagascar b Greenland c New Zealand

5 Which is _____ (popular) sport in the world?
a tennis b fishing c football

9 **Circle the correct answer.**

1 Oh, no. _____. We can't go out.
a It's raining b It rains c It rain

2 Tom always _____ glasses.
a is wearing b wears c wearing

3 _____ your mobile phone in class.
a Not use b No use c Don't use

4 Harry is _____ David.
a taller as b taller than c as taller as

5 Who's _____ Polish sportsperson?
a the most famous b most famous
c the more famous

Speaking

10 1.32 **Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then listen and check.**

having holiday in like looks on
sunny would

Sam Hi, Kate. How was your [1]_____?
Kate Great, [2]_____ you like to see some photos?
Sam Yes, please. What was the weather [3]_____?
Kate It was OK. In this photo we're [4]_____ a picnic on the beach. It's hot and [5]_____.
Sam Who's the girl [6]_____ the left?
Kate The girl [7]_____ the yellow dress?
Sam Yes.
Kate That's my cousin, Amy.
Sam She [8]_____ nice.

Reading

11 **Read the text. Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Scientists now think that chimpanzees are more intelligent than dolphins. ☐
2 All human brains are bigger than dolphin brains. ☐
3 Dolphins can teach tricks to other dolphins. ☐
4 Dolphins don't swim near boats and swimmers. ☐
5 They sometimes save swimmers from sharks. ☐

Humans of the sea!

In the past, scientists always believed that chimpanzees were the most intelligent animals in the world. But now many scientists think that dolphins are more intelligent than chimpanzees. They've got large brains – some dolphin brains are bigger than human brains. And like humans, dolphins have personalities, for example they can be funny or serious, lazy or hard-working.

It's easy to train dolphins. They learn very quickly, and one dolphin can teach tricks to other dolphins, for example walking on its tail. But most scientists now think that it's wrong to keep dolphins in zoos or train them to do tricks.

Dolphins are very friendly animals. They often swim next to boats. They sometimes help swimmers or surfers in trouble in the sea. When sharks are near, they sometimes swim in a circle around the swimmer to protect him or her.

brain – *mózg*
train – *trenować*
tricks – *sztuczki*
protect – *chronić*

Listening

12 1.33 **Listen and match the people with the descriptions.**

1 mum	a with the moustache
2 uncle	b in the black dress
3 dad	c talking to her cousin
4 sister	d with the beard and glasses
5 cousin	e in the brown sweatshirt
6 brother	f with dark, wavy hair

3 Let's eat

Words, words, words

1 1.34 **Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.**

beef butter cabbage carrots cherries
chicken cream garlic melon pork
prawns salmon strawberries tuna yoghurt

1 – *pork*

2 **Draw a chart and complete it with the foods from exercise 1.**

Fish	Meat	Vegetables	Fruit	Dairy
prawns				

3 **Which other foods do you know? Write them in your chart.**

4 **Work in pairs. Find two foods you both love and two foods you both hate.**

5 1.35 **Listen. What do Sally and Joe put in their horrible sandwich? Make a list.**

6 **Invent a horrible sandwich, a horrible pie and a horrible soup.**

My horrible pie has got strawberries, garlic and cabbage in it.

7 **Tell the class about your horrible food. Whose food is the worst?**

Extra

Write the ingredients for one of these dishes. Use a dictionary to help you.

1 bigos
2 żurek
3 gołąbki
4 pierogi

Bartek and friends

1 1.36 **Listen and read. Then act out the story.**

The children are rehearsing the school play.

1

Norton *Excuse me. Detective Peabody is here. Can I leave now, madam?*
Mrs Trellis *Leave, Norton? Why?*
Norton *It's 24th December, madam. Tomorrow is Christmas Day.*
Mrs Trellis *Oh yes. Of course.*
Peabody *I'm sorry. No one can leave this house. This is a murder!*

2

Peabody *Are there any other people in the house?*
Mr Trellis *Yes, there are. Mrs Brown is in the kitchen and Mary is upstairs.*
Mrs Trellis *Mary doesn't know about the murder.*
Mr Trellis *Poor Mary. She's Edward's sister. And now he's dead.*
Mrs Trellis *Ssh! She's here! Mary is here!*

4

Mr Hart There's some orange juice on the table. There are some biscuits, too.
Evie I don't like orange juice. Is there any water?
Mr Hart No, there isn't. But there's some lemonade.
Evie Great. Can I have some lemonade, please?
Mr Hart Yes, of course. Help yourself.

5

Bartek Grace, would you like some orange juice?
Grace Yes, please. But I don't want any biscuits.
Alfie Do you know all your lines?
Grace I'm not sure. Probably not. When's the first performance?
Alfie It's on 23rd May. Today is 22nd March. We've got plenty of time.

3

Mr Hart Very good. Now Grace … you fall on the sofa. But be careful! Don't hurt yourself.
Grace It's difficult. I'm holding a cup.
Mr Hart Throw the cup in the air! OK? Say your line.
Mary *Edward? Dead? I … I … I don't believe it.*
Mr Hart That's very good! You can stand up now! OK, everyone, let's take a break.

6

Mr Hart OK. Grace, are you ready? Let's start again from Mary's line.
Mary *Edward? Dead? I … I … I don't believe it.*
Alfie Hey! What's going on? I'm wet.
Evie Yuk! I've got orange juice in my hair!
Grace I'm really sorry. It's the wrong cup!

Language Steps

Comprehension

2 Answer the questions about the play the children are rehearsing.

1 What's the date?
2 What's the name of the detective?
3 Where's Mrs Brown?
4 Are Mary and Edward cousins?
5 Who is dead?

3 Are the sentences about the real children and events true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.

1 There are some biscuits on the table. ☐
2 The date is 24th December. ☐
3 The first performance is in May. ☐
4 Evie likes water. ☐
5 Grace eats some biscuits. ☐
6 Alfie and Evie get wet. ☐

Everyday English

4 Find phrases in the story which mean:

1 Biedna Mary. (frame 2)
2 Nie zrób sobie krzywdy. (frame 3)
3 Częstuj się. (frame 4)
4 Mamy mnóstwo czasu. (frame 5)
5 Co jest grane? (frame 6)

Vocabulary

5 Read the information.

Daty
Gdy zapisujemy datę, stosujemy liczebniki porządkowe (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th itd.).
Piszemy: 5th June, ale mówimy: 'the fifth of June'.

6 1.37 **Put the dates in the correct order. Then listen and check.**

☐ 4th July
☐ 21st February
☐ 30th December
☐ 5th August
☐ 12th March
☐ 2nd June
☐ 9th January
☐ 3rd November

7 In pairs, ask and answer about the dates of the events in the box. Ask about other events, too.

Christmas Day | Polish Independence Day | the last day of term | your birthday

When's Christmas Day? — It's 25th December.

Grammar Steps 1

a/an, the, some and *any*

1 **Read the conversation and underline the examples of *a, an* and *the*.**

Martha There's a salad sandwich and an egg sandwich. Would you like one?
Ryan Has the salad sandwich got cucumber in it?
Martha Yes, it has.
Ryan I'll have the egg sandwich, then, please.
Martha I've got crisps, too.
Ryan What flavour are the crisps?
Martha Chicken.
Ryan No, thanks!

2 **Look at the conversation in exercise 1 again and circle the correct words to complete the rules.**

1 Gdy mówimy o czymś po raz pierwszy, stosujemy [1]**a, an.** [2]**the.**
2 Gdy mówimy o czymś po raz kolejny, stosujemy [1]**a, an.** [2]**the.**
3 W zdaniach w liczbie mnogiej, nie możemy stosować [1]**a, an.** [2]**the.**

3 **Which words do we use *an* with? Make a list.**

an egg, ...

4 **Complete the sentences with *a/an* and *the*.**

1 A I've got [1]_____ apple and [2]_____ banana. Which one do you want?
B [3]_____ banana doesn't look very nice. Can I have [4]_____ apple, please?
2 There's [1]_____ cherry tree and [2]_____ pear tree in our garden. We get lots of fruit from [3]_____ cherry tree, but not much fruit from [4]_____ pear tree.
3 This café only has hamburgers and pizzas. [1]_____ hamburgers are great, but [2]_____ pizzas are horrible!
4 You can have [1]_____ chicken sandwich or [2]_____ prawn sandwich. [3]_____ prawn sandwich costs £2 and [4]_____ chicken sandwich costs £1.50.

5 **Read the examples and complete the rules. Use *a/an, some* and *any*.**

On the table, there's a melon and there are some strawberries. There isn't a pineapple and there aren't any cherries.

1 Z rzeczownikami w liczbie pojedynczej stosujemy _____.
2 W zdaniach twierdzących, z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej, stosujemy _____.
3 W zdaniach przeczących i pytających, z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej, stosujemy _____.

6 **Complete the text messages. Use *a/an, some* and *any*.**

I'm in the supermarket, but I haven't got my shopping list! Do we need [1]_____ potatoes?

Yes, we do. And can you buy [2]_____ melon?

OK. Are there [3]_____ grapes at home?

Yes, we've got [4]_____ grapes, but we haven't got [5]_____ peas. And please buy [6]_____ strawberries.

What about [7]_____ cabbage?

We haven't got [8]_____ cabbage, but we don't need one.

Oh, no! I haven't got my money, either!

7 **Work in pairs. Make true or false sentences about the picture in exercise 5.**

There are some bananas.

False. There aren't any bananas.

Extra

Imagine you're going on a picnic. Write sentences about the food in your picnic bag.

There's an enormous cream cake and there are some strawberries. But there aren't any ...

Invitations

1 1.38 **Listen and read. Answer the questions.**

1 Who is going bowling?
2 Who is having a party?
3 Who says 'Yes' to the invitation?
4 Who says 'No' to the invitation?

Jane It's my birthday on Thursday and I'm having a party on Friday evening. Can you come?
Mark I'd love to. Is it at your house?
Jane Yes, it is. Do you know how to get there?
Mark Yes. What time?
Jane Seven o'clock.
Mark OK. What time does it finish?
Jane At about ten.
Mark Great. I'm really looking forward to it.
Jane See you there!

Liam It's my birthday on Saturday and I'm going bowling with some friends. Can you come?
Tania What time?
Liam At two o'clock in the afternoon.
Tania I can't, I'm afraid. I'm going to a football match.
Liam Never mind. Next time, perhaps.

2 **Read the first dialogue again and complete Mark's note to his mum.**

Mum,
Are you busy on [1]_____ evening? I'm going to a party at [2]_____ house. The party starts at [3]_____ and finishes at [4]_____. Can you give me a lift, please?
love
Mark

3 1.39 **Listen to four dialogues. What are the invitations? Write the correct number next to four of the activities.**

go cycling	☐	have a barbecue	☐
go shopping	☐	have lunch in a café	☐
go rollerblading	☐	meet friends	☐
go to the cinema	☐	play volleyball	☐

4 **Listen again. Do the children say 'Yes' or 'No' to the invitations? Circle the correct answers.**

1 Chris yes / no
2 Mary yes / no
3 Owen yes / no
4 Karen yes / no

5 **Write the phrases in the table.**

I can't, I'm afraid. Sorry, but I can't.
I'd love to. That sounds great!

Saying 'Yes' to an invitation	Saying 'No' to an invitation
1 _____	3 _____
2 _____	4 _____

6 **Work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue like one of those in exercise 1. Change the blue words. Use the phrases in exercise 5 to help you with your dialogue.**

7 **Act out your dialogue in class.**

Grammar Steps 2

Countable and uncountable nouns

1 **Read the information.**

> **Rzeczowniki policzalne i niepoliczalne**
> Rzeczowniki policzalne mogą występować w formie liczby pojedynczej lub mnogiej.
> *one strawberry, two strawberries ...*
> Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne nie występują w formie liczby mnogiej.
> ~~*one water, two waters, ...*~~

2 **Draw a chart and complete it with the words in the box. Write the singular and plural forms of the countable nouns.**

bacon beef biscuit butter carrot cheese cherry tuna milk pea pork sandwich sausage toast cream

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns
singular	plural	
a biscuit	*biscuits*	*bacon*

3 **Read the information. Then complete the sentences with *There's a, an, There's some* or *There are some*.**

> ***a, an* i *some***
> Przedimki *a* i *an* stosujemy z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej.
> *There's a banana. There's an apple.*
> Przed rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej i rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi stawiamy *some*.
> *There are some peas. There's some beef.*

1 _____ onion.
2 _____ carrots.
3 _____ cream.
4 _____ sausages.
5 _____ milk.
6 _____ cucumber.

Extra

Write sentences about the food in your fridge at home.

There's some milk. There are some eggs. ...

4 **Read the information. Then complete the dialogue with *some* and *any*.**

> ***some* i *any***
> Formy *some* i *any* stosujemy z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi i rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej.
> *We've got some milk. We haven't got any lemonade. Have we got any orange juice?*
> Formę *some* stosujemy wtedy, gdy coś proponujemy lub o coś prosimy.
> *Would you like some cream?*
> *Can I have some cabbage, please?*

Sara Would you like [1]_____ rice?
Joe No, thanks. I don't like rice. Can I have [2]_____ bread?
Sara Sorry, there isn't [3]_____ bread. But there's [4]_____ pasta.
Joe Great! I'll have [5]_____ pasta. Is there [6]_____ cheese?
Sara Yes, there is.

5 **Work in pairs. Read the dialogue in exercise 4. Change the red words and use these words.**

1 chicken pork beef gravy
2 milk lemonade orange juice ice
3 carrots peas potatoes butter

The waitress

6 1.40 **Complete the song with *some, any, a* and *an*. Then listen and check.**

Would you like [1]_____ pasta?
Would you like [2]_____ cheese?
There isn't [3]_____ cabbage,
But you can have [4]_____ peas.
Waitress, oh waitress! I don't want to be rude.
Waitress, oh waitress! But I want my food.
That lady wants [5]_____ apple,
Her daughter wants [6]_____ pear.
That baby needs [7]_____ water,
There's [8]_____ yoghurt in his hair.
Waitress, oh waitress! ...
Are there [9]_____ baked beans?
Is there [10]_____ toast?
Can I have [11]_____ cream, please?
Is the chicken fried or roast?
Waitress, oh waitress! ...

Grammar in context

7 1.41 Listen and read.

Strange investigations

1

Strange It's OK. I'm here, and I've got some food. Henry isn't angry. He's hungry!
Donna Have you got any meat in the bag?
Strange There's some ham and there's some chicken.
Donna Are there any vegetables?
Strange Yes, there are some carrots and there are lots of potatoes.

2

Strange Oh no!
Donna What's the matter?
Strange Henry doesn't like meat or vegetables. He's still hungry!
Donna Have you got any more food in the bag?
Strange No, I haven't!

3

Donna Wait a minute! I've still got a bar of chocolate in my pocket!
Strange He can smell it. He's smiling. Give him the chocolate, Donna.

Look! Henry loves chocolate.

Twenty minutes later they're at Mrs Hill's house.

4

Mrs Hill Thank you both.
Strange That's OK. But why is Henry here?
Mrs Hill We were in Nepal years ago. Henry was very young and he didn't have a family.
Mr Hill Would you like some tea?
Donna Yes, please. And I'd like some chocolate, too, please. Henry has got my last bar!

Comprehension

8 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Henry is hungry. ☐
2 Sam has got some chocolate in his bag. ☐
3 Henry loves meat and vegetables. ☐
4 Henry can smell Donna's chocolate. ☐
5 Henry is from Nepal. ☐

9 **Find two types of meat and two types of vegetables in the story? Are they countable or uncountable nouns?**

10 **Complete the questions with *Is there any* or *Are there any*. Then write answers.**

1 Is there any ham in Sam's bag?
Yes, there is.
2 _____ bacon in Sam's bag?
3 _____ carrots in Sam's bag?
4 _____ chocolate in Donna's pocket?
5 _____ sweets in Donna's pocket?

Skills Steps 2

Reading

1 **Look at the photo. Where are the people? What are they doing?**

A CELEBRATION OF COOKING

British children of all ages are coming to a special new festival. The Children's Food Festival is the first celebration of food and cooking especially for young people.

For two days, children can taste many unusual kinds of food and try different cooking activities. There are many places to visit, including the Meat Tent, the Dairy Tent, the Bread Tent, and the Fruit and Vegetable Tent. There's food from all over the world to try, including Italian, Thai, Egyptian and Caribbean. And there are organic farmers with their food and also their cows, hens, sheep and pigs! But the children's favourite is the Chocolate Tent. It's the most popular tent because you can taste all kinds of chocolate, including chocolate that changes flavour as you eat it!

In the biggest tent there are lots of cookers and famous chefs. Here children can have cooking lessons. They can learn how to make pizza dough and then learn how to throw it in the air! They can make different pasta shapes and cook them. They can make sausages, bread, smoothies – everything! The director of the festival says, 'This festival is about children having a fantastic time in the world of real food. Cooking is an important skill.'

taste – *próbować, smakować*
organic – *naturalny, ekologiczny*
cooker – *kuchenka, piec*
chef – *kucharz, szef kuchni*
dough – *ciasto*
smoothie – *sok owocowy z mlekiem*

2 1.42 **Listen and read. How many different foods are mentioned in the text? Make a list.**

3 **Complete each sentence with one word from the text.**

1 The Children's Food Festival is happening for the _____ time.
2 The food festival is for _____ people.
3 The children can visit all the tents and try _____ kinds of food.
4 _____ farmers are bringing the food they make and also their animals.
5 The most _____ tent is the Chocolate Tent.
6 The cookers and chefs are in the _____ tent.
7 The director of the festival wants children to have a _____ time there.

4 **Write answers to the questions. Then tell the class.**

1 Would you like to visit the Food Festival? Why / Why not?
2 Can you cook?
3 Who is the best cook in your family? Which food can he / she cook best?

Extra

Which country are these types of food from? Use a dictionary to help you.

1 Polish Poland
2 Thai _____
3 Italian _____
4 Egyptian _____

Say /θ/ and /ð/

1.43 **Listen and repeat the sounds /θ/ and /ð/.**

/θ/ think
/ð/ this

1.44 **Listen and read. Say it three times.**

When's your mother's birthday? And your father's? Are they soon?
I think they both have birthdays on the thirtieth of June.

Listening

4 1.45 **Listen. Circle the correct numbers in the ingredients for the carrot cake.**

carrot cake

200 / 300 grams of flour
200 / 300 grams of sugar
200 / 300 grams of carrots
3 / 4 eggs
1 tin / 2 tins of pineapple

5 **Listen again. Circle a or b.**

1 When is Grace's birthday?
   a Tomorrow. b Next Saturday.
2 How long does the cake need in the oven?
   a Ten minutes. b An hour.
3 What's the first thing they watch on TV?
   a A film. b A basketball match.
4 Who phones Bartek?
   a Grace. b Alfie.
5 Why do Bartek and Alfie say, 'Oh no!'?
   a Because they forgot about the cake.
   b Because Grace knows about the cake.

Writing

6 **Read the invitation and the replies.**

1 Who's having the party?
2 Who can't come to the party?
3 Who can come to the party?

PARTY!

PLEASE COME TO MY BIRTHDAY PARTY!

It's on Saturday 5th December
at 20 Cliff Terrace
at seven o'clock.
Bring your dancing shoes or your favourite CD!
From Dominic RSVP

Dear Dominic,
Thanks very much for the invitation to your party. I'd love to come. See you on Saturday!
Love Sarah x

Dear Dominic,
Thank you very much for your invitation, but I'm sorry I can't come to your party. I'm not here on Saturday because my grandma is ill, and I'm going to visit her in the evening. Hope you have a great party!
Phillip

7 **Read the information. Then find and underline examples of *at*, *in* and *on* in the invitation and replies.**

8 **Complete the sentences with *in*, *at* or *on*.**

1 School finishes _____ four o'clock.
2 Do you want to go shopping _____ Monday?
3 My birthday is _____ 3rd July.
4 Christmas is _____ December.
5 Come to my party_____ the weekend!
6 I was born _____ 2001.

9 **Invent a party or celebration. Make notes.**

What kind of party?	_____
What date?	_____
Where and when?	_____
Bring?	_____

10 **Use your notes to write an invitation. Remember to use the correct time expressions.**

11 **Work in pairs. Swap invitations. Write a reply saying if you can or can't come to your partner's party.**

Spójrz, jakie przyimki stosujemy z różnymi określeniami czasu.

in ...	at ...	on ...
2005	nine o'clock	Monday
October	the weekend	1st March
the summer	Christmas	
the morning		

Culture Steps

Special occasions

Pancake Day

Pancake Day is the last day before Lent. Long ago, people ate a lot on this day because they didn't eat much during Lent. Nowadays, people traditionally eat pancakes, and in some places in the UK, women have pancake races. They run with a pancake in a frying pan and throw the pancake in the air as they run!

Burns Night

Many people in Scotland celebrate Burns Night on January 25th. Robert Burns was a famous Scottish poet. On Burns Night people read his poems and they eat traditional Scottish food - haggis (minced meat cooked in a sheep's stomach), potatoes and turnips.

Valentine's Day

On Valentine's Day (February 14th) people give a card to the person they love – their wife, husband, boyfriend or girlfriend. People buy over one billion Valentine's cards every year! They often give flowers and chocolates, too. Some Valentine's cards are anonymous. People send them but they don't write their own name!

Diwali

There are lots of people from India in Britain. In October or November, they celebrate Diwali, an Indian festival. The festival lasts three days. People decorate their houses with lights and they give presents. They also eat special food, mostly vegetable curry.

Lent – *Wielki Post*
anonymous – *anonimowy*
minced meat – *mięso mielone*
stomach – *żołądek*
turnip – *rzepa*
decorate – *dekorować*

1 1.46 **Listen and read. Match the photos of the food with the special occasions.**

1 Pancake Day ___ 3 Burns Night ___
2 Valentine's Day ___ 4 Diwali ___

2 **Which festival ...**

1 is just before Lent?
2 lasts for more than one day?
3 is in February?
4 is in the autumn?
5 is for Scottish people?

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 What do some women traditionally do on Pancake Day?
2 How many cards do people buy on Valentine's Day?
3 What presents do people sometimes give on Valentine's Day?
4 When is Burns Night?
5 Who was Robert Burns?
6 What kind of food do people eat at Diwali?

Project

Write about a special occasion in your country. What is the special food? Look at page 36 of the Workbook for detailed instructions.

At Easter, we have a special breakfast, with cold meats and Easter cakes. But before we eat breakfast, we wish everyone all the best and we share eggs. The eggs are special, too! They ...

Vocabulary

1 Find the food words in the word square. Then label the pictures.

j	c	a	b	b	a	g	e
l	h	y	u	m	g	c	c
b	e	t	t	e	a	h	a
e	r	c	t	l	r	i	r
e	r	x	e	o	l	c	r
f	i	w	r	n	i	k	o
k	e	r	f	a	c	e	t
i	s	a	l	m	o	n	s

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

2 Write the dates.

1 3/11 3rd November
2 5/7 _____
3 30/4 _____
4 21/6 _____
5 2/1 _____
6 23/8 _____

Grammar

3 Circle the correct words.

1 There's [1] **a / an** bus at two o'clock and [2] **a / the** train at three o'clock. [3] **A / The** bus takes an hour and [4] **a / the** train takes thirty minutes.

2 A I've got [5] **a / the** meat pie and [6] **a / an** chicken pie. Which one would you like?
B Has [7] **a / the** chicken pie got vegetables in it, too?
A Yes, it has.
B I'll have [8] **a / the** meat pie, then, please.

4 1.47 Complete the dialogue with *a/an, some* and *any*. Then listen and check.

Ben I'm really hungry.
Sara Well, I've got [1] _____ sandwich, but it's for my lunch. I've got [2] _____ biscuits, too, and [3] _____ apple.
Ben Are there [4] _____ chocolate biscuits?
Sara Yes, but where's your lunch?
Ben At home. I forgot it.
Sara Well, you can have [5] _____ biscuit.
Ben What? Just one?
Sara Yes, just one. But you can't have [6] _____ crisps.
Ben You've got [7] _____ crisps, too!

5 Look at the picture. Write questions with *Is there ...?* and *Are there ...?*

1 chicken
2 carrots
3 milk
4 cabbage
5 rice
6 water
7 peas
8 beef
9 potatoes
10 prawns

1 – Is there any chicken?

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about the picture in exercise 5.

Self-evaluation

Vocabulary

1 Which food isn't in the dish? Find and circle it.

1 żurek –	strawberries	water	eggs
2 pierogi –	potatoes	carrots	flour
3 bigos –	sausages	cabbage	salmon
4 gołąbki –	rice	prawns	pork

Potrafię nazwać składniki potraw.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

2 Match the correct dates.

1 12/1	a 3rd October
2 8/12	b 21st June
3 22/7	c 12th January
4 3/10	d 22nd July
5 21/6	e 8th December

Potrafię rozpoznać daty zapisane w języku angielskim.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Grammar

3 Draw a chart and complete it with the words from the box.

butter cream apple sandwich salmon
tuna sausage potato pork pea

Countable	Uncountable
apple	

Potrafię rozpoznać rzeczowniki policzalne i niepoliczalne.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

4 Complete the text with *a, an, some* or *any*.

Mum I need [1]_____ butter and [2]_____ melon from the supermarket.
John I'm hungry, can I buy [3]_____ sweets, too?
Mother No. You can have [4]_____ apple. It's healthier.
John But Mum, we haven't got [5]_____ apples.
Mum So buy [6]_____ apples and pears from the supermarket, please!

Potrafię właściwie używać przedimków *a, an* i *the* oraz określeń *some* i *any*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Speaking

5 Match functions 1-3 with phrases a-c.

1 An invitation. ____
2 Saying 'Yes' to an invitation. ____
3 Saying 'No' to an invitation. ____

a I can't, I'm afraid.
b Can you come to my party on Sunday?
c That sounds great!

Potrafię rozpoznać różne funkcje językowe.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Listening

6 Listen again to the recording in exercise 4, page 43 and answer the question.

Co było ważne w ćw. 4 na str. 43? Zaznacz właściwą odpowiedź.

- Uważne przeczytanie zdań przed wysłuchaniem nagrania i upewnienie się, że wiem, czego dotyczy ćwiczenie. ☐
- Skupienie się na tym, o czym jest tekst bez zwracania uwagi na szczegóły. ☐

Potrafię wyszukać szczegółowe informacje w wysłuchanym nagraniu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Writing

7 Circle the mistake in each sentence. Then write the correct prepositions.

1 My birthday party is in 26th August. ____
2 My grandmother was born on 1948. ____
3 We're going to get up early at the morning for school. ____
4 My Polish friends eat fish in Christmas. ____

Potrafię stosować właściwe przyimki w określeniach czasu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Culture

8 Look again at the text on page 44. What special occasions do the British celebrate? Do Polish people celebrate the same occasions?

Potrafię opowiedzieć o świętach obchodzonych w Wielkiej Brytanii i porównać je z polskimi tradycjami.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

4 Travel

Words, words, words

1 2.1 **Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.**

boat cable car ferry helicopter moped
hot air balloon hovercraft lorry motorbike
ship taxi tram underground van

1 – van

2 **Draw a chart and complete it with the words from exercise 1.**

Land	Sea	Air
lorry		

3 **Read the information. Then work in pairs. Ask for and give advice.**

go by car / bike / bus / plane / train
walk / go on foot
Czasownik *take* stosujemy z nazwami środków komunikacji publicznej.
take a taxi / a bus / the underground

1 go to the supermarket
2 travel from Warsaw to Kraków
3 travel across London
4 visit my next door neighbour
5 take some furniture to my grandparents' house
6 see Paris from the air

I want to go to the supermarket.

Go by car or take a bus.

4 2.2 **Listen and complete the chart.**

		How does he/she get to school?
1	Mark	He walks and takes a ...
	Clare	
2	Emma	
	Sam	
3	Linda	
	Tom	

Extra

Put the types of transport in exercise 1 in order, from fastest to slowest.

Language Steps

Bartek and friends

1 2.3 Listen and read. Then act out the story.

1

Grace Hi, Alfie. I'm at my grandparents' house in Hove. It was my grandad's birthday yesterday.
Alfie Oh, right. Where's Hove?
Grace It's on the south coast, just west of Brighton.
Alfie Are you having fun? What are you up to?
Grace I'm making chocolate brownies!

2

Alfie Bartek and I are buying tickets for a music festival in Highfield.
Grace Really? When is it?
Alfie It's tomorrow. It starts at two o'clock. Do you want to come?
Grace Yes, sure. I can get a train from Brighton.
Alfie Brilliant! Hey, bring some chocolate brownies with you!

Later, in Highfield

4

Bartek Where's Grace?
Alfie I don't know. It's half past two. She isn't usually late.
Bartek Maybe she got on the wrong bus.
Alfie Let's phone her.
Bartek No, wait a moment. There she is! Grace! We're over here!

5

Grace I had a terrible journey. First, I forgot the chocolate brownies. So I walked back to my grandparents' house and got them. Then I missed my bus. So my grandparents took me to the station in a taxi.
Bartek Was it expensive?
Grace I don't know. My grandma paid. Then the train was really crowded. I stood up all the way from Brighton!

The next day

3

Bartek Two tickets to Highfield, please.
Clerk OK. Single or return?
Bartek Return, please. We're thirteen.
Clerk OK. So two half-price return tickets to Highfield. That's £12.80, please. The next train is at 13:35 from platform 1.
Alfie Thanks!

6

Alfie Oh well. You made it. Well done!
Bartek I'm glad you're here. I'm starving! Where are the chocolate brownies, Grace?
Grace Oh no! I don't believe it!
Alfie What's up?
Grace I left them on the train! ... It's a shame. They were delicious!

Language Steps

Comprehension

2 **Read the sentences and answer true ✔, false ✘ or we don't know ?.**

1 Grace's grandparents live near the sea. ☐
2 The music festival is in Highfield. ☐
3 Highfield isn't far from Alfie's home. ☐
4 Grace went to the station by taxi. ☐
5 Grace's taxi was very expensive. ☐
6 Grace has got the chocolate brownies. ☐

3 **Circle the correct alternative.**

1 Hove is **south** / **west** of Brighton.
2 The festival is in the **morning** / **afternoon**.
3 Alfie and Bartek take a train from platform **1** / **13**.
4 Grace finally meets Alfie and Bartek at **14:30** / **13:35**.
5 Grace had to stand up on the **bus** / **train**.

Everyday English

4 **Find phrases in the story which mean:**

1 Dobrze się bawisz? (frame 1)
2 Co porabiasz? (frame 1)
3 Dałaś radę! (frame 6)
4 Umieram z głodu! (frame 6)
5 O co chodzi? (frame 6)

Vocabulary

5 **Match the words with the compass points.**

north south east west

1 – north

6 **Read the example sentences. Then complete the sentences with *in the* or *to the* and the correct compass point. Use a map to help you.**

Gdy określamy położenie miejsca na dużym obszarze, stosujemy zwrot *in the* ... (*south, north* itd.). Gdy określamy wzajemne położenie dwóch miejsc, stosujemy zwrot *to the* ... (*south, north* itd.).
Kraków is in the south of Poland.
Slovakia is to the south of Poland.

1 Sweden is _____ of Poland.
2 Lublin is _____ of Poland.
3 Poznań is _____ of Warsaw.
4 Gdańsk is _____ of Poland.
5 Poland is _____ of Russia.

Grammar Steps 1

Past simple - *be*

1 **Complete the table.**

Twierdzenia

I	was	at school.
He / She / It	_____	at school.
We / You / They	were	at school.

Przeczenia

I	wasn't	at home.
He / She / It	_____	at home.
We / You / They	_____	at home.

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Were	you	at home?	Yes, I was. No, I _____.
_____	she	at home?	Yes, she _____. No, she _____.
_____	they	at home?	Yes, they _____. No, they _____.

2 2.4 **Complete the text with the correct affirmative or negative form of the past simple of *be*. Then listen and check.**

The inventors of the first plane [1] were brothers – Wilbur and Orville Wright. When the brothers [2]_____ young, their favourite toy [3]_____ a kite.

At school, they [4]_____ very good students because they were only interested in playing with bicycles and models. As adults, the brothers [5]_____ interested in flying machines. They wanted to build the first plane with an engine, but it [6]_____ easy. Finally, in 1903 their plane [7]_____ ready. It was called Wright Flyer 1.

The date of the first flight [8]_____ 17th December 1903. Orville, Wilbur and five other people [9]_____ there. The first flight [10]_____ very long – only 37 metres! Orville and his plane [11]_____ in the air for only twelve seconds. But it [12]_____ one of the most important moments in the history of travel.

3 **Complete the questions.**

1 What were the Wright brothers' names?
2 _____ their favourite toy a little plane?
3 _____ the brothers good students?
4 What _____ the name of their first plane?
5 _____ the first flight in 1903?
6 How many people _____ at the first flight?
7 _____ Orville and his plane in the air for a long time?

4 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 3.**

What were the Wright brothers' names?

Wilbur and Orville.

5 **Work in pairs. Imagine you were in a city in the UK last week. Ask and answer to find the city.**

Were you in London?

No, I wasn't. I was to the north of London.

Extra

Write sentences about where you, your family and friends were on Saturday morning.

On Saturday morning, my mum was at home.

At the station

1 2.5 **Listen and read. Is Kelly a _____?**

a train driver
b music fan
c traveller

Clerk Next, please!
Kelly I'd like a ticket to London, please.
Clerk Single or return?
Kelly Return, please.
Clerk That's £20, please.
Kelly Here you are. When's the next train?
Clerk At ten past three.
Kelly Which platform does it leave from?
Clerk Number two.
Kelly Do I need to change?
Clerk Yes, you do. Change at Oxford.
Kelly OK. Thanks very much.
Clerk Thank you. Next, please!

2 **Work in pairs. Practise reading the dialogue in exercise 1.**

3 2.6 **Listen and complete the chart.**

	Destination	Single / return?	Price	Time	Platform	Change?
Harry	Bristol					Yes / No
Isabel	Cardiff					Yes / No
Nathan	York					Yes / No

4 **Order the words to make sentences. Who says these things, the clerk or the customer? Listen again and check.**

1 next / is / at / ten past four / the / train?
Is the next train at ten past four?
– the customer
2 leaves / one / from / it / platform
3 a / to / how / is / ticket / Cardiff / much?
4 at / there's / seven / a / o'clock / train
5 don't / change / need to / you
6 please / I / a / single / to / have / York / ticket / can?
7 is / time / next / the / what / train?

5 **Work in pairs. Look at the departures board. Ask and answer about the trains.**

Departures		Time now: 10.18	
Time	Expected	Destination	Platform
10:25	10:28	Oxford	6
10:30	10:37	Birmingham	3
10:45	10:55	London	2
10:55	10:55	Manchester	1
11:00	11:10	Glasgow	5

6 **Work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue like the one in exercise 1. Change the blue words.**

7 **Act out your dialogue in class.**

Grammar Steps 2

Past simple

1 **Complete the past simple forms of the regular verbs.**

Czasowniki regularne – twierdzenia
Do większości czasowników
dodajemy *-ed* wait - _____
Do czasowników zakończonych na *-e*
dodajemy *-d* live - _____
W czasownikach zakończonych na *-y*
zamieniamy *-y na -ied* tidy - _____
W czasownikach zakończonych samogłoską i spółgłoską
podwajamy tę spółgłoskę
i dodajmy *-ed* chat - _____

Pamiętaj! Forma *past simple* czasowników regularnych jest taka sama w każdej osobie *(I, you, he, we, they)*.

2 **Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.**

cry sail stop study wait walk

1 The bus didn't arrive so we _____ to school.
2 We _____ the history of transport in school last week.
3 Last year my uncle _____ around the world in his boat.
4 We _____ fifteen minutes for the tram.
5 The lorry _____ at the red traffic light.
6 My baby sister _____ because Mum wasn't at home yesterday evening.

3 **Match the base forms with the past simple forms.**

have – had

4 **Write sentences in the past simple. Start with *Yesterday* and use the words in brackets.**

1 I usually go to school by bike. (by car)
Yesterday I went to school by car.
2 We usually take the bus to town. (the tram)
3 The boys usually do their homework in their bedroom. (in the living room)
4 Mum usually makes bread. (a cake)
5 I usually buy a return ticket to school. (single ticket)

5 **Complete the text. Use the past simple form of the verbs in the box above each paragraph.**

52 ZOOS IN 52 WEEKS!

be decide visit want

Joanna Harris [1] wanted to travel around the world and see animals in different countries. But it [2] _____ very expensive, so she [3] _____ to travel around the US with her family, visiting zoos. They [4] _____ 52 zoos in 52 weeks!

fly see take go

Every weekend they [5] _____ to a zoo in a different city. They [6] _____ thousands of different animals! Usually they [7] _____ the train, but sometimes they [8] _____ in a plane.

learn come feel

A year later, Joanna and her family [9] _____ home. The zoos were fantastic, and Joanna [10] _____ a lot about the animals. But it [11] _____ good to be back home!

Extra

Choose a famous person. Write sentences about what he or she did last weekend.
Last weekend, David Beckham went shopping with his wife. They bought ...

Grammar in context

6 2.7 **Listen and read.**

Strange investigations

Comprehension

7 **Answer the questions.**

1 What's the exhibition about?
2 Where does Professor Carter work?
3 How old is the mummy?
4 Who is Professor Doyle?
5 Why is Professor Carter surprised?

8 **Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.**

organize	bring	come	hear	open	leave

1 The exhibition _____ yesterday.
2 The mummy _____ Egypt a month before.
3 The mummy _____ to England by ship.
4 A lorry _____ the mummy to the museum.
5 Professor Doyle _____ the exhibition.
6 A guard _____ strange noises.

Skills Steps 2

Reading

1 2.8 **Listen and read. How many men died on the journey?**

An amazing journey

Ernest Shackleton was born in 1874. After he left school, he decided to be an explorer. In 1907, he tried to reach the South Pole, but he wasn't successful.

Then, in 1915, he decided to walk across Antarctica! He sailed from Britain with twenty-seven men in a ship called *Endurance*, but near Antarctica the sea froze around the ship and trapped it in ice. Shackleton and his men stayed with the ship for eleven months. They had no contact with Britain, but they had lots of food.

The ship finally sank and the men moved onto the ice. They took the lifeboats with them. They lived on the ice for five months, but there wasn't much food now, and it was very cold.

Finally, Shackleton decided to leave the ice. He and the men travelled 160 km in the lifeboats to Elephant Island in the South Atlantic. It was a terrible journey in the cold and wind. They waited on Elephant Island, but they didn't see any ships.

Shackleton decided to leave the island with five men. It was a very dangerous journey. They sailed 1,300 km to South Georgia Island. There were people there. Three months later, they returned to Elephant Island and rescued the other men. The amazing thing is, all twenty-eight men survived!

explorer – *badacz, odkrywca*
froze – *zamarzło*
trapped – *uwięził*
lifeboat – *łódź ratunkowa*
rescue – *ratować*
survive – *przeżyć, ocaleć*

2 **Circle a or b.**

1 Shackleton was born in the _____ century.
a nineteenth b twentieth
2 Shackleton decided to walk across Antarctica in _____.
a 1907 b 1915
3 There were _____ men on the ship *Endurance*.
a 27 b 28
4 The men lived on *Endurance* trapped in the ice for _____ months.
a 5 b 11
5 *Endurance* sank _____.
a near Antarctica b at Elephant Island
6 The men went to Elephant Island _____.
a in the lifeboats b on foot
7 The journey from Elephant Island to South Georgia Island was _____.
a 160 km b 1,300 km
8 Shackleton sailed to South Georgia Island with _____ his men.
a all b a few of

Extra

Write sentences about a famous explorer. Use the verbs in the box to help you.

was born discovered sailed explored

Christopher Columbus was born in the fifteenth century.

Say /əʊ/ and /aʊ/

2.9 **Listen and repeat the sounds /əʊ/ and /aʊ/.**

/əʊ/ know
/aʊ/ now

2.10 **Match the phonetic script with the words. Then listen, repeat and check.**

boat coast crowded froze
house south

1 /kraʊdɪd/ _____
2 /saʊθ/ _____
3 /haʊs/ _____
4 /bəʊt/ _____
5 /kəʊst/ _____
6 /frəʊz/ _____

Listening

3 2.11 **Listen. Which types of transport did Alfie use?**

bike ☐ bus ☐ moped ☐ taxi ☐
train ☐ tram ☐ underground ☐

4 **Listen again. Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.**

1 Alfie went to London with his mum and his uncle. *dad*
2 They saw an exhibition about boats at the museum.
3 Alfie ate pizza for dinner.
4 They missed their bus home.
5 They got home at half past ten.
6 Alfie's dad paid for the bus tickets.

Writing

5 **Read the postcard. Put the activities in the correct order.**

☐ rode on a camel
☐ stayed by the hotel pool
☐ visited Giza

Dear Henry,
We're having a fantastic time in Egypt, but the weather is VERY hot. It's 40°C! On Saturday we visited the pyramids at Giza and saw the Sphinx. It's about 5,000 years old! Yesterday we rode on a camel! It was really fun. Mick wasn't with us. He stayed in the hotel because he was ill. (It was probably something he ate or drank!) Today we're a bit tired so we're staying by the hotel swimming pool! See you soon.
Love Bethan

And, but, or, so i *because* to spójniki. Służą one do łączenia części zdań.

6 **Read the information and underline the examples of *and, but, or, so* and *because* in the postcard.**

7 **Complete the sentences with *and, but, or, so* and *because*. Use each word once.**

1 We visited the British Museum _____ saw the Egyptian mummies.
2 We didn't go out _____ it was very hot.
3 You can take the bus _____ you can take the train. It doesn't matter.
4 The weather was lovely yesterday, _____ it's raining today.
5 The train was late _____ we missed the plane.

8 **Imagine you're on holiday. Plan a postcard to a friend. Make notes in the chart.**

Place	
Weather	
Visited	
Yesterday	
Today	

9 **Use your notes to write a postcard. Remember to join ideas with *and, but, or, so* and *because*.**

Song

1 **Look at the photo. Do you know the singer? Can you name any of her songs?**

2 **Read the factfile and answer the questions.**

1 Which country is Avril Lavigne from?
2 How old is she?
3 How old was Avril when she started playing the guitar?
4 Who did Avril sing with when she was thirteen years old?
5 What was the name of Avril's first album?

- Avril Lavigne is a Canadian singer and songwriter. She's from Ontario.
- Her middle name is Ramona and her date of birth is 27th September 1985. She's got an older brother and a younger sister.
- When she was 12, Avril Lavigne started playing the guitar and writing songs.
- When she was 13, she won a singing competition. Her prize was to perform on stage with Shania Twain at a big pop concert.
- Her first album was *Let Go*. She made it when she was only 17 years old. It was number 1 in the UK, Australia and Canada and number 2 in the US.

3 2.12 **Listen and complete the song with the words in the box.**

car cloud ground phone sun world

4 **Circle the correct meaning of these words from the song.**

1 wanna = **want to / can**
2 yeah = **no / yes**
3 so so = **OK / very good**
4 the pits = **very good / very bad**

Runaway

Got up on the wrong side of life today, yeah.
Crashed the [1]_____ and I'm gonna be really late.
My [2]_____ doesn't work 'cause it's out of range,
Looks like it's just one of those kind of days.
You can't kick me down I'm already on the [3]_____.
No, you can't 'cause you couldn't catch me anyhow.
Blue skies but the [4]_____ isn't coming out, no,
Today it's like I'm under a heavy [5]_____.
And I feel so alive,
I can't help myself, don't you realize?
I just wanna scream and lose control.
Throw my hands up and let it go,
Forget about everything and run away, yeah.
I just want to fall and lose myself,
Laughing so hard it hurts, oh yes.
Forget about everything and run away, yeah.
So so is how I'm doing if you're wondering.
I'm in a fight with the [6]_____ but I'm winning.
Stay there, come closer it's at your own risk.
Yeah, you know how it is life can be the pits.
And I feel so alive ...
Run away, run away ...

crashed – *rozbiłem / rozbiłam*
kick – *kopać*
I feel so alive – *Tak bardzo chce mi się żyć*
realize – *zdawać sobie sprawę*
scream – *krzyczeć*
if you're wondering – *jeśli się zastanawiasz*
at your own risk – *na własne ryzyko*

5 **What do you do when you have a problem? Discuss these questions in the class.**

1 Do you ever feel like running away? When?
2 Do you think running away helps? Why / Why not?

Vocabulary

1 **Complete the labels.**

2 **Write the correct type of transport from exercise 1.**

1 It can fly fast but it hasn't got wings. helicopter
2 It's a boat which takes people and cars on short trips.
3 It takes people up and down a mountain.
4 It's the biggest type of transport on the roads.
5 It's the fastest type of transport with two wheels.
6 It's the oldest type of transport in the air.

Grammar

3 **Complete the thank you letter with the correct affirmative or negative form of the past simple of *be*.**

Dear Luke,

Thank you for a great evening yesterday. Your party [1]_____ really good. The people [2]_____ friendly and the music [3]_____ great! Please thank your dad for bringing me home, too.

My brother and sister [4]_____ asleep when I got home, but my mum and dad were in the living room. They [5]_____ in bed. My mum [6]_____ very happy because it was very late! We [7]_____ really tired this morning.

See you soon.

4 **Complete the facts with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.**

fly have live play win sink buy

1 The Titanic _____ in 1912.
2 Thirty-two teams _____ in the 2010 football World Cup in South Africa.
3 Charles Lindberg _____ across the Atlantic by plane in 1927.
4 Queen Cleopatra _____ in Egypt.
5 Peter Minuit _____ Manhattan Island from native Americans for $24 in 1624.
6 King Henry VIII of England _____ six wives.
7 In the 2008 Beijing Olympics, swimmer Michael Phelps _____ eight gold medals.

Self-evaluation

Vocabulary

1 **Complete the table. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.**

ferry	1 _____
cable car	2 _____
3 _____	statek
hovercraft	4 _____
lorry	5 _____
6 _____	metro
7 _____	pociąg

Potrafię nazwać środki transportu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

2 **Match the words to make two phrases with *take* and two phrases with *go*.**

1 take
2 go

a the underground
b on foot
c by bike
d a taxi

Potrafię podać zwroty związane z podróżowaniem różnymi środkami transportu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Grammar

3 **Circle the correct words.**

1 I **wasn't / weren't** at school yesterday.
2 **Was / Were** Tom at the cinema with you? Yes, he **was / were**.
3 My grandparents **was / were** from Scotland.

Potrafię stosować czasownik *be* w formie *past simple*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

4 **Draw a table and complete it with the past simple form of the verbs.**

~~jump~~ ~~buy~~ cry find leave live stop take

Regular	Irregular
jumped	bought

Potrafię wymienić czasowniki regularne i nieregularne oraz podać ich formy przeszłe.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Reading

5 **Read the text on page 54 again. Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Shackleton reached the South Pole. ☐
2 Elephant Island is in the South Atlantic. ☐
3 The weather was very good when Shackleton and his men were travelling to Elephant Island. ☐

Potrafię wyszukać szczegółowe informacje w tekście.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Speaking

6 **Match the questions and answers.**

1 Single or return? ___
2 When's the next train? ___
3 Which platform does it leave from? ___
4 How much is a ticket to Bristol? ___

a At twenty past two.
b Twelve pounds.
c Return, please.
d Number six.

Potrafię kupić bilet na pociąg, porozumiewając się w języku angielskim.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Writing

7 **Choose the correct alternative.**

1 It started to rain _____ John opened his umbrella.
a because b or c so

2 My mum made me a sandwich _____ I was hungry.
a and b because c so

3 Jane didn't buy shoes _____ she bought socks.
a or b but c and

Potrafię właściwie stosować spójniki *and, or, so, but, because*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

5 Mystery

Words, words, words

1 2.13 **Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.**

armchair carpet coffee table cupboard curtains cushions fireplace lamp mirror painting radiator rug sofa vase windowsill

1 – curtains

2 **Which other furniture words do you know?**

3 **Work in pairs. Look at the picture. Then close your book and answer your friend's questions.**

What colour is the sofa?

Where's the magazine?

4 2.14 **Listen to the conversation between Lady Higgins and Inspector Giles. Which items from exercise 1 do they mention?**

5 **Listen again and complete the sentences.**

1 It was dark so Lady Higgins turned on the _____.
2 The _____ were on the _____ but now they're on the floor.
3 There are footprints on the _____.
4 The _____ was on the coffee table, but now it's on the _____.
5 The _____ are open, and there's a fingerprint on the _____.
6 The thief's hat is on the _____ and his mobile phone is on the _____.

Extra

Write about things in your home.
There's a big rug in our living room. It's green, white and red.

Language Steps

Bartek and friends

1 2.15 **Listen and read. Then act out the story.**

It's Tuesday afternoon. The children are at a rehearsal.

1

Alfie Did you watch the football last night?
Bartek Yes, I did. It was really exciting. How about you? Did you watch it?
Alfie No, I didn't. It was on really late.
Bartek I know. I'm tired today!
Mr Hart OK. Let's start scene four! Lie on the rug, please, Bartek.

2

Bartek Can I have that cushion for my head?
Mr Hart A cushion? No! Edward is dead, remember?
Bartek Just for this rehearsal. It's more comfortable. Please!
Mr Hart I don't see why not. But just for this rehearsal!
Bartek Thanks. Ah! That's better!

4

Mary *I was in my bedroom at six o'clock. I was getting dressed for dinner.*
Peabody *Did you hear any strange noises?*
Mary *No, I didn't.*
Peabody *What about you, Mrs Trellis. What were you doing?*
Mrs Trellis *I was talking to Mrs Brown in the kitchen.*

5

Mr Hart OK. Let's take a break.
Grace Did you watch *Heroes* on TV last night?
Evie No, I didn't. I was doing my homework all evening.
Grace Really? But we didn't have any difficult homework.
Evie I know. I was writing an essay on the computer when my brother Lenny switched it off by mistake. I had to start again!

3

Peabody *Did you find the body?*
Norton *Yes, I did. It was lying next to the coffee table.*
Peabody *Did you see anyone in the library?*
Norton *No, I didn't. But the window was open. It was about six o'clock, I think. But I'm not sure.*
Peabody *So, you didn't look at the clock.*

6

Alfie Bartek! Bartek! Wake up!
Bartek What? What is it? Why are you all looking at me?
Evie He fell asleep! Can you believe that?
Bartek Hey! I wasn't really asleep. I was … thinking.
Grace Come off it! You weren't thinking. You were snoring!

Language Steps

Comprehension

2 **Complete the sentences with the names of the real children.**

1 _____ watched a football match on TV.
2 _____ went to bed very late.
3 _____ wants to lie on a cushion.
4 _____ enjoyed *Heroes* on TV.
5 _____ had to do her homework twice.
6 _____ switched off the computer by mistake.

3 **Complete the sentences with names of the characters from the play.**

1 _____ is dead.
2 _____ found the body.
3 _____ is asking everyone questions.
4 _____ was in her bedroom at six o'clock.
5 _____ and _____ were in the kitchen at six o'clock.

Everyday English

4 **Find phrases in the story which mean:**

1 Nie mam nic przeciwko. (frame 2)
2 Tak jest lepiej. (frame 2)
3 Zróbmy sobie przerwę. (frame 5)
4 Dasz wiarę? (frame 6)
5 Daj spokój. (frame 6)

Vocabulary

5 **Complete the adjectives from the story.**

1 ex _ _ _ _ _ g (frame 1)
2 c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ le (frame 2)
3 s _ _ _ _ _ e (frame 4)
4 d _ _ _ _ _ _ _ t (frame 5)
5 a _ _ _ _ p (frame 6)

6 **Match the adjectives from exercise 5 with their opposites in the box.**

awake boring easy normal uncomfortable

Extra

Write sentences with adjectives from exercises 5 and 6.
I think football is really boring.

Grammar Steps 1

Past simple

1 **Look at the table.**

Przeczenia

She	didn't	walk	to school yesterday.
We	didn't	go	to the cinema last night.

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Did	she	walk	to school yesterday?
Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.			
Did	you	go	to the cinema last night?
Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.			

Pamiętaj! W pytaniach i przeczeniach w czasie *past simple* nie zmieniamy formy czasownika.

2 **Make the sentences negative.**

1 Mum took the cushions off the sofa.
Mum didn't take the cushions off the sofa.
2 The cat jumped onto the windowsill.
3 I left the cup on the coffee table.
4 Sam opened the cupboard.
5 The dog sat on the rug.
6 Mary moved the armchair into the dining room.
7 The painting fell off the wall.

3 **Write true sentences about yesterday. Use the past simple affirmative or negative.**

1 have a bath
I didn't have a bath yesterday.
2 do my homework
3 text a friend
4 eat a pizza
5 ride a horse
6 go to bed early
7 buy a CD
8 chat on Facebook

4 **Tick the things you did last weekend.**

	you	your partner
meet your friends		
go to school		
watch a DVD		
play sport		
tidy your bedroom		
eat chips		
use a computer		
watch TV		

5 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer about your partner's weekend. Tick the chart. Add extra information if you can.**

6 2.16 **Complete the dialogue with the correct affirmative, negative or question form of the past simple. Then listen and check.**

Joe [1]_____ (you / enjoy) your holiday in Scotland?
Emma Yes, I [2]_____. We [3]_____ (have) a great time.
Joe [4]_____ (it / rain) a lot?
Emma No, it [5]_____.
Joe Where [6]_____ (you / go)?
Emma First we [7]_____ (visit) my cousin in Glasgow.
Joe [8]_____ (you / go) to Edinburgh?
Emma No, we [9]_____ (not have) time. But we [10]_____ (see) Loch Ness. I [11]_____ (take) this photo there.
Joe [12]_____ (you / see) the monster?
Emma Yes, I did. It's there in the photo.
Joe That isn't the monster. That's your brother!

Extra

Write questions about last weekend. Ask a friend.
Did you watch a scary film at the weekend?

Talking about events

1 2.17 **Listen and read. Write the correct names in the sentences.**

_____ had a good weekend, but _____ had a bad weekend.

Liam How was your weekend?
Kate It was great. On Saturday we saw a really good film at the cinema. Then on Sunday I went to the beach.
Liam That sounds fun.
Kate What about you? How was your weekend?
Liam It was terrible.
Kate Oh, why was that?
Liam On Saturday I lost my mobile phone. Then on Sunday I was ill. I stayed in bed all day!
Kate Oh, dear! Poor you!

2 2.18 **Listen to two dialogues. Circle the correct answers.**

1 Ella had a **good / bad** weekend.
2 Max had a **good / bad** weekend.
3 Justin had a **good / bad** weekend.
4 Lucy had a **good / bad** weekend.

3 **Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box. Then listen again and check your answers.**

buy buy go go leave meet rain want watch

Ella I [1]_____ my friends in town and we [2]_____ for a pizza.
Max I [3]_____ shopping and [4]_____ a new CD. But I [5]_____ it on the bus!

Justin On Sunday I [6]_____ to play tennis with my brother, but it [7]_____ all day!
Lucy On Saturday my dad [8]_____ a new DVD player and we [9]_____ films all afternoon!

4 **Draw a chart and complete it with the phrases in the box.**

Bad luck! Cool! That sounds fun. Poor you! Oh, dear! You're so lucky! That's a shame.

Reacting to good news	Reacting to bad news
	Bad luck!

5 **Work in pairs. Read the sentences and react to them with a phrase from exercise 4.**

1 I broke my arm last summer.
2 I won £10!
3 I lost my MP3 player.
4 I was ill last week.
5 I passed all my exams.
6 I saw the new Harry Potter film.

6 **Work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue like the one in exercise 1. Change the blue words. Use the phrases in the box to help you.**

A good weekend: surf the Internet
meet my friends go cycling / skateboarding
see a good film buy a new T-shirt / CD
watch a DVD
A bad weekend: lose my wallet / MP3 player
leave my bag / jacket on the bus
have a bad cold / headache
drop a glass of coke on my laptop

7 **Act out your dialogue in class.**

Grammar Steps 2

Past continuous

1 **Look at the table.**

Twierdzenia

I	was	watching TV.
You	were	watching TV.
He / She / It	was	watching TV.
We / You / They	were	watching TV.

Przeczenia

I	wasn't	working.
You	weren't	working.
He / She / It	wasn't	working.
We / You / They	weren't	working.

Czas *past continuous* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o czynności, która trwała jakiś czas w przeszłości.

2 **Look at the pictures and correct the sentences.**

Yesterday morning, Sam went out with his camera and took some photos.

1 It was snowing.
It wasn't snowing. It was raining.
2 Harry and Vanessa were walking to town.
3 Mrs Brown was drinking coffee.
4 The builders were working hard.
5 The bus driver was listening to music.
6 The cat was sitting on the windowsill.

3 **Tell your partner what you were doing at these times yesterday.**

1 8 a.m. 2 11 a.m. 3 7 p.m. 4 11 p.m.

At 8 o'clock, I was sleeping.

Halloween

4 2.19 **Complete the song with the correct past continuous form of the verbs. Then listen and check.**

I [1]_____ (come) home late
last Saturday night,
When I heard a strange noise.
What a fright!

They [2]_____ (walk) about
in front of my eyes.
Were they monsters?
Or people in disguise?

Dracula [3]_____ (drink)
from a silver cup,
The Mummy [4]_____ (move),
it was waking up.
King Kong and Godzilla
[5]_____ (eat) spaghetti
And Bigfoot [6]_____ (dance)
with a giant Yeti.

5 **Read the information. Then look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the *past continuous* and *past simple*.**

Past continuous i *past simple*
Gdy mówimy o trwającej dłuższy czas w przeszłości czynności, która została przerwana, stosujemy następującą formułę: *past continuous + when + past simple.*

1 He was having (have) a bath when he saw (see) a spider.
2 She _____ (cycle) to school when she _____ (hear) a loud noise.
3 They _____ (play) tennis when it _____ (start) raining.
4 I _____ (eat) a banana when my friend _____ (phone).

Grammar in context

6 2.20 **Listen and read.**

Strange investigations

Comprehension

7 **Answer the questions.**

1 Why did Sam and Donna go to Professor Doyle's house?
2 Where did the necklace come from?
3 What was outside the window?
4 Why did the mummy come into the house?

8 **Complete the text with the past continuous or past simple form of the verbs.**

When Sam and Donna [1] _____ (knock) on the professor's door, he [2] _____ (work). He [3] _____ (try) to read the words on the necklace. Sam and Donna [4] _____ (go) into the living room. Suddenly Donna [5] _____ (see) something. It [6] _____ (move) outside the window. Donna [7] _____ (open) the curtains and the mummy [8] _____ (jump) into the room. Perhaps it [9] _____ (look) for the professor.

Skills Steps 2

Reading

1 2.21 **Listen and read. How many mysterious creatures does the text mention?**

a 1 b 2 c 3 d 4

In 2007, Jake Smith, an American TV presenter, found footprints in the Himalaya Mountains in Nepal. They were 33 cm long and 25 cm wide. Smith was working on a new programme about mysterious creatures. There are many reports in the Himalayas of large, hairy, white animals with two legs. The people there call them the 'yeti'. The reports go back hundreds of years. Some people think the yeti have got special powers. 'The footprints aren't human. We think they're yeti footprints,' said Jake Smith. 'But we aren't certain. We're very excited.'

There are stories of creatures like this all over the world. Native Americans in the US and Canada told stories about 'Sasquatch', a large and mysterious creature. It was half human, half ape. When Europeans came to America, they believed the stories. Soon they too saw big, hairy creatures in the mountains and forests.

One of the most famous mysterious creatures is the Loch Ness Monster. Every year, thousands of people travel to Loch Ness in Scotland, hoping to see 'Nessie'. There are many reports of a large sea monster in the lake, and also a lot of photos. Robert Wilson, a doctor from London, took the most famous photo of Nessie in 1934. But in 1994, a friend of Wilson's explained that it was a fake.

So, do these creatures really exist? Most scientists say 'No'. But you can decide for yourself!

2 **Complete the sentences.**

1 Jake Smith was making a TV programme about _____.
2 The mysterious creatures in the Himalayas have got two _____.
3 Jake Smith believes the footprints belong to a _____.
4 People told stories about Sasquatch in _____.
5 Lots of people travel to Loch Ness in Scotland to see _____.
6 After sixty years, people knew that Wilson's photo of Nessie was a _____.

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 How big were the footprints in the Himalayas?
2 Is Smith sure that they are yeti footprints?
3 Did Europeans also say that they saw Sasquatch?
4 Who took the most famous photo of Nessie?
5 When did he take it?

Extra

Do you believe the stories about the yeti and 'Sasquatch'? Write why or why not.

I believe that there are yeti in the world ...

mysterious – *tajemniczy*
creature – *stworzenie*
special powers – *wyjątkowe umiejętności*
ape – *małpa człekokształtna*
a fake – *fałszywe*
scientist – *naukowiec*

Listening

4 2.22 **Listen. Who makes a mistake: Alfie, Alfie's dad or Grace?**

5 **Listen again. Circle a, b or c.**

1 What time does Alfie call Grace?
a 9 p.m. b 10 p.m. c 11 p.m.
2 What does Alfie say the creature looks like?
a a big ape b an alien c a dog
3 Why can't Alfie see the creature's face?
a Because it's walking away from him.
b Because its head is very hairy.
c Because it's dark outside.
4 Why doesn't Alfie go outside?
a Because it's very late.
b Because he's scared.
c Because it's very cold outside.
5 Why is Alfie's dad outside?
a Because he was watering the vegetables.
b Because he heard a strange noise.
c Because he's just getting home from work.

Writing

6 **Read the opening paragraph of the story. Is it ...**

a a ghost story?
b a detective story?
c a science fiction story?

It was the first day of the summer holiday. The sun was shining and it was hot. Sam and his friends were playing hide and seek in the wood behind their house. 'You're it, Belinda', said Sam. Then he and the others ran into the wood.
He was looking for a place to hide when he saw a strange object near a tree. Suddenly, the object opened and a small, green creature came out. Sam turned and ran. 'It's a monster,' he shouted. The creature followed him.

7 **Complete the notes.**

Characters	Sam and his [1] _____
Time	on the first [2] _____ of the [3] _____
Weather	The sun was [4] _____. It was [5] _____.
Place	in a [6] _____ behind their house
Activity	They were playing [7] _____.
Unexpected event	Sam found a strange object near a [8] _____. The object opened and a [9] _____ came out.

8 **Read the information. Find examples of direct speech in the text in exercise 6.**

Opowiadania często zawierają zacytowane wypowiedzi. W języku angielskim, inaczej niż w polskim, przed zamykającym cudzysłowem stawiamy przecinek, np.

My name is Fred.

'My name is Fred,' he said.

Mam na imię Fred.

Powiedział: „Mam na imię Fred".

Zwróć także uwagę na różny sposób zapisu cudzysłowu w obydwu językach.

Skills Steps 2

9 **Practise writing direct speech.**

1 I'm Alice.
2 I've got two sisters.
3 We live in York.
4 I'm going home.

1 – 'I'm Alice,' she said.

10 **Plan the opening paragraph of a detective story, a ghost story or a science fiction story. Make notes in the chart. For the unexpected event, you can use ideas from the box.**

Characters	_____
Time	_____
Weather	_____
Place	_____
Activity	_____
Unexpected event	_____

They saw a mysterious man.
They found a very large footprint.
They saw a ghost.
They heard a car driving away very fast.

11 **Use your notes to write the opening paragraph of your story. Remember to use some direct speech.**

Say /ɑ:/ and /æ/

2.23 **Listen and repeat the sounds /ɑ:/ and /æ/.**

/ɑ:/ car
/æ/ cat

2.24 **Match the phonetic script and the words. Then listen, repeat and check.**

1 /hɑ:f/	a bad
2 /kɑ:pɪt/	b large
3 /lɑ:ʤ/	c animal
4 /ænɪml/	d half
5 /læmp/	e carpet
6 /bæd/	f lamp

Culture Steps

Sherlock Holmes

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland in 1859. After university, he moved to the south of England and worked as a doctor. When he wasn't working, he wrote stories about a detective - Sherlock Holmes.

Sherlock Holmes is a tall, thin man with a long face. He's very intelligent and always very logical. He's a very good detective, but he has problems with everyday life – he's often sad, and sometimes he stays in bed all day!

Between 1885 and 1895, Conan Doyle wrote twenty-five short stories about Sherlock Holmes. He didn't want to write any more, so in the final story – The Final Problem – Holmes dies.

But lots of people loved the Sherlock Holmes stories and they were very sad and angry about his death. So Conan Doyle changed his mind and brought Holmes back to life. He continued writing Sherlock Holmes stories for another twenty-five years!

Did you know?

In the stories, Sherlock Holmes lived at 221b Baker Street in London. Today, there's a museum at that address. When it opened, it was the world's first museum about a fictional character.

logical – *rozsądny, myślący logicznie*
bring (someone) back to life – *przywrócić (kogoś) do życia*
fictional – *fikcyjny, powieściowy*

1 **Look at the photo. What do you know about Sherlock Holmes? Discuss your ideas with the class.**

2 2.25 **Listen and read about Sherlock Holmes. Answer the questions.**

1 What was Conan Doyle's job?
2 What does Sherlock Holmes look like?
3 What happens to Holmes at the end of *The Final Problem*?
4 Why did Conan Doyle start writing Sherlock Holmes stories again?
5 Where is the Sherlock Holmes museum?

3 **Match the verbs with the nouns in the box. Use the text to help you.**

bed doctor mind problems stories

1 work as a _____
2 write _____
3 have _____
4 stay in _____
5 change your _____

Project

Write about famous fictional characters from books, films, TV programmes or computer games. Look at page 56 of the Workbook for detailed instructions.

Bella Swan is the star of the 'Twilight' films and books. She's eighteen years old and her boyfriend, Edward Cullen, is a vampire! Bella has got long, dark hair. ...

DVD Level 2 • 3 – Arthur Conan Doyle

Vocabulary

1 **Find and write the words. Then match the words with the correct pictures.**

1 rucapbod _____ ☐
2 cefrilepa _____ ☐
3 gninpati _____ ☐
4 rotarida _____ ☐
5 pracet _____ ☐
6 cramrhia _____ ☐
7 willwnsiod _____ ☐
8 rorimr _____ ☐

2 **Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.**

asleep comfortable difficult
exciting strange

1 I love this sofa. It's very _____.
2 I can't do this question. It's _____!
3 I got out of bed because I heard a _____ noise.
4 The film had a great ending. It was very _____.
5 We must be quiet because my baby brother is _____.

Grammar

3 **Complete the sentences with the past simple negative form of the verbs.**

1 Tracy *didn't have* pasta for lunch, she **had** sandwiches.
2 Freddy and Claire _____ the bus into town, they **took** a taxi.
3 Sue and Gina _____ tennis last weekend, they **played** basketball.
4 Louise _____ home after school, she **went** to the shopping centre.
5 Wayne _____ a CD, he **bought** a book.

4 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the people in exercise 3.**

1 Tracy / sandwiches?
2 Freddy and Claire / bus?
3 Sue and Gina / basketball?
4 Louise / home?
5 Wayne / book?

5 2.26 **Complete the dialogue with the correct past continuous form of the verbs in the box. Then listen and check.**

have play rain wash watch

Pete Did you finish your homework last night?
Chloe No, I didn't.
Pete Why not?
Chloe There was a lot of noise! My brother Sam [1]_____ the drums in his bedroom. Mum and Dad [2]_____ TV in the living room.
Pete Oh dear!
Chloe I went out on the balcony, but it [3]_____. Then I tried the bathroom, but my sister [4]_____ her hair! I phoned you at 7:30 to say 'Help', but you [5]_____ dinner.
Pete You can come to my house tomorrow!

6 **Complete the sentences with the past continuous and past simple of the verbs in brackets.**

1 I *was getting dressed* (get dressed) when my friends *arrived* (arrive).
2 We _____ (do) our homework when we _____ (hear) a strange noise.
3 My dog _____ (sleep) when my cat _____ (jump) on it.
4 My brother and I _____ (walk) to school when we _____ (see) Wayne Rooney.
5 I _____ (watch) TV when I _____ (fall) asleep.

Self-evaluation

Vocabulary

1 **Complete the sentences with a word from the box.**

vase armchair lamp cupboard

1 It's dark in this room. Please turn on the _____.
2 My father usually sits in the _____ and reads a book after work.
3 My mum keeps her cups and plates in the yellow _____.
4 Put the flowers in the _____. They need water.

Potrafię nazwać elementy wyposażenia domu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

2 **Match the opposites.**

1 asleep	a easy
2 strange	b uncomfortable
3 difficult	c awake
4 comfortable	d exciting
5 boring	e normal

Potrafię wymienić przymiotniki, którymi mogę opisywać ludzi, przedmioty i wydarzenia.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Grammar

3 **Find the mistake in each past simple sentence and correct it.**

1 They didn't had pierogi for lunch.
They had pasta.
2 She not bought a book for her mother.
She bought a CD.
3 Took you a taxi to the station?
4 Did your father play football at school?
Yes, he played.

Potrafię stosować przeczenia oraz formę pytającą i krótkie odpowiedzi w czasie *past simple*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

4 **Complete the sentences with the past continuous or past simple forms of the verbs.**

1 Jake _____ (have) breakfast when he _____ (hear) a strange noise.
2 I _____ (tidy) my bedroom when I _____ (find) my earring.

Potrafię opowiedzieć o wydarzeniach z przeszłości, stosując czasy *past simple* oraz *past continuous*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Listening

5 **Listen again to the recording for exercise 4, page 66 and answer the questions.**

1 Where is the strange creature?
2 What does Alfie use to see the creature?

Potrafię zrozumieć ogólny sens i wyszukać szczegółowe informacje w wysłuchanym nagraniu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Speaking

6 **Circle the best response in the dialogue.**

Kasia Why weren't you at the party?
John I was ill.
Kasia **Oh, dear! / You're so lucky!**
John And how was the party?
Kasia It was great. The music was fantastic.
John **That's a shame. / Cool!**

Potrafię odpowiednio zareagować na dobrą i złą wiadomość.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Culture

7 **Look again at the text on page 68. What did you learn about Sherlock Holmes? Choose a fictional character from your favourite Polish book and compare him/her with Sherlock Holmes.**

Potrafię podać kilka faktów dotyczących Sherlocka Holmesa i porównać tę postać z bohaterem swojej ulubionej polskiej książki.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Vocabulary

1 **Complete the words with *a, e, i, o* and *u*. Then match the words with the correct pictures.**

1 str__wb__rry ☐
2 m__t__rb__k__ ☐
3 f__r__pl__c__ ☐
4 c__bb__g__ ☐
5 h__l__c__pt__r ☐
6 __nd__rgr__ __nd ☐
7 y__gh__rt ☐
8 c__bl__c__r ☐
9 __rmch__ __r ☐
10 c__sh__ __n ☐
11 c__rt__ __ns ☐
12 g__rl__c ☐

2 2.27 **Listen and write the dates.**

1 – 31st January

Grammar

3 **Are the nouns countable (C) or uncountable (U)?**

1 bacon U
2 carrot ___
3 milk ___
4 sausage ___
5 pork ___
6 tuna ___
7 toast ___
8 cherry ___
9 water ___
10 strawberry ___

Aby upewnić się, czy jakiś rzeczownik jest policzalny czy niepoliczalny, skorzystaj ze słownika. Skrót [c] oznacza rzeczownik policzalny (countable), a [u] – niepoliczalny (uncountable).

banana /bəˈnɑːnə/ **noun** [c] a fruit
= countable

tea /tiː/ **noun** [u] a hot drink
= uncountable

4 2.28 **Complete the conversation with *a, some* and *any*. Then listen and check.**

Harriet I'm hungry, Dad!
Dad Would you like [1]_____ biscuit?
Harriet No, thanks. Can I have [2]_____ soup?
Dad There isn't [3]_____ soup. But we've got [4]_____ bread.
Harriet Is there [5]_____ cheese?
Dad No, but there's [6]_____ chicken.
Harriet Can I have [7]_____ chicken sandwich, then?
Dad Yes, but you can make it yourself. Here's [8]_____ knife and [9]_____ plate. There's [10]_____ butter in the fridge.

5 **Complete the text with the correct affirmative or negative form of the past simple of the verbs.**

Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart was born in 1897 in Kansas City, in the US. She [1]_____ (not like) school very much, but she [2]_____ (love) planes, and when she [3]_____ (leave) school, her father [4]_____ (find) a teacher to give Amelia flying lessons. In 1928, she and two men [5]_____ (fly) across the Atlantic. Amelia [6]_____ (not fly) the plane herself. But the story [7]_____ (be) in all the newspapers. In 1932, Amelia [8]_____ (decide) to fly across the Atlantic again. This time she [9]_____ (not be) a passenger – she [10]_____ (be) the pilot. Then in 1937, Amelia [11]_____ (start) her longest journey – a trip around the world. But she [12]_____ (not finish) the journey. One of the stops was on a small island in the Pacific Ocean. But she [13]_____ (not arrive) on the island. Her plane [14]_____ (crash) into the ocean and she [15]_____ (die).

6 **Write past simple questions about Amelia Earhart. Then write short answers.**

1 Amelia Earhart / be / born in Britain?
Was Amelia Earhart born in Britain?
No, she wasn't.
2 she / be / born / in 1897?
3 she / like / school?
4 what / she / do / in 1928?
5 when / she / start / her trip around the world?
6 she / arrive / on the island?

7 **Circle the correct words.**

1 I **had / was having** lunch when my cousin **arrived / was arriving.**
2 The sun **shone / was shining** when we **went / were going** out.
3 Eve **walked / was walking** in the park when I **saw / was seeing** her.
4 I **read / was reading** a book when the cat **jumped / was jumping** onto the sofa.

Speaking

8 2.29 **Complete the useful dialogue with the words in the box. Then listen and check.**

afraid can great platform shame
sounds time twenty

Jill I'm going to London.
Sam Really? Me too! Which [1]_____ does the train leave from?
Jill Number 5. At [2]_____ to ten. How was your weekend, Sam?
Sam It was [3]_____. It was my grandad's birthday. We had a big party.
Jill That [4]_____ fun. I'm having a party on Friday evening, [5]_____ you come?
Sam I can't, I'm [6]_____. I'm going to the cinema.
Jill That's a [7]_____. Next [8]_____, perhaps.

Reading

9 **Read the text. Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 The Red Arrows travel all over the world. ☐
2 Kirsty is the first pilot in her family. ☐
3 Kirsty's dad was in a plane crash. ☐
4 There are nine planes and nine pilots in the Red Arrows. ☐
5 Last year forty men wanted to join the Red Arrows. ☐
6 Kirsty's husband is an air force pilot, too. ☐

FLYING HIGH!

Kirsty Moore is the first woman to fly in the famous Red Arrows team. There are nine planes in the team and they fly at 900 km/h! They put on shows about 80 or 90 times a year, all over the world.

Kirsty always wanted to be a pilot. Her father was a pilot, too. He fought in the first Iraq war in 1991. His plane crashed but he survived.

After she left school in 1998, Kirsty joined the air force and learnt to fly fast planes. All jet pilots want to fly in the Red Arrows, but there are only nine pilots in the team. When a pilot left the Red Arrows team last year, 40 jet pilots wanted the job – 39 men and Kirsty. Kirsty was the best and she got the job! 'I'm really happy,' said Kirsty.

Her husband is also a pilot, but he's in the navy, not the air force. She works in England and he works in Wales, so they can't live together yet. Kirsty travels to see her husband every weekend. But she doesn't travel by plane, she goes by car!

show – *pokaz*
air force – *lotnictwo wojskowe*
jet – *odrzutowiec*
navy – *marynarka wojenna*

Listening

10 2.30 **Listen and complete the sentences. Use one word in each gap.**

1 Juliet's parents wanted to buy some new _____ and a _____.
2 Juliet had _____ in a nice restaurant.
3 She had lamb and _____ and cream at the restaurant.
4 Marcus' dad didn't want to travel by _____.
5 They _____ the nine o'clock train.
6 They were _____ for the match.

6 Entertainment

Words, words, words

1 2.31 **Match the types of film with the pictures. Then listen and check.**

action film	animated film	comedy
crime film	~~disaster film~~	historical drama
horror film	musical	romantic drama
science fiction film	war film	western

1 – disaster film

2 **Work in pairs. Think of examples of the types of film in exercise 1.**

Madagascar is an animated film.

Titanic is a disaster film. It's a romantic drama, too.

3 2.32 **Listen and write the types of film.**

4 **Look at the adjectives to describe films. Match the opposites.**

1 boring	a slow
2 serious	b straightforward
3 fast-moving	c exciting
4 complicated	d happy
5 sad	e funny

5 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.**

1 What's your favourite type of film? Why?
2 What types of film don't you like? Why?

What's your favourite type of film?

Action films.

Why?

Because they're exciting and fast-moving.

6 **Answer the questions. Write sentences.**

1 What's your favourite film?
2 What type of film is it?
3 When and where did you see it?
4 Why do you like it?

Language Steps

Bartek and friends

1 2.33 **Listen and read. Then act out the story.**

1

Alfie What's on at the cinema?
Grace I don't know. Let's have a look online.
Bartek That film looks good.
Alfie Yes, it does. I love action films. They're really exciting.
Grace Or what about this one? It's a comedy. My cousin says it's really funny.

2

Bartek So, which film are we seeing?
Alfie The comedy. Maybe we can see the action film tomorrow.
Grace Two films in one weekend? No chance. Tickets are £7 each!
Alfie I guess you're right. Never mind. There's a horror film on TV tomorrow evening.
Grace I hate horror films. They're too scary for me!

4

Bartek This film is really funny! It's interesting, too.
Grace Alfie! Look at the sign. You mustn't use your phone.
Alfie But it isn't my phone.
Grace What? Whose phone is it then?
Alfie How should I know? Someone left it here.

5

Bartek We should find the owner of this phone.
Grace I know. But how? There isn't a name or address on it.
Alfie Why don't we call someone in the address book? Then we can ask who's calling.
Grace Good idea, Alfie. … Hello? … No, I'm not Mandy. I found her phone. Ask her to call me, please.

3

Alfie Let's buy some crisps or sweets.
Grace You shouldn't eat crisps in the cinema. They're noisy.
Bartek OK, then. Let's get some sweets.
Grace Sweets are OK. But eat them quietly! Now, remember, you must turn off your phone.
Alfie OK, OK. You shouldn't be so bossy!

6

Mandy Hi, I'm Mandy. Thank you so much. I was really worried about my phone!
Grace No problem. I'm glad we could help.
Mandy Here's a little present for you.
Grace They're vouchers for the cinema!
Bartek So we can go and see the action film, too! That's fantastic!

Language Steps

Comprehension

2 **Number the events in the correct order.**

a The film starts. ☐
b Alfie, Grace and Bartek look online. ☐
c Mandy meets the children at the cinema. ☐
d Grace calls someone from the phone's address book. ☐
e Alfie, Grace and Bartek go to the cinema. ☐
f Alfie finds a mobile phone. ☐

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 Does Alfie like action films?
2 Who says the comedy film is very funny?
3 How much do the cinema tickets cost?
4 Why are crisps a bad idea in the cinema?
5 What does Mandy give the children to say thank you?

Everyday English

4 **Find phrases in the story which mean:**

1 Wykluczone. (frame 2)
2 Chyba masz rację. (frame 2)
3 Skąd mam wiedzieć? (frame 4)
4 Dziękuję ci bardzo. (frame 6)
5 Nie ma sprawy. (frame 6)

Vocabulary

5 **Match the words and pictures.**

keypad screen charger SIM card

6 **Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Which word is in the story?**

address book ring tone battery
text message

1 I've got all my friends' numbers in my _____.
2 I sent you a _____ about the party.
3 Listen to my new _____. It's cool!
4 I can't use my phone because the _____ needs charging.

Grammar Steps 1

must

1 **Look at the table.**

Twierdzenia

I	must	listen.
You	must	listen.
He / She / It	must	listen.
We / You / They	must	listen.

Przeczenia

I	mustn't	talk.
You	mustn't	talk.
He / She / It	mustn't	talk.
We / You / They	mustn't	talk.

mustn't = must not

Czasownik *must* stosujemy wtedy, gdy chcemy wyrazić konieczność, a czasownik *mustn't* – gdy wyrażamy zakaz.

2 **Complete the sentences with *must* and *mustn't*.**

1 You _____ cross the road.

2 You _____ stand behind the line.

3 You _____ talk.

4 You _____ take off your shoes.

5 You _____ walk on the grass.

6 You _____ use your mobile phone.

3 **Look at the pictures and write rules for the computer game. Use the phrases in the box.**

kill the dragon help the princess
don't fall into the river ~~climb the wall~~
don't touch the curtains find the key
don't open the book don't wake the dog

1 – You must climb the wall.
2 – You mustn't ...

4 **Work in pairs. Write two rules with *must* and two rules with *mustn't* for your school or class. Use the ideas in the box to help.**

copy eat drink listen carefully
run turn off mobile phones
do their homework speak English
learn new vocabulary

Students mustn't copy answers from their friends.

Extra

Write a list of things you must do this week.

I must take my little brother to his tennis lesson.

At the cinema

1 2.34 **Listen and read. Does Naomi want to buy tickets for a _____?**

a zoo b film c train

Clerk Hello, can I help you?
Naomi Yes, I'd like three tickets for *How to Train Your Dragon*, please.
Clerk Adults, teens or children?
Naomi My friend and I are 14 years old. My sister is 11.
Clerk That's two teens and a child. £14.50, please.
Naomi Here you are.
Clerk Thank you. £5.50 change.
Naomi Which screen is it?
Clerk Number two. The film starts at quarter to five.
Naomi Thanks. Bye.
Clerk Goodbye. Enjoy the film.

2 **Match 1–6 with a–f.**

1 Naomi is	a 4.45 p.m.
2 Naomi's sister is	b 2.
3 The tickets cost	c 11.
4 The change from the clerk is	d £14.50.
5 The film is on screen	e £5.50.
6 The film starts at	f 14.

3 **Work in pairs. Practise reading the dialogue.**

4 2.35 **Listen to the dialogues and ✔ the films the boy and the girl are going to see.**

MEGASCREEN CINEMAS		
Film	Screen	Times
How to Train Your Dragon	Two	16.45 ☐ 19.00 ☐
Alice in Wonderland	One	17.00 ☐ 19.30 ☐
Shrek Forever After	Four	16.30 ☐ 19.45 ☐
Harry Potter	Three	17.15 ☐ 20.00 ☐
Iron Man 2	Six	16.55 ☐ 19.10 ☐
Despicable Me	Five	17.10 ☐ 19.35 ☐
Tickets: Adults (18+) £8 • Teens (13–18) £5 •		

5 **Listen to the dialogues again. Complete the chart.**

	Boy	Girl
Number of tickets		
Type of tickets		
Cost		

6 **Order the words to make sentences. Who says these things, the clerk or the customer?**

1 help / I / you / can?
2 tickets / for / I'd / please / *Shrek Forever After* / like / two
3 is / screen / it / which?
4 *Iron Man 2* / does / what time / start?
5 tickets / your / are / and / change / here / your
6 film / the / enjoy

7 **Work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue like the one in exercise 1. Change the blue words. Use the information in exercise 3 for ideas.**

8 **Act out your dialogue in class.**

Grammar Steps 2

should

1 **Look at the table.**

Twierdzenia

I	should	stop.
You	should	stop.
He / She / It	should	stop.
We / You / They	should	stop.

Przeczenia

I	shouldn't	go.
You	shouldn't	go.
He / She / It	shouldn't	go.
We / You / They	shouldn't	go.

shouldn't = should not

Czasownik *should* stosujemy wtedy, gdy chcemy wyrazić powinność, a formę *shouldn't* – gdy chcemy powiedzieć, że czegoś nie powinno się robić.

2 **Complete each pair of sentences with *should* and *shouldn't*.**

1 You _____ eat loads of sweets.
  You _____ eat fruit and vegetables.
2 You _____ do some exercise.
  You _____ play computer games all day.
3 You _____ copy your friend's homework.
  You _____ do the work yourself.
4 You _____ help your friends.
  You _____ think about yourself all the time.

3 **Look at the pictures and write sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.**

1 she / open the door
  She shouldn't open the door.
2 he / take his jacket off
3 she / wear a helmet
4 they / stand under the tree
5 she / go swimming
6 they / ride on the road

Adverbs of manner

4 **Read the information.**

Większość przysłówków tworzymy poprzez dodanie końcówki *-ly* do przymiotnika.
slow - slowly
Jeśli przymiotnik zakończony jest na *-y*, wtedy przysłówek ma końcówkę *-ily*.
happy - happily
Kilka przysłówków jest nieregularnych.
early fast late well

5 2.36 **Listen. How are the people speaking? Choose from the adverbs in the box.**

happily loudly quickly quietly
sadly slowly

1 - quietly

6 **Change the adjectives into adverbs and complete the sentences with the correct adverb.**

sad bad good sleepy hungry early

1 The dog found the sausages and ate them _____.
2 'It's 11 o'clock – time for bed,' she said _____.
3 Karen is only five, but she can skate very _____.
4 She looked _____ at her broken computer.
5 I arrived _____ this morning because I came to school by car.
6 Murray lost the tennis match. He played _____.

7 **Work in pairs. Choose a verb from the box. Mime it in the manner of an adverb from exercise 5 or 6.**

dance play the piano ride a bike
sing ski swim

Grammar in context

7 2.37 **Listen and read.**

Strange investigations

1

Strange Move quickly, Donna! You must give the necklace to the mummy.
Doyle What's it doing?
Strange It's looking at the necklace.
Donna And now it's lying down!

The mummy is asleep again.

2

Strange Professor, did you read the words on the necklace?
Doyle Yes, I did. It's a rule. In English, it says, 'You mustn't take the mummy's necklace.'
Strange But you didn't know that at the museum. You took the necklace and the mummy woke up.
Donna Now we should take the mummy back to the museum … with the necklace!

At the museum

3

Carter You shouldn't take museum exhibits home with you, Professor Doyle.
Doyle You're right. I'm sorry, Professor Carter.
Strange But the mummy is back in its place.
Donna We shouldn't touch it again. It's sleeping peacefully now.

Sam and Donna walk happily out of the museum.

4

Strange Let's do something different! Do you want to go to the cinema?
Donna OK. What sort of films do you like? Comedies? Historical dramas?
Strange No, there's a horror film on. Let's see that.
Donna What's it called?
Strange 'The Night of the Mummy.'
Donna No!

Comprehension

8 **Number the events in the correct order.**

a Donna gives the necklace to the mummy. ☐
b They take the mummy back to the museum. ☐
c Sam and Donna go to the cinema. ☐
d The mummy lies down. ☐
e Sam and Donna leave the museum. ☐
f Professor Doyle explains the words on the necklace. ☐

9 **Who says these things? Complete the sentences with *must, mustn't, should* or *shouldn't*.**

1 You _____ give the necklace to the mummy.
2 You _____ take the mummy's necklace.
3 We _____ take the mummy back.
4 You _____ take museum exhibits home with you, Professor Doyle.
5 We _____ touch the mummy again.

10 **Underline three examples of adverbs of manner in the story.**

Skills Steps 2

Reading

1 2.38 **Listen and read. What did Emily do?**

1 She made her own TV programme. ☐
2 She was the star in a TV programme. ☐
3 She chose TV programmes and presented them. ☐

My own TV channel for a day!

Last month I entered a competition in a magazine. The prize was choosing programmes for a TV channel and then presenting the programmes on live TV! And I won the competition!

I was so excited. My mum and I got up early last weekend, and we took the train to London. We went to the Virgin Media TV studios in the centre of the city.

When I arrived I got a special VIP pass. First, I had a tour round the TV studios. I met the TV producers and the film crew. Everyone was really friendly.

After the tour, I went into one of the studios. It was like a little cinema with a huge screen. In the studio I chose my favourite TV programmes. The programmes were for Virgin's new channel – TV Takeover. I chose lots of *Vampire Diaries* because it's really exciting. I think Nina Dobrev is a great actress. I also chose the *Garfield* film, because I think the cat is really funny. After that, we had lunch in the canteen.

The best part of the day was the afternoon. The TV crew filmed me as I presented the programmes for the channel. I was a TV presenter! It was fantastic. I wasn't scared at all. Finally, a photographer took pictures of me. When I went home, I got films, photos and DVDs.

It was the best day ever. Now I want to be a real TV presenter in the future.

2 **Circle a or b.**

1 Emily and her mum went to London by _____.
a bus b train

2 During the tour of the TV studios, Emily _____.
a met the TV producers
b chose her favourite TV programmes

3 Virgin's new TV channel is called _____.
a TV Takeover b Vampire Diaries

4 Nina Dobrev _____.
a works at the TV studios b is an actress

5 Emily chose the *Garfield* film because it's _____.
a exciting b funny

6 The _____ was Emily's favourite part of the day.
a morning b afternoon

7 Emily would like to be a _____ when she's older.
a TV presenter b TV producer

Extra

Imagine you are the winner of the competition. Choose your favourite TV programmes. Give reasons for your choices.

I chose 'The Simpsons' because I think it's a very funny cartoon. Bart Simpson is cool.

Say /ɒ/ and /ɔː/

2.39 **Listen and repeat the sounds /ɒ/ and /ɔː/.**

/ɒ/ top
/ɔː/ tour

2.40 **Listen and repeat the sentences. Underline the examples of /ɒ/ and /ɔː/.**

1 Last August, we saw four war films. I thought they were boring.
2 Last October, we watched a comedy about Ollie, a bossy doctor.

Listening

3 2.41 **Listen. Which two types of film do Grace, Alfie and Bartek choose to rent?**

action film animated film crime film
disaster film historical drama musical
romantic comedy science fiction film

4 **Listen again. Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✗?**

1 They rent a Jet Li film. ☐
2 Alfie says romantic comedies are for girls. ☐
3 They go to Alfie's house to watch the films. ☐
4 Bartek offers to bring some drinks. ☐
5 They start with the Jennifer Aniston film. ☐
6 Alfie really likes the film. ☐

Writing

5 **Read the film review. What's the name of ...**

a the film?
b the two main characters in the film?

6 **Read the information. Then match paragraphs A, B and C with three headings from the box.**

characters introduction music
special effects why I like it

7 **Make notes about a film you like.**

Notes for a film review

Introduction
Name of film: _____
Type of film: _____
Starring: _____

Characters
The main characters: _____
My favourite character: _____
Adjectives to describe him/her: _____

Why I like the film
The story is _____.
The characters are _____.
It has a/an _____ ending.

8 **Use your notes to write your film review. Remember to divide your review into paragraphs.**

My favourite film

A My favourite film is *Twilight*. It's a romantic drama, starring Kristen Stewart and Robert Pattinson.

B The main characters are Bella and Edward. My favourite character is Edward. He's good-looking and very strong. He's a vampire!

C I like the film because the story is really exciting and Bella and Edward are very interesting. The film has got a happy ending!

Warto podzielić tekst na akapity. Każdy akapit powinien dotyczyć odrębnego zagadnienia.

Culture Steps

Song

1 **Look at the photo. Do you know the singer? Can you name any of her songs?**

2 **Read the factfile and answer the questions.**

1 Which city is Miley Cyrus from?
2 What's her middle name?
3 What's her father's name and job?
4 How did she get the name 'Miley'?
5 What was her first big TV role?
6 When did she release her first album?

Factfile:

Miley Cyrus

* Miley Cyrus is an American singer, songwriter and actress. She's from Nashville, Tennessee.
* Miley's real name is Destiny Hope Cyrus. Her father is a famous country singer, Billy Ray Cyrus. Her date of birth is 23rd November 1992.
* Her nickname as a baby was 'Smiley' because she smiled a lot. That became 'Miley'.
* Miley got her first big TV role when she was twelve. She became the star of Hannah Montana, and millions of children watched her show every week.
* She released her first album as Hannah Montana in 2006. In 2007, she released another album, this time with her real name – Miley Cyrus!

3 2.42 **Listen and read. Find phrases in the song which mean the same as these phrases. You can use a dictionary to help you.**

1 I come home early in the morning.
2 We're unlucky.
3 My dad shouts
4 You know, I still love you.
5 After work
6 I want to be free.

Girls Just Wanna Have Fun

I come home in the morning light.
My mother says,
'When you gonna live your life right?'
Oh mother dear
We're not the fortunate ones.
And girls, they wanna have fun,
Oh girls just wanna have fun.

The phone rings in the middle of the night.
My father yells,
'What you gonna do with your life?'
Oh daddy dear,
You know, you're still number one.
But girls they wanna have fun,
Oh girls just wanna have ...

That's all they really want
Some fun.
When the working day is done
Girls, they wanna have fun,
Oh girls just wanna have fun.

Some boys take a beautiful girl
And hide her away
From the rest of the world.
I want to be the one
To walk in the sun.
Oh girls they wanna have fun,
Oh girls just wanna have ...

That's all they really want ...

fortunate – *mający szczęście*
yell – *krzyczeć*
hide away – *ukrywać*

4 **Do you agree or disagree with these sentences? Discuss your ideas in the class.**

1 Life is more fun for children than for adults.
2 Girls have more fun than boys.
3 Parents and children don't like the same things.

Vocabulary

1 **Complete the sentences with types of film from the box.**

historical drama musical romantic comedy
horror film science-fiction film western

1 This _____ has got lots of famous songs.
2 It's a _____ about King George III of England.
3 My favourite film is a _____ about aliens from other planets.
4 A _____ is a love story but it's funny, too.
5 This _____ is about a famous cowboy called Billy the Kid.
6 Frankenstein and Dracula are both in this _____.

2 **Find six words about mobile phones in the word square.**

r	e	t	p	e	b	d	c
i	k	e	y	p	a	d	h
n	n	x	e	o	t	f	a
g	f	f	o	r	t	f	r
t	s	c	r	e	e	n	g
o	e	w	c	o	r	t	e
n	m	e	s	s	y	f	r
e	s	i	m	c	a	r	d

Grammar

3 **Complete the sentences with *You must* or *You mustn't* and the verbs in the box.**

buy feed swim turn go wear

1 _____ in there.
2 _____ a hard hat.
3 _____ a ticket.
4 _____ in the river.
5 _____ the animals.
6 _____ left.

4 **Match sentences 1–6 with a–f. Then circle the correct words.**

1 It's raining hard. ___
2 Kyle hates horror films. ___
3 This soup is very nice. ___
4 Anna is really bored. ___
5 Your dog is fat. ___
6 You look tired. ___

a You **should / shouldn't** try some.
b You **should / shouldn't** go for a picnic today.
c You **should / shouldn't** give it chocolate.
d You **should / shouldn't** go to bed early this evening.
e You **should / shouldn't** go and talk to her.
f You **should / shouldn't** buy him that Dracula DVD.

5 2.43 **Change the adjectives in the box into adverbs and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.**

bad early good late loud

Ben I saw the new Ben Stiller film last week.
Chloe Really? My brother saw it last night. What did you think of it?
Ben It was OK. We missed the beginning because we arrived [1]_____.
Chloe I think Ben Stiller can act really [2]_____.
Ben I agree. He's excellent. But some of the other people in this film act really [3]_____.
Chloe But is the film funny?
Ben One part is very funny. I laughed [4]_____ for about ten minutes.
Chloe My brother loved the ending.
Ben We didn't see the ending. We left [5]_____. Our bus was at ten o'clock!

Self-evaluation

Vocabulary

1 **Look again at page 73. Find four more English words for types of film that have similar pronunciation to their Polish translations.**

horror

Potrafię wskazać podobieństwa między językiem polskim i angielskim.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

2 **Match the parts of words about mobile phones.**

1 ring	card
2 key	book
3 SIM	message
4 text	tone
5 address	pad

Potrafię wymienić angielskie słowa i wyrażenia związane z telefonami komórkowymi.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Grammar

3 **Complete the sentences. Use *must* or *mustn't* and one of the verbs in the box.**

wear use talk

1 You _____ loudly in a library.
2 In Alfie's school, students _____ a uniform.
3 We _____ mobile phones in lessons.

Potrafię właściwie stosować formy *must* i *mustn't*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

4 **Circle *should* or *shouldn't*.**

1 It's snowing. You **should** / **shouldn't** wear a scarf and keep warm.
2 Our English exam is tomorrow. We **should** / **shouldn't** go to bed late this evening.

Potrafię właściwie stosować formy *should* i *shouldn't*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

5 **Look at the pictures. Change the adjectives in the box into adverbs and complete the sentences.**

sad good slow

1 Snails move very _____.

2 Jane looked _____ at her broken phone.

3 Ann can play the piano _____.

Potrafię tworzyć przysłówki sposobu i za ich pomocą opisywać czynności.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Reading

6 **Read the text on page 80 again. Order the events from Emily's day.**

1 She had a tour of the TV studios. ☐
2 A photographer took pictures of her. ☐
3 She had lunch. ☐
4 She presented her favourite TV programmes. ☐
5 She and her mum took a train to London. ☐

Potrafię wyszukać szczegółowe informacje w tekście.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Speaking

7 **What do you say in English? Tick the correct question.**

Zaznacz zwrot, którego należy użyć, aby się dowiedzieć, w której sali jest wyświetlany film, który chcesz obejrzeć w kinie.

1 What time does it start? ☐
2 Which screen is it? ☐
3 How much are tickets for three teenagers? ☐

Potrafię zapytać o potrzebną informację w kinie.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

7 Shopping

Words, words, words

1 3.1 **Match the words with the picture. Which four shops aren't in the picture? Then listen and check.**

baker's bank bookshop butcher's
chemist's clothes shop department store
electrical store florist's greengrocer's
hairdresser's newsagent's post office
shoe shop supermarket travel agent's

1 – hairdresser's

2 **Where do you go to ...**

1 book a holiday?
2 buy vegetables?
3 buy a pair of boots?
4 buy a CD player?
5 buy meat?
6 buy flowers?
7 have your hair cut?
8 buy medicine?

3 3.2 **Listen to the conversations. In which shops are the people?**

1 _____ 3 _____
2 _____ 4 _____

4 **Listen again. What do the people want to buy?**

1 – She goes to the baker's for some bread.

5 **Write a shopping list with five shops and five items.**

the shoe shop – some trainers
the greengrocer's – a cabbage

6 **Use your lists to play a memory game. Each person in the class repeats the previous sentence(s) and adds a new sentence.**

I went to the shoe shop for some trainers.

I went to the shoe shop for some trainers.
I went to the bank for some money.

Language Steps

Bartek and friends

1 3.3 **Listen and read. Then act out the story.**

Alfie is looking for a birthday present for his dad.

1

Bartek These T-shirts are nice. And they aren't expensive. Look – 'buy two and save £5'.
Alfie My dad doesn't wear T-shirts.
Bartek What about a jumper?
Alfie The jumpers are all quite expensive. I only want to spend about £10.

2

Alfie This shirt is nice. But I can't afford it.
Bartek I'll lend you some money.
Alfie Thanks. That's really kind of you. But I'm going to look for something cheaper.
Bartek Where's Grace? She's good at buying presents.
Alfie I think she's in town, too. I'll call her.

In the charity shop

4

Bartek Hey, Alfie. These shirts only cost £2 each!
Alfie But the colours are horrible!
Grace Look at this telephone. It's really old!
Bartek Does it work?
Grace I doubt it. But that doesn't matter. It's for the play.

5

Alfie Look at these sports DVDs. They're perfect for my dad! He loves sport.
Bartek Which ones are you going to buy?
Alfie I'll buy the football DVDs. They're cheaper.
Bartek There's some writing on the box. 'Happy Christmas, Greg!'
Alfie That's OK. It's pencil. I'll rub it out.

Grace meets Alfie and Bartek outside the florist's.

3

Bartek So, what are you doing in town?
Grace I need to buy a few things for the school play. An old telephone, some old books ...
Bartek Where can we buy things like that?
Grace There's a charity shop in West Street.

The next day, at Alfie's house

6

Alfie Happy birthday, Dad! Here's your present.
Dad Thanks! I'll open it straight away.
Alfie Go on, then.
Dad Fantastic! I gave the same DVDs to my brother Greg at Christmas. He loved them.
Bartek Don't worry. I'm not going to say anything!

Language Steps

Comprehension

2 **Number the events in the correct order.**

a Alfie phones Grace. ☐
b Alfie's dad opens his birthday present. ☐
c They go to a charity shop. ☐
d Alfie and Bartek look for a present in a clothes shop. ☐
e Alfie buys some DVDs for his dad. ☐
f Alfie's dad gives his brother Greg some DVDs. ☐
g Grace meets Alfie and Bartek in town. ☐

3 **Complete the questions for the answers. Use question words and *do* or *does*.**

1 _____ Alfie want to spend on his dad's present? About £10.
2 _____ Alfie and Bartek meet Grace? Outside the bookshop.
3 _____ Grace need to buy? An old telephone and some old books.
4 _____ the shirts in the charity shop cost? Only £2 each.
5 _____ Alfie buy for his dad? The football DVDs.

Everyday English

4 **Find phrases in the story which mean:**

1 Nie stać mnie na to. (frame 2)
2 Bardzo miło z twojej strony. (frame 2)
3 Wątpię. (frame 4)
4 Idealne dla mojego taty. (frame 5)
5 No, to dalej. (frame 6)

Vocabulary

5 **Circle the correct word in the sentences. Use a dictionary to help you.**

1 I need to **buy / spend** some new trainers.
2 Can you **cost / lend** me £2? I haven't got enough money for my ticket.
3 You've only got £10. You need to **afford / borrow** £5 from your dad.
4 I'd love a new bike, but I can't **afford / cost** it.
5 I **borrow / spend** about £10 a week on snacks.
6 That's a nice jumper! How much did it **buy / cost**?

6 **How many words from exercise 5 can you find in the photostory? Underline them.**

Grammar Steps 1

going to

1 **Look at the table.**

Twierdzenia

I	'm	going to	leave.
You	're	going to	leave.
He / She / It	's	going to	leave.
We / You / They	're	going to	leave.

Przeczenia

I	'm not	going to	stay.
You	aren't	going to	stay.
He / She / It	isn't	going to	stay.
We / You / They	aren't	going to	stay.

Wyrażenie *going to* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o planach na przyszłość.

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative form of *going to*.**

1 I _____ do my homework this evening.
2 My best friend _____ come to my house at the weekend.
3 My parents _____ buy a new car this week.
4 We _____ travel abroad next summer.
5 My teacher _____ go home after this lesson.

3 **Make the sentences in exercise 2 negative. Which sentences are true for you, the affirmative or the negative ones?**

4 **Complete the email with the verbs in the box. Use the correct form of *going to*.**

not come not get up not do go go
learn stay visit

Hi, Pete,
The school holidays start next Saturday! I can't wait! On schooldays my brother and I get up at six o'clock, but we [1]_____ early in the holidays. On Sunday I [2]_____ my cousin in London. We [3]_____ shopping in Oxford Street. My parents [4]_____ with me. They're going to stay at home with Ricky, our dog. In August we [5]_____ on holiday. We [6]_____ in a hotel near the sea. Last summer I did windsurfing. But I [7]_____ windsurfing this year. I [8]_____ to surf.
Sally

5 **Look at the table.**

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Am	I	going to	arrive?
Are	you	going to	arrive?
Is	he / she / it	going to	arrive?
Are	we / you / they	going to	arrive?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.			
Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.			
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.			

6 3.4 **Listen to Sue and Jim talking about their plans for the weekend. Tick the activities they're going to do.**

	Sue	Jim	_____
meet friends			
go shopping			
watch TV			
go to the cinema			
visit grandparents			
do homework			

7 **Work in pairs. Ask about your partner's plans for the weekend. Use the activities in exercise 6 and complete column 3 of the chart.**

Are you going to meet your friends?

Yes, I am. I'm going to meet Harry.

Extra

Write sentences about your partner's plans for the weekend. Use the affirmative and negative form of *going to*.

Renata is going to meet her friend Tomek on Saturday. She isn't going to ...

In a clothes shop

1 3.5 **Listen and read. What colour is the blouse that Jade tries on?**

Jade Excuse me. I'm looking for a blouse.
Assistant The blouses are over there, near the window.
Jade Thanks. This one is nice. Have you got it in blue?
Assistant No, I'm sorry. Only in white, yellow and pink.
Jade OK. Can I try on the white one?
Assistant Sure. The changing rooms are over there, near the till.
...
Assistant Does it fit?
Jade Pardon?
Assistant Does it fit?
Jade Yes, it does. How much is it?
Assistant £19.99.

2 **Work in pairs. Practise reading the dialogue.**

3 **Look at the pictures and read the examples. Translate the phrases. Then underline them in the dialogue in exercise 1.**

4 **Complete the sentences with phrases from exercise 3.**

1 _____. What time is it?
2 **Assistant** The jeans are near the till.
Tom _____?
Assistant The jeans are near the till.
3 **Molly** You broke my iPod!
Imogen _____.
4 _____. Can I try on these trousers?
5 I forgot your birthday. _____.

5 3.6 **Listen to two dialogues in clothes shops. Complete the chart.**

	tries on ...	colour	price
Girl			
Boy			

6 **Read the information about plural forms. Then work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue like the one in exercise 1. Change the blue words. Choose different clothes and prices. Use the words in the box to help you.**

Niektóre nazwy ubrań mają tylko formę liczby mnogiej, np. *jeans, trousers, shorts, pants.*
I'm looking for some shorts. Have you got them in red? How much are they?

some jeans a top some trainers a jacket
a scarf a skirt a sweatshirt some trousers

7 **Act out your dialogue in class.**

Grammar Steps 2

will

1 **Read the examples of *will*. Which is a _____?**

1 decision ☐ 2 promise ☐ 3 offer ☐

I'll = I will
won't = will not
Czasownik *will* stosujemy wtedy, gdy podejmujemy decyzję, oraz gdy coś obiecujemy lub proponujemy.

2 **Match sentences 1–4 with offers a–d.**

1 I can't afford this book. ☐
2 My hands are as cold as ice. ☐
3 I can't find my dog. ☐
4 My sister is really angry with me. ☐

a I'll lend you my gloves.
b I'll talk to her.
c I'll lend you some money.
d I'll help you to look.

3 **Work in pairs. Make offers with *I'll* ... for these sentences.**

1 I can't do my maths homework.
2 I'm really hungry.
3 I don't know the way to the bookshop.
4 I'm not feeling very well.
5 It's very hot in this room.

I can't do my maths homework.

I'll help you.

4 **Complete the dialogue. Use *I'll* or *I won't* and the verbs in brackets.**

Greta These scarves are nice.
Jack Mm. I like the red ones.
Greta Really? OK! [1] I'll buy (buy) this red one.
Jack How much is it?
Greta Just a moment, [2]_____ (look). Er ... it's £15. I've only got £10.
Jack [3]_____ (lend) you £5.
Greta Thanks! [4]_____ (bring) the money to school tomorrow. [5]_____ (forget), I promise.
Jack Fine. Can we go now?
Greta But I want to look at the jeans. [6]_____ (be) a long time - just a few minutes.
Jack [7]_____ (wait) outside.

5 3.7 **Listen and check your answers. Then practise the dialogue in pairs.**

Extra

Write three promises to make to a friend. Use *will* or *won't*.
I'll text you this evening. I won't forget!

6 3.8 **Complete the song with lines a–d. Use the rhymes to help you. Then listen and check.**

a I won't let you down
b I promise I'll know what to do
c I won't complain
d Through good times and bad

Teamwork

I promise I'll be there for you,
[1]_____.
I won't get angry, I won't get sad,
I'll be your best friend
[2]_____.
When skies are grey, I'll be your clown.
Day after day [3]_____.
I promise I'll be kind and true,
I promise I'll be strong for you.
I won't get tired, [4]_____,
I'll be your best friend
Through sunshine and rain.
When skies are grey, ...

Grammar in context

7 3.9 **Listen and read.**

Strange investigations

Comprehension

8 **Circle the correct words.**

1 Sam **is / isn't** hungry.
2 Donna wants to buy **food / a mobile phone**.
3 The robbers arrive **by car / on foot**.
4 Donna phones **the police / Sam.**
5 The robbers plan to live in **England / another country**.
6 The robbers are **surprised / happy** when they see Sam.

9 **Who says these things? Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will* or *going to*.**

1 _____ (I / go) and buy some lunch.
2 _____ (I / be) back in ten minutes.
3 _____ (Those men / rob) the bank!
4 _____ (I / be) there in a minute.
5 _____ (I / leave) the country!
6 _____ (I / come) with you.
7 _____ (You / go) to prison.

10 **Look at the examples of *will* in exercise 9. Which sentences are decisions and which are promises?**

Skills Steps 2

Reading

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOPPING MALL

You can find shopping malls in most cities in the world. But which is the largest? Until recently, the biggest shopping malls were all in America. But now there's a mall in China which is even bigger. Ten years ago, there were only five or six malls in China, but now there are over 500! And the biggest, the South China Mall, is in Dong-guan.

There are spaces for 1,500 shops, there are 230 escalators, and it takes a day to walk around the whole mall. And it isn't just for shopping. There's a theme park, a rollercoaster, dodgems, a replica of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and a mini rainforest!

The problem is, South China Mall isn't only the biggest shopping mall in the world, it's also the emptiest! Only twelve shops are open and selling things. There are spaces for 8,000 cars but only about ten per cent of people in China have got a car.

When the Chinese built The South China Mall, they were copying America. In the US they built lots of enormous malls in the 1980s and 1990s. But even in America, malls are changing and 20% are now closed. People are shopping online and they prefer shops where you can buy everything you need.

But the South China Mall won't be the biggest shopping mall for much longer. An even bigger mall will open soon in Dubai. It will have over 2,000 shops, restaurants, hotels, apartments and an enormous aquarium! But will people shop there? Let's wait and see!

mall – *centrum handlowe*
space – *miejsce*
escalator – *schody ruchome*
rollercoaster – *kolejka górska*
dodgems – *samochodziki elektryczne*
enormous – *ogromny*

1 3.10 **Listen and read. What's the problem with the South China Mall? Circle a, b or c.**

a It's the only shopping mall in China.
b People don't use it very much.
c In a few years from now it won't be the biggest mall in the world.

2 **Complete the sentences with the numbers in the box.**

12 230 500 1,500 2,000 8,000

1 There are over _____ shopping malls in China now.
2 There are _____ spaces for shops in the South China Mall.
3 There are _____ escalators in the South China Mall.
4 _____ of the shops in the South China Mall are open.
5 There are _____ spaces for cars in the South China Mall.
6 Over _____ shops will open in a mall in Dubai.

3 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘?**

1 The largest shopping malls are in America. ☐
2 There are lots of things to do in the South China Mall. ☐
3 Lots of malls in the US are now closed. ☐
4 The new mall in Dubai will be smaller than South China Mall. ☐

Extra

Answer the questions.

1 Do you like shopping?
2 How often do you go shopping?
3 Where's the nearest shopping mall?
4 Do you ever go to shopping malls?

Say /ɜː/ and /ɪə/

3.11 **Listen and repeat the sounds /ɜː/ and /ɪə/.**

/ɜː/ her
/ɪə/ here

3.12 **Listen and repeat sentences 1–5. Which sound can you hear three times in each sentence? Write 1–5 in the table.**

/ɜː/	/ɪə/

Listening

4 3.13 **Listen. What does Bartek buy from the shop?**

5 **Listen again. Circle a, b or c.**

1 Whose wedding is Bartek going to?
a his sister's b his cousin's c his aunt's
2 How much money has Bartek got?
a £14 b £40 c £140
3 What colour is the jacket Bartek tries on?
a blue b grey c black
4 How much does Bartek think the jacket costs?
a £5 b £35 c £55
5 How much does the jacket really cost?
a £99 b £400 c £499
6 What costs £35?
a the socks b the shirt c the tie

Writing

6 **Read the advertisement. Answer the questions.**

1 How many shops are there?
2 What are the opening times on Wednesday?
3 Which bus goes to the shopping mall?

Zdania rozkazujące często stosuje się w ogłoszeniach i reklamach.
Come to our shopping mall!

7 **Read the information. Then complete the imperatives with the verbs from the box.**

Eat lunch Don't forget to take your children
Park your car Don't miss
Take the number 12 bus

1 _____ in the car park in front of the mall.
2 _____ from the city centre.
3 _____ to the play area.
4 _____ all the fantastic bargains!
5 _____ at one of the restaurants on the top floor.

8 **Plan an advertisement for a shopping mall. Make notes in the chart.**

Name of mall	_____
Number of shops	_____
Other places in the mall	_____
Opening hours	_____
Directions / transport / parking	_____

9 **Use your notes to write an advertisement. Remember to use imperatives.**

The story of Harrods

Harrods is one of the most famous department stores in the world. It's the largest shop in the UK – but not the largest in the world. More than 5,000 people work there, and 12 million shoppers visit the store every year. It's more than a shop – it's popular with tourists, too. And like most tourist attractions, it's got an interesting history.

In 1834, a businessman called Charles Harrod started a small shop in East London. It sold tea and other food and drink. In 1849, he moved his shop to Knightsbridge, a cleaner and richer part of London. At first it was a very small shop with only two shop assistants, but by 1881, it was a large and successful store with a hundred shop assistants. Celebrities and members of the royal family began to shop there.

Harrods became famous for selling anything you wanted to buy. In 1969, two Australians bought a lion cub from the store. They called him Christian and he lived in their house in London until he was a year old.

Did you know?

In 2007, Harrods had a very expensive pair of shoes for sale in their shoe department. They cost £62,000! To protect the shoes from thieves, Harrods decided to put a poisonous snake in the cabinet with the shoes. No one tried to steal them!

shopper – *klient, kupujący*
tourist attraction – *atrakcja turystyczna*
poisonous – *jadowity*
cabinet – *gablotka*

1 3.14 **Listen and read. What happened on these dates in the history of Harrods?**

1834 1849 1969 2007

2 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Harrods is in London. ☐
2 It's the largest department store in the world. ☐
3 In the beginning, the store sold clothes. ☐
4 Famous people shopped at Harrods when it was a very small shop. ☐
5 Thieves stole an expensive pair of shoes from Harrods in 2007. ☐

3 **Find and underline the words in the box in the text. Then match them with the definitions.**

celebrities shop assistants shoppers
thieves tourists

1 _____ – People who work in a shop.
2 _____ – People who steal things.
3 _____ – Famous people.
4 _____ – People who buy things in shops.
5 _____ – People who visit places for fun.

4 **Harrods is famous for selling anything you want to buy. Tell the class what you would like to buy from Harrods.**

Project

Write about your favourite shops. Look at page 76 of the Workbook for detailed instructions.

Artur's favourite shop
'Mirror Images' is my favourite shop. It's in the shopping centre in town. There's only one shop assistant because it's a small shop. It sells posters, T-shirts, ...

DVD Level 3 • 4 – Shopping in London

Vocabulary

1 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

2 **Find six money verbs. Then use them to complete the sentences.**

1 Can I _____ £2, please? I want to buy a sandwich.
2 Excuse me. How much do these pencils _____?
3 I want a new skateboard, but I can't _____ it. Skateboards are expensive!
4 My uncle is going to _____ a new computer.
5 Do you _____ all your pocket money every week?
6 I can _____ you £5 for your train ticket.

Grammar

3 3.15 **Complete the dialogue. Use the correct affirmative, negative or question form of *going to*. Then listen and check.**

Tara [1] Are you going to go (you / go) to Mark's party in February?
Oscar No, I'm not. I [2] _____ (be) in New York with my family.
Tara Wow, that's exciting! [3] _____ (you / stay) in a hotel?
Oscar No, we aren't. We [4] _____ (swap) homes with an American family. They [5] _____ (visit) the UK at the same time.
Tara It sounds great.
Oscar Yes. But I [6] _____ (not enjoy) the flight. I hate flying!

4 **Complete the sentences with *will* and a verb from the box.**

answer have help lend make work

1 Do you want chips or salad?
I _____ salad, please.
2 I can't open the door.
We _____ you!
3 These exam results aren't very good.
I _____ harder next year, I promise.
4 Your phone is ringing.
I _____ it.
5 It's snowing outside.
I _____ you a scarf.
6 I'm hot and thirsty.
I _____ some cold lemonade.

5 **Match sentences 1–4 with promises a–d.**

1 We've got lots of English homework. ☐
2 The party is going to start at 6 o'clock. ☐
3 I've got some great news. ☐
4 Open your mouth and say, 'Ah'. ☐

a Don't worry, I won't be late!
b It's OK. It won't hurt!
c But it won't take us long to do it together.
d You won't believe it!

Self-evaluation

Vocabulary

1 Where did they go? Complete the names of shops or places in town.

1 Ann bought some vegetables.
_ _ _ _ n _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2 Tom bought a CD player.
e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _
3 Andy bought some flowers.
_ l _ _ _ _ _ _
4 John bought some boots.
_ _ _ e s _ _ _
5 David bought some meat.
_ _ t _ _ _ _ _

Potrafię zapisać angielskie nazwy sklepów i miejsc w mieście.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

afford borrow buy costs

Bill has got £20 and he's going to [1]_____ a new jacket. There's a great jacket in the department store but it [2]_____ £50. Bill should [3]_____ £30 from his dad, or go to a different shop and find a jacket he can [4]_____.

Potrafię stosować czasowniki związane z kupowaniem i z wydawaniem pieniędzy.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Grammar

3 Write affirmative or negative sentences or questions with *going to*.

1 what / you / do / next weekend?
_____
2 they / not play / football / after school
_____
3 Adam / go / to Mexico / with his parents / this year
_____

Potrafię powiedzieć o planach, stosując wyrażenie *going to*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

4 Match sentences 1–3 with responses a–c.

1 I'm very hungry. ___
2 Do you want tea or coffee? ___
3 We forgot to tell Ann about the cinema. ___

a I'll make you a sandwich.
b Next time, I won't forget to tell her, I promise.
c I'll have tea.

Potrafię tworzyć zdania wyrażające obietnice, propozycje oraz podejmowane decyzje.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Listening

5 Listen again to the recording in exercise 4, page 93 and answer the questions.

1 Why does Bartek need a new jacket?
2 What size is the jacket Bartek tries on?
3 Does Bartek buy a jacket in the shop?

Potrafię wyszukać szczegółowe informacje w wysłuchanym nagraniu.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Speaking

6 What do you say in English? Choose the correct phrase from the box.

I'm sorry. Excuse me. Pardon.

1 Chcesz przejść przez zatłoczony korytarz.
_____
2 Chcesz przeprosić za coś, co się stało z twojej winy. _____
3 Nie usłyszałeś/usłyszałaś, co ktoś powiedział.
_____

Potrafię właściwie używać zwrotów wyrażających przeprosiny.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Culture

7 Look again at the text on page 94. What did you learn about Harrods and its story? How is it different from your favourite Polish shop?

Potrafię podać kilka faktów dotyczących sklepu Harrods w Londynie i porównać go ze swoim ulubionym polskim sklepem.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

8 Health and sport

Words, words, words

1 3.16 **Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.**

a headache earache stomach ache a cut
backache toothache a temperature
a cold a cough ~~a sore throat~~ a bruise
a black eye a broken leg a sprained ankle

1 - a sore throat

2 3.17 **Listen. What are the illnesses and injuries?**

1 _____ 4 _____
2 _____ 5 _____
3 _____ 6 _____

3 **Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.**

1 Dad is at the dentist's. He's got _____.
2 Anna should be careful with the knife or she'll get a _____.
3 Pardon? I can't hear. I've got _____.
4 Your baby has got a _____. Give him a cool bath.
5 Look at the _____ on his leg! It's purple and black.

4 **Mime an illness or injury. Ask the class to guess what the problem is.**

Extra

Complete the words for illnesses and injuries.

1 e _ _ _ _ _ e
2 a t _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e
3 a c _ _ _ _ h
4 a b _ _ _ _ e
5 t _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e
6 a s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ d a _ _ _ e

Bartek and friends

1 3.18 **Listen and read. Then act out the story.**

1

Mr Hart So remember, this is our last rehearsal. The first performance is tomorrow! Have you all learnt your lines?
Grace I think so, yes.
Bartek Grace! Have you seen my phone?
Grace Yes. It's on the table.
Mr Hart That reminds me. … Everyone must turn off their phones for the performance!

2

Mr Hart Where's Alfie? He isn't here.
Grace I don't know. I haven't seen him.
Mr Hart That's strange. He never misses rehearsals.
Grace Check your phone, Bartek. Has he sent you a text message?
Bartek No, he hasn't. I'll call him.

The next morning

4

Alfie I'm really sorry, Mr Hart. I want to be in the play, but I can't walk!
Grace Don't worry. I was thinking about it last night when I had an idea.
Mr Hart Really? What's your idea?
Grace I'll show you. Don't move. I'll be back in five minutes.
Alfie I can't move. That's the whole problem!

5

Mr Hart A wheelchair! Where did you get that?
Grace From the hospital. My mum works there. I've borrowed it.
Alfie I'm not sure about this.
Grace You've got no choice.
Alfie Well, OK. Can I take it now? I need to practise.

3

Bartek What! You're kidding! Oh no!
Grace What's he saying, Bartek? Come on, tell us!
Bartek He's sprained his ankle. He can't walk!
Mr Hart Oh no! When did that happen?
Bartek Last night. He was playing baseball when he stepped on a baseball bat.

It's the end of the first performance.

6

Bartek Hey, look. Mrs Day the head teacher is here!
Mrs Day Well done, everyone. I like your costume, Alfie! Whose idea was this?
Alfie Aaaargh! My ankle!
Grace He isn't acting, Mrs Day. He really has got a sprained ankle!
Mrs Day Oh dear. I'm really sorry!

Language Steps

Comprehension

2 Circle the correct answer.

1 Bartek's phone is _____.
a in his pocket b on the table
2 Bartek _____ a text message from Alfie.
a has got b hasn't got
3 Alfie sprains his ankle when he's playing _____.
a basketball b baseball
4 Grace borrows the wheelchair from _____.
a the school b a hospital
5 The first performance goes _____.
a badly b well
6 Mrs Day _____ about Alfie's sprained ankle.
a knows b doesn't know

3 Find the sentences in the story. Who or what do the words in red refer to?

1 It's on the table. (frame 1)
2 I'll call him. (frame 2)
3 When did that happen? (frame 3)
4 Where did you get that?(frame 5)
5 Whose idea was this? (frame 6)

Everyday English

4 Find phrases in the story which mean:

1 To mi o czymś przypomina. (frame 1)
2 Żartujesz! (frame 3)
3 W tym jest cały problem! (frame 4)
4 Nie masz wyboru. (frame 5)
5 Czyj to był pomysł? (frame 6)

Vocabulary

5 Match the equipment with the sports in the box.

baseball basketball football hockey skiing tennis

1 a racket

2 a goal

3 a hoop

4 a bat

5 a stick

6 poles

Grammar Steps 1

Present perfect

1 **Look at the table.**

Twierdzenia

I	've	finished	lunch.
You	've	finished	lunch.
He / She / It	's	finished	lunch.
We / You / They	've	finished	lunch.

I've = I have He's = He has

Czas *present perfect* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o czymś, co wydarzyło się niedawno, i co ma związek z teraźniejszością.

He isn't hungry. He's finished his dinner.

2 **Read the information. Then write the past participles of the regular verbs.**

Formy *past participle* i *past simple* czasowników regularnych są takie same.

1 watch _____
2 study _____
3 tidy _____
4 die _____
5 live _____
6 stop _____
7 chat _____
8 try _____

3 **Complete the chart with the irregular past participles.**

been begun done eaten fallen flown made sat taken told

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
fly	flew	1 _____
eat	ate	2 _____
do	did	3 _____
make	made	4 _____
be	was/were	5 _____
take	took	6 _____
tell	told	7 _____
fall	fell	8 _____
sit	sat	9 _____
begin	began	10 _____

4 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the present perfect affirmative.**

break do have leave move see

1 I'm not thirsty because I _____ a cup of tea.
2 I _____ my homework. I can play computer games now.
3 Becky and Adrian _____ to France. They live in Paris now.
4 Look. John _____ his coat on the chair.
5 I can't use my computer because you _____ it!
6 I _____ that film. I don't want to see it again.

5 **Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the present perfect affirmative.**

1 it / stop / raining
It's stopped raining.

2 he / leave / home

3 they / hear / some good news

4 he / run / ten kilometres

5 she / cut / her finger

6 they / buy / a new TV

Extra

Write explanations using the present perfect.

1 He's tired because ...
He's tired because he's walked home from school.
2 She's wet because ...
3 They're happy because ...
4 I'm sad because ...

At the doctor's

1 3.19 **Listen and read. Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘?**

1 Lauren has got stomach ache. ☐
2 Her ear hurts because she's got an infection. ☐
3 Lauren must take the antibiotics every four days. ☐
4 Lauren must go back and see the doctor again. ☐

Doctor Hello, Lauren.
Lauren Hello, Doctor.
Doctor What's the problem?
Lauren I've got earache. It really hurts.
Doctor When did it start?
Lauren About two days ago.
Doctor Let me have a look. ... Ah, yes. You've got an infection. I'll give you some antibiotics. Take them four times a day. Come back and see me when you've finished them.
Lauren Thank you very much, Doctor.

2 **Read the information. Then write sentences with *ago*.**

> Słowo *ago* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy, jak dawno temu coś się wydarzyło. Stawiamy je po określeniu czasu.
> I visited London a month ago.
> My parents got married fifteen years ago.

1 It's 10.00 a.m. I had breakfast at 8.00 a.m.
I had breakfast two hours ago.
2 It's 2012. I started at this school in 2007.
3 It's Monday. My toothache started on Saturday.
4 It's 9.00 p.m. Jack phoned Sue's friend at 8.50 p.m.
5 It's May. My birthday was in February.
6 It's 9.00 p.m. The film finished at 8.00 p.m.

3 3.20 **Listen to the dialogues. When did the illness or injury start? Use *ago*.**

1 Tina _____
2 Sam _____
3 Lucy _____

4 **Listen again. Complete the chart. Choose words from the box.**

> **Illness / Injury**: earache a sore throat sore eyes a bad cough sprained ankle a bruise
> **Remedy**: cough medicine cream antibiotics an X-ray painkillers

	Illness / Injury	Doctor's instructions
Tina		
Sam		
Lucy		

5 **Order the words to make sentences. Who says these things, the patient or the doctor?**

1 a / throat / got / I've / sore
2 will / long / how / last / it?
3 started / days / it / ago / three or four
4 four / take / a day / it / times
5 problem / what's / the?
6 you / I'll / give / cream / some

6 **Work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue like the one in exercise 1. Change the blue words. Use the words in the box in exercise 4 to help you.**

7 **Act out your dialogue in class.**

Grammar Steps 2

Present perfect

1 **Look at the table.**

Przeczenia

I	haven't	started.
You	haven't	started.
He / She / It	hasn't	started.
We / You / They	haven't	started.

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Have	you	started?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has	he	started?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
Have	they	started?	Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

2 **Order the words to make sentences. Then tick the correct picture.**

1 dinner / he / finished / his / hasn't
He hasn't finished his dinner.

2 she / phone / found / hasn't / her

3 dog / haven't / they / fed / the

4 started / hasn't / the / lesson

5 she / sat / hasn't / down

3 **Complete the dialogue. Use the correct present perfect form of the verbs in the box.**

not come not finish not forget not have not pack

Mum We're leaving, Wayne. Get in the car!
Wayne But I [1]_____ my homework!
Mum Bring it with you. We're already late!
Wayne We [2]_____ dinner.
Mum We can have dinner at the station.
Wayne But Dad [3]_____ home yet.
Mum He's going to meet us at the station.
Wayne And what about Spot?
Mum I [4]_____ about Spot. Grandma is going to feed him. Now hurry up! Where's your bag?
Wayne I [5]_____ my bag!

4 3.21 **Listen and check your answers. Then practise reading the dialogue in pairs.**

5 **Complete the questions about the dialogue in exercise 3.**

1 _____ Wayne _____ his homework?
2 _____ Wayne and his mum _____ dinner?
3 _____ Wayne's dad _____ home?
4 _____ Wayne's mum _____ about Spot?
5 _____ Wayne _____ his bag?

6 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 5.**

Extra

Look at your teacher and write questions and answers about him or her. Use the present perfect.

clean write give finish open say

Has the teacher cleaned the board?
No, she hasn't.

Grammar in context

7 3.22 Listen and read.

Strange investigations

Comprehension

8 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✗? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Sam Strange was a robber. ☐
2 Sam died last year. ☐
3 Sam is a ghost. ☐
4 Sam drank tea with the Hills. ☐
5 At the end of the story, Donna is a detective. ☐

9 **Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Ask and answer the questions in pairs.**

1 have / the robbers / a ghost / seen?
2 the neighbour / has / Sam / seen?
3 Sam's body / has / changed?
4 has / Donna / Sam / enough / taught?
5 Donna / learning / finished / has?

Have a good sleep!

Are you tired in the morning? Would you like to start school at ten or eleven o'clock? Would a later start time help you to work better at school?

Head teacher Dr Paul Kelly thinks that all teenagers should start lessons later. At his school the students start lessons at 10 o'clock. They have more time to sleep and have a good breakfast. Dr Kelly thinks this is a good idea because of scientific research.

Scientists have discovered that young people need more sleep than older people. Their bodies and brains are growing all the time. This causes problems for sleeping. Teenagers usually go to bed late and wake up late. But they aren't lazy! They wake up late because of biology! And if teenagers don't sleep enough, it's bad for their health and their schoolwork.

Scientists have also discovered that teenagers' brains work better in the afternoon. They can learn more and remember more at that time. So afternoon is the best time to study. Dr Kelly knows this. And last year he found a way to help his students learn even better. This is what they do now. They study for twenty minutes. Then they stand up and do an activity for ten minutes, like running or jumping! They study again for twenty minutes. Then they stand up and move again! This helps them remember their lessons really well.

Perhaps you can try it, too!

scientific research – *badania naukowe*
discover – *odkrywać*
cause – *powodować*

Reading

1 3.23 **Listen and read. Which two sentences are true?**

1 Dr Kelly thinks that teenagers are lazy. ☐
2 Dr Kelly thinks that teenagers need more sleep. ☐
3 Dr Kelly thinks that teenagers should go to bed earlier. ☐
4 Dr Kelly thinks that school should start later. ☐

2 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✘? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Dr Kelly's school starts in the afternoon. ☐
2 Young people don't need as much sleep as older people. ☐
3 Young people need lots of sleep because their bodies and brains are getting bigger. ☐
4 Most teenagers go to sleep late and wake up early. ☐
5 Teenagers can learn better in the afternoon. ☐
6 Dr Kelly's students work for twenty minutes, then do physical activity for ten minutes. ☐

3 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

1 What time do you usually go to bed before a school day?
2 What time do you usually get up on a school day?
3 Are you tired in the morning?
4 Do you like Dr Kelly's ideas?

Extra

Match 1–5 and a–e to make phrases from the text. Then underline them.

1 start	a time to …
2 have	b problems
3 cause	c school
4 find	d an activity
5 do	e a way to …

Say /uː/ and /əʊ/

3.24 **Listen and repeat the sounds /uː/ and /əʊ /.**

/uː/ shoe
/əʊ/ show

3.25 **Complete the secret message. Then listen and check.**

Go to the [1]_____ /skuːl/ hall and take [2]_____ /tuː/ [3]_____ /ˈfəʊtəʊz/ with your [4]_____ /fəʊn/. Then go [5]_____ /həʊm/ and [6]_____ /juːz/ your [7]_____ /kəmˈpjuːtə/ to send me the [8]_____ /ˈfəʊtəʊz/.

Listening

4 3.26 **Listen. Where are Grace, Alfie and Bartek?**

5 **Listen again. Circle a, b or c.**

1 Bartek feels _____ because the play has finished.
a happy b sad c happy and sad

2 Alfie's ankle is _____.
a better b worse c the same

3 The party is for _____.
a the actors b the audience
c everyone who acted or helped

4 Grace's parents, brother and _____ came to see the show.
a uncle b cousins c grandparents

5 Alfie can't dance because _____.
a he hates the music b his ankle hurts c he's sad

Writing

6 **Read Joanna's email. Answer the questions.**

1 Where is Joanna?
2 What has she done to her ankle?
3 What was she doing when she broke her ankle?
4 Who came to visit her this morning?
5 What has Jane just bought?
6 When will Joanna leave hospital?

Hi Matty,
How are things? Guess where I am! In hospital! Don't worry, it isn't very serious. I've broken my ankle. I was riding my bike in the park and I fell off!
Jane came to visit me this morning. She's just bought an MP3 player. It's really cool and she's downloaded lots of great music onto it.
I'll be home tomorrow.
That's all for now.
Love
Joanna

7 **Read the information. Then underline the phrases in the box in Joanna's email and write them in the correct place.**

That's all for now. Love How are things?

E-maila można rozpocząć jednym z następujących zwrotów:
How are you? I hope you're well.
1 _____

Zakończyć e-maila można jednym z następujących zwrotów:
Write soon. See you soon.
Look forward to seeing you soon.
2 _____

Jednym z następujących zwrotów możesz poprzedzić swoje imię:
Best wishes. Lots of love
3 _____

8 **Imagine you're in hospital. Answer the questions and plan an email to a friend. For question 1, use one of the ideas in the box.**

broke your arm – you were climbing a tree
broke your leg – you were playing football
broke your nose – you walked into a lamp post

1 Why are you in hospital?
I've broken my arm. I was climbing ...
2 When did you come to hospital?
3 What news is there about a friend or a family member?
4 When will you leave hospital?

9 **Use your notes to write an email. Remember to use some of the phrases from exercise 7.**

Culture Steps

Song

1 **When were the Beatles most popular? Read the factfile quickly and check your answer.**

1 1960s 2 1970s 3 1980s

Factfile: The Beatles

- The Beatles are probably the most famous band in the history of pop music. Between 1963 and 1969, their songs reached number 1 in the UK charts seventeen times!
- The four members of the Beatles were John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. All four were born in Liverpool, a city in the north of England. Lennon and McCartney wrote most of the Beatles' songs.
- In the 1960s, the Beatles had millions of fans in many different countries. At their concerts, the girls screamed very loudly – no one could hear the music! People talked about 'Beatlemania'.
- The Beatles split up in 1970. Two of the band members, Paul McCartney and Ringo Starr, still write and perform songs, but not together. Other singers and bands still perform Beatles songs.

2 **Read the factfile again and answer the questions.**

1 How many of the Beatles' songs reached number 1 in the UK?
2 Where were the members of the Beatles from?
3 Which two members wrote most of the songs?
4 Why was it difficult to hear the music at a Beatles concert?
5 Which members of the Beatles still perform?

3 3.27 **Read and listen to the song. How do the singer and his girlfriend feel? Choose from the adjectives in the box.**

angry happy sad scared

4 **Think of three things that make you 'feel fine'? Discuss your ideas with the class.**

I feel fine

Baby's good to me, you know,
She's happy as can be, you know,
She said so.
I'm in love with her and I feel fine.
Baby says she's mine, you know,
She tells me all the time, you know,
She said so.
I'm in love with her and I feel fine.
I'm so glad that she's my little girl.
She's so glad, she's telling all the world
That her baby buys her things, you know.
He buys her diamond rings, you know,
She said so.
She's in love with me and I feel fine.

Baby says she's mine, you know,
She tells me all the time, you know,
She said so.
I'm in love with her and I feel fine.
I'm so glad that she's my little girl.
She's so glad, she's telling all the world
That her baby buys her things, you know.
He buys her diamond rings, you know,
She said so.
She's in love with me and I feel fine
She's in love with me and I feel fine.

baby – *kochanie (o kochanej osobie)*
fine – *dobrze*
diamond ring – *pierścionek z brylantem*

Project

Write about your favourite songs and bring the music into class. Look at page 86 of the Workbook for detailed instructions.

One of our favourite songs is 'I Gotta Feeling' by the Black Eyed Peas. We really like the song because it's easy to dance to, and the words are fun. ...

Vocabulary

1 **Read the sentences and label the characters.**

1 Maria has got a bruise on her arm.
2 Nick has got backache.
3 Ruby has got a cut on her hand.
4 Ben has got a sprained ankle.
5 Ryan has got a black eye.
6 Lucy has got a cold.

2 **Complete the words and write the numbers.**

☐ b__s__b__ll b__t
☐ t__nn__s r__ck__t
☐ h__ck__y st__ck
☐ b__sk__tb__ll h__p
☐ f__tb__ll g__l

Grammar

3 **Order the words to make sentences about the picture in exercise 1.**

1 PE lesson / started / the / has
2 a / Jack / scored / goal / has
3 has / his / Ben / sprained / ankle
4 Ruby / her / cut / has / hand

4 **Complete the sentences. Use the correct present perfect form of the verbs in the box.**

buy not clean not have paint
not read break

1 He _____ his motorbike.

2 They _____ the sign.

3 She _____ her bedroom.

4 They _____ a shower.

5 She _____ a ticket.

6 He _____ his arm.

5 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the people in exercise 4.**

Has he cleaned his motorbike?

No, he hasn't.

Self-evaluation

Vocabulary

1 **Circle the correct words.**

1 I need to go to the dentist. I've got **a toothache / stomach ache.**
2 I can't speak very well. I've got a **bruise / sore throat.**
3 Tom can't walk. He's got a **broken leg / black eye.**
4 Stop that loud music! I've got a **sprained ankle / headache.**

Potrafię wskazać nazwę dolegliwości na podstawie opisu sytuacji.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

2 **Complete the words for sports equipment with the words from the box.**

racket pole bat stick hoop

1 baseball _____
2 ski _____
3 basketball _____
4 tennis _____
5 hockey _____

Potrafię nazwać sprzęt sportowy.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Grammar

3 **Write sentences with the correct form of the present perfect.**

1 Dad / cook / the dinner

2 she / not close / the door

3 they / clean / the car

Potrafię stosować czasowniki w formie twierdzącej i przeczącej w czasie *present perfect*.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

4 **Write questions and complete the short answers.**

1 Bill has washed his hands.
(face) Has he washed his face ?
No, he hasn't .
2 They've bought some chips.
(burgers) _____?
Yes, _____.
3 I've lost my keys.
(mobile) _____?
No, _____.

Potrafię tworzyć pytania w czasie *present perfect* i krótko na nie odpowiadać.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Reading

5 **Read the text on page 104 again. In Polish, tell your friend what it's about. Use six sentences only.**

Potrafię streścić tekst.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Writing

6 **What type of text is this? Circle the correct answer. Then complete the text with a starting and finishing phrase.**

a a letter
b an email
c a postcard

Hi Jane,
_____? I didn't go to school today because I had a temperature. My mother gave me some medicine and I stayed in bed.
What's our homework today? Can you tell me please?
I hope I'll be fine tomorrow.
_____
Ela

Potrafię rozpoznać różne rodzaje tekstów i znam charakterystyczne zwroty rozpoczynające i kończące e-mail.
Już potrafię. ☐ Jeszcze ćwiczę. ☐

Vocabulary

1 Look at the pictures and do the puzzle. What's the secret word?

2 Put the words into the correct groups.

bat battery bruise comedy cut
department store earache goal
hairdresser's musical newsagent's
ring tone historical drama
SIM card ski poles

films	shops	illnesses and injuries	sports equipment	mobile phones

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with *You must* or *You mustn't*.

1 _____ turn right.
2 _____ stop.
3 _____ ride on the pavement.
4 _____ turn off your mobile phone.

4 Complete the advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1 I'm tired.
You _____ go to bed.
2 I've got a headache.
You _____ take some painkillers.
3 I've got earache.
You _____ listen to loud music.
4 I've got a temperature.
You _____ go out in the cold.

5 Write four sentences with *going to* about your and your friends' plans for the weekend.

My brother and I are going to see a film at the cinema.
My best friend is going to ...

6 Match 1–6 with a–f. Then write the decisions, promises and offers with *will* or *won't*.

1 This bag is heavy. I'll carry it for you.
2 Do you want coffee or tea?
3 I haven't done my homework!
4 I haven't got any money.
5 We've missed the last bus!
6 Phone me later.

a I / not tell the teacher
b I / carry it for you
c I / phone you at six
d I / lend you £5
e I / have coffee
f we / walk home

Review • Units 6–8

7 **Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the correct affirmative or negative form of the present perfect.**

1 William / have breakfast
William has had breakfast.
2 Pete and Sally / finish their homework
3 Dad / wash the car
4 Renata / break her arm

8 **Circle a, b or c.**

1 Did you _____ your holiday?
a enjoyed b enjoying c enjoy
2 She _____ lunch when her friend arrived.
a was having b having c were having
3 We _____ eat in class.
a mustn't to b don't must c mustn't
4 You speak English very _____.
a goodly b well c good
5 _____ watch TV this evening?
a Do you going to b Are you going
c Are you going to
6 _____ help you with your homework.
a I'll b I'll to c I'll will
7 Mum _____ a cake.
a have made b has maked c has made

Speaking

9 3.28 **Complete the dialogues with the words in the box. Then listen and check.**

antibiotics excuse help infection
sore throat tickets till times

Clerk Hello, can I [1]_____ you?
Ellen Yes, I'd like three [2]_____ for *Avatar*.

Henry [3]_____ me. I'm looking for some jeans.
Assistant The jeans are over there, near the [4]_____.

Charlie I've got a [5]_____. It really hurts.
Doctor You've got an [6]_____. I'll give you some [7]_____. Take them three [8]_____ a day.

Reading

10 **Read the text and answer the questions.**

1 How old is Jordan?
2 Which mountain is he going to climb?
3 Which mountain did he climb when he was ten?
4 What problems will Jordan face at the top of Mount Everest?
5 What was Temba Tsheri's injury when he climbed Mount Everest?

On top of the world

Jordan Romero is from California. He's just thirteen years old, but he wants to be the youngest person to climb Mount Everest. He's going to climb the world's tallest mountain with his mum and dad. They're both experienced climbers.

Jordan is trying to climb the 'Seven Summits', the seven tallest mountains on seven continents. He's already climbed six of them. He climbed the first, Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa, when he was only ten years old! When Jordan was nine, he saw pictures of the seven mountains in a corridor at his primary school. He decided then to climb the mountains. 'I just wanted to do something big!' says Jordan.

Jordan is training hard for the climb. There isn't much air at the top of Mount Everest, and of course it's very cold. But he'll take oxygen with him. Until now, the youngest person to climb Everest is Temba Tsheri. He was sixteen when he climbed the mountain in 2001. And he was badly injured during the climb. Temba lost five fingers because of the cold. 'Of course it'll be dangerous,' says Jordan. 'But I'm ready for the challenge!'

experienced – *doświadczony*
oxygen – *tlen*

Listening

11 3.29 **Listen to the conversation and circle a or b.**

1 Jed has got a _____.
a bad cough b sore throat
2 The doctor gave Jed some _____.
a medicine b painkillers
3 Amy has bought a _____.
a skirt b scarf
4 The CD _____ in her bag.
a is b isn't
5 Amy bought the CD in a _____.
a department store b music shop
6 The shop assistant gave Amy one _____ change.
a pound b penny

Changing places

Characters

Narrator
Marty Summers – a young American pop star
Janice – Marty's manager
Larry and Dave – guitarists in Marty's band
Sam Norton – a schoolboy (and Marty's lookalike)
Sam's mum
Sam's dad
Monica – Sam's sister
Tom and Grant – Sam's friends
A group of photographers and journalists

3.30 **Listen and read. Act out the play.**

Scene 1

Narrator *Sam Norton and his family are at the airport. They're coming home from holiday.*

Mum Are you OK, Sam? You look sad.
Sam I am sad. The holiday was exciting. It's boring at home.
Mum It isn't boring. You can see all your friends.
Dad And you're going to play in a football match on Saturday.
Sam That's true. Football is fun.
Monica I'm hungry! Is there a café here?
Dad Yes, there is, Monica. It's over there.
Mum Would you like something to eat, Sam?
Sam No, thanks. I'm going to buy a magazine from that shop.

Narrator *Sam's mum, dad and sister go to the café. Sam goes to the shop. Marty Summers, a teenage pop star, arrives at the airport.*

Młody gwiazdor muzyki pop, przypominający z wyglądu Sama, wylądował na lotnisku ze swoją menadżerką i dwoma muzykami. Zjawiają się dziennikarze i fotoreporterzy. Robią zdjęcia i zadają pytania.

Photographer 1 Smile please!
Photographer 2 Hey, Marty! Look this way!
Journalist 1 So, Marty. What do you think of England?
Marty Oh, I … er … I don't know. This is my first visit.
Journalist 2 Where are you going to stay?
Journalist 3 When's your first concert?
Journalist 4 Have you got a girlfriend, Marty?
Janice Wait! I'm Janice, Marty's manager. And that's enough questions!
Larry Hey! I'm Larry and this is Dave.
Dave We play the guitar in the band.
Larry Do you want a photo?

Podczas gdy Janice rozmawia z dziennikarzami, a muzycy pozują do zdjęć, Marty wymyka się z tłumu. Wbiega do sklepu i chowa się między półkami z czasopismami.

Sam Hello! What are you doing?
Marty Sh! Don't say anything. I'm hiding from those journalists.
Sam Are you Marty Summers, the famous singer?
Marty Yes, I am! I'm giving some concerts in England.
Sam People often say I look like you.
Marty Hmm. It's true. Look in this mirror. We're the same!
Sam Wow! That's amazing.
Marty I've got an idea. Let's swap clothes. You can be a pop star for a day!
Sam Great idea! But only for a day. Then we can swap back.
Marty OK. There are some toilets over there. Let's go and change.

Narrator *Sam and Marty swap clothes. They also swap mobile numbers, so they can phone each other. Marty goes to the café to find Sam's family.*

Mum Sam! There you are!
Dad You were a long time. We were worried.
Marty Sorry!
Mum Come on. Let's go home.

Rodzina wychodzi.

Narrator *Sam, wearing Marty's clothes, goes to find Janice and the guitarists.*
Janice Marty! Where were you?
Sam I was in the shop.
Larry The journalists are coming back.
Dave Let's run!

Schodzą ze sceny. Wychodząc, Sam upuszcza swój telefon komórkowy i nie zauważa tego.

Scene 2

Narrator *Sam is at a luxury hotel in London.*
Sam I'm hungry.
Janice Call reception. Order anything you want.
Sam Really? Thanks! *(Bierze do ręki telefon i wybiera numer).* Hello? … Yes, I'd like a pizza, please. And a cheeseburger. And a salad. And some pasta. And a coke – a diet coke.
Janice That's a lot of food! Don't stay up late. Your first concert is tomorrow! Goodnight Marty.

Janice wychodzi z pokoju.

Sam Tomorrow? Oh no! I can't sing or dance. I'm going to phone Marty. *(Wkłada rękę do kieszeni, by wyjąć telefon).* Where's my phone? Oh no! I've lost it! I can't phone Marty! What am I going to do? Help!

Scene 3

Narrator *Marty and Monica are at the shops. Monica thinks Marty is Sam!*
Monica You don't usually go shopping with me!
Marty I like buying clothes.
Monica You're kidding! You hate it!
Marty This is a nice jacket. Do you like it?

Marty przymierza kurtkę.

Monica It's nice, but it's £500. You can't afford it!
Marty Yes, I can. I mean … no, I can't. That's a shame.

Monica i Marty spotykają Toma i Granta, kolegów Sama z drużyny piłkarskiej.

Tom Hi Sam!
Marty Hi! How are you?
Grant We're fine. Did you have a good holiday?
Marty I … er … Yes, I did. It was great.
Tom See you tomorrow at the match.
Marty What match?
Grant You haven't forgotten the match! It's our last football match of the year.
Tom It's very important. We must win! And you're our best player.
Marty Right. Don't worry. I'll be there. Bye!
Narrator *While Monica is looking at some clothes, Marty tries to call Sam.*
Marty Sam isn't answering his phone! What am I going to do? I can't play football! Help!

Scene 4

Narrator *The next day at Sam's house. Marty is trying to phone Sam again, but Sam has lost his phone!*
Mum *(spoza sceny)* We're going to leave in ten minutes, Sam.
Marty Where are we going?
Mum It's your football match. Are you wearing your kit?
Marty No, I'm not. I'll get changed now. *(Sam do siebie)* Oh no! What am I going to do?

Ktoś puka w szybę okna.

Sam Pst! Marty! Open the window!
Marty Sam! It's you! I'm so happy to see you. You've got a football match! I can't play football.
Sam And you've got a concert this evening. I can't sing or dance!
Marty I know. I phoned you but you didn't answer.
Sam I've lost my phone. Sorry! That's why I came here.
Mum *(Spoza sceny)* Sam, are you ready?
Marty Put on your football kit, Sam. Quickly! I'm going to go to the hotel. Good luck with the match.
Sam Thanks. Will I see you again?
Marty Yes, you will. Look on the table next to your bed.
Narrator *On the table, Sam finds four tickets for Marty's concert.*
Sam Thanks, Marty!
Marty No, problem. See you tonight!

Scene 5

Narrator *Sam, Monica and their mum and dad are at the concert.*
Marty The next song is for my best friends in England. Their names are Sam and Monica Norton!
Monica What? That's us! But, … I don't understand.
Sam Don't worry. I'll explain everything later!

Bonfire Night

Bonfire Night is an important festival in Britain. It's on 5th November. People make bonfires in their gardens and in parks. They often cook potatoes in the fire and drink soup. And they have big firework displays, too! Sometimes children make a model of a man, called a 'guy'. They use old clothes and fill them with newspaper or straw. They burn the guy on the bonfire. They do this to remember a secret plan to kill James I, a king of England. On 5th November 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes tried to kill the king in London, because Fawkes was a Catholic and James I was a Protestant. Fawkes wasn't successful and the next year people started to celebrate Bonfire Night. Today Bonfire Night is a time for people to have fun together!

Charlotte

On Bonfire Night we always have a big bonfire in our garden. My friends visit us and we have lots of fireworks. We cook marshmallows in the fire and drink hot chocolate. It's great fun!

Mark

We always make a 'guy'. We use old clothes and newspaper. Before 5th November, we take the guy to the town centre and people give us money. Then I give the money to my dad to buy fireworks for Bonfire Night.

firework display – *pokaz sztucznych ogni*
straw – *słoma*
burn – *palić*
successful – *pomyślny*

1 3.31 **Listen and read. Answer the questions.**

1 What date is Bonfire Night?
2 In what year was the first Bonfire Night?

2 **Match the words with the pictures.**

guy bonfire marshmallows fireworks

3 **Circle the correct words or phrases.**

1 People make bonfires in **the streets / their gardens and in parks.**
2 People sometimes burn a model of a **man / woman.**
3 Guy Fawkes tried to kill the king because the king was **Protestant / Catholic.**
4 Mark **buys / makes** a guy.
5 Mark and his friends take the guy into town **on / before** 5th November.
6 On Bonfire Night, Charlotte **cooks some food / doesn't cook any food.**

4 **Use the Internet to find out more about Guy Fawkes. Answer the questions.**

1 How did Guy Fawkes try to kill the king?
2 What happened to Guy Fawkes?

Thanksgiving

Americans celebrate Thanksgiving every year in November. It's an important festival for families. They try to be together for a special dinner of roast turkey with vegetables.

The story of Thanksgiving goes back four hundred years. In the early 1600s, people from England went to North America for a new life. They were called Pilgrims. But the Pilgrims had problems. They couldn't grow food or build homes very well and lots of them became ill.

One day in the spring, the Pilgrims met two Native Americans called Squanto and Samoset. They showed the Pilgrims how to hunt and catch fish, and how to build homes. They also showed them how to grow corn, and by the autumn, things were much better for the Pilgrims. They wanted to say thank you, so they invited the Native Americans to a special meal. It was the first Thanksgiving dinner. They ate turkey, fish, green beans and soup.

We usually eat turkey at Thanksgiving, like most Americans. We have it with potatoes, gravy and cranberry sauce. For pudding, we usually have pumpkin pie. Delicious!

I like the special Thanksgiving dinner, but for me, the best part of Thanksgiving is the sport. There's a series of football matches called the 'Thanksgiving Classic' and my family and I watch them on TV.

Native Americans – *rodowici Amerykanie*
hunt – *polować*
catch – *łapać*
corn – *kukurydza*
gravy – *sos pieczeniowy*
cranberry – *żurawinowy*
pudding – *deser*
pumpkin – *dynia*

1 3.32 **Listen and read. When did Thanksgiving start?**

1 about 400 years ago
2 about 300 years ago
3 about 200 years ago

2 **Are the sentences true ✔ or false ✗? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Thanksgiving is in December. ☐
2 People usually eat turkey at Thanksgiving. ☐
3 The Pilgrims came from England. ☐
4 They had turkey at the first Thanksgiving dinner. ☐
5 The 'Thanksgiving Classic' is a TV programme. ☐

3 **Match the words to make Thanksgiving food.**

1 roast	a pie
2 pumpkin	b beans
3 green	c sauce
4 cranberry	d turkey

4 **Use the Internet to find out more about the Pilgrims. Answer the questions.**

1 In what year did the Pilgrims arrive in America?
2 What was the name of their ship?
3 How many Pilgrims died during the first winter?

Welcome

5 **against** /ə'genst/ z, przeciw
8 **a barbecue** /'bɑːbəkjuː/ rożen, *przyjęcie na świeżym powietrzu z potrawami przyrządzanymi na grillu*
4 **drama** /'drɑːmə/ dramat, sztuka dramatyczna
4 **fair (it's not fair)** /(ɪts ˌnɒt) 'feə(r)/ sprawiedliwy (to niesprawiedliwe)
4 **fault** /fɔːlt/ wina
8 **a fire** /'faɪə(r)/ ogień, pożar
4 **get on** /ˌget 'ɒn/ mieć (z kimś) dobre relacje
8 **judo** /'ʤuːdəʊ/ dżudo
4 **a part** /pɑːt/ rola
4 **a play** /pleɪ/ przedstawienie teatralne
4 **same** /seɪm/ ten sam
5 **special** /'speʃl/ specjalny, szczególny
4 **take part** /ˌteɪk 'pɑːt/ brać udział

1 Looking good

15 **an agency** /'eɪʤənsi/ agencja
14 **ahead** /ə'hed/ do przodu
17 **an apostrophe** /ə'pɒstrəfi/ apostrof
12 **around here** /əˌraʊnd 'hɪə(r)/ tutaj
9 **bald** /bɔːld/ łysy
9 **a beard** /bɪəd/ broda
17 **a blouse** /blaʊz/ bluzka
14 **brush** /brʌʃ/ szczotkować
18 **a building** /'bɪldɪŋ/ budynek
16 **cause** /kɔːz/ powodować
17 **a comma** /'kɒmə/ przecinek
15 **a customer** /'kʌstəmə(r)/ klient
15 **a detective** /dɪ'tektɪv/ detektyw
10 **Don't be silly.** /ˌdəʊnt ˌbi 'sɪli/ Nie bądź niemądry.
11 **a dressing gown** /'dresɪŋ ˌgaʊn/ szlafrok
9 **an earring** /'ɪərɪŋ/ kolczyk
16 **environment** /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ środowisko
16 **especially** /ɪ'speʃəli/ zwłaszcza
17 **an exclamation mark** /ekskləˈmeɪʃn ˌmɑːk/ wykrzyknik
16 **a factory** /'fæktəri/ fabryka
15 **a footprint** /'fʊtprɪnt/ odcisk stopy
9 **freckles** /'freklz/ piegi
9 **a fringe** /frɪnʤ/ grzywka
14 **frown** /fraʊn/ marszczyć brwi
17 **a full stop** /ˌfʊl 'stɒp/ kropka
11 **a hairband** /'heəbænd/ opaska na włosy
18 **handball** /'hændbɔːl/ piłka ręczna
10 **I see what you mean.** /ˌaɪ ˌsiː ˌwɒt ˌjuː 'miːn/ Wiem, co masz na myśli.
18 **an initial** /ɪ'nɪʃl/ inicjał
16 **instead** /ɪn'sted/ zamiast
10 **It really suits you.** /ˌɪt ˌriːəli 'suːts ˌjuː/ Naprawdę ci pasuje.
15 **an investigation** /ɪnvestɪ'geɪʃn/ dochodzenie
9 **jewellery** /'ʤuːəlri/ biżuteria
14 **keep still** /ˌkiːp 'stɪl/ nie ruszać się
14 **litter** /'lɪtə(r)/ śmiecie
9 **make-up** /'meɪk ˌʌp/ makijaż
9 **medium** /'miːdiəm/ średni
13 **middle** /'mɪdl/ środek
11 **a mirror** /'mɪrə(r)/ lustro
9 **a moustache** /mə'stɑːʃ/ wąsy
9 **a necklace** /'neklәs/ naszyjnik
10 **on time** /ˌɒn 'taɪm/ punktualnie
11 **pyjamas** /pə'ʤɑːməz/ piżama
17 **a question mark** /'kwestʃən ˌmɑːk/ znak zapytania
18 **a raven** /'reɪvn/ kruk
10 **a rehearsal** /rɪ'hɜːsl/ próba
11 **slippers** /'slɪpəz/ pantofle
15 **strange** /streɪnʤ/ dziwny
18 **a (football) strip** /'(fʊtbɔːl) ˌstrɪp/ stroje, kostiumy (drużyny piłkarskiej)
11 **a tie** /taɪ/ krawat
14 **turn around** /ˌtɜːn əˈraʊnd/ odwracać się
9 **wavy** /'weɪvi/ falisty

2 Wild

21 **air** /eə(r)/ powietrze
29 **alone** /ə'ləʊn/ samotnie
28 **art and design** /ˌɑːt ən dɪ'zaɪn/ sztuka i projektowanie
28 **athletics** /æθ'letɪks/ lekka atletyka
28 **average** /'ævərɪʤ/ średni
21 **a bat** /bæt/ nietoperz
30 **beat** /biːt/ uderzenie
29 **behaviour** /bɪ'heɪvjə(r)/ zachowanie
29 **a bird of paradise** /ˌbɜːd əv 'pærədaɪs/ rajski ptak
23 **a branch** /brɑːntʃ/ gałąź
23 **bright** /braɪt/ jasny, jaskrawy
22 **a bush** /bʊʃ/ krzak
30 **a (team) captain** /ˌ(tiːm) 'kæptɪn/ kapitan (drużyny)
22 **a coach** /kəʊtʃ/ autokar
29 **a condor** /'kɒndɔː(r)/ kondor
21 **a cuckoo** /'kʊkuː/ kukułka
29 **a donkey** /'dɒŋki/ osioł
21 **an eagle** /'iːgl/ orzeł
25 **foggy** /'fɒgi/ mglisty
22 **freezing** /'friːzɪŋ/ bardzo zimny
25 **hailing** /'heɪlɪŋ/ opady gradu
29 **hard-working** /ˌhɑːd 'wɜːkɪŋ/ pracowity
22 **I'm really looking forward to it.** /ˌaɪm 'riːəli ˌlʊkɪŋ 'fɔːwəd ˌtuː ˌɪt/ Nie mogę się tego doczekać.
22 **ice** /aɪs/ lód
29 **illegal** /ɪ'liːgl/ nielegalny
27 **in trouble** /ˌɪn 'trʌbl/ mieć kłopoty
22 **a kilometre** /'kɪlɒmiːtə(r) kilometr
29 **a ladybird** /'leɪdibɜːd/ biedronka
22 **lightning** /'laɪtnɪŋ/ piorun
26 **low** /ləʊ/ niski, nisko położony
28 **maximum** /'mæksɪməm/ maksymalny
27 **move** /muːv/ ruszać się
30 **a musical** /'mjuːzɪkl/ musical (spektakl)
29 **natural** /'nætʃrəl/ naturalny
21 **an octopus** /'ɒktəpəs/ ośmiornica
21 **an owl** /aʊl/ sowa
30 **a performer** /pə'fɔːmə(r)/ wykonawca, artysta
23 **a raincoat** /'reɪnkəʊt/ płaszcz przeciwdeszczowy
26 **a rainforest** /'reɪnfɒrɪst/ las deszczowy
24 **rich** /rɪtʃ/ bogaty
31 **rules** /ruːlz/ zasady gry
26 **sea level** /'siː ˌlevl/ poziom morza
30 **a season** /'siːzn/ pora roku
30 **serious** /'sɪəriəs/ poważny
30 **shake** /ʃeɪk/ potrząsać
30 **shimmy** /'ʃɪmi/ koszulka
30 **sky** /skaɪ/ niebo
28 **speed** /spiːd/ prędkość
25 **stormy** /'stɔːmi/ burzowy
23 **a tent** /tent/ namiot
28 **top (speed)** /ˌtɒp '(spiːd)/ największa (prędkość)
29 **a trunk** /trʌŋk/ trąba słonia
24 **ugly** /'ʌgli/ brzydki
29 **unusual** /ʌn'juːʒuəl/ niezwykły
26 **a view** /vjuː/ widok
27 **a voice** /vɔɪs/ głos
24 **weak** /wiːk/ słaby
29 **weigh** /weɪ/ ważyć
21 **a whale** /weɪl/ wieloryb
21 **a wolf** /wʊlf/ wilk
30 **wonder** /'wʌndə(r)/ dziwić się
27 **a yeti** /'jeti/ yeti

Review Units 1-2

34 **a brain** /breɪn/ mózg
34 **a circle** /'sɜːkl/ koło
34 **lazy** /'leɪzi/ leniwy
34 **protect** /prə'tekt/ chronić
33 **turn off** /ˌtɜːn 'ɒf/ wyłączać

3 Let's eat

44 **autumn** /'ɔːtəm/ jesień
40 **baked beans** /ˌbeɪkt 'biːnz/ fasolka w sosie pomidorowym
35 **beef** /biːf/ wołowina
44 **a billion** /'bɪljən/ miliard
44 **a boyfriend** /'bɔɪfrend/ chłopak
35 **a cabbage** /'kæbɪʤ/ kapusta
42 **a celebration** /selɪ'breɪʃn/ świętowanie, uroczystość

35 **a cherry** /'tʃeri/ wiśnia
42 **a cook** /kʊk/ kucharz, kucharka
44 **curry** /'kʌri/ (potrawa) curry
35 **dairy** /'deəri/ nabiał
36 **dead** /ded/ nieżywy
42 **a director (of a festival)** /dɪ'rektə(r)/ dyrektor, dyrektorka (festiwalu)
38 **flavour** /'fleɪvə(r)/ smak
44 **a frying pan** /'fraɪɪŋ ˌpæn/ patelnia
35 **garlic** /'gɑːlɪk/ czosnek
42 **a gram** /ɡræm/ gram
40 **gravy** /'greɪvi/ sos pieczeniowy
44 **haggis** /'hæɡɪs/ *szkocka potrawa z baraniną podobna do kaszanki*
46 **healthy** /'helθi/ zdrowy
36 **Help yourself.** /ˌhelp jə'self/ Poczęstuj się.
42 **a hen** /hen/ kura
37 **hurt** /hɜːt/ zranić się, zrobić sobie krzywdę
42 **including** /ɪn'kluːdɪŋ/ wliczając, łącznie z
37 **Independence Day** /ɪndɪ'pendəns ˌdeɪ/ Święto Niepodległości
39 **an invitation** /ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/ zaproszenie
40 **a lady** /'leɪdi/ dama
37 **last** /lɑːst/ ostatni
36 **a line (in a play)** /laɪn/ kwestia (w sztuce teatralnej)
36 **madam** /'mædəm/ proszę pani
35 **a melon** /'melən/ melon
36 **a murder** /'mɜːdə(r)/ morderstwo
36 **no one** /'nəʊ ˌwʌn/ nikt
44 **nowadays** /'naʊədeɪz/ obecnie
44 **own (my own)** /ˌ(maɪ) 'əʊn/ własny (mój własny)
36 **a performance** /pə'fɔːməns/ przedstawienie
39 **perhaps** /pə'hæps/ być może
36 **plenty** /'plenti/ dużo
44 **a poem** /'pəʊɪm/ wiersz
35 **pork** /pɔːk/ wieprzowina
35 **a prawn** /prɔːn/ krewetka
36 **probably** /'prɒbəbli/ prawdopodobnie
40 **rice** /raɪs/ ryż
38 **salad** /'sæləd/ sałatka
35 **salmon** /'sæmən/ łosoś
42 **a sheep** /ʃiːp/ owca
38 **a shopping list** /'ʃɒpɪŋ ˌlɪst/ lista zakupów
42 **a skill** /skɪl/ umiejętność
37 **a sofa** /'səʊfə/ kanapa
45 **take (time)** /teɪk/ zabierać (jakąś ilość czasu)
37 **take a break** /ˌteɪk ə 'breɪk/ robić przerwę
37 **a term** /tɜːm/ semestr, półrocze
37 **throw** /θrəʊ/ rzucać
43 **a tin** /tɪn/ puszka
44 **traditionally** /trə'dɪʃənəli/ tradycyjnie
35 **tuna** /'tjuːnə/ tuńczyk
36 **upstairs** /ʌp'steəz/ na górze
40 **a waitress** /'weɪtrəs/ kelnerka
37 **What's going on?** /ˌwɒts ˌɡəʊɪŋ 'ɒn/ Co się dzieje?
38 **which** /wɪtʃ/ Który? Która? Które?
44 **a wife** /waɪf/ żona
44 **wish (someone the best)** /ˌwɪʃ (... ðə 'best)/ życzyć (komuś najlepszego)
35 **yoghurt** /'jɒɡət/ jogurt
37 **yourself** /jɔː'self/ się, siebie

4 Travel

56 **alive** /ə'laɪv/ żywy, pełen życia
47 **a boat** /bəʊt/ łódź
53 **a body** /'bɒdi/ ciało
48 **a brownie (cake)** /'braʊni/ *rodzaj ciastka czekoladowego*
47 **a cable car** /'keɪbl ˌkɑː(r)/ wagonik kolejki linowej
55 **a camel** /'kæml/ wielbłąd
51 **change (trains)** /ˌtʃeɪndʒ '(treɪnz)/ przesiadać się (jadąc pociągiem)
54 **contact** /'kɒntækt/ kontakt
48 **crowded** /'kraʊdɪd/ zatłoczony
58 **cry** /kraɪ/ płakać
51 **departures** /dɪ'pɑːtʃəz/ odjazdy
51 **a destination** /destɪ'neɪʃn/ cel podróży
49 **east** /iːst/ wschód
53 **an exhibition** /eksɪ'bɪʃn/ wystawa
51 **expected** /ɪk'spektɪd/ spodziewany (przyjazd)
53 **an expert** /'ekspɜːt/ ekspert
47 **a ferry** /'feri/ prom
49 **finally** /'faɪnəli/ w końcu
50 **a flight** /flaɪt/ lot
47 **furniture** /'fɜːnɪtʃə(r)/ meble
49 **glad** /ɡlæd/ zadowolony
49 **half-price** /'hɑːf ˌpraɪs/ za połowę ceny
47 **a helicopter** /'helɪkɒptə(r)/ helikopter
47 **a hot air balloon** /ˌhɒt 'eə bəˌluːn/ balon powietrzny
47 **a hovercraft** /'hɒvəkrɑːft/ poduszkowiec
55 **ill** /ɪl/ chory
55 **It doesn't matter.** /ˌɪt 'dʌznt ˌmætə(r)/ To nie ma znaczenia.
49 **It's a shame.** /ˌɪts ə 'ʃeɪm/ Szkoda.
48 **a journey** /'dʒɜːni/ podróż
49 **leave (something behind)** /ˌliːv ... bɪ'haɪnd/ zostawiać (coś za sobą, z tyłu)
47 **a lorry** /'lɒri/ ciężarówka
50 **a machine** /mə'ʃiːn/ maszyna
48 **miss (a bus)** /ˌmɪs (ə 'bʌs)/ nie zdążyć (na autobus)
47 **a moped** /'məʊped/ rodzaj motoroweru
47 **a motorbike** /'məʊtəbaɪk/ motocykl
53 **an (Egyptian) mummy** /(ɪˌdʒɪpʃn) 'mʌmi/ mumia (egipska)
57 **native** /'neɪtɪv/ rdzenny
47 **on foot** /ˌɒn 'fʊt/ pieszo
56 **on stage** /ˌɒn 'steɪdʒ/ na scenie
56 **out of range** /ˌaʊt əv 'reɪndʒ/ poza zasięgiem
56 **perform** /pə'fɔːm/ występować (na scenie)
49 **a platform** /'plætfɔːm/ peron
51 **price** /praɪs/ cena
53 **a professor** /prə'fesə(r)/ profesor
55 **a pyramid** /'pɪrəmɪd/ piramida
54 **reach** /riːtʃ/ sięgać
49 **return (ticket)** /rɪ'tɜːn (ˌtɪkɪt)/ powrotny (bilet)
51 **run (late)** /ˌrʌn '(leɪt)/ mieć opóźnienie
56 **run away** /ˌrʌn ə'weɪ/ uciekać
50 **second (time)** /'sekənd/ sekunda
47 **a ship** /ʃɪp/ statek
49 **single (ticket)** /'sɪŋɡl (ˌtɪkɪt)/ (bilet) w jedną stronę
52 **sink** /sɪŋk/ tonąć
56 **a songwriter** /'sɒŋraɪtə(r)/ autor piosenek, autorka piosenek
49 **south** /saʊθ/ południe
49 **starving** /'stɑːvɪŋ/ umierający z głodu
47 **a taxi** /'tæksi/ taksówka
56 **the pits** /ðə 'pɪts/ coś strasznego
52 **a traffic light** /'træfɪk ˌlaɪt/ sygnalizacja świetlna
47 **a tram** /træm/ tramwaj
47 **the underground** /'ʌndəɡraʊnd/ metro
47 **a van** /væn/ furgonetka
49 **west** /west/ zachód
48 **What are you up to?** /ˌwɒt ə ˌjuː 'ʌp ˌtuː/ Co porabiasz?
49 **What's up?** /ˌwɒts 'ʌp/ O co chodzi? Co jest grane?
57 **a wheel** /wiːl/ koło
49 **You made it!** /ˌjuː 'meɪd ˌɪt/ Udało ci się!

5 Mystery

64 **(in) disguise** /(ˌɪn) dɪs'ɡaɪz/ w przebraniu
59 **an armchair** /'ɑːmtʃeə(r)/ fotel
61 **boring** /'bɔːrɪŋ/ nudny
60 **by mistake** /ˌbaɪ mɪ'steɪk/ przez pomyłkę
59 **a carpet** /'kɑːpɪt/ dywan
66 **certain** /'sɜːtn/ pewny
68 **change your mind** /ˌtʃeɪndʒ jɔː 'maɪnd/ zmienić zdanie

59 **a coffee table** /ˈkɒfi ˌteɪbl/ stolik kawowy, ława
63 **a cold** /kəʊld/ przeziębienie
61 **Come off it!** /ˌkʌm ˈɒf ˌɪt/ Daj spokój!
68 **continue** /kənˈtɪnjuː/ kontynuować
59 **curtains** /ˈkɜːtnz/ zasłony
59 **a cushion** /ˈkʊʃn/ poduszka
60 **an essay** /ˈeseɪ/ wypracowanie, esej
67 **an event** /ɪˈvent/ wydarzenie
59 **a fingerprint** /ˈfɪŋgəprɪnt/ odcisk palca
59 **a fireplace** /ˈfaɪəpleɪs/ kominek
64 **a fright** /fraɪt/ strach, przerażenie
65 **a front door** /ˌfrʌnt ˈdɔː(r)/ drzwi wejściowe
63 **a headache** /ˈhedeɪk/ ból głowy
67 **hide and seek** /ˌhaɪd ən ˈsiːk/ zabawa w chowanego
59 **a lamp** /læmp/ lampa
59 **a mirror** /ˈmɪrə(r)/ lustro
67 **an object** /ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ rzecz, przedmiot
59 **a painting** /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ obraz
63 **pass (an exam)** /ˌpɑːs (ən ɪgˈzæm)/ zdać (egzamin)
59 **a radiator** /ˈreɪdieɪtə(r)/ kaloryfer
66 **a report** /rɪˈpɔːt/ sprawozdanie, raport
59 **a rug** /rʌg/ dywanik
59 **a safe** /seɪf/ sejf
60 **a scene** /siːn/ scena
65 **smash** /smæʃ/ rozbijać się, roztrzaskiwać się
61 **snore** /snɔː(r)/ chrapać
59 **a sofa** /ˈsəʊfə/ kanapa
60 **switch off** /ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒf/ wyłączać
59 **a thief** /θiːf/ złodziej
61 **twice** /twaɪs/ dwa razy
61 **uncomfortable** /ʌnˈkʌmftəbl/ niewygodny
67 **unexpected** /ʌnɪkˈspektɪd/ niespodziewany
68 **a vampire** /ˈvæmpaɪə(r)/ wampir
59 **a vase** /vɑːz/ wazon
61 **Wake up!** /ˌweɪk ˈʌp/ Obudź się!
63 **a wallet** /ˈwɒlɪt/ portfel
66 **water** /ˈwɔːtə(r)/ podlewać
59 **a windowsill** /ˈwɪndəʊsɪl/ parapet

Review Units 3-5

72 **a crash** /kræʃ/ awaria, katastrofa
71 **a knife** /naɪf/ nóż
71 **a newspaper** /ˈnjuːspeɪpə(r)/ gazeta
71 **a passenger** /ˈpæsɪndʒə(r)/ pasażer, pasażerka
71 **a stop** /stɒp/ przystanek

6 Entertainment

73 **an action film** /ˈækʃn ˌfɪlm/ film akcji
74 **an address book** /əˈdres ˌbʊk/ książka adresowa
73 **an animated film** /ˈænɪmeɪtɪd ˌfɪlm/ film animowany
75 **a battery** /ˈbætəri/ bateria
78 **broken** /ˈbrəʊkən/ zepsuty
75 **charge (a phone)** /ˌtʃɑːdʒ (jə ˈfəʊn)/ ładować (telefon)
75 **a charger** /ˈtʃɑːdʒə(r)/ ładowarka
77 **a clerk** /klɑːk/ urzędnik, urzędniczka
73 **a comedy** /ˈkɒmədi/ komedia
73 **complicated** /ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/ skomplikowany
77 **cost** /kɒst/ kosztować
83 **a cowboy** /ˈkaʊbɔɪ/ kowboj
73 **a crime film** /ˈkraɪm ˌfɪlm/ film kryminalny
73 **a disaster film** /dɪˈzɑːstə ˌfɪlm/ film katastroficzny
79 **an exhibit** /ɪgˈzɪbɪt/ eksponat
73 **fast-moving** /ˈfɑːst ˌmuːvɪŋ/ z szybką akcją
80 **a film crew** /ˈfɪlm ˌkruː/ ekipa filmowa
81 **a film review** /ˈfɪlm rɪˌvjuː/ recenzja filmowa
81 **good-looking** /ˌgʊd ˈlʊkɪŋ/ przystojny
83 **a hard hat** /ˌhɑːd ˈhæt/ kask ochronny
78 **a helmet** /ˈhelmɪt/ kask
73 **an historical drama** /hɪˌstɒrɪkl ˈdrɑːmə/ dramat historyczny
73 **a horror film** /ˈhɒrə ˌfɪlm/ horror
74 **How should I know?** /ˌhaʊ ˌʃʊd ˈaɪ ˌnəʊ/ Skąd mam wiedzieć?
74 **I guess you're right.** /ˌaɪ ˌges ˌjɔː ˈraɪt/ Myślę, że masz rację.
75 **a keypad** /ˈkiːpæd/ klawiatura
79 **lie down** /ˌlaɪ ˈdaʊn/ kłaść się
78 **loads** /ləʊdz/ mnóstwo
74 **Never mind.** /ˈnevə ˌmaɪnd/ Nieważne.
74 **No chance.** /ˈnəʊ ˌtʃɑːns/ Bez szans.
75 **No problem.** /ˈnəʊ ˌprɒbləm/ Nie ma problemu.
81 **offer** /ˈɒfə(r)/ proponować
79 **peacefully** /ˈpiːsfəli/ w spokoju
80 **a photographer** /fəˈtɒgrəfə(r)/ fotograf
83 **a planet** /ˈplænɪt/ planeta
80 **present (a TV show)** /prɪˌzent (ə ˌtiː ˈviː ˌʃəʊ)/ prowadzić (program telewizyjny)
75 **quietly** /ˈkwaɪətli/ cicho
82 **release** /rɪˈliːs/ wydawać, publikować
75 **a ring tone** /ˈrɪŋ ˌtəʊn/ dźwięk dzwonka
73 **a romantic drama** /rəʊˌmæntɪk ˈdrɑːmə/ melodramat
73 **a science fiction film** /ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃn ˌfɪlm/ film fantastyczny
75 **a SIM card** /ˈsɪm ˌkɑːd/ karta SIM
81 **star** /stɑː(r)/ występować (w filmie)
73 **straightforward** /streɪtˈfɔːwəd/ prosty (nieskomplikowany)
77 **a teen** /tiːn/ nastolatek, nastolatka
75 **Thank you so much.** /ˌθæŋk ˌjuː ˈsəʊ ˌmʌtʃ/ Bardzo ci dziękuję.
80 **a TV channel** /ˌtiː ˈviː ˌtʃænl/ stacja telewizyjna
77 **a type** /taɪp/ rodzaj
80 **a VIP pass** /ˌviː ˌaɪ ˈpiː ˌpɑːs/ wejściówka dla VIP-ów
76 **vocabulary** /vəʊˈkæbjələri/ słownictwo
75 **a voucher** /ˈvaʊtʃə(r)/ bon, talon
73 **a war film** /ˈwɔː ˌfɪlm/ film wojenny
73 **a western** /ˈwestən/ western

7 Shopping

88 **abroad** /əˈbrɔːd/ za granicę
86 **afford** /əˈfɔːd/ stać (kogoś na coś)
92 **an aquarium** /əˈkweəriəm/ akwarium
85 **a baker's** /ˈbeɪkəz/ piekarnia
93 **a bargain** /ˈbɑːgɪn/ okazja
85 **book** /bʊk/ rezerwować
85 **a bookshop** /ˈbʊkʃɒp/ księgarnia
85 **a butcher's** /ˈbʊtʃəz/ sklep mięsny
93 **a car park** /ˈkɑː ˌpɑːk/ parking
94 **a celebrity** /səˈlebrəti/ sławna osoba
89 **a changing room** /ˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ ˌruːm/ przymierzalnia
87 **a charity shop** /ˈtʃærəti ˌʃɒp/ *sklep z tanimi, zwykle używanymi artykułami (na cele charytatywne)*
85 **a chemist's** /ˈkemɪsts/ apteka
92 **closed** /kləʊzd/ zamknięty
85 **a clothes shop** /ˈkləʊðz ˌʃɒp/ sklep z odzieżą
90 **complain** /kəmˈpleɪn/ narzekać, skarżyć się
91 **a corner** /ˈkɔːnə(r)/ róg
90 **a decision** /dɪˈsɪʒn/ decyzja
85 **a department store** /dɪˈpɑːtmənt ˌstɔː(r)/ dom towarowy
85 **an electrical store** /ɪˈlektrɪkl ˌstɔː(r)/ sklep z artykułami elektrycznymi
95 **an exam result** /ɪgˈzæm rɪˌzʌlt/ wynik egzaminu
89 **fit (clothes)** /fɪt/ pasować (o ubraniu)
85 **a florist's** /ˈflɒrɪsts/ kwiaciarnia
87 **Go on, then.** /ˈgəʊ ˌɒn ˌðen/ Więc zrób to.
85 **a greengrocer's** /ˈgriːngrəʊsəz/ warzywniak
85 **a hairdresser's** /ˈheədresəz/ fryzjer
86 **I doubt it.** /ˌaɪ ˈdaʊt ˌɪt/ Wątpię w to.
86 **lend** /lend/ pożyczać (coś komuś)
85 **medicine** /ˈmedsn/ lekarstwo
92 **mini** /ˈmɪni/ mini
93 **multi-storey** /ˌmʌlti ˈstɔːri/ wielopiętrowy

Wordlist

85 **a newsagent's** /ˈnjuːzeɪdʒənts/ sklep z prasą
90 **an offer** /ˈɒfə(r)/ oferta, propozycja
93 **opening times** /ˈəʊpənɪŋ ˌtaɪmz/ godziny otwarcia
89 **Pardon?** /ˈpɑːdn/ Proszę?
87 **perfect** /ˈpɜːfɪkt/ idealny
85 **a post office** /ˈpəʊst ˌɒfɪs/ poczta
93 **a play area** /ˈpleɪ ˌeəriə/ plac zabaw
90 **a promise** /ˈprɒmɪs/ obietnica
92 **recently** /ˈriːsntli/ ostatnio
92 **a replica** /ˈreplɪkə/ replika
91 **rob** /rɒb/ kraść, rabować
86 **rub something out** /ˌrʌb ... ˈaʊt/ wymazać coś
86 **save (money)** /ˌseɪv ˈ(mʌni)/ oszczędzać (pieniądze)
85 **a shoe shop** /ˈʃuː ˌʃɒp/ sklep obuwniczy
92 **shop** /ʃɒp/ robić zakupy
87 **spend** /spend/ wydawać (o pieniądzach)
94 **steal** /stiːl/ kraść
94 **a store** /stɔː(r)/ dom towarowy
87 **straight away** /ˌstreɪt əˈweɪ/ natychmiast
90 **sunshine** /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/ słońce
94 **tea** /tiː/ herbata, podwieczorek
92 **a theme park** /ˈθiːm ˌpɑːk/ park rozrywki
89 **a till** /tɪl/ kasa
85 **a travel agent's** /ˈtrævl ˌeɪdʒənts/ biuro podróży
89 **try on** /ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/ przymierzać
93 **a wedding** /ˈwedɪŋ/ ślub, wesele
88 **windsurf** /ˈwɪndsɜːf/ uprawiać windsurfing

8 Health and Sport

101 **antibiotics** /æntibaɪˈɒtɪks/ antybiotyki
105 **an audience** /ˈɔːdiəns/ publiczność
97 **backache** /ˈbækeɪk/ ból pleców
99 **a bat** /bæt/ kij do gry (w baseball lub krykieta)
104 **biology** /baɪˈɒlədʒi/ biologia
97 **a black eye** /ˌblæk ˈaɪ/ podbite oko
97 **a broken leg** /ˌbrəʊkən ˈleg/ złamana noga
97 **a bruise** /bruːz/ siniak
110 **a challenge** /ˈtʃælɪndʒ/ wyzwanie
106 **chart (music)** /tʃɑːt/ lista przebojów (muzyki)
110 **a continent** /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ kontynent
97 **a cough** /kɒf/ kaszel
101 **cream (medical)** /kriːm/ krem (lekarstwo)
97 **a cut** /kʌt/ skaleczenie
97 **a dentist** /ˈdentɪst/ dentysta
97 **an earache** /ˈɪəreɪk/ ból ucha
104 **health** /helθ/ zdrowie
99 **a hoop** /huːp/ obręcz, zawieszony kosz do gry w koszykówkę
97 **an illness** /ˈɪlnəs/ choroba
101 **an infection** /ɪnˈfekʃn/ infekcja
110 **injured** /ˈɪndʒəd/ ranny
97 **an injury** /ˈɪndʒəri/ rana, uraz
101 **last** /lɑːst/ trwać
101 **a painkiller** /ˈpeɪnkɪlə(r)/ środek przeciwbólowy
104 **physical** /ˈfɪzɪkl/ fizyczny
99 **a pole** /pəʊl/ kijek
99 **a racket** /ˈrækɪt/ rakieta
98 **remind** /rɪˈmaɪnd/ przypominać
97 **a sore throat** /ˌsɔː ˈθrəʊt/ bolące gardło
106 **split up** /ˌsplɪt ˈʌp/ rozpadać się
97 **a sprained ankle** /ˌspreɪnd ˈæŋkl/ skręcona kostka
99 **a stick** /stɪk/ kij (hokejowy)
97 **a stomach ache** /ˈstʌmək ˌeɪk/ ból brzucha
97 **a temperature** /ˈtemprətʃə(r)/ temperatura
98 **That's the whole problem.** /ˌðæts ðə ˌhəʊl ˈprɒbləm/ W tym cały problem.
97 **a toothache** /ˈtuːθeɪk/ ból zęba
98 **a wheelchair** /ˈwiːltʃeə(r)/ wózek inwalidzki
99 **Whose idea was this?** /ˌhuːz aɪˌdɪə wəz ˈðɪs/ Czyj to był pomysł?
101 **an X-ray** /ˈeks ˌreɪ/ promieniowanie rentgenowskie
98 **You're kidding!** /ˌjɔː ˈkɪdɪŋ/ Żartujesz!
98 **You've got no choice.** /ˌjuːv ˌgɒt ˌnəʊ ˈtʃɔɪs/ Nie masz wyboru.

Play - Changing Places

111 **among** /əˈmʌŋ/ pośród
112 **answer (a phone)** /ˌɑːnsə (jɔː ˈfəʊn)/ odbierać (telefon)
111 **change (clothes)** /ˌtʃeɪndʒ ˈ(kləʊðz)/ przebierać się (zmieniać ubrania)
112 **a diet coke** /ˌdaɪət ˈkəʊk/ cola dietetyczna
111 **a guitarist** /gɪˈtɑːrɪst/ gitarzysta, gitarzystka
112 **a (football) kit** /ˈ(fʊtbɔːl) ˌkɪt/ sprzęt (piłkarski)
111 **a lookalike** /ˈlʊkəlaɪk/ sobowtór
112 **luxury** /ˈlʌkʃəri/ luksus
111 **a musician** /mjuˈzɪʃn/ muzyk
111 **pose** /pəʊz/ pozować
111 **similar** /ˈsɪmələ(r)/ podobny
111 **slip away** /ˌslɪp əˈweɪ/ wymknąć się
112 **worried** /ˈwʌrid/ zmartwiony

Bonfire Night

114 **a bonfire** /ˈbɒnfaɪə(r)/ ognisko
114 **hot chocolate** /ˌhɒt ˈtʃɒklət/ czekolada na gorąco
114 **a marshmallow** /mɑːʃˈmæləʊ/ *rodzaj miękkiego cukierka (podobny do ptasiego mleczka, ale bez czekolady)*

Thanksgiving

115 **a bean** /biːn/ fasola
115 **a Pilgrim** /ˈpɪlgrɪm/ pielgrzym
115 **a turkey** /ˈtɜːki/ indyk

Irregular verbs list

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
make	made	made
meet	met	met
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sit	sat	sat
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Phonetic symbols

iː	as in see /siː/	ʒ	as in vision /ˈvɪʒn/	dʒ	as in June /dʒuːn/
ɜː	as in fur /fɜː(r)/	ɑː	as in arm /ɑːm/	ŋ	as in sing /sɪŋ/
p	as in pen /pen/	aɪ	as in five /faɪv/	uː	as in too /tuː/
s	as in so /səʊ/	k	as in cat /kæt/	eə	as in hair /heə(r)/
ɪ	as in sit /sɪt/	h	as in how /haʊ/	f	as in fall /fɔːl/
ə	as in ago /əˈgəʊ/	ɒ	as in got /gɒt/	l	as in leg /leg/
b	as in bad /bæd/	aʊ	as in now /naʊ/	ʌ	as in cup /kʌp/
z	as in zoo /zuː/	g	as in got /gɒt/	ʊə	as in pure /pjʊə(r)/
e	as in ten /ten/	m	as in man /mæn/	v	as in voice /vɔɪs/
eɪ	as in page /peɪdʒ/	ɔː	as in saw /sɔː/	r	as in red /red/
t	as in tea /tiː/	ɔɪ	as in join /dʒɔɪn/	θ	as in thin /θɪn/
ʃ	as in she /ʃiː/	tʃ	as in chin /tʃɪn/	j	as in yes /jes/
æ	as in hat /hæt/	n	as in no /nəʊ/	ð	as in then /ðen/
əʊ	as in home /həʊm/	ʊ	as in put /pʊt/	w	as in wet /wet/
d	as in did /dɪd/	ɪə	as in near /nɪə(r)/		