

new Voices

Teacher's Book

2



PODRECZNIK
WIELOLETNI

**Katherine & Steve
Bilsborough**

4 Screen stories

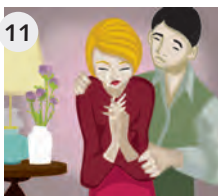
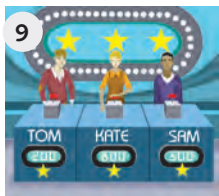
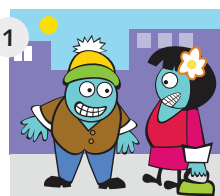
- ▶ Życie rodzinne i towarzyskie
- ▶ Kultura

Vocabulary 1

TV programmes

1 In your notebook, match the types of TV programmes with the pictures.

- 1 cartoon 5 chat show 8 comedy 6 documentary
11 drama 9 game show 14 makeover
10 music programme 3 the news 4 reality show
2 soap opera 13 talent show 7 sports programme
12 weather forecast



2 1.44 Listen, check and repeat.

LOOK

Look at the rule. Choose the correct word.
Write the answers in your notebook.

- The news is singular in English.
The news is / are on at ten o'clock.

USEFUL PHRASES

3 Read the phrases. In your notebook, complete the phrases that give the opposite meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Turn on the TV | Turn ¹ <u>off</u> the TV |
| Turn the volume up | Turn the volume ² <u>down</u> |
| Change the channel | Leave this channel ³ <u>on</u> |

Did you know ...?

- ◆ In Britain you need a licence to be able to watch television. It costs £145.50 a year!



GUESS

- In the popular animated film, what kind of animal was a *Kung Fu* expert? *a panda*
- Where did they make the film *The Lord of the Rings*?
a Wales b New Zealand c Canada

Write the answers in your notebook.



RECYCLE

In your notebook, write sentences about TV programmes in your country. Use these adjectives.
great stupid interesting boring funny serious

4 Read these summaries of TV programmes and say what type of programme is being described.

- Diane's children are happy with their mum's new image! *makeover*
- In this week's episode Sheila meets the man of her dreams. *soap opera*
- Turn up the volume and listen to our next guest, six-year-old drummer Leo. *talent show*
- Who is going to win the £1 million jackpot? Find out after the break. Don't change channels! *game show*
- A look at tomorrow's weather across the country. *weather forecast*
- A selection of this week's top ten songs from the UK charts. *music programme*
- Who is going to leave the house this week? The viewers decide! *reality show*

5 In your notebook, complete the sentences about your own viewing preferences.

- My favourite programme is
- The programme I hate the most is
- A programme I watch every day is
- A programme I watch occasionally is
- A programme that makes me laugh is
- A programme that is really boring is

6 **Your voice** Talk about your answers with a partner.

- Why don't you like ...? Because it's really boring.
- What about ...?

Reading

A 3

You probably already know about web series. Perhaps you are a fan of one or two. But did you know that there are thousands of new series appearing every month? As viewing figures for TV continue to fall, more and more people are watching series on their laptops, tablets and mobile phones.

B 4

From 2003, when Microsoft® launched *MSN video*, professional studios and TV stations made web versions of their most popular series. Sometimes they created new series too. Millions watched *House of Cards* with Kevin Spacey, when it appeared on the Internet in 2013. It was screened directly online and it was an instant success. In the beginning, it didn't appear on TV. At the same time independent studios and individuals started making their own series too. Some, like the makers of *Written by a Kid*, were actually children.



Turn off your TV and turn on the web!

C 1

Now that most of us own a mobile phone or a digital camera we can make web series about anything we like. From 2005 *YouTube* became a platform for film-makers, from all over the world. Amateurs were able to upload their videos for the whole world to see. After 2005 the number of independent series grew and grew. Some home-made videos went viral and had millions of viewers after just a few days. Sometimes their creators didn't know that they were famous.

D 2

Now you can go online to watch web documentaries, comedies, animated films, soap operas and much more. And you don't have to stop there. Why not google 'How to make a web series'. It isn't that difficult and who knows ...? You might even go viral! Five-year-old Brett Baligag, who wrote *Scary Smash*, the first episode of *Written by a Kid* had more than 650,000 hits the last time I looked.



GLOSSARY

launch – rozpocząć, wprowadzać na rynek
instant – błyskawiczny, natychmiastowy
upload – przysyłać do sieci
go viral – szybko rozprzestrzeniać się w sieci
viewer – widz
google – znaleźć w wyszukiwarce Google
hit – obejrzenie, odsłona w internecie

- 1 Are any web series popular in your country?
Do you watch any web series?



TEST TRAINER

- 2 1.45 Read the text and match headings 1–4 with paragraphs A–D. Write the answers in your notebook. Then listen and check.
- The growing popularity of amateur video **C**
 - Make your own web series **D**
 - Thousands of web series **A**
 - From professionals, independent film-makers and children **B**

- 3 Read the text again and choose the correct option.
Write the answers in your notebook.

- House of Cards* was initially made for **the TV** / **the Internet**.
- Adults wrote** / **Children wrote** *Written by a kid*.
- Professional** / **Amateur** film makers put their videos on *YouTube*.
- After 2005 the number of web series got **smaller** / **bigger**.
- Making a web series **is** / **isn't** easy.

- 4 Look at the rules. Read the text again. Then copy and complete the table with the past forms of the verbs.

Regular verbs end in -ed in the past simple	Irregular verbs usually change their form in the past simple
launched created watched appeared started uploaded looked	make – made put – put become – became grow – grew go – went write – wrote have – had



Language Focus 1

Past simple: affirmative and negative

- 1 Find the sentences in the text on page 45. Then copy and complete the table.

REGULAR VERBS	
+	Microsoft© ¹ <u>launched</u> MSN video.
-	It ² <u>didn't appear</u> on TV.
IRREGULAR VERBS	
+	Some home-made videos ³ <u>went</u> viral.
-	Sometimes their creators ⁴ <u>didn't know</u> that they were famous.



LOOK

Look at the rules. Complete the examples in your notebook.

- Most regular verbs: add -ed.
launch → launched, watch → ¹ watched,
appear → ² appeared, upload → ³ uploaded
- Regular verbs ending in -e: add -d.
use → used, create → ⁴ created, like → ⁵ liked
- Regular verbs ending in consonant + -y: change y to i and add -ed.
carry → carried, try → ⁶ tried, study → ⁷ studied
- Regular verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the final consonant and add -ed.
stop → stopped, travel → ⁸ travelled

For irregular verbs, see the Irregular verbs list on page 123.

- 2 Complete the text in your notebook. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Do you know the American comedy series *The Big Bang Theory*? It is popular all over the world. Chuck Lorre and Bill Prady ¹ created (create) the show in 2007 and when the first series ² appeared (appear) on our TVs it was an instant success. Viewers ³ loved (love) the crazy characters and everyone ⁴ had (have) their favourite who they identified with. It ⁵ didn't stop (not stop) at one series. Its fans ⁶ didn't want (not want) it to end. They ⁷ made (make) seven more series and the actors ⁸ won (win) lots of awards. Today it shows no signs of ending.

- 3 Correct the sentences with the information in brackets. In your notebook, write one negative and one affirmative sentence.

- Enej appeared in X-factor. (Must be the music)
Enej didn't appear in X-factor. They appeared in Must be the music.
- The BBC began broadcasting in 1929. (1932) *The BBC didn't begin broadcasting in 1929. They began broadcasting in 1932.*
- Ewa Drzyzga created a makeover. (chat show)
Ewa Drzyzga didn't create a makeover. She created a chat show.
- Ojciec Mateusz first appeared in 2001. (2008)
Ojciec Mateusz didn't first appear in 2001. It appeared in 2008.
- Agnieszka Dygant became famous in *Barwy szczęścia*. (Niania) *Agnieszka Dygant didn't become famous in Barwy szczęścia. She became famous in Niania.*



- 4 PRONUNCIATION: /d/, /t/ and /ɪd/

- a 1.46 Listen and repeat the past simple verbs.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
called <i>appeared, followed</i>	finished <i>washed, laughed</i>	reported <i>created, wanted</i>

- b 1.47 Listen and repeat these verbs. Then copy the table and add the verbs to the table.

appeared created followed laughed wanted
washed

was / were

- 5 Read the rules. Choose the correct alternatives. Write the answers in your notebook.

- We use *was/wasn't* with I, he, she, it.
- We use *were/weren't* with we, you, they.

AFFIRMATIVE	+	It ¹ <u>was</u> / <u>were</u> an instant success
NEGATIVE	-	They ² <u>wasn't</u> / <u>weren't</u> professional film makers.
QUESTIONS and SHORT ANSWERS	?	³ <u>Was</u> / <u>Were</u> it a successful web series? Yes, it ⁴ <u>was</u> / <u>were</u> . No, it ⁵ <u>wasn't</u> / <u>weren't</u> .

- 6 In your notebook, complete the dialogue with the correct form of *was* and *were*.

- Ben ¹ Was *The Simpsons* your favourite series when you ² were young?
Mia No, it ³ wasn't. There ⁴ were a lot of other good series.
Ben What ⁵ was your favourite?
Mia It ⁶ was a series called *Tomorrow's World*.



USE OF ENGLISH

- 7 Complete the text in your notebook. Choose the correct option, a, b or c.

- I ¹ a web series last summer with some school friends. It ² great fun and it ³ difficult at all. First we ⁴ a story about some aliens. Then we ⁵ pictures to make an animated film. We ⁶ the film to go viral, but it ⁷ ! We ⁸ really pleased.
- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 a make | b made | c making |
| 2 a was | b is | c were |
| 3 a weren't | b isn't | c wasn't |
| 4 a write | b did write | c wrote |
| 5 a used | b using | c use |
| 6 a not expect | b didn't expect | c didn't expected |
| 7 a did | b do | c does |
| 8 a was | b were | c be |

Vocabulary 2

Types of film

- 1 Look at the pictures and choose the correct types of films. Write the answers in your notebook.



horror / thriller



musical / fantasy



martial arts / war film



western / science fiction



romantic comedy / animated film



action-adventure / historical



cartoon / comedy

- 2 1.48 Listen, check and repeat.

- 3 In your notebook, complete the sentences with types of films.

- In this horror film, zombies attack people.
- In this musical, nurses dance and sing.
- In this historical film, Queen Anna meets Prince George.
- In this martial arts film, there's a lot of karate fighting.
- In this western, cowboy Bob looks for his son.
- In this cartoon, animals travel to Madagascar.

WORD FORMATION

- 4 Copy and complete this table in your notebook.

Adjective	Noun
¹ musical	music
historical	² history
fictional	³ fiction
⁴ comic	comedy
thrilling	⁵ thriller

- 5 Your voice Work in pairs. Think of a film and describe it to your partner, who has to guess the title.

It's a cartoon. It's about a green monster and his friend donkey.

Is it 'Shrek'?

Listening

- 6 1.49 Look at the questions. Guess the best option, a or b. Write the answers in your notebook. Then listen and check your answers.

- The *Mortal Instruments* was .
 - a film first, then a book
 - a book first, then a film
- The author of the book is .
 - a man
 - a woman
- The main female character is played by .
 - Lily Collins
 - Lily Allen
- How many books are there in the series?
 - three
 - six
- The second book (and film) is called .
 - City of Ashes
 - City of Angels

- 7 1.49 Listen again and answer the questions.

- How many of the host's questions does Carla answer correctly? *She answers four questions correctly.*
- Is the style of the radio programme formal or informal? *It is informal.*



TEST TRAINER

- 8 1.49 Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Write the answers in your notebook.

- Carla is from London. *F*
- Carla liked reading *The Mortal Instruments* series. *T*
- Carla was disappointed when she saw the film *The Mortal Instruments*. *F*
- Carla doesn't know who sang the song *Magnetic*. *F*
- Carla wants to see the second film in the series. *T*

Culture

FILM LOCATION TOURISM

Did you know that film location tourism is popular in New Zealand? It started in the 1970s but it's become really BIG in the last twenty years. Charlie went on a film location tour last month and saw scenes from some of his favourite films.

How many film locations did you visit?

Five or six. The tour lasted ten days.

Where did you go?

The first day we went to Elephant Rocks in North Ortago. It was amazing. It was Aslan's home in *The Narnia Chronicles*. The lion, Aslan is one of the main characters. The rocks there are like giant elephants. They are millions of years old.

What other film locations did you visit?

We climbed Mount Taranaki. They filmed *The Last Samurai* there. (Tom Cruise played the part of the samurai - it's my favourite film). Everybody thought it was really Mount Fujiyama, in Japan. The film is set in 1860s rural Japan and this part of New Zealand was the perfect location because there are no towns or cities nearby.

Did you see Middle Earth from *Lord of the Rings*?

Yes, I did. It was great. It's in the Matamata area and 'Hobbiton' is a permanent attraction now. It's a complete hobbit village with lots of hobbit homes. Some of the people who acted in the film as extras, work there now.

Did you see any hobbits?

Ha ha! No, I didn't! Only on the screen!

1 **1.50** Read and listen. Tell your friend in Polish what the text is about.

2 Read the article again and choose the correct option: a or b. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Film location tourism a new idea.
a is ☐ b isn't ☒
- Charlie's tour lasted a week.
a less than ☐ b more than ☒
- Aslan was in *The Narnia Chronicles*.
a an elephant ☐ b a lion ☒
- The real Mount Fujiyama is in .
☒ a Japan ☐ b New Zealand
- The Last Samurai* is set in the .
☒ a past ☐ b future
- You visit Hobbiton.
☒ a can ☐ b can't

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Population: 4.4 million

Official languages: English, Maori,
New Zealand Sign Language



GLOSSARY

film location tourism – turystyka filmowa
tour – wycieczka
rural – wiejski
permanent – stały, trwały
extra – statysta

3 **Your voice** Work in groups. Imagine you work for a film company. You are looking for locations in your country. Discuss possible locations for each film.

- A film about mountaineers.
- A fairy tale set in a castle.
- A spy film set in a city.
- An action film set in the snow.

Language Focus 2

Past simple: questions and short answers

- 1 Look at the examples. Answer the questions below in your notebook.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
Did you see Middle Earth?	Yes, I did.
Did you see any hobbits?	No, I didn't

- Do we use *did* with regular and irregular verbs? *Yes*
- What is the form of the verb after *did*? *The infinitive*
- Do we use the verb in short answers? *No. We use did or didn't.*

- 2 In your notebook, write questions using the prompts. Then read the information about Tania and write short answers.

Tania's family / move to London

Did Tania's family move to London? Yes, they did.

- she / go to film school? *Did she go to film school? Yes, she did.*
- she / make many friends there?
Did she make many friends there? Yes, she did.
- she / want to be an actor?
Did she want to be an actor? No, she didn't.
- she / start a film location service with her brother?
Did she start a film location service with her brother? No, she didn't.
- she / find many locations last year?
Did she find many locations last year? Yes, she did.

Tania Shaw has got a 'film location service' in the UK. Tania was born in New Zealand in 1980, but her family moved to London when she was a baby. She went to school in London and later she went to film school. She made a lot of friends at film school and today many of them are famous actors. But Tania didn't want to be an actor. She wanted to travel around the world and find film locations. Two years ago Tania set up a new film location service with her husband. Last year she set up her own. Tania found locations in twenty different countries for nearly a hundred films and TV series since starting her own company.



- 3 **Your voice** Make the past simple questions using you. Then ask and answer in pairs.

What	go	last night?	<p>Example answers: <i>What did you do last night?</i> <i>Where did you go last night/last summer?</i> <i>Where did you go to primary school?</i> <i>What did you have for lunch yesterday?</i> <i>Where did you go last weekend?</i> <i>What did you do this morning?</i> <i>How/Why did you meet your best friend?</i> <i>What did you have for breakfast?</i></p>
Where	have	last summer?	
How	do	to primary school?	
Why	meet	for lunch yesterday?	
		last weekend?	
		this morning?	
		your best friend?	
		for breakfast?	

- 4 In your notebook, complete and answer the past simple questions. Then check your answers.

SE-MA-FOR

- When did they start (start) using the name *Se-ma-for*?
a 1960 **b** 1970
- Where did they build (build) the studio?
a Łódź **b** Bielsko-Biała
- Where did the name *Se-ma-for* come from (come from)?
a Studio of Animated Film Forms (Studio Animowanych Form Filmowych)
b Studio of Small Film Forms (Studio Małych Form Filmowych)
- What popular children's TV series did they make (make) in *Se-ma-for*?
a The Moomins **b** The Teletubbies
- When did Peter and the Wolf win (win) an Academy Award for best animated short film?
a 2008 **b** 2006

ago



LOOK

ago

Look at the sentences, read the rule and choose the correct expression. Write the answers in your notebook.

I had breakfast 2 hours ago.

I met my best friend 5 years ago.

- We use *ago* **at the end** / **in the middle** of a sentence in the past simple.

- 5 In your notebook, write the time expressions in the correct order.

two weeks ago an hour ago
five minutes ago three months ago
a few years ago four days ago

◀ the distant past ————— the recent past ▶

a few years ago, three months ago, two weeks ago, four days ago, an hour ago, five minutes ago

- 6 In your notebook, write the past simple questions using the prompts.

When / you / have breakfast? *When did you have breakfast?*

- When / you / leave your home this morning?
When did you leave your home this morning?
- When / you / start learning English?
When did you start learning English?
- When / your teacher / start working at this school?
When did your teacher start working at this school?
- When / your family / last have a celebration?
When did your family last have a celebration?
- When / you / go shopping? *When did you go shopping?*

- 7 **Your voice** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 6. Use *ago* in your answers.

When did you have breakfast?

I had breakfast five hours ago.

Writing

A description of a film

We are busy organising this year's summer film festival. We want to show 6-8 films every weekend in July and August. The films are for children and teenagers.

We need your help to choose the films. What are your favourite films? Send us your suggestions.

Share your ideas with us. Write a description of a film you enjoyed watching. Include some basic information about the film and say why you think it's a good film for the film festival.

Saint Mary's School



a

One of my favourite films is The Princess Diaries. It's an American film. I saw it in English with subtitles in my language.

b

It is a romantic comedy about a girl who discovers she is the princess of a small country in Europe. The film is set in the USA and Europe. The main characters are the princess, her mum and her grandmother – a queen. Anne Hathaway plays the part of the princess. She's fantastic!

c

I really liked the acting in this film. There were lots of interesting characters, but my favourite was the queen. I think this is a good film for the festival because it's funny and the story is very interesting.

Elena, Amsterdam

1 1.51 Read and listen. In your notebook, match questions 1-3 with paragraphs a-c in the email.

- 1 What did Elena like about the film? **c**
- 2 Where is the film from? **a**
- 3 What was the film about? **b**



LOOK

In your notebook, complete the rules with the words below.
notes plan three

- ¹ plan the general idea of each paragraph before you start writing.
- It's a good idea to write ² three paragraphs.
- Then make ³ notes about the content of each paragraph.

2 Read Elena's description again. Copy and complete her paragraph notes about The Princess Diaries.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Paragraph 1 | Name of film: ¹ <u>The Princess Diaries</u> |
| | Nationality / language of film: ² <u>American / English</u> |
| Paragraph 2 | Type of film: ³ <u>romantic comedy</u> |
| | Main characters: ⁴ <u>the princess, her mum, the queen (her grandmother)</u> |
| Paragraph 3 | I like: ⁵ <u>the acting</u> |
| | My favourite character: ⁶ <u>the queen</u> |

WRITING PLAN

- 1 Read the school notice again. Then plan your description.
- 2 Copy and complete the notes from exercise 2. Write about a film you like.
- 3 Write your description. Remember to write three paragraphs.



TIP

Pamiętaj, że opis filmu powinien mieć formalny styl.

Check your writing:

- ✓ use vocabulary for types of film from page 47
- ✓ use the correct tense – present simple or past simple
- ✓ check that your paragraphs are logical

Language in Action

Talking about preferences

- Oscar** ¹ Shall we watch the new *James Bond* film? It's starting now.
- Katy** Watch a *James Bond* film?
² No way!
- Oscar** Why not?
- Katy** I hate action films, especially *James Bond* films. They are ³ rubbish.
- Oscar** How can you say that? This soap opera is boring!
- Katy** No it isn't. ⁴ It's better than watching an action film!
- Oscar** Well ⁵ I'd rather watch *James Bond*. It's a classic!
- Katy** ⁶ Why don't you record it? You can watch it tomorrow.
- Oscar** No, I want to watch it now. I've got a football match tomorrow.



- 1** Look at the TV guide. Then work in pairs and answer the questions.

	Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3	Channel 4
20.00	Coronation Street Soap opera	Quiz Time with lots of big prizes	James Bond Pierce Brosnan in <i>Tomorrow Never Dies</i>	The news Followed by the national weather forecast

- What kind of programme is *Coronation Street*? *soap opera*
- What's on Channel 3 at eight o'clock? *James Bond film*
- What channel is *Quiz Time* on? *Channel 2*
- What's on after the news? *the national weather forecast*
- Which programme do you prefer?
Students' own answers

- 2** **1.52** Oscar and Katy are trying to decide what to watch on TV. Listen to the dialogue. Are the sentences true or false? Write the answers in your notebook.

- Katy wants to watch a film. **F**
- Oscar doesn't like watching soap operas. **T**
- Oscar is going to record *James Bond*. **F**

- 3** Complete the dialogue with the expressions from the box. Write the answers in your notebook.

rubbish I'd rather watch No way
Shall we watch It's better than
Why don't you

- 4** **1.52** Listen and check. Then work in pairs and practise the dialogue.

- 5** Copy and complete the table with the expressions from exercise 3 and match them with their Polish translations.

English	Polish
¹ <i>Why don't you ...</i>	Może być...
² <i>I'd rather watch ...</i>	Wolał(a)bym obejrzeć...
³ <i>Shall we watch ...</i>	Może obejrzymy...
⁴ <i>It's better than ...</i>	To lepsze niż...
⁵ <i>rubbish</i>	bzdura, głupota
⁶ <i>No way!</i>	Nie ma mowy!



TEST TRAINER

- 6** For situations 1–4 described in Polish, choose the correct reaction A, B or C. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Nie znosisz telenoweli. Wyraż swoją opinię na ich temat.
☐ A Soap operas are rubbish.
☐ B It's better than soap operas.
☐ C I quite like soap operas.
- Zaproponuj koledze/koleżance wspólne oglądanie filmu na płycie DVD.
☐ A Do you like watching DVD?
☐ B Why don't you watch a DVD?
☐ C Shall we watch a DVD?
- Kolega proponuje Ci wspólne wyjście do kina. Powiedz mu, że wolisz obejrzeć film w domu.
☐ A No way! I stay at home.
☐ B I'd rather watch a film at home.
☐ C It's better than staying at home.
- Powiedz koledze/koleżance, że wolisz oglądać mecz niż horror.
☐ A I want to watch the match. It's better than a horror.
☐ B Matches and horrors are rubbish.
☐ C Matches are rubbish. How about a horror?

- 7** Work in pairs. Student A – open your book on page 121. Student B – open your book on page 122.



Test Practice

Poziom podstawowy

Rozumienie ze słuchu

- 1** Pracujcie w parach. Zastanówcie się, które ze słów/wyrażeń podanych w ramce mogą pojawić się w rozmowach na tematy 1–3. Zapiszcie odpowiedzi w zeszytach.

illustrations 7 o'clock nomination
author The News ceremony channel
great story the best actress

- 1 TV programme – 7 o'clock, The News, channel
2 Favourite book – illustrations, author, great story
3 The Oscars – nomination, ceremony, the best actress

- 2** Przeczytaj dialog. Następnie dopasuj go do jednego z tematów 1–3 podanych w zadaniu 1. **3**

Lucy So, what do you think Tina?

Tina I think Sandra Bullock is an amazing actress and she really deserves it!

Lucy Absolutely! She was great in *The Blind Side*.

Tina It was a perfect role for her.

Lucy Did you like her gold dress at the ceremony?

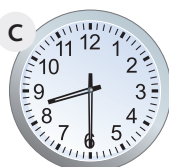
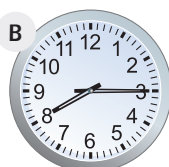
Tina Oh yes! She looked fantastic!

- 3** **1.53** Wysłuchaj dialogu. W zeszycie zapisz odpowiedź A, B lub C zgodną z treścią nagrania.

- 1 What does Vicky like watching on TV? **B**



- 2 What time is a science fiction film on? **B**



Zadanie testujące

- 1.54** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu w zadaniach 1–5 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C). Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.



TIP

Nie musisz rozumieć wszystkich słów użytych w rozmowie. Postaraj się wyłowić jedynie interesujące cię fakty, a zignoruj mało istotne informacje.

- 1 What's on Channel 1 at 8pm?

A

B

C



- 2 Where are Lisa and Patrick?

A

B

C



- 3 What's the weather forecast for Saturday?

A



B



C



- 4 What does Kate want Betty to do?

A Watch a film about love.

B Read a book about love.

C Read a book about vampires.

- 5 Which present does John like most?

A

B

C



- 4** W zeszycie napisz krótki dialog na wybrany temat z ćwiczenia 1. Następnie pracujcie w parach. Wymieńcie się dialogami i spróbujcie zgadnąć, którego tematu dotyczy.

Test Practice

Poziom rozszerzony



Rozumienie ze słuchu

1 Połącz części zdań, tak aby tworzyły poprawne definicje. Następnie napisz je w zeszytcie.

- 1 When something is an instant success it **C**
- 2 When something is a web series it **B**
- 3 When something goes viral it **A**

A is viewed online by a great many people.
B is only broadcast online.
C becomes popular very quickly.

2 Pracujcie w parach i odpowiedzcie na pytania.

- 1 Why are some TV programmes an instant success?
- 2 Why do you think some YouTube clips or online programmes go viral?

3 Przeczytaj tekst. Do podanych liczb dopasuj właściwą odpowiedź A, B lub C.

A Trip to the Moon is a French silent film from 1902. It follows a group of six astronomers who go to the Moon. The most famous scene of the film is when the space capsule lands in one of the moon's eyes! *A Trip to the Moon* used innovative special effects and was an instant success. Today it is one of the 100 greatest films of all times and is the first film on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Why not watch it on YouTube? You can pick one of the two versions: silent black-and-white version or watch a hand-coloured one with some background music.

- 1 **6 C** 2 **100 B** 3 **2 A**

A film versions to choose from
B best films of all time
C people on the Moon

4 **1.55** Posłuchaj dialogu i odpowiedz na pytania 1–2. Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.

- 1 What type of programme is it? *Quiz show*
- 2 Do Sylvie and Betty win this round? *They win the round.*

5 **1.55** Posłuchaj nagrania ponownie. Do zdań 1–3 dobierz imię jednej z uczestniczek quizu. Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.

- 1 She chooses the category. *Betty*
- 2 She does not like sport. *Sylvie*
- 3 She guesses the answer. *Sylvie*

Zadanie testujące

1.56 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat oglądania filmów i programów telewizyjnych. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie. **Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.



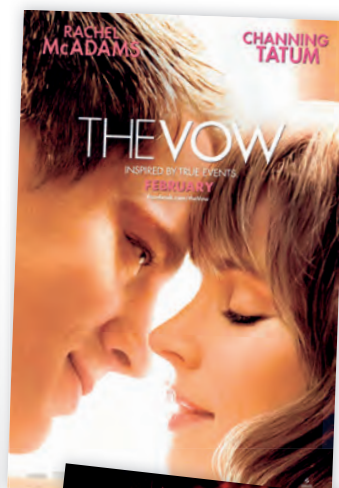
TIP

Pamiętaj, aby nie sugerować się pierwszymi słowami wypowiedzianymi przez daną osobę – zawsze wysłuchaj każdej wypowiedzi do końca.

- A I'm not a fan of makeover programmes anymore.
B I only like watching documentary films.
C I feel angry when I can't watch the programme I like.
D I like different sorts of TV programmes.
E Watching films with my family is a great activity for me.

1 **E** 2 **A** 3 **D** 4 **C**

6 Look at the pictures. Work in pairs and answer the questions.



- 1 What types of films do these posters represent?
- 2 Do you like watching these types of films?
- 3 What other titles for each type of film can you think of?

Self Check

TV programmes

- 1 Find five types of TV programmes in the wordsnake. Write the answers in your notebook.



2,5

Types of film

- 2 Match the types of film with their definitions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 martial arts <i>e</i> | a a funny film |
| 2 fantasy <i>d</i> | b a film with lots of singing |
| 3 musical <i>b</i> | c a film with cowboys |
| 4 comedy <i>a</i> | d a film with imaginary characters |
| 5 western <i>c</i> | e a film with lots of fighting |

2,5

Language in Action

- 3 Rearrange the words to make correct phrases. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 film / adventure / watch / rather / I'd / this / .
I'd rather watch this adventure film.
- 2 soap / How / watching / opera / about / the / .
How about watching the soap opera?
- 3 cartoon / we / watch / Shall / a / ?
Shall we watch a cartoon?

3

Past simple: affirmative and negative

- 4 Copy and complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

do get up study start watch

- 1 The geography lesson started twenty minutes ago.
The geography lesson didn't start twenty minutes ago.
- 2 We watched the news this morning.
We didn't watch the news this morning.
- 3 My brother did his homework on the bus!
My brother didn't do his homework on the bus!
- 4 I got up at eleven o'clock last Sunday.
I didn't get up at eleven o'clock last Sunday.
- 5 We studied Spanish last year.
We didn't study Spanish last year.

5

- 5 Make the sentences in exercise 4 negative. Write the sentences in your notebook.

5

was / were

- 6 Copy and complete the dialogue. Use *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

- Leo ¹ Was Ian Fleming a writer?
- Katy Yes, he ² was. He wrote the James Bond books.
- Leo Really? ³ Were the films based on his books?
- Katy Yes, they ⁴ were.
- Leo So, ⁵ was he American or British?
- Katy British, from London.

5

Past simple: questions

- 7 In your notebook, write the past simple questions.

When did you watch a soap opera?

- 1 When did you go (you / go) to the cinema?
- 2 When did you meet (you / meet) your best friend?
- 3 When did you have (you / have) an English exam?
- 4 When did you speak (you / speak) on the phone?
- 5 When did you do (you / do) your homework?

5

ago

- 8 In your notebook, answer two questions from exercise 7. Use *ago*.

I went to the cinema two days ago.

2

Cumulative grammar 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- 9 Choose the correct alternatives. Write the answers in your notebook.



Hallam Foe, director: David Mackenzie, GB 2007

Jamie Bell ¹ was / were born in England in 1986. He ² became / became famous as Billy Elliot in the 2000 film of the same name. More than 2,000 boys ³ went / go to the auditions but Jamie ⁴ win / won the heart of the director and so he began his acting career.

In 2007 Jamie ⁵ made / make the Scottish film *Hallam Foe*. It didn't win as ⁶ much / many prizes as *Billy Elliot* but Jamie got ⁷ a lot of / many good reviews in the film magazines.

A few years ⁸ last / ago Jamie ⁹ acted / act in a video for the pop group *Green Day* with his girlfriend. How ¹⁰ much / many novice actors are lucky enough to get a job like that?

10

Total: 40

36 – 40 Excellent! 😊
30 – 35 Very good!

20 – 29 Good
12 – 19 Fair

0 – 11 Poor ☹️

Wordlist

T słownictwo obowiązujące na teście

T action-adventure film (n)	/ˈækʃən/əd'ventʃə ˌfɪlm/	film przygodowy
amazing (adj)	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	niezwykły
T animated (adj)	/ˈæniˌmeɪtɪd/	animowany
appear (v)	/ə'piə/	pojawiać się
award (n)	/ə'wɔ:d/	nagroda
be set in ...	/bi ˌset 'ɪn/	rozgrywać się w ... (o akcji filmu)
broadcast (v)	/ˈbrɔ:dˌkɑ:st/	nadawać, transmitować (przez radio, TV)
T cartoon (n)	/kɑ:'tu:n/	kreskówka
T change the channel	/tʃeɪndʒ ðə ˈtʃænl/	zmienić kanał
character (n)	/ˈkærɪktə/	bohater, postać
T chat show (n)	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/	talk show
T comedy (n)	/ˈkɒmədi/	komedial
crazy (adj)	/ˈkreɪzi/	szalony
digital (adj)	/ˈdɪdʒɪtəl/	cyfrowy
directly (adv)	/dɪ'rektli/	bezpośrednio
T documentary (n)	/ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri/	film dokumentalny
T drama (n)	/ˈdra:mə/	dramat
enjoy doing something	/ɪnˌdʒɔɪ ˈdu:ɪŋ ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	robić coś z przyjemnością
episode (n)	/ˈepɪsəʊd/	odcinek
extra (n)	/ˈekstrə/	statysta
fairy tale (n)	/ˈfeəri ˌteɪl/	bajka
T fantasy film (n)	/ˈfæntəsi ˌfɪlm/	film fantasy
female (adj)	/ˈfi:meɪl/	żeński, kobiecy
film location tourism (n)	/ˈfɪlm ˌləʊˌkeɪʃən ˌtuərɪzəm/	turystyka filmowa
T game show (n)	/ˈɡeɪm ʃəʊ/	teleturniej
go online	/ˌɡəʊ ɒnˈlaɪn/	wejść do internetu
go viral	/ˌɡəʊ ˈvaɪrəl/	szybko rozprzestrzeniać się w sieci
google (v)	/ˈɡu:ɡəl/	znaleźć w wyszukiwarce Google
hand-coloured (adj)	/ˌhænd ˈkɒləd/	ręcznie kolorowany
heritage (n)	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	dziedzictwo
T historical (adj)	/hɪ'stɒrɪkəl/	historyczny
hit (n)	/hɪt/	obejrzenie, odsłona w internecie
T horror (n)	/ˈhɒrə/	horror
host (n)	/həʊst/	gospodarz
image (n)	/ˈɪmɪdʒ/	wizerunek, image
independent (adj)	/ˌɪndɪ'pendənt/	niezależny
individual (n)	/ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/	osoba
instant (adj)	/ˈɪnstənt/	błyskawiczny, natychmiastowy
jackpot (n)	/ˈdʒækˌpɒt/	pula (nagród)
language (n)	/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/	język (np. obcy)
launch (v)	/ˌlɔ:ntʃ/	rozpocząć, wprowadzić na rynek
leave (v)	/li:v/	opuszczać, wyjeżdżać, zostawiać
T leave this channel on	/ˌli:v ðɪs ˈtʃænl ɒn/	zostawić ten kanał
T makeover (n)	/ˈmeɪkəʊvə/	program telewizyjny, w którym dokonuje się zmiany, przeróbki
T martial arts film (n)	/ˌmɑ:ʃəl ˈɑ:ts ˌfɪlm/	film sztuk walki
moon (n)	/mu:n/	księżyc
mountaineer (n)	/ˌmaʊntɪˈniə/	alpinista, wspinacz
T music (n)	/ˈmjuzɪk/	muzyka
T music programme (n)	/ˈmjuzɪk ˌprəʊɡræm/	program muzyczny
T musical (n)	/ˈmjuzɪkəl/	musical
permanent (adj)	/ˈpɜ:mənənt/	stały, trwały
pick (v)	/pɪk/	wybrać
T reality show (n)	/ˌriˈæləti ʃəʊ/	reality show
record (v)	/rɪˈkɔ:d/	nagrywać

T romantic comedy (n)	/ˌrəʊˌmæntɪk ˈkɒmədi/	komedial romantyczna
round (n)	/raʊnd/	runda
rural (adj)	/ˈruərəl/	wiejski
scene (n)	/si:n/	scena
T science fiction film (n)	/ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃən ˌfɪlm/	film fantastyczno-naukowy
service (n)	/ˈsɜ:vɪs/	usługa
sign (n)	/saɪn/	oznaka
T soap opera (n)	/ˈsəʊp ɒpərə/	telenowela
T sports programme (n)	/ˈspɔ:ts ˌprəʊɡræm/	program sportowy
spy film (n)	/ˈspaɪ ˌfɪlm/	film szpiegowski
stupid (adj)	/ˈstju:pid/	głupi
subtitles (n)	/ˈsʌbˌtaɪtlz/	napisy do filmu u dołu ekranu
T talent show (n)	/ˈtælənt ʃəʊ/	program rozrywkowy prezentujący talenty
T the news (n)	/ðə ˈnju:z/	wiadomości
T thriller (n)	/ˈθrɪlə/	dreszczowiec, thriller
tour (n)	/tuə/	wycieczka
T turn off the TV	/tɜ:n ɒf ðə ˈti: ˈvi:/	wyłączyć telewizor
T turn on the TV	/tɜ:n ɒn ðə ˈti: ˈvi:/	włączyć telewizor
T turn the volume down	/tɜ:n ðə ˌvɒljum ˈdaʊn/	ściszyć
T turn the volume up	/tɜ:n ðə ˌvɒljum ˈʌp/	podgłośnić
upload (v)	/ˌʌpˈləʊd/	przesyłać do sieci
version (n)	/ˈvɜ:ʃən/	wersja
viewer (n)	/ˈvjʊə/	widz
volume (n)	/ˌvɒljum/	głośność
T war film (n)	/ˈwɔ: ˌfɪlm/	film wojenny
T weather forecast (n)	/ˈweðə ˌfɔ:kɑ:st/	prognoza pogody
web series (n)	/ˈweb ˌsiəri:z/	serial emitowany w internecie
T western (n)	/ˈwestən/	western
win (v)	/wɪn/	wygrać
zombie (n)	/ˈzɒmbi/	zombie, żywy trup



T USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

I'd rather (watch) ...
... is/are rubbish!
It makes me laugh.
It's better than ...
No way!
Shall we watch ...?
Why don't you...?

Wolał(a)bym (obejrzeć) ...
... to bzdura/głupota!
To mnie śmieszy.
To lepsze niż ...
Nie ma mowy!
Może obejrzymy...?
Może być...?