

1



Factor or Fake?

How much do you know about climate change and protecting the environment?

- 1 Because of **global warming**, the sea level has gone up by 20 centimetres since 1900.
- 2 More **greenhouse gases** are produced by the USA than any other country.
- 3 About 15 billion trees are **cut down** every year.
- 4 Turkey holds the world record for **planting** the most **trees** in one hour.
- 5 Warsaw is the European capital with the worst **air pollution**.
- 6 24% of the UK's rubbish is sent to **landfills**.
- 7 China is the world leader in developing and using **solar power**.
- 8 We can produce all the **oil** and **gas** that the world needs.
- 9 Every year in the EU, people **use public transport** almost 60 million times.
- 10 In English, the 3 Rs of the environment mean '**reduce** - **reuse** - **recycle**'.



- 2 1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____ 9 _____
 2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____ 10 _____

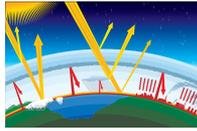
3 A climate ■ air ■ global ■ solar ■ sea public ■ greenhouse

B pollution ■ transport ■ gases ■ warming level ■ change ■ power

- 4 **recycle:** glass ■ paper ■ plastic ■ tin cans ■ food waste
 save: electricity ■ gas ■ petrol ■ water
 do a clean-up: on a beach ■ in a park by a river ■ on a street

1 The 'greenhouse effect'

- Oil and gas
1 _____
(use) in homes and factories.
- A greenhouse gas called methane
2 _____ (produce) by cows.
- Greenhouse gases 3 _____
(send) into the Earth's atmosphere.
- The greenhouse effect
4 _____ (create).
- Global warming 5 _____
(cause) by the greenhouse effect.



2 Last year in Braintytown, ...

1 500 trees / plant

2 a lot of paper / recycle

3 two landfills / close

4 only one tree / cut down

5 gas and electricity / not waste

6 air pollution / not reduce

3 In the future,

- endangered animals _____
protected.
- the Amazon rainforest
_____ destroyed.
- all of the oil and gas in the world
_____ used up.
- new types of energy _____
created.
- public transport _____
used more.

4

cut down ■ recycle ■ pollute



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

1 HAPPY Earth DAY

22nd April 10^{am} – 4^{pm}

Brayntown Community Centre

- 10 am – 11 am Q&A Your questions about climate change **will be answered** by Professor Bill Green.
- 11 am – 12 am Film A documentary about the greenhouse effect **will be shown** after the Q&A session.
- 12 am – 2 pm Lunch Please bring vegetarian food to share!
- 2 pm – 4 pm Games Games **will be organised** in the garden (if the weather permits) or indoors.

All the events can be attended for free.

2 FAQs: Global warming

What is global warming?

Global warming is the process of our planet becoming warmer. During the last hundred years, the Earth's temperature has already gone up by 1°C. The average temperatures which **were measured** between 2010 and 2020 were all higher than usual.

What causes global warming?

Global warming **is caused** when greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide and methane, create a greenhouse effect around the Earth. Greenhouse gases **are created** by burning fossil fuels, such as oil and gas, and by farming. There's more CO₂ in the atmosphere now because many **trees have been cut down**.

How have we been affected by global warming?

Many homes around the world **have already been destroyed** by floods and forest fires. Experts say this extreme weather **is caused** by climate change and global warming is one of its symptoms.

How will we be affected in the future?

Cities that **are situated** near the coast **might be damaged** by rising sea levels. If the world's temperature goes up by 3°C, cities like Miami and Shanghai **will be destroyed**.

How can we prevent global warming?

We can use public transport and recycle more things so that less rubbish is sent to landfills. We can also plant more trees to replace those which **have been cut down**. Every little thing helps, so let's all try to protect the environment!

- 3 The author of text 2
- A. describes the causes and effects of global warming.
 - B. explains how he/she has been affected by climate change.
 - C. thinks that climate change won't be stopped.

2 sea levels are going up ■ trees are cut down
fossil fuels are burnt
the Earth is becoming warmer
the weather is getting more extreme
farming

Global warming	
causes	effects

Life skills: Protecting the environment

use public transport ■ plant more trees
recycle rubbish

- 1 1 Text 1 was written to
- A. explain what the greenhouse effect is.
 - B. invite people to a community event.
 - C. present a new book about climate change.
- 2 Between 2010 and 2020
- A. the Earth became 10 degrees Celsius warmer.
 - B. average temperatures were recorded every year.
 - C. the temperature of the Earth increased by 3 degrees Celsius.

4

HOW WILL YOUR COUNTRY BE AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FUTURE?

1

Hello. I'm doing a survey about eco-friendly activities in your home ¹ _____.

Sure – go ahead!

2 _____ Have solar panels been installed in your home?

I mean, has someone installed solar panels on the roof of your house?

Ah, no. I'm afraid not.

OK. And is the TV usually left on standby?

No, definitely not! We always switch off all the electrical appliances.

Great! And have the old-fashioned light bulbs been changed?

3 _____

Yes, of course. Have you got eco-friendly light bulbs? ⁴ _____

Ah, yes, I do. But I'm not sure. I'll ask my parents.

SURVEY: How eco-friendly is your house?		YES	NO
1	Have solar panels been installed?	_____	_____
2	Is the TV usually left on standby?	_____	_____
3	Are the electrical appliances always switched off when not in use?	_____	_____
4	Have the old-fashioned light bulbs been changed?	_____	_____
5	Are eco-friendly cleaning products used?	_____	_____
6	Is rainwater collected and reused?	_____	_____

- 2 1 *przeprowadzanie ankiety* _____
- 2 *sprawdzanie zrozumienia* _____
- 3 *prośba o powtórzenie* _____
- 4 *prośba o sprecyzowanie* _____

Q Look

- Sorry, can you say that again?
- Do you know what I mean?
- Sorry, what do you mean?
- Could I ask you a few questions?

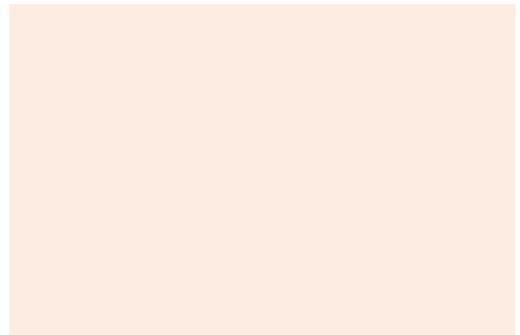
4

- ___ switch off all electrical appliances
- ___ not leave the TV on standby
- ___ install solar panels
- ___ use eco-friendly cleaning products
- ___ replace old-fashioned light bulbs
- ___ collect rainwater



- 5 1 X: Is rainwater reused here?
Y: Sorry, _____ mean?
X: I mean, do you collect and reuse the rainwater?
- 2 X: Who were these solar panels installed by?
Y: Sorry, can _____ again, please?
X: Yes, of course. Who installed these solar panels?

6



- 1
- ___ leaf ■ ___ branch ■ ___ seed ■ ___ root
 ___ trunk ■ ___ berry ■ ___ soil ■ ___ herbs
 ___ mushrooms ■ ___ crops ■ ___ to water
 ___ to grow



4 1 Before planting the seeds, how deep should you make the holes in the soil?

2 What should be done after planting the seeds?

3 Where was the world's tallest sunflower grown?

5 1 To start with, what should you take a photo of?

2 What types of plants are *not* included in this app?

3 Where can this app be used?

2

HOW DOES PHOTOSYNTHESIS WORK?

A plant gets water from the soil through its 1 _____  – from the rain or when we 2 _____  it. The plant gets CO₂ (carbon dioxide) from the air through its 3 _____ , and energy from the sun. This energy turns the water and CO₂ (carbon dioxide) into sugar and oxygen. The plant uses the sugar to 4 _____ , and to make flowers, 5 _____ , and fruit (like e.g. 6 _____ ). People and animals use the oxygen to breathe. So, we survive thanks to plants!

- 1 1 My mum usually waters the plants.

- 2 The government has protected this forest.

- 3 They planted those crops last year.

- 4 My brother will plant these seeds.

- 5 People usually add herbs to this dish.

- 3 1 My sister took that photo of the tree trunks. **WAS**
That photo of the tree trunks _____ my sister.
- 2 These branches haven't been cut down by my father. **CUT**
My father _____ down these branches.
- 3 We will eat those crops next spring. **BE**
Those crops _____ next spring.

5

Schedule	morning feed	evening feed
 penguins	Ewa	Piotr



1

Web Encyclopedia

Svalbard Global Seed Bank

The Svalbard Global Seed Bank is like a library – it **has been designed** to store 4.5 million seed samples.* Seeds for crops, fruit trees, vegetables and herbs from around the world **are kept** there. It's like making backups of all the world's plants!

The Global Seed Bank **was built** to protect the world's plants from possible problems such as war and climate change. In the future, if plants **are destroyed**, we will be able to grow new ones using these seeds.

Hopefully, most of the seeds in Svalbard **won't be needed**. But some of them **have already been used**. After Syria's plants **were destroyed** in a war, seeds from the Global Seed Bank **were used** to grow new crops.

The Global Seed Bank **is located** inside a mountain, 130 metres above sea level, to protect it from the effects of global warming. The temperature of the rooms **is cooled** to -18 degrees Celsius **by** a special cooling system.

All countries can store seeds there. For example, 32 types of potato **were sent** from Ireland. Poland sent its first seeds there in 2019. 406 different types of Polish crops **were sent**, and more **will be sent** in the next few years.

*one seed sample = 500 seeds

Location:	the island of Spitsbergen, in Svalbard (Norway)
Distance from the North Pole:	1,300 kilometres
Opened in:	2008
Built by:	Norway's government
Seeds from:	78 countries
Total capacity:	4.5 million seed samples



2

Od: Ania	Do: Tomek
Tytuł: Projekt pt. „Ratowanie Ziemi”	
<p>Hej, Tomek! Pamiętasz, jak rozmawialiśmy o skutkach zmiany klimatu? Znalazłam ostatnio ciekawą stronę o Globalnym Banku Nasion. Znajduje się on na wyspie ¹ _____ w Norwegii. Przechowywane są w nim nasiona roślin uprawnych, warzyw, drzew owocowych oraz ² _____ z całego świata. Polska wysłała do tej pory już ³ _____ próbek z nasionami. Wygląda na to, że nie ma powodu do zmartwień – ludzkość zawsze będzie miała możliwość uprawiania roślin i zawsze będziemy mieć co jeść!</p> <p>Może opiszemy ten bank w naszym projekcie?</p> <p>Ania</p>	

3 1 When was the Svalbard Global Seed Bank opened?

2 Who was it built by?

3 Why was it built inside a mountain?

4 How many countries have sent seeds?

5 When did Poland start sending seeds to Svalbard?

4

Location: West Sussex, England
Opened in: ¹ _____
Now has: about ² _____ billion seeds from more than ³ _____ countries
Objectives: to store seeds from all UK plants and ⁴ _____% of the world's plants

Brainy phrases

Paragraph 1

We are writing to complain about ...

Recently, ...

We think this is a (serious) problem because ...

Paragraph 2

If ... , this will be good / bad for ...

There will / won't be ...

For these reasons, we (don't) agree with ...

Paragraph 3

Instead, we would like to ...

We hope that ...

We would also like to suggest ...

To Brainytown Council

Subject Trees next to Brainytown School

Dear Sir/Madam,

We are writing to complain about an environmental problem in our town.

- 1 Recently, a few large trees have been cut down in front of our school, and we have heard that more will be cut down soon because they are sick. We think this is a serious problem because trees protect the environment against the effects of climate change.
- 2 If more trees are cut down, this will be bad for us and the environment. With fewer trees, there will be more air pollution near the school and there won't be much shade on hot summer days. For these reasons, we don't agree with the city's plans.
- 3 Instead, we would like to try to treat those trees. Our Biology teacher promised to help with that. We would also like to suggest planting flowers in front of the school. We hope that you will consider our offer.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

Class 8B, Brainytown High School



2 _____

3

BRAINYTOWN COUNCIL HAS REMOVED ALL PLASTIC RECYCLING BINS!

Paper and glass recycling bins will also be removed next month.

4 there will be ■ there won't be
 will be ■ won't be

- 1 All these trees _____ cut down next week.
- 2 _____ much shade on hot summer days.
- 3 There aren't any recycling bins here, so this rubbish _____ recycled.
- 4 That means _____ a lot more rubbish going to landfills.

5 _____

7 _____



- At home we all reduce, reuse and recycle.
 - Nearly all my clothes are reused.
 - Plastic isn't recycled there.
 - I've reduced plastic waste.
 - My family isn't very eco-friendly.

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

/4

2 1 Chcesz przeprowadzić ankietę na temat środowiska. Jak zaczniesz?

- Can I answer a few questions?
- Have the questions been answered?
- Could I ask you a few questions?

2 Nie usłyszałeś/usłyszałaś, co ktoś powiedział. Poproś o powtórzenie.

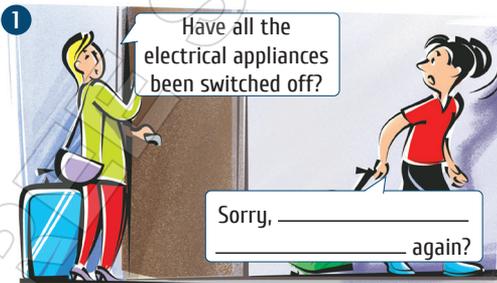
- Shall I speak more loudly?
- Could you say that again, please?
- Do you know what I mean?

3 Rozmawiasz z kimś, kto wydaje się nie rozumieć, o czym mówisz. Co powiesz, żeby to sprawdzić?

- Do you know what I mean?
- Sorry, what do you mean?
- What does that mean?

/3

3



4

In this photograph, we can see the island of Fongafale in Tuvalu, which is in the Pacific Ocean, between Australia and Hawaii. The photo was ¹ _____ from an aeroplane – we can see part of the plane's wing on the ² _____. On the left, there are some houses which ³ _____ situated very close to the water. The people of Tuvalu are worried about global ⁴ _____ because their homes might be destroyed. If the sea ⁵ _____ goes up, their islands will disappear under water!

/5

5 1 Less rubbish _____ to landfills next year.

2 They _____ the solar panel yet.

3 _____ collected in the forest?

/3

6 1 In 2030, (*będzie*) _____ more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

2 Global warming (*nie zostanie powstrzymane*) _____ next year.

3 Our old-fashioned light bulbs (*nie zostały wymienione*) _____ yet.

/3

2



/2

Total: _____ /20

The environment

- air pollution** /'eə pə,lju:ʃ(ə)n/
zanieczyszczenie powietrza
- climate change** /'klaɪmət ,tʃeɪndʒ/
zmiana klimatu
- cut down** /,kʌt 'daʊn/ ścinać
- global warming** /,gləʊb(ə)l
'wɔ:ɪmɪŋ/ globalne ocieplenie
- greenhouse gases** /'grɪ:n,haʊs
'gæsi:z/ gazy cieplarniane
- landfill** /'lænd(ɪ),fɪl/ wysypisko śmieci
- oil** /ɔɪl/ ropa naftowa
- gas** /gæs/ gaz (ziemny)
- plant trees** /plɑ:nt 'tri:z/ sadzić drzewa
- protect the environment**
/prə'tekt ði ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/
chronić środowisko
- recycle** /rɪ'saɪkl(ə)l/ przetwarzać (odpady)
- reduce** /rɪ'dju:s/ ograniczać
- reuse** /ri:'ju:z/ wykorzystywać ponownie
- sea level** /'si:ləv(ə)l/ poziom morza
- solar power** /'səʊlə ,paʊə(r)/ energia słoneczna
- use public transport** /'ju:z
'pʌblɪk 'træns'pɔ:t/ używać komunikacji publicznej

Doing a survey

- Could I ask you a few questions?**
Czy mógłbym/mogłabym zadać ci kilka pytań?
- Do you know what I mean?**
Wiesz, o co mi chodzi?
- I mean, ...** Chodzi mi o to, że...
- I see what you mean.** Wiem, o co ci chodzi.
- I'm afraid not.** Niestety nie.
- I'm doing a survey about ...**
Przeprowadzam ankietę na temat...
- No, definitely not!** Nie, zdecydowanie nie!
- Sorry, can you say that again?**
Przepraszam, mógłbyś/mogłabyś powtórzyć?
- Sorry, what do you mean?**
Przepraszam, ale co masz na myśli?

Sure – go ahead! Oczywiście, proszę bardzo/nie krępuj się.

Plants

- berries** /'berɪz/ owoce leśne
- branch** /brɑ:ntʃ/ gałąź
- crops** /krɒps/ rośliny uprawne, uprawy
- grow** /grəʊ/ rosnąć, uprawiać
- herbs** /hɜ:bz/ zioła
- leaf** /li:f/ liść
- mushroom** /'mʌʃru:m/ grzyb
- root** /ru:t/ korzeń
- seed** /si:d/ nasiono
- soil** /sɔɪl/ gleba
- trunk** /trʌŋk/ pień
- water (v)** /'wɔ:tə(r)/ podlewać

Other

- affect** /ə'fekt/ wpływać na (coś)
- attend** /ə'tend/ uczestniczyć w (czymś), uczęszczać na (coś)
- average** /'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/ średni
- breathe** /bri:ð/ oddychać
- burn** /bɜ:n/ palić się
- capacity** /kə'pæsɪti/ pojemność
- carbon dioxide** /,kɑ:b(ə)n
daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ dwutlenek węgla
- carry** /'kæri/ przenosić, roznosić
- cause (n/v)** /kɔ:z/ przyczyna/ powodować
- community centre** /kə'mju:nɪ
'sentə/ dom kultury, świetlica
- cooling system** /'ku:lɪŋ ,sɪstəm/
chłodzenie, system chłodniczy
- destroy** /dɪ'strɔɪ/ niszczyć
- effect** /ɪ'fekt/ efekt, skutek
- endangered** /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/
zagrożony (wyginieciem)
- environment** /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/
środowisko
- factory** /'fæktəri/ fabryka
- feed (n)** /fi:d/ pora karmienia
- feeding schedule** /'fi:dɪŋ ,fedʒu:l/
pory karmienia
- flood** /flʌd/ powódź
- food waste** /'fu:ɪd ,weɪst/
odpady spożywcze
- fossil fuels** /'fɒs(ə)l ,fju:əl/
paliwa kopalne
- garden waste** /'gɑ:d(ə)n ,weɪst/
odpady ogrodowe
- government** /'gʌvənmənt/ rząd
- greenhouse effect** /'grɪ:n,haʊs
ɪ,fekt/ efekt cieplarniany
- methane** /'mi:θeɪn/ metan
- oil industry** /'ɔɪl ,ɪndʌstri/
przemysł naftowy
- oxygen** /'ɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/ tlen
- permit (v)** /pə'mɪt/ pozwalać
- photosynthesis** /,fəʊtəʊ'sɪnθəsɪs/
fotosynteza
- pollen** /'pɒlən/ pyłki
- pollination** /,pɒlɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/
zapylenie
- protect against** /prə'tekt ə'genst/
chronić przed
- rainforest** /'reɪn,fɔ:ɪst/ las deszczowy
- recycling bin** /rɪ'saɪklɪŋ ,bɪn/ kosz na odpady segregowane
- remove** /rɪ'mu:v/ usuwać
- replace** /rɪ'pleɪs/ wymieniać
- review (v)** /rɪ'vju:z/ recenzować
- rubbish** /'rʌbɪʃ/ śmieci
- sample** /'sɑ:mp(ə)l/ próbka
- seed bank** /'si:d ,bæŋk/ bank nasion
- store (v)** /stɔ:(r)/ przechowywać
- sunflower** /'sʌn,'flaʊə(r)/ słonecznik
- survey** /'sɜ:veɪ/ ankietka
- survive** /sə'vaɪv/ przetrwać
- symptom** /'sɪmptəm/ symptom, objaw
- technology** /tek'nɒlədʒi/ technologia
- treat** /tri:t/ leczyć
- turn off the lights** /,tɜ:n 'ɒf ðə
'laɪts/ wyłączać światło
- use up** /,ju:z 'ʌp/ wykorzystywać (w całości)
- war** /wɔ:(r)/ wojna
- waste (v)** /weɪst/ marnować

Grammar summary

The passive

Strony biernej używamy, gdy nie wiemy, kto lub co jest wykonawcą czynności, lub gdy nie jest to istotne. Zdania w stronie biernej tworzymy za pomocą odpowiedniej formy czasownika *be* oraz formy *past participle* czasownika.

		<i>be</i>	past participle
Present simple	Air pollution	is	reduced.
Past simple	Air pollution	was	reduced.
Future simple	Air pollution	will be	reduced.
Present perfect	Air pollution	has been	reduced.

» lista czasowników nieregularnych – strony 126–127

Present simple passive

I **am invited** / **'m not invited** to the meeting.
 You **are protected** / **aren't protected**.
 He/She **is called** / **isn't called** an 'eco-warrior'.
 It **is recycled** / **isn't recycled** here.
 We/You **are invited** / **aren't invited** to the party.
 They **are watered** / **aren't watered** every day.
Is the air **polluted**? Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.

Past simple passive

I **was invited** / **wasn't invited** to the meeting.
 You **were protected** / **weren't protected**.
 He/She **was called** / **wasn't called** an 'eco-warrior'.
 It **was recycled** / **wasn't recycled** here.
 We/You **were invited** / **weren't invited** to the party.
 They **were watered** / **weren't watered** every day.
Was he **invited**? Yes, he **was**. / No, he **wasn't**.

Future simple passive

Affirmative
 I/You/He/She/We/You/They **will be protected**.
Negative
 I/You/He/She/We/You/They **will not (won't) be protected**.
Question
Will I/you/he/she/we/you/they **be protected**?
Short answer
 Yes, I/you/he/she/we/you/they **will**.
 No, I/you/he/she/we/you/they **won't**.

Present perfect passive

Affirmative

I **have been invited** to a beach clean-up.
 You **have been invited** to a meeting.
 He/She **has been invited** to a party.
 It **has been polluted**.
 We/You **have been protected**.
 They **have been planted**.

Negative

I **have not been invited** to a beach clean-up.
 You **have not been invited** to a meeting.
 He/She **has not been invited** to a party.
 It **has not been polluted**.
 We/You **have not been protected**.
 They **have not been planted**.

Question

Have I **been invited**? **Have** you **been invited**?
Has he/she **been invited**? **Has** it **been polluted**?
Have we/you **been protected**?
Have they **been planted**?

Short answer

Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
 Yes, you **have**. / No, you **haven't**.
 Yes, he/she **has**. / No, he/she **hasn't**.
 Yes, it **has**. / No, it **hasn't**.
 Yes, we/you **have**. / No, we/you **haven't**.
 Yes, they **have**. / No, they **haven't**.

Active and passive

Zdania w stronie czynnej (*active*) rozpoczynamy od podmiotu, który wykonał, wykonuje lub wykona daną czynność.

A factory **polluted** the river.

Zdania w stronie biernej (*passive*) mają inny szyk – zaczynamy je od przedmiotu lub osoby, która podlega danej czynności (dopełnienie), ale nie jest jej wykonawcą. Aby wskazać wykonawcę czynności, używamy *by*:

The river **was polluted by** a factory.

Passive questions with prepositions

W pytaniach w stronie biernej przyimki (np. *by, of, to, with*) stawiamy na końcu pytania.

Who was the river polluted **by**?
 What are these recycled products made **of**?
 What has it been made **with**?

There will be / There won't be

Konstrukcji *there will be / there won't be* używamy w celu określenia, czy w przyszłości coś zaistnieje lub nie.

There will be new leaves on the trees in spring.
There won't be any blackberries until September.
 Zamiast *There won't be* możemy użyć *There will be* wraz z *no*.
 There will be **no** blackberries.

1  **MP3 2** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment rozmowy. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania (1–4).

Nagrania w formacie MP3 dostępne na www.macmillan.pl/strefa-uczni

1 What does Emma think of her day at school?

2 How often would Emma like to use public transport?

3 How many changes would Emma like to introduce in her family life?

4 Where did Emma learn what to do with plastic bags?

___ / 8

2 Popraw błędy w wyrażeniach napisanych kursywą.

1 *Greenhouse masses* are responsible for climate change.

2 *Hair pollution* is a very serious problem in many Polish towns and cities.

3 If we don't stop *global farming*, the sea will cover a large part of many countries.

4 *Planning trees* is one way of fighting climate change.

___ / 4

3 Połącz słowa (1–4) z definicjami (A–E).

Uwaga! Jedna definicja nie pasuje do żadnego słowa.

1 branch _____ 3 landfill _____

2 soil _____ 4 solar power _____

- A. energy from the sun
- B. the area where the waste from people's homes is buried
- C. the part of a tree that the leaves grow on, which grows out of the tree's trunk
- D. the part of a plant that's under the ground
- E. the top layer of earth in which plants grow

___ / 4

4 Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami podanymi w nawiasach, stosując je w stronie biernej.

1 A lot of plastic _____ (not recycle) in my town, which is something we have to change.

2 In the future, more and more floods _____ (cause) by the rising sea levels.

3 Look at the drops of water on the leaves. The berries _____ (already / water).

4 The environment _____ (not protect) in the past as much as it is today.

___ / 4

5 Zamień poniższe zdania zapisane w stronie czynnej na zdania w stronie biernej.

1 The oil industry pollutes the planet every day.

2 We will reduce food waste in the country by 50% in the next 5 years.

3 Who has picked these mushrooms?

- 4 My grandmother treated a lot of health-related problems with herbs.

___ / 4

6 Uzupełnij dialogi (1–4). Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi.

- 1 X: Could I _____ few questions?
Y: Yes, of course. What would you like to know?
- 2 X: I don't like it when people criticise others for no reason.
Y: I see what _____. I don't like it, either.
- 3 X: Do you enjoy going to school by bus?
Y: No, definitely _____. It's so boring.
- 4 X: Who's your favourite hip-hop artist?
Y: Sorry, can you _____?
X: Could you tell me who your favourite hip-hop artist is?

___ / 4

7 Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach na język angielski. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

- 1 Public transport (*nie jest używany*) _____ much in this town.
- 2 Who were the vegetables (*wyhodowane*) _____?
- 3 There (*nie będzie żadnych*) _____ crops grown here this year.
- 4 The (*pień został ścięty*) _____ down last week.

___ / 4

8 Przeczytaj trzy zaproszenia (A–C). Do każdego zaproszenia dopasuj właściwe zdania (1–4). **Uwaga!** Jedno z zaproszeń pasuje do dwóch zdań.

A We'd like to invite you to our lecture on how to use biofuels instead of oil. We'll show you some alternatives to the environmental damage caused by using fossil fuels. If you find our suggestions useful, you will be able to buy a machine that changes food waste into methane (free fuel for heating your house).

B It's high time to protect rainforests from being cut down by big multinational companies. Come to our meeting and think about joining our NGO. We're looking for people who are prepared to become volunteers, working to raise funds for our operations in South America and Africa.

C We'd like to invite you to the annual Green Fair, which is being organised by the school next week. We're going to raise money in order to plant 500 trees in the area where we live. This year, a special guest – The GreenHorns are going to play a concert for us. You can also join us as an organiser or bring something that can be included as a prize in the Big Green Lottery.

At this event

1	you can listen to some live music.	_____
2	you can help make your neighbourhood a better place to live in.	_____
3	you can become part of an organisation that works in several different countries.	_____
4	you can learn how to both protect the environment and save money.	_____

___ / 8

9 Opisz krótko ogólnoswiatowy problem związany z ochroną środowiska.

- Opisz ten problem.
- Napisz, jak wpływa on na twoje życie.
- Zaproponuj, w jaki sposób można pomagać w rozwiązaniu tego problemu.

___ / 10

Total: _____ / 50

- 1 Mike used to
 - A. pay for a music streaming service.
 - B. listen to CDs.
 - C. have a slow internet connection.
- 2 Mike wants to
 - A. do a survey about music streaming.
 - B. get a refund for a service that doesn't work.
 - C. explain how to sign up for a service.
- 3 After 30 days,
 - A. you can share thousands of songs.
 - B. you will be sent free wireless earphones.
 - C. payment will be taken from your account.

2

THE GALLERY OF STEEL FIGURES

- Sculptures made of
1 _____ steel
- Exhibitions in Warsaw,
2 _____ and
3 _____
- Cost: 4 _____ zł
for a family ticket
- Opening hours: 9 a.m. until
5 _____ every day.

3

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

- A. Not really. They don't work very well.
- B. I'd rather get a refund if that's okay.
- C. Yes, of course. What's the problem with it?
- D. Since the cables were installed a few years ago.
- E. Sure, go ahead! What would you like to know?

4

RECYCLED T-SHIRTS

on sale
NOW
at Braintown
Sports Shop!



- Did you know that recycled plastic can be used to make eco-friendly clothes?
- Have you seen our 100% recycled T-shirts?
- Each T-shirt has been made from 7 recycled plastic water bottles.
- T-shirts are sold in four sizes: S, M, L, and XL.
- £14.99 each, or a special offer for Braintown customers: two for £25.
- Reduce waste, protect the environment, buy recycled products!
- Share this advert with friends!

To watch a video of the production process [Click here](#)

- 1 These T-shirts are made from _____.
- 2 Two T-shirts can be bought for _____.
- 3 If you click on the link, you can see how the T-shirts _____.

5

Hi Sam,
Just a quick message to say that I got my money back for that speaker which you recommended. It was damaged, but I took it back to the shop because it had a one-year guarantee. See you at the homework club tomorrow?
Ricky

Hi Dad,
Could you take the new wireless charger back to the phone shop when you're in town, please? If so, please tell them that it doesn't work and ask if they can replace it (I'd rather have a new one than get a refund). Thanks a lot!
Jane

- 1 Both texts are about
 - A. getting a refund.
 - B. returning a product.
 - C. asking for help.



Before you leave

Please turn off the TV if it has been left on standby. Make sure that all the other electrical appliances have been switched off.

Help us to save energy and protect the environment.

Every little bit of energy-saving helps!

- 2 This text was written to
- A. complain about saving energy.
 - B. ask for advice about eco-friendly activities.
 - C. encourage people to protect the environment.

ORGANIC GARDEN DAY

When? Saturday 10th May, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Where? Braintown Community Garden

Learn how to:

- » grow your own herbs,
- » identify different types of mushrooms,
- » make berry and vegetable smoothies,
- » prepare the soil to plant flower seeds.

All activities are free, but places must be booked in advance by visiting our website or downloading our app on your smartphone.

Tasty organic drinks and snacks will be served all day!



- 3 What can't you do at the Organic Garden Day?
- A. do the activities without booking in advance
 - B. use your smartphone
 - C. buy food and drinks

Billy,

- 1 Thanks. I know I can always count on you!
- 2 Please start by sending this parcel to Grandma at the post office.
- 3 Could you do some things for me in town, please?
- 4 Then collect my photocopies at the copy shop, and make an appointment for me to have my hair cut on Saturday.

Mum

- 4 The correct order of the sentences in the note is
- A. 3-1-4-2. B. 3-2-4-1. C. 2-4-3-1.

6

A. replaced	B. broken	C. reason
D. invited	E. found	F. way

Q X

AN UNUSUAL JOURNEY

Ten-year-old William lost his camera while he was at the beach at Thornwick Bay in eastern England. Two months later, his camera was ¹ _____ 500 miles away on a small German island called Süderoog. Holger Spreer and Nelé Wree found the camera and shared a video online about its long journey. Twelve days later, they were contacted by William's father. Then, William and his family were ² _____ to Süderoog. This ³ _____, they could collect the camera in person!

- 7 1 My brother (**leave / TV**) _____
 _____ stand by last night.
- 2 While I (**charge / battery**) _____,
 _____, my phone crashed.
- 3 (**you / top up**) _____
 _____ your phone yet?
- 4 One thousand trees (**plant / by**) _____
 _____ schoolchildren in this park next weekend.
- 5 That speaker (**not / connect**) _____
 _____ to wi-fi yet.

8 _____

