

Interface

2

Teacher's Book

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PODRĘCZNIK
WIELOLETNI

Culture

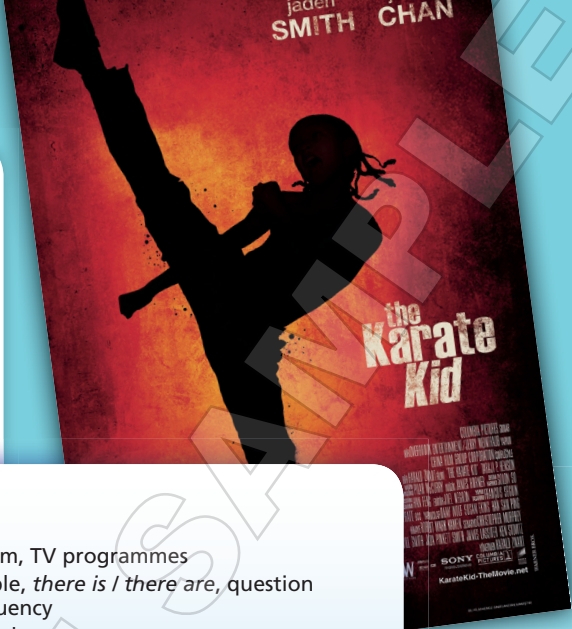
Reading
Tips

Unit

1

Film and TV

3



1

Unit Contents

- Topic: KULTURA
- Vocabulary: types of film, TV programmes
- Grammar: present simple, *there is / there are*, question words, adverbs of frequency
- Reading: magazine articles
- Listening: a radio interview
- Speaking: likes and dislikes
- Writing: a review
- Culture: Film awards
- Test Practice: Rozumienie ze słuchu – doboranie, wybór wielokrotny

2



- action
- comedy
- war
- fantasy
- horror

Vocabulary 1

Types of film

1 Read the words in the box. How do you say the types of film in Polish?

action adventure animated comedy
fantasy horror musical romantic comedy
science fiction thriller war western

2 1.07 Listen and repeat.

3 Look at the film posters 1–5 and choose the correct words and write them in your notebook.

- Avatar is a **science fiction** / comedy film.
- Alice in Wonderland is a **fantasy** / horror film with Johnny Depp.
- The Karate Kid is a(n) **action film** / musical about a young boy.
- Toy Story 3 is a successful **animated** / war film.
- Valentine's Day is a **romantic comedy** / western with many famous actors.

Now say it!



4 1.08 Listen to Will and Izzie. What are their favourite types of film?

Izzie: science fiction; Will: action films

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your favourite types of film.

What's your favourite type of film?

I like horror films.



Reading 1

6 Read the text quickly and choose the best title.

- a) New films at the cinema
- b) Teenagers and their favourite films**
- c) Cinemas in the UK

When do you go to the cinema? What types of film do you like? In the UK, the cinema is very popular and a lot of young people go there. But, what types of film do they watch? We ask two teenagers about their cinema preferences.



Jack, 14

I love going to the cinema because there are always eight films on at our local cinema complex, and it's really modern. The ice cream is fantastic and there's great popcorn and other snacks. I go with my friends every Friday. We

all like science fiction films with action and suspense. We are also great fans of special effects, so we love films like *Avatar* and *Transformers*.

Katie, 13

I don't like horror films or science fiction films but I love romantic comedies. One of my favourite films is *The Proposal*. It's about a woman who decides to marry her assistant, but they're not really in love.

His family, in Alaska, try to organise a traditional wedding ... it's very funny. In the end, they fall in love, of course. I don't go to the cinema much, because there isn't a cinema near me. I watch films on DVD a few months later.



7 1.09 Read and listen. Who mentions these things, Jack or Katie? Write the answers in your notebook.

- They sell good ice cream at my local cinema. *Jack*
- 1 There isn't a cinema near me. *Katie*
 - 2 I go to the cinema with my friends. *Jack*
 - 3 My favourite film is a love story. *Katie*
 - 4 I wait for the DVD and watch films then. *Katie*
 - 5 I like the same films as my friends. *Jack*

8 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Do young people in the UK like going to the cinema? *Yes, they do.*
- 2 Do Jack and Katie enjoy the same types of film? *No, they don't.*
- 3 Does Jack like his local cinema? *Yes, he does.*
- 4 Does Katie go to the cinema a lot? *No, she doesn't.*

Word Tip

Organise your vocabulary into word sets to help you remember it:
film types: horror, science fiction, war

9 In your notebook complete the word sets using these words from the text.

fantastic ice cream modern popcorn
snacks special effects suspense

- 1 science fiction films: a) *special effects*, b) *suspense*
- 2 food: c) *ice cream*, d) *popcorn*, e) *snacks*
- 3 adjectives: f) *fantastic*, g) *modern*

10 CLASS VOTE Where do you prefer to watch films, at the cinema or at home?



Grammar 1

Present simple

affirmative and negative	
	I like thrillers.
+	He loves the film <i>Avatar</i> .
	They eat popcorn.
	I don't like horror films.
-	She doesn't go to the cinema.
	We don't have a cinema in our town.

1 Look at the sentences in the table. What is different about the *he / she / it* forms?

*The affirmative he / she / it forms end in -s.
The negative he / she / it forms use doesn't rather than don't.*

2 Complete the sentences in your notebook with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets. Use the spelling rules on page 19 to help you.

- I *go* (go) to the cinema with my family.
- My brother *studies* (study) the film reviews and he *chooses* (choose) the film.
- My dad *goes* (go) to the cinema early and he *gets* (get) the tickets.
- You *eat* (eat) ice cream at the cinema.
- We *sit* (sit) in the middle of the cinema.
- My friends *watch* (watch) the film in the front row.

3 Make the sentences in exercise 2 negative and write them in your notebook.

- 1 *don't go* 3 *doesn't go;* 5 *don't sit*
2 *doesn't study;* *doesn't get* 6 *don't watch*
doesn't choose 4 *don't eat*

4 Write complete sentences in your notebook. Use present simple.

Izzie / enjoy / watching films but she / not go / to the cinema very much.
Izzie enjoys watching films but she doesn't go to the cinema very much.

- She / not watch / films on TV. She / watch / films on the computer. *She doesn't watch films on TV. She watches films on the computer.*
- Her dad / buy / the newspaper and Izzie / read / all the film reviews. *Her dad buys the newspaper and Izzie reads all the films reviews.*
- Her friends / love / watching romantic comedies but Izzie / hate / them. *Her friends love romantic comedies but Izzie hates them.*
- Izzie / prefer / science fiction films but her friends / not like / them. *Izzie prefers science-fiction films but her friends don't like them.*

there is / there are

+	There is great food.
	There are seven films on.
-	There isn't a horror film on.
	There aren't any cinemas here.
?	Is there a cinema in your town? Yes, there is . No, there isn't .
	Are there any comedies on? Yes, there are . No, there aren't .

5 Complete the sentences in your notebook with the correct form of *there is / there are*.

- In Birmingham, *there is* a cinema called the Electric.
- There isn't* a cinema in our town but *there are* many cinemas in Cracow.
- In cinemas, *there are* fizzy drinks and crisps but *there aren't* vegetables or fruit.
- Are there* six official James Bond actors?
Yes, *there are*.
- There are* many superhero films. Most of these films are based on comic books.

Present simple

questions and short answers

Do you **like** watching comedies?

Yes, I **do**. No, I **don't**.

Does she **go** to the cinema?

Yes, she **does**. No, she **doesn't**.

Do they **watch** films?

Yes, they **do**. No, they **don't**.

6 Look at the sentences in the table. How do you form present simple questions? Do we repeat the verb in the short answer?

do / does + subject + verb + object; No, we don't

7 In your notebook order the words to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

like / Do / animated films / watching / you / ?

Do you like watching animated films?

1 your best friend / go / Does / to the cinema / at the weekend / ? *Does your best friend go to the cinema at the weekend?*

2 a lot of films / Do / watch / you / ? *Do you watch a lot of films?*

3 your classmates / watching / war films / enjoy / Do / ? *Do your classmates enjoy watching war films?*

4 eat / you / do / at the cinema / What / ? *What do you eat at the cinema?*

nouns
adjectives
verbs
pronouns
adverbs
tenses

Grammar 2

Question words

question words

What is your brother's name?
Where do you live?
When do you go to the cinema?
Who is your favourite singer?
Why do you like action films?
How often do you go to the cinema?

8 Look at the question words in the table. How do you say these words in Polish?

9 Choose the correct words and write them in your notebook. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- Who** / **What** is your favourite film? *f*
- Where** / **Who** do you watch films? *a*
- Who** / **When** is your favourite actor? *b*
- Why** / **What** do you like going to the cinema with your parents? *c*
- How often** / **Who** does your friend buy DVDs? *e*
- What** / **When** do you watch DVDs? *d*

- I usually watch films at my aunt's house.
- I like Robert Pattinson.
- Because they always buy me popcorn.
- I watch DVDs at the weekend.
- She never buys DVDs.
- I love *The Karate Kid*.


Pronunciation

/e/ /u:/ /aɪ/

a  1.10 Read and listen to the words.

/e/ when best adventure
 /u:/ who blue superstar
 /aɪ/ why like child

b Listen again and repeat.

10  **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 9.

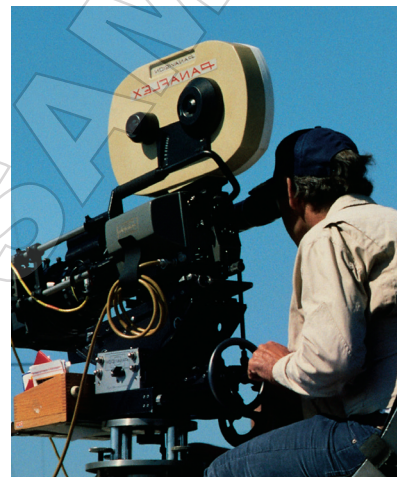
What is your favourite film?

I love Avatar.




Listening

Child stars



11 You are going to listen to a radio interview with Mia Straw. Before you listen, look at the pictures and try to predict the answers to these questions.

- What does Mia do? *She's a child actress.*
- Does Mia go to school? *Yes, she does.*
- Is she rich and famous? *No, she isn't.*

12  1.11 Listen to the radio interview and check your answers to exercise 11.

13 Listen again. Are these sentences true or false? Write the answers in your notebook.

- Mia lives in the United States. *T*
- Mia doesn't go to school. *F*
- Mia works for three hours every day. *F*
- The film company gives Mia's money to her dad. *F*
- Mia wants to get a bigger part in a film. *T*
- The speakers talk about famous child actors. *F*

14 Would you like to be a child star? Why / Why not?



A lot of child stars become Hollywood superstars. Jessica Alba, Drew Barrymore and Leonardo DiCaprio are some famous examples. Do you know any in Poland?




Speaking

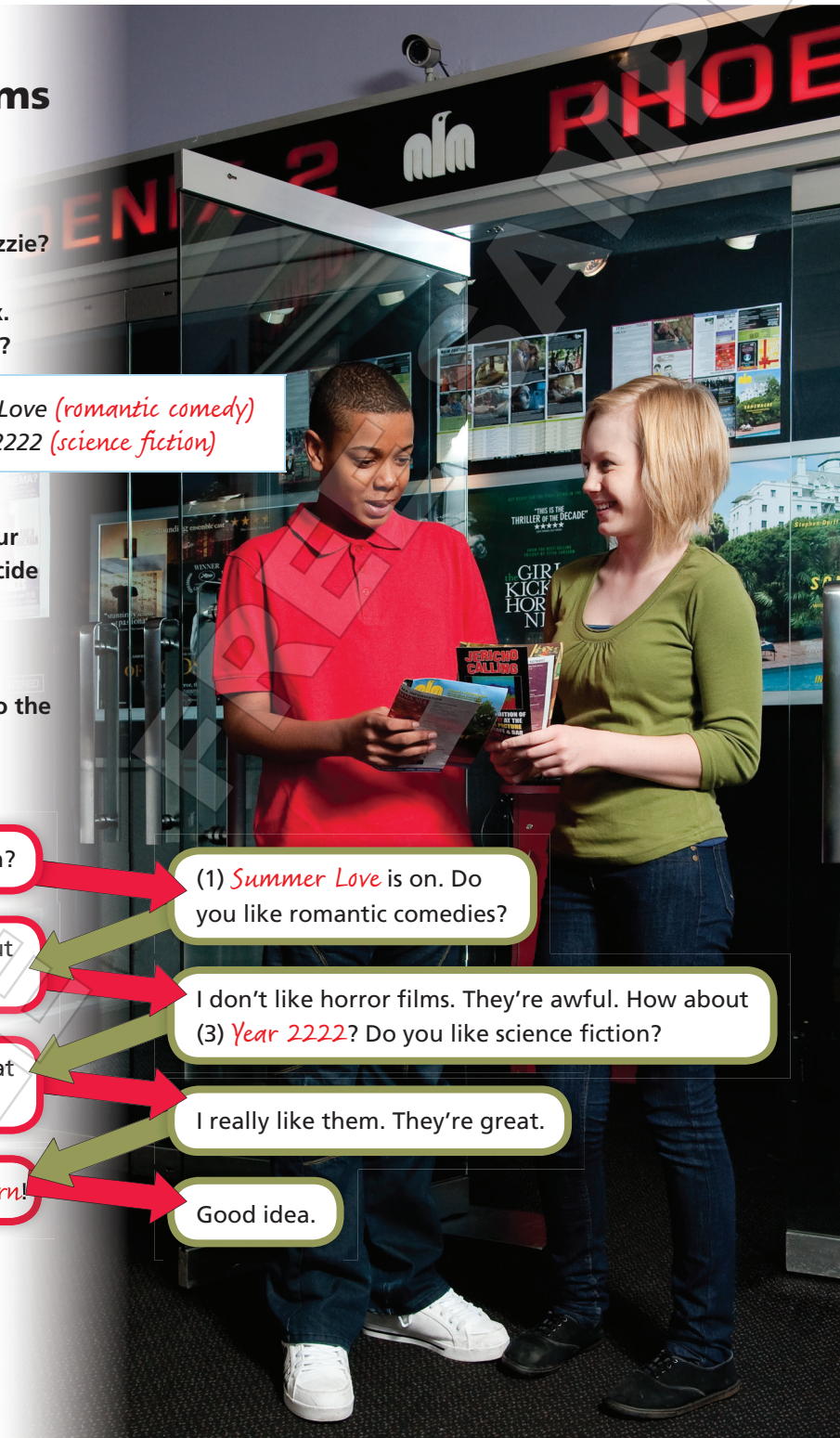
Talking about films

Listen

- 1 Look at the picture. Where are Will and Izzie?
at the cinema
- 2 Look at the names of the films in the box.
What types of film do you think they are?

*Invincibles Return (animated) Summer Love (romantic comedy)
The Monster Returns (horror) Year 2222 (science fiction)*

- 3  Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Which film do Will and Izzie decide to see? *Invincibles Return*
- 4 In your notebook complete the dialogue with the films in exercise 2. Then listen to the dialogue again and check your answers.



What's on?

(1) *Summer Love* is on. Do you like romantic comedies?

I can't stand romantic comedies. What about (2) *The Monster Returns*? It's a horror film.

I don't like horror films. They're awful. How about (3) *Year 2222*? Do you like science fiction?

I don't mind science fiction. What do you think of animated films?

I really like them. They're great.

Let's see (4) *Invincibles Return*!

Good idea.

Practise

- 5 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.
- 6 Complete the dialogues. In your notebook write a, b or c.

- 1 X Do you like romantic comedies?
Y ...
a) I don't mind animated films.
b) I really like it. It's fantastic.
c) I don't like them. They're awful.
- 2 X ...
Y I can't stand them. They're awful.

- a) What's on at the Electric Cinema?
b) What do you think of horror films?
c) Why do you like horror films?
- 3 X Let's see the new thriller!
Y ...
a) They're great.
b) I don't like war films.
c) Good idea.

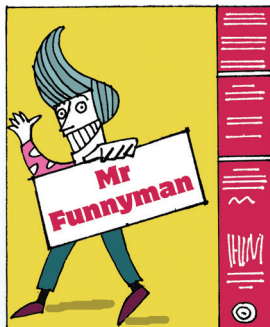


Speaking task

Prepare a dialogue between you and Will.

Step 1

First, choose a film you want to see.



Step 2

Think about what Will says.

What's on?

I can't stand ... What about ...?

I don't mind ... What do you think of ...?

Let's see ...!

Think about what you say.

... is on. Do you like ...?

I don't like ... How about ...?

I really like ... They're great.

Good idea.

Step 3

Write your dialogue.

Step 4

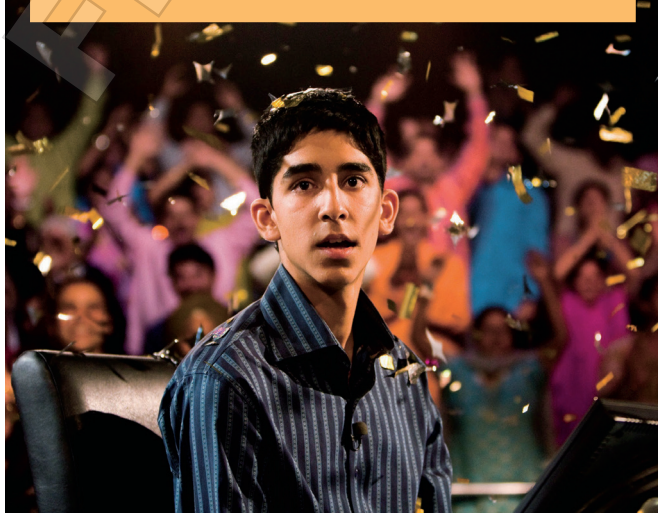
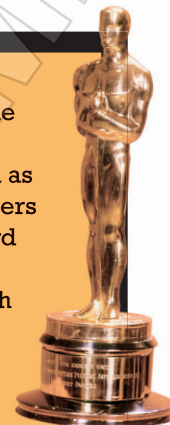
Work in pairs. Take it in turns to practise your dialogue.




Culture Film awards

The Academy Awards, or the Oscars, are the most famous film industry awards in the English-speaking world. They are given to people who work in the film industry, such as actors, directors and writers, and the winners receive a gold statue. Every year this award ceremony is held in late February or early March in Hollywood, in the USA. The British equivalent of the Oscars is the British Academy of Film and Television Arts Awards, or BAFTAs. Winners of the British award win a gold theatrical mask.

In 2009, the British film *Slumdog Millionaire* won eight Oscars including Best Picture and Best Director. It also won seven BAFTAs. *Slumdog Millionaire* is about an 18-year-old finalist on the Indian version of the popular TV quiz show *Who Wants To Be A Millionaire*?



- 7  Read and listen to the information about film awards. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

1 What do the winners of the Oscars receive?
a gold statue

2 When are the Oscars?
in late February or early March

3 Which British film won eight awards, including Best Picture, in 2009?
Slumdog Millionaire

4 What is the British equivalent of the Oscars?
The BAFTAs

- 8 Is there a film awards ceremony in Poland? What is it called? What do the winners receive?

Vocabulary 2

TV programmes

- 1 Look at the TV guide. In your notebook match the TV programmes with the words in the box. Which four words do you not use?

cartoon chat show comedy programme
documentary drama game show reality show
soap opera sports programme the news

Channel One

5.00 The Simpsons

The Simpsons family have another adventure in the town of Springfield.



cartoon

Channel Two

5.00 Lost

The survivors of the air disaster look for food.

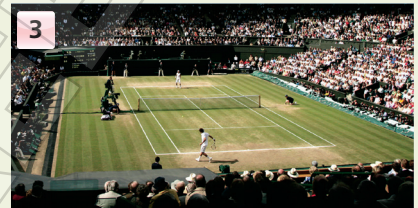


drama

Channel Three

5.00 World Championship Tennis

Action from today's Men's Final at Wimbledon.



sports programme

6.00 The News and Weather at Six

All the day's news and the weather for tomorrow.



the news

6.00 I'm a Celebrity

Watch recent events from the jungle as celebrities compete.



reality show

6.00 The Price is Right

Contestants compete to win lots of prizes.



game show

- 2 1.14 Listen and repeat.

- 3 Use the words in exercise 1 to write in your notebook sentences about your favourite TV programmes.

My favourite cartoon is Tom and Jerry.

- 4 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your favourite TV programmes.

What's your favourite cartoon?

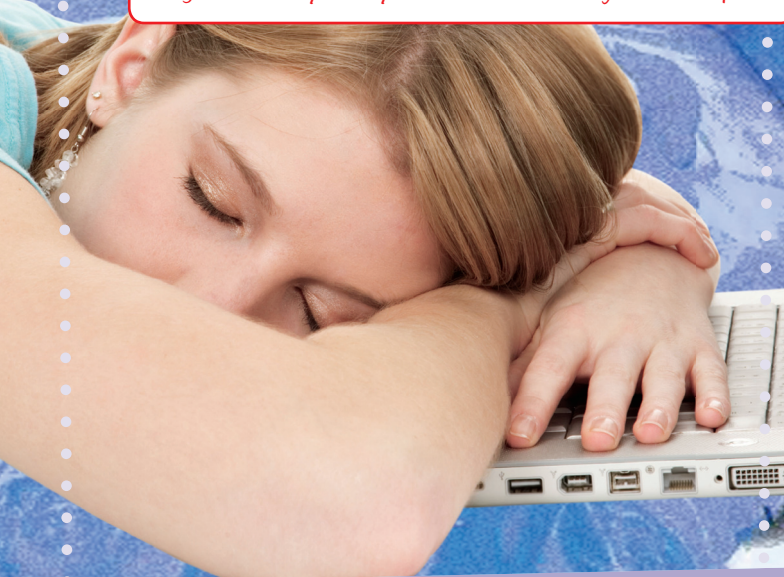
It's 'Tom and Jerry'.
What about you?



Reading 2

- 5 1.15 Read and listen. Do young people watch more TV than their parents? *No, they don't.*
- 6 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? Write the answers in your notebook.
- Parents watch TV for about three hours a day. *T*
 - Many young people watch DVDs every day. *F*
 - Young people have a healthy lifestyle. *F*
 - Over half of teenagers have a computer in their room. *T*
 - Lots of teenagers are tired at school. *T*
- 7 **CLASS VOTE** Do you agree with the magazine article?

- 1 Teenagers never use the TV to help with their homework.
- 2 They always watch a variety of programmes.
- 3 Their favourite programmes are usually soap operas and comedy programmes.
- 4 Boys often watch more TV than girls.
- 5 Girls hardly ever turn on the TV after 9.00 pm.



Too much TV and not enough sleep?

Do your parents say you watch too much TV? Do they think you always watch cartoons and reality shows? A new report says that young people often watch just 1.5 hours of TV a day but their parents usually watch twice as much. This report also says that young people don't watch many DVDs on their TVs. This generation prefers computers, so do young people often watch TV online? No, they don't. They sometimes watch DVDs on their computer but only for about two hours a week.

Does this mean that teenagers go outside and do lots of sport? Unfortunately, no. The computer is now a replacement for the TV and a lot of teenagers spend their time on their computers: they surf the Internet, play video games and download music. More than 50 per cent of 12–14 year-olds have got a computer in their room and they don't get enough sleep because of it. Teenagers often sleep for only four hours so they are very tired the next day at school.

Do you agree? Do you usually stay up late in the week? We want to hear from our readers.

nouns
adjectives
verbs
pronouns
adverbs
tenses

Grammar 3

Adverbs of frequency

adverbs of frequency

0%	They never watch documentaries. We hardly ever use a computer. She sometimes watches TV. He often watches just 10.5 hours a week. You usually watch about 20 hours a week.
↓	
100%	I am always tired at school.

- 8** Look at the sentences in the table and choose the correct words to complete the rules in your notebook.

Frequency adverbs normally go **before** / **after** the main verb, but they go **before** / **after** *be*.

- 9** In your notebook rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

A recent report on British young people says ...

- 1 Teenagers use the TV to help with their homework. (never)
- 2 They watch a variety of programmes. (always)
- 3 Their favourite programmes are soap operas and comedy programmes. (usually)
- 4 Boys watch more TV than girls. (often)
- 5 Girls turn on the TV after 9.00 pm. (hardly ever)

Language

Tip


Long frequency expressions go at the end of the sentence:

I watch a game show once a year.

- 10** In your notebook order the words to make sentences.

- 1 My mum / soap operas / watches / twice a day / .
My mum watches soap operas twice a day.
- 2 my homework / do / I / before dinner / always / .
I always do my homework before dinner.
- 3 never / plays / My friend / on his computer / DVDs / .
My friend never plays DVDs on his computer.
- 4 reality shows / watch / hardly ever / I / .
I hardly ever watch reality shows.
- 5 the TV in class / uses / every day / My teacher / .
My teacher uses the TV in class every day.


- 11** In your notebook rewrite the sentences in exercise 10 so they are true for you.

- 12**  **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the TV programmes in exercise 1.

How often do you watch documentaries?



Writing A review

- 1**  Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What is Sophie's favourite TV programme? *Glee*
- 2 What type of programme is it? *a comedy programme*
- 3 What is it about? *It's about a singing club in an American high school.*
- 4 Why does she like it? *Because the characters always do funny things.*

What's your favourite TV programme?

This week Sophie, 14, tells us about her favourite TV programme.

I don't watch TV every day but I often watch my favourite programme *Glee*. It's an American comedy programme and it's on TV once a week. On Sundays, you can watch the repeat. This programme is very popular.

Glee is about a singing club in an American high school. I really like this programme because the characters always do funny things. I really recommend this programme to people who like music and dancing.



Language focus

Punctuation

We use capital letters:

- 1) at the beginning of all sentences
- 2) for the subject pronoun I
- 3) for names and places
- 4) for countries, languages and nationalities
- 5) for days and months

Punctuation includes:

- 1) full stops (.)
- 2) question marks (?)

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 yes
- 4 not for languages
- 5 no

- 2** Look at the rules for capital letters in the Language focus. Are they the same in Polish?
- 3** In your notebook rewrite these sentences with the correct punctuation.
- 1 neighbours is an australian soap opera
Neighbours is an Australian soap opera.
 - 2 do you like sports programmes
Do you like sports programmes?
 - 3 i often watch a game show on saturdays
I often watch a game show on Saturdays.
 - 4 my favourite actor in the programme is piotr gąsowski
My favourite actor in the programme is Piotr Gasowski.
 - 5 what is your favourite television programme
What is your favourite television programme?

- 4** Write a review of your favourite TV programme. Follow these steps.

Writing a review

Step 1 Plan

Choose a TV programme. Make some notes under four headings:

- 1 What is your favourite programme?
- 2 How often do you watch it?
- 3 What is it about?
- 4 Why do you like it?

Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and the review on this page to help you.

Step 3 Check

Check your work, especially the punctuation.

Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.



Progress check

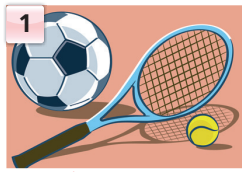
Types of film

1 Order the letters to make types of film.

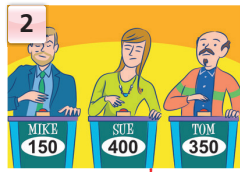
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 hoorr <i>horror</i> | 5 tedmiana <i>animated</i> |
| 2 eenrstw <i>western</i> | 6 ehllrrt <i>thriller</i> |
| 3 aafnsty <i>fantasy</i> | 7 arw <i>war</i> |
| 4 cdemoy <i>comedy</i> | 8 niotac <i>action</i> |

TV programmes

2 Write the types of TV programme.



sports programme



game show



chat show



the news



comedy programme



documentary

Present simple

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I *love* (love) the cinema.
- He *watches* (watch) films at the weekend.
- My parents *don't go* (not go) to the cinema.
- He *doesn't download* (not download) films.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there is / there are*.

- There aren't* three cinemas in my town. (-)
- There is* popcorn in the cinema bar. (+)
- Is there* a good thriller on this week?
No, *there isn't*.

5 Complete the questions with *do* or *does*. Then write short answers.

- Do* you go to the cinema at the weekend?
- Does* your best friend like war films?
- Do* your parents watch a lot of TV?

Question words

6 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

how what when where who why

- When* do you watch TV, in the morning or in the evening?
- What* 's your favourite TV programme?
- Who* 's your favourite actor?
- Why* do you like him / her?
- How* often do you watch cartoons?
- Where* do you do your homework, in your bedroom or in the living room?

Adverbs of frequency

7 Order the words to make sentences.

- often / am / tired / on Monday morning / I / .
I am often tired on Monday morning.
- stays up late / My dad / every night / .
My dad stays up late every night.
- watch / every day / I / sports programmes / .
I watch sports programmes every day.
- the Internet / hardly ever / My mum / uses / .
My mum hardly ever uses the Internet.
- My uncle / goes / always / for a walk / .
My uncle always goes for a walk.
- the cinema / We / twice a month / go to / .
We go to the cinema twice a month.

8 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 7 so they are true for you.

Cumulative grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

9 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Will** How often (1) *do* you *watch* (watch) television?
- Izzie** Oh every night. (2) *Do* you often *watch* (watch) documentaries?
- Will** No, I don't. I (3) *like* (like) cartoons and sports programmes. (4) *Do* you *like* (like) sports programmes?
- Izzie** They're OK. (5) *Have* you *got* (have got) a favourite TV programme?
- Will** I'm not sure. *Football Focus* (6) *is* (be) good.
- Izzie** When (7) *'s / is* (be) it on television?
- Will** It (8) *'s / is* (be) on television every Saturday. How about you? What (9) *'s / is* (be) your favourite TV programme?
- Izzie** *Neighbours*.
- Will** On no! I (10) *don't like* (not like) soap operas. They (11) *'re / are* (be) terrible!



Test Practice – poziom podstawowy

Rozumienie ze słuchu – dobieranie

1 In your notebook complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- A. I really like _____ .
- B. I can't stand _____ .
- C. I don't mind _____ .
- D. I don't like _____ .

2 In your notebook write ✓ if sentences A and B are similar, and X if they are different.

- 2.1. A. She can't stand fantasy films. ✓
B. She really doesn't like fantasy films.
- 2.2. A. Comedies aren't her favourite films. ✗
B. She loves films that make her laugh.
- 2.3. A. He likes science fiction films more. ✓
B. He prefers films about space travel.
- 2.4. A. Adventure films are OK. ✓
B. I don't mind films about pirates.

3 Read the texts and in your notebook complete the sentences below with the names Mike or Jane.

Mike:

I don't often watch TV. I really don't like programmes like game shows, reality shows and cartoons – they're all awful! I prefer sports programmes. I like documentaries, too, but I don't watch them every day. I just don't have time. When I switch on the TV, I usually watch the news.

Jane:

I really like watching TV. My favourite programmes are reality shows and game shows. Cartoons are OK, too. I watch them very often. But I can't stand sports programmes or the news. They're boring! When I watch TV, I want to have some fun. I don't want to hear about recent events.

- A. *Mike* can't stand reality shows.
- B. *Jane* doesn't mind cartoons.
- C. *Jane* doesn't like the news.
- D. *Mike* likes sports programmes.

4 1.17 Listen to the conversation between John and Kate and match their names with the programmes they like best. Write the answers in your notebook. There is one extra programme.

People

Programmes

4.1. John **B**

A. the news

4.2. Kate **C**

B. sports programmes

C. reality shows

Tip

Jeżeli pytanie dotyczy tego, co lubią osoby występujące w nagraniu, zwróć uwagę na zwroty wyrażające upodobania, np.: *like, don't mind, can't stand* itp.

TEST TRAINER

5 1.18 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę dwojga nastolatków wybierających się do kina. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej osoby (5.1.–5.4.) gatunek filmu (A–E), który ona lubi.

Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.

Uwaga! Jeden gatunek filmu został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej osoby.

People

Films

5.1. Jack **E**

A. horror

5.2. Tim **C**

B. comedy

5.3. Betty **D**

C. science fiction

5.4. Kate **B**

D. fantasy

E. adventure





1 In your notebook match the words 1–3 with their definitions A–C.

- 1.1. announcement **B** A. an advertisement on television or radio
- 1.2. advertisement **C** B. a statement that gives people information about something
- 1.3. commercial **A** C. a picture, short film, or article that tells you to buy something

2 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 2.1. Do you like commercials on TV?
- 2.2. Do you switch to a different channel during a commercial break?
- 2.3. Do advertisements give true information about products?
- 2.4. Where can you hear announcements? What information do they give?

3 Read the text and choose the correct answers A, B or C. Write the answers in your notebook.

Tip

Zwróć uwagę, że odpowiedź, która zawiera dokładnie takie same słowa, wyrażenia, zwroty jak te w tekście, nie zawsze jest prawidłowa.

Can you imagine TV without commercials? I know some of you don't like or even hate them, but it's time to understand that commercials are helpful. Firstly, commercials are very important for TV stations because all advertisements earn them money. Thanks to this, people don't have to pay too much to watch TV. Secondly, commercials give you information about products, so they are helpful. Also, some commercials are funny and clever! They aren't boring as no two commercials are the same. Sometimes it's good fun to watch a commercial break.

- 3.1. Some people
- A. don't understand commercials.
- B. can't stand TV advertisements.
- C. earn money for TV.
- 3.2. All commercials are
- A. funny.
- B. the same.
- C. useful.



4 1.19 Listen to the dialogue and in your notebook answer the questions:

- 4.1. Where can you hear this kind of conversation?
at the cinema (at the box office)
- 4.2. What are the people talking about?
tickets/ticket prices

5 Listen again and in your notebook answer the question.

Tip

Zwróć uwagę, do czego w nagraniu i w pytaniach odnoszą się liczebniki: *fifteen, six i one.*

Which is true about the *Twilight* marathon tickets?

- A. The ticket costs £15 for one film.
- B. If you buy six tickets, you get one free.
- C. You can buy a ticket for one film only.

TEST TRAINER

6 1.20 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie dwa teksty. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu w zadaniach 6.1.–6.6. z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie. Zadania 6.1.–6.3. odnoszą się do pierwszego tekstu, a zadania 6.4.–6.6. do drugiego.

Tekst 1.: Usłyszysz rozmowę dwóch kolegów.

- 6.1. Mark
- A. doesn't like advertisements on TV.
- B. switches the TV off during the commercial break.
- C. doesn't understand TV commercials.
- 6.2. John thinks that
- A. all commercials are cool.
- B. the new Ford commercial is awful.
- C. advertisements are useful.
- 6.3. The boys are mainly talking about
- A. TV programmes.
- B. Ford commercials.
- C. TV commercials.

Tekst 2.: Usłyszysz komunikat.

- 6.4. The new version of Titanic
- A. shows the same story.
- B. is on at some cinemas.
- C. hasn't got any special effects.
- 6.5. The Woody Allen film marathon:
- A. shows 4 films for £12 each.
- B. shows only comedies.
- C. is free for all comedy fans.
- 6.6. Where can you hear this announcement?
- A. At the cinema.
- B. On the radio.
- C. At school.

Wordlist

KULTURA – dziedziny kultury

T action (film) (n)	/ˈækj(ə)n fɪlm/	(film) sensacyjny
T adventure (film) (n)	/əd'ventʃə(r) fɪlm/	(film) przygodowy
T animated (film) (adj)	/ˈæniˌmeɪtɪd fɪlm/	(film) animowany
T comedy (n)	/'kɒmədi/	komedya
T fantasy (n)	/'fæntəsi/	(film) fantasy
T horror (film) (n)	/'hɒrə(r) fɪlm/	horror
T musical (n)	/'mju:zɪk(ə)/	(film) muzyczny, musical
T romantic comedy (n)	/rəʊˌmæntɪk 'kɒmədi/	komedya romantyczna
T science fiction (film) (n)	/'saɪəns ˌfɪkʃ(ə)n fɪlm/	film fantastyczno-naukowy
T thriller (n)	/'θrɪlə(r)/	thriller, dreszczowiec
T war (film) (n)	/wɔ:(r) fɪlm/	film wojenny
T western (n)	/'westə(r)n/	western

KULTURA – twórcy i ich dzieła

character (n)	/'kærɪktə(r)/	bohater, postać
director (n)	/dɪ'rektə(r)/, /daɪ'rektə(r)/	reżyser
part (n)	/pɑ:(r)t/	rola

KULTURA – uczestnictwo w kulturze

actress (n)	/'æktres/	aktorka
award (n)	/ə'wɔ:(r)d	nagroda, odznaczenie
celebrity (n)	/sə'lebrəti/	sławna osoba, celebryta
extra (n)	/'ekstrə/	statysta
front row (n)	/'frʌnt 'rəʊ/	przedni rząd
prize (n)	/'praɪz/	nagroda, wygrana
review (n)	/'ri:vju:/	recenzja
statue (n)	/'stætʃu:/	statuetka
superstar (n)	/'su:pə(r)ˌstɑ:(r)/	wielka gwiazda
theatrical mask (n)	/θi'ætrɪk(ə)l ˌmɑ:sk/	maska teatralna

KULTURA – media

advertisement (n)	/əd'vɜ:(r)ɪsmənt/	ogłoszenie, reklama
announcement (n)	/ə'naʊsmənt/	obwieszczenie, ogłoszenie
T cartoon (n)	/'kɑ:(r)'tu:n/	kreskówka
channel (n)	/'tʃæn(ə)l/	kanal TV, program
T chat show (n)	/'tʃæt ʃəʊ/	chat show
T comedy programme (n)	/'kɒmədi ˌprəʊgræm/	program komediowy
commercial (n)	/'kɒmɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)l/	reklama telewizyjna lub radiowa
commercial break (n)	/'kɒmɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)l 'breɪk/	przerwa na reklamę

T documentary (n)	/'dɒkjʊ'ment(ə)ri/	film dokumentalny
T drama (n)	/'dra:mə/	sztuka telewizyjna, dramat
T game show (n)	/'geɪm ʃəʊ/	teleturniej
T reality show (n)	/'ri:ələti ʃəʊ/	reality show
repeat (n)	/'ri:pi:t/	powtórka programu
T soap opera (n)	/'səʊp ˌɒp(ə)rə/	telenowela, opera mydlana
T sports programme (n)	/'spɔ:(r)ts ˌprəʊgræm/	program sportowy
T the news (n)	/'ðə 'nju:z/	wiadomości

INNE

alien (n)	/'eɪliən/	obcy, kosmita
bank account (n)	/'bæŋk əˌkaʊnt/	konto bankowe
be held (v)	/'bi: 'held/	odbywać się
company (n)	/'kʌmp(ə)ni/	firma, przedsiębiorstwo
compete (v)	/'kəm'pi:t/	rywalizować
contestant (n)	/'kɒn'testənt/	zawodnik
crisps (n)	/'krɪspz/	czipsy
directly (adv)	/'daɪ'rek(t)li/	bezpośrednio
disaster (n)	/'dɪzɑ:stə(r)/	katastrofa
download (v)	/'daʊn'ləʊd/	ściągać, pobierać dane
dream (n,v)	/'dri:m/	marzenie; marzyć
earn (v)	/'ɜ:(r)n/	zarabiać
equivalent (n, adj)	/'iˌkwɪvələnt/	odpowiednik; równoznaczny
event (n)	/'iːvnt/	wydarzenie
few (det)	/'fju:/	niewiele
a few (det)	/'ə 'fju:/	kilka, trochę
fizzy drink (n)	/'fɪzi 'drɪŋk/	napój gazowany
free (adj)	/'fri:/	bezpłatny, darmowy
generation (n)	/'dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	pokolenie
healthy lifestyle (n)	/'helθi 'laɪfˌstɑɪl/	zdrowy tryb życia
including (prep)	/'ɪnˌklu:dɪŋ/	wliczając, włącznie
industry (n)	/'ɪndəstri/	przemysł
jungle (n)	/'dʒʌŋɡ(ə)l/	dżungla
law (n)	/'lɔ:/	prawo
middle (n, adj)	/'mɪd(ə)l/	środek; środkowy
receive (v)	/'ri:si:v/	otrzymywać
recent (adj)	/'ri:s(ə)nt/	ostatni, niedawny
recommend (v)	/'rekə'mend/	polecać
replacement (n)	/'riˌpleɪsmənt/	substytut, zamiennik
report (n, v)	/'riːpɔ:(r)t/	raport, sprawozdanie; zdawać raport, sprawozdanie
space travel (n)	/'speɪs ˌtræv(ə)l/	podróż kosmiczna
stay up late (phr)	/'steɪ ʌp 'leɪt/	nie kłaść się spać do późna
successful (adj)	/'sək'ses(ə)l/	odnoszący sukcesy

survivor (n)	/sə(r)'vaɪvə(r)/	człowiek, który przeżył / ocalał
suspense (n)	/sə'spens/	napięcie
switch on / off (v)	/,swɪtʃ 'ɒn 'ɒf/	włączyć / wyłączyć
teenager (n)	/'ti:n,eɪdʒə(r)/	nastolatek
terrible (adj)	/'terəb(ə)l/	okropny
tutor (n)	/'tju:tə(r)/	(prywatny) nauczyciel
useful (adj)	/'ju:sf(ə)l/	przydatny
variety (n)	/və'raɪəti/	różnorodność
waste of time (n)	/,weɪst əv 'taɪm/	strata czasu
weather (n)	/'weðə(r)/	pogoda
winner (n)	/'wɪnə(r)/	zwycięzca

Spelling: third person singular

- for most verbs add -s
drink → drinks
- for verbs that end in -s, -sh, -ch and -x, add -es
pass → passes wash → washes
watch → watches fix → fixes
- for verbs that end in a consonant +y, omit the -y and add -ies
study → studies
- for verbs that end in a vowel +y, keep the -y and add -s
play → plays
- irregular verbs
be → is have → has

Functional language

Talking about likes and dislikes – wyrażanie upodobań

- **Do you like romantic comedies** – Czy lubisz komedie romantyczne?
- **What do you think of animated films?** – Co sądzisz o filmach animowanych?
- **I really like them. They're great.** – Naprawdę je lubię. Są wspaniałe.
- **I like westerns.** – Lubię westerny.
- **I don't mind science fiction.** – Nie mam nic przeciwko filmom science fiction
- **I don't like horror films. They're awful.** – Nie lubię horrorów. Są okropne.
- **I can't stand romantic comedies.** – Nie znoszę komedii romantycznych.

Learning Tips

Learn these words by organising them into word sets.
Films: *horror, science fiction, romantic comedy*
TV: *documentary, drama, soap opera*

Language Tip

Remember to use phrases such as: *I really like ...*, *I don't mind ...* and *I can't stand ...* to say to what extent you like or dislike something.

'Can do' Progress Check

How well can you do these things in English now? Give yourself a mark:

- 1 – I can do it very well.
- 2 – I can do it quite well.
- 3 – I have some problems.
- 4 – I can't do it.

- I can talk about films and TV programmes.
- I can talk about routine actions using the present simple and adverbs of frequency.
- I can say if something exists using *there is / there are*.
- I can understand short articles about teenagers' preferences.
- I can understand a radio interview about child stars.
- I can talk about likes and dislikes.
- I can understand a short text about film awards.
- I can write a simple review.

I can do the following tasks:

- Rozumienie ze słuchu – dobieranie
- Rozumienie ze słuchu – prawda/fałsz
- Rozumienie tekstów pisanych – wybór wielokrotny
- Rozumienie tekstów pisanych – prawda/fałsz
- Znajomość środków językowych – układanie zdań
- Znajomość funkcji językowych – wybór wielokrotny

Interface **2**

Interface to czteropoziomowy kurs dla uczniów gimnazjum.

Seria **Interface** umożliwia efektywną pracę z młodzieżą o różnym stopniu znajomości języka. Korzystać z niego mogą zarówno uczniowie, którzy dopiero w gimnazjum rozpoczynają naukę języka angielskiego (poziom III.0), jak i ci, którzy kontynuują naukę rozpoczętą w szkole podstawowej (poziom III.1).

Podręcznik **Interface**:

- solidnie przygotowuje uczniów do egzaminu gimnazjalnego w zakresie podstawowym i rozszerzonym;
- przejrzyste prezentuje materiał gramatyczny i zawiera aż trzy sekcje gramatyczne w każdym rozdziale;
- angażuje uczniów w naukę słownictwa z obszarów tematycznych określonych w podstawie programowej;
- rozwija wszystkie umiejętności językowe, szczególnie uwzględniając komunikację w typowych sytuacjach bliskich życiu i doświadczeniu nastolatków;
- zawiera różnorodne zadania rozbudzające ciekawość uczniów i kształtujące ich świadomość kulturową;
- kształtuje samodzielność uczniów, a także zachęca ich do pracy zespołowej, m.in. przez tworzenie projektów interdyscyplinarnych.

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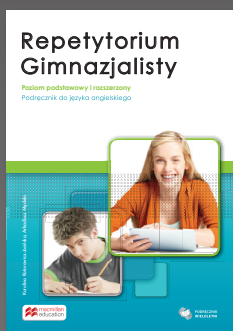
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