

Voices

Workbook



Includes

Grammar bank

Vocabulary bank

Vocabulary plus

Culture

Across the curriculum

Wordlist

1


MACMILLAN

**Katherine &
Steve Bilsborough**

7 Look into the past

Vocabulary 1

Recycle Napisz daty.

18/05/2005

the eighteenth of May, two thousand and five

1 21/11/1860

2 the seventh of January, nineteen ninety-nine

3 16/06/1962

4 the eleventh of December, sixteen seventy-six

5 01/01/2000

Jobs

1 Uzupełnij wyrazy brakującymi samogłoskami.

astronaut

1 __rch__t__ct

2 sc__nt__st

3 sc__lpt__r

4 wr__t__r

5 c__mp__s__r

6 p__l__t__c__n

2 Znajdź w wężu wyrazowym 5 nazw zawodów przyczyniających się do tworzenia historii.

painter explorer inventor director king

3 Uzupełnij wyrazy, wpisując końcówkę **-er** lub **-or**.

act or

1 teach__

2 paint__

3 sculpt__

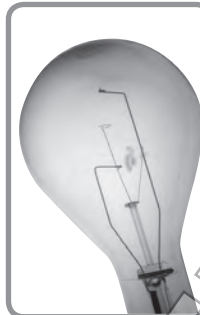
4 direct__

5 invent__

6 explor__

7 bus driv__

4 Uzupełnij zadania na temat sławnych osób.



Thomas Edison was the inventor of the light bulb.

1 Roman Polański was the first Polish film director to win an Oscar.

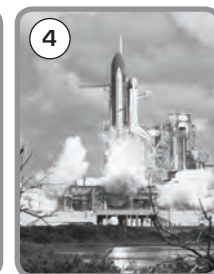
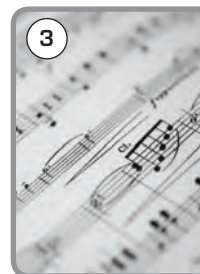
2 Salvador Dalí was a famous Spanish surrealist painter.

3 Antonio Vivaldi was an Italian composer, famous for his beautiful music.

4 Mirosław Hermaszewski was the first Polish astronaut to travel into space.

5 Magdalena Abakanowicz is a great modern sculptor. Her works are known all over the world.

6 Christopher Wren was a successful architect. His greatest work is St Paul's Cathedral in London.



Language Focus 1

Past simple: *be*

1 Uzupełnij zdania, wstawiając *was* lub *were*.

Cervantes was a writer.

- 1 There _____ four musicians in The Beatles.
- 2 *Macbeth* _____ a play by Shakespeare.
- 3 Louis Pasteur _____ a French scientist.
- 4 In 1992, The Olympic Games _____ in Barcelona.
- 5 The *Indiana Jones* films _____ my favourites when I _____ a child.

2 Napisz zdania w formie przeczącej.

Shakespeare was an explorer.

Shakespeare wasn't an explorer.

- 1 The Vikings were peaceful people.

- 2 Dinosaurs were very small.

- 3 She was a good student.

- 4 Julius Caesar was Greek.

- 5 The Beatles were from London.

- 6 I was in London yesterday.

3 Napisz pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi.

Elvis Presley / an explorer **X**

Was Elvis Presley an explorer? No, he wasn't.

- 1 Margaret Thatcher / politician ✓

- 2 Paul McCartney and John Lennon / in The Rolling Stones **X**

- 3 Pavarotti / an opera singer ✓

- 4 Marilyn Monroe / writer **X**

- 5 Goya and Velázquez / famous painters ✓

- 6 Einstein / a footballer **X**

there was / there were



4 Napisz pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi na temat wyglądu klasy w 1890 r.

blackboard

Was there a blackboard? Yes, there was.

- 1 computers

- 2 a teacher

- 3 books

- 4 a CD player

- 5 desks and chairs

- 6 a TV

Vocabulary 2

Irregular verbs

- 1 Uzupełnij zdania formą przeszłą czasowników podanych w nawiasach i zdecyduj, które zdania są prawdziwe (True), a które – fałszywe (False).

Test your knowledge of history – four of these facts are true and four are false.

- 1 The Americans went into space first. (go) **T / F**
- 2 The Wright Brothers _____ the first aeroplane in 1904. (fly) **T / F**
- 3 Nelson Mandela _____ the first black president of South Africa in 1994. (become) **T / F**
- 4 The Egyptians _____ the pyramids. (build) **T / F**
- 5 Charles Dickens _____ *Romeo and Juliet*. (write) **T / F**
- 6 Napoleon _____ the Battle of Waterloo. (win) **T / F**
- 7 The Norman Conquest of England _____ in 1066. (begin) **T / F**
- 8 King Henry VIII of England _____ six wives. (have) **T / F**



- 2 Zakreśl prawidłową formę przeszłą czasownika.

I eat / ate 12 grapes on New Year's Eve.

- 1 I wore / wear glasses when I was a child.
- 2 They take / took lots of photographs on holiday.
- 3 She do / did her homework on the bus.
- 4 He left / leave home at five o'clock.

- 3 Wpisz zdania przy odpowiednich datach.

Neil Armstrong / go / to the Moon

Women first / wear / miniskirts

Charles Dickens / write / *Oliver Twist*

Matthew Webb / swim / English Channel

Javier Bardem / win / an Oscar

America / lose / the Vietnam War

1969 – Neil Armstrong went to the Moon.

- 1 1837–39 _____
- 2 2008 _____
- 3 1975 _____
- 4 1875 _____
- 5 1960s _____

Language Focus 2

Past simple affirmative: regular verbs

1 Uzupełnij tabelę.

infinitive	past simple
play	<i>played</i>
(1)	attacked
study	(2)
(3)	carried
stop	(4)
(5)	shopped
live	(6)
(7)	survived
start	(8)

2 Uzupełnij zdania formą przeszłą czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

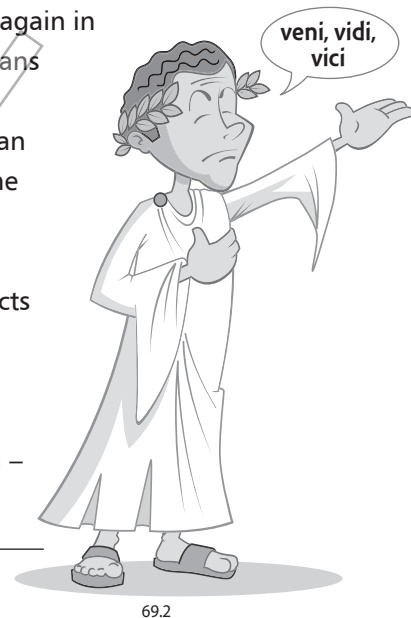


When my grandmother was young, life was very different. Her family (1) *lived* (live) in a small village. The children (2) _____ (play) with wooden toys because there was no plastic. Her mother (3) _____ (wash) their clothes in the river because nobody had washing machines. They (4) _____ (walk) to school because there were no buses and on Saturdays they (5) _____ (shop) for food at the local market because there were no supermarkets. They (6) _____ (carry) the shopping home in big baskets. Life is very different today.

Past simple affirmative: regular and irregular verbs

3 Uzupełnij tekst poprawną formą czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

Julius Caesar (1) *decided* (decide) to invade Britain in 55 BC. The Romans (2) _____ (win) the battle, but bad weather destroyed their ships. Julius Caesar (3) _____ (go) to Britain again in 54 BC, but the same thing happened. The Emperor Claudius went to Britain again in 43 AD. This time the Romans (4) _____ (invade) Britain successfully with an army of 40,000 and some elephants. The Romans (5) _____ (build) roads, towns and aqueducts all over England, but not in Scotland. They (6) _____ (make) their capital – Londinium – in the south of England. The Romans (7) _____ (leave) Britain in 410 AD and returned to Rome.



4 Uzupełnij treść pocztówki poprawną formą czasowników z ramki.

go (x2) visit buy have (x2) travel arrive

I (1) _____ on a school trip to Bath yesterday. I (2) _____ by train and (3) _____ at ten o'clock. We (4) _____ the city and the Roman baths. We (5) _____ sandwiches for lunch. After lunch, we (6) _____ shopping. I (7) _____ some postcards and a T-shirt. I (8) _____ a great time!

Writing Dossier

A biography

Look: time connectors

1 Uzupełnij zdania podanymi wyrazami i zwrotami.

when in at the age of later after that

Christopher Columbus landed in America in 1492.

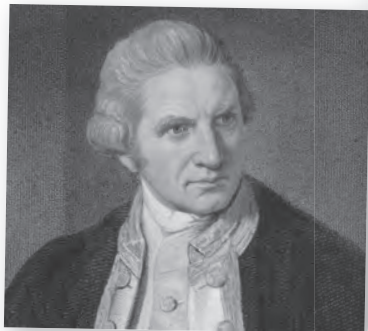
1 In 1879 Edison invented the light bulb. _____ he formed the Edison Electric Light Company.

2 Mozart started piano lessons _____ three.

3 Picasso painted *Guernica* _____ he lived in Paris.

4 El Greco studied in Venice for a few years. _____ he returned to Toledo and painted for the Church.

2 Uzupełnij tekst, wykorzystując wyrażenia z ćwiczenia 1.



Captain James Cook

James Cook was an explorer and navigator. He was born (1) _____ 1728 in a small town in Yorkshire, England.

James Cook became a sailor (2) _____ 18 and (3) _____ he was 27 he joined the Royal Navy. Cook became Commander of The Endeavour in 1768 and sailed to the Pacific where he discovered Australia and the Hawaiian Islands. (4) _____ he became a captain.

Captain Cook died (5) _____ 51 (6) _____ he was in Hawaii. His shipmates buried him at sea. You can see a replica of The Endeavour at www.anmm.gov.au.

Plan

3 Przeczytaj informacje o Mozarcie i przyporządkuj je do odpowiednich akapitów.

Paragraph 1: job, born in (year / place)

Paragraph 2: life of Mozart

Paragraph 3: other information

Write

4 Napisz biografię Mozarta. Użyj czasowników w czasie przeszłym i wybranych wyrażen z ćwiczenia 1.

Check

5 Sprawdź swój tekst. Zwróć uwagę na użycie łączników czasowych.

orchestras play his music all over the world
 went to Vienna 1781 (successful composer)
 composer and musician
 first musical compositions – five years old
 born – 1756 Salzburg, Austria
 1771 to 1777 - played the piano in Salzburg Palace
 best known opera: *The Magic Flute*
 played piano from three years old

Language in Action

Asking for information

1 Dopasuj połówki zdań, tak aby powstały poprawne wyrażenia.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Where's the | a) your help. |
| 2 Is there | b) welcome. |
| 3 Here | c) museum shop, please? |
| 4 Thanks for | d) you are. |
| 5 You're | e) a café near here? |

2 **37** Posłuchaj nagrania i zakreśl wyrazy lub zwroty, które usłyszysz.

- Hi. Can *I / we* help you?
- Where's the *exit / entrance*, please?
- Have you got a *plan / map*?
- Look, it's *here / there*.
- What time does the shop *open / close*?
- Enjoy / Like* your visit!

3a Uporządkuj dialog.



- Assistant Here's a map. It's here.
- Assistant You're welcome. Enjoy your visit.
- Peter Yes, is there a shop here?
- Assistant Hello. Can I help you?
- Peter And where's the dolphin pool?
- Peter Bye.
- Peter Thanks for your help.
- Assistant Yes, there's a small shop next to the dolphin pool.

3b **38** Posłuchaj nagrania i sprawdź odpowiedzi. Następnie napisz właściwy dialog.

Hello. Can I help you?

4 Wyobraź sobie, że jesteś w oceanarium i chcesz zobaczyć rekiny. Znajdują się w Ocean Zone. Napisz dialog na wzór tego z ćwiczenia 3.

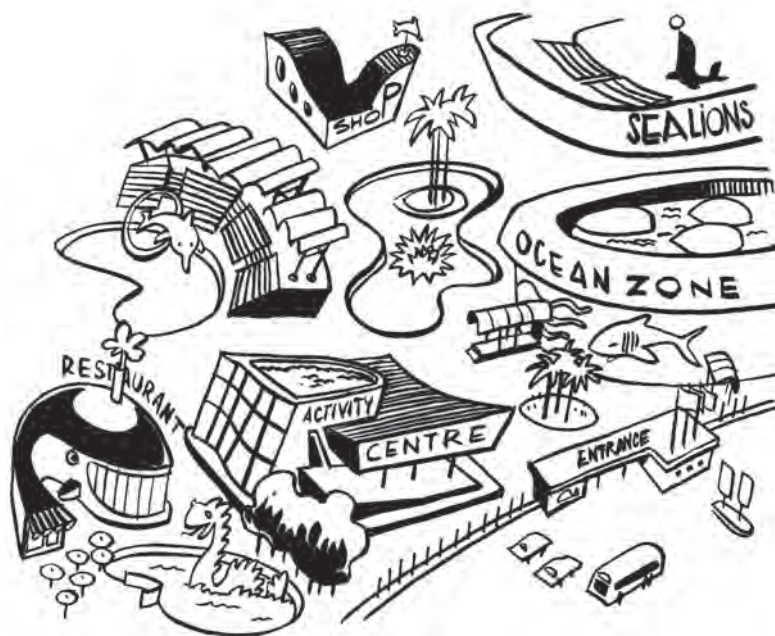
Assistant Hello. Can I help you?
 You Yes, _____?
 Assistant Yes, they're _____.

 You _____
 Assistant Here's a map. _____
 You Thanks _____.
 Assistant _____
 You Bye.

5 Napisz jeszcze jeden dialog. Tym razem chcesz odnaleźć Activity Centre, które znajduje się obok restauracji.

Assistant _____
 You _____
 Assistant _____

 You _____
 Assistant _____
 You _____
 Assistant _____
 You _____



Revision Standard

Jobs

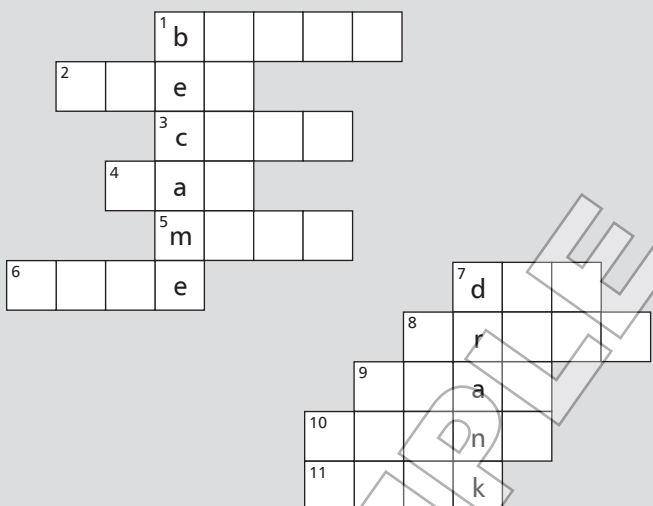
1 Uszereguj litery, tak aby otrzymać poprawne wyrazy.

- 1 rwietr _____
- 2 ctsieinst _____
- 3 ivtenonr _____
- 4 ircetdro _____
- 5 loinptiica _____
- 6 oopcmesr _____
- 7 straanotu _____
- 8 iapnetr _____

Irregular verbs

2 Wstaw do krzyżówek formy przeszłe podanych czasowników nieregularnych.

build do wear take make come write
find swim have fly



Past simple: *be*

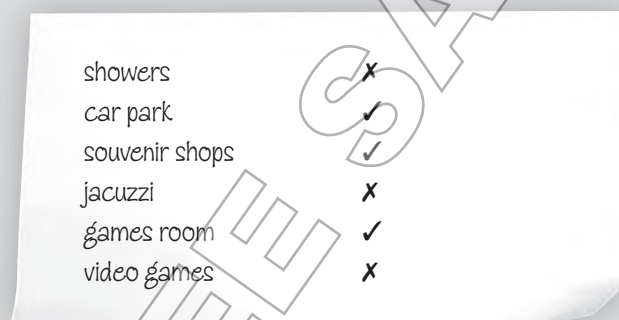
3 Dopasuj odpowiedzi do pytań.

- 1 Was Zbigniew Herbert Polish?
- 2 Were The Beatles from Liverpool?
- 3 Was I asleep?
- 4 Were you at home this morning?
- 5 Where was Edith Piaf from?
- 6 Where were you born?

- a) France.
- b) No, I wasn't.
- c) Yes, he was.
- d) In Manchester.
- e) Yes, they were.
- f) Yes, you were.

there was / there were

4 Spójrz na informacje na temat hotelu, w którym przebywałeś/przebywałaś. Napisz zdania, używając *there was/there were* lub *there wasn't/there weren't*.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Past simple affirmative

5 Zakreśl właściwą formę.

- 1 The game *begin / began / begun* at four o'clock.
- 2 I *watched / watches / watch* a great film last night.
- 3 Marco Polo *travelled / travel / travelling* from Italy to China.
- 4 When we went to London we *see / saw / seen* Big Ben.
- 5 She *took / taking / take* lots of photographs on holiday.
- 6 My grandad *build / builded / built* our house.
- 7 They *stays / stayed / stay* in a five-star hotel.
- 8 I *eat / eating / ate* too much last night.
- 9 When we went to Bristol we *spoken / spoke / speak* English every day.
- 10 Anthony Horowitz *wrote / write / written* the books about Alex Rider.

Revision Extra

Cumulative check

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 explorer | painter | uncle | writer |
| 2 eats | won | wrote | made |
| 3 queen | mother | daughter | son |
| 4 theatre | architect | palace | stadium |
| 5 started | flew | lost | wore |
| 6 gorilla | cat | wolf | elephant |

2 Wpisz wyrazy do odpowiedniej kolumny.

French writer politician scientist uncle
British director sculptor Chinese nephew
architect husband Moroccan cousin
American Polish sister composer brother
aunt painter Spanish grandson Canadian

nationalities	family	jobs

3 Uszereguj wyrazy, tak aby powstały poprawne zdania.

- dog / fast / runs / Paul's / very

- Jane / a / skateboard / has / new / got

- went / school / a / trip / last / They / week / on

- get / do / up / on / Sundays / time / What / you ?

- does / dad / your / Where / work ?

- from / New / We / are / York

- swimming / doesn't / brother / like / My

- your / old / sister / How / is ?

4 Zakreśl właściwe słowa.

Cardiff Castle Festival

- (1) **There is / There are** lots of castles in Wales.
 (2) **There aren't / There isn't** as many in other parts of the UK. In the capital city, Cardiff, (3) **there are / there is** a castle where they have a big music festival in the summer. The castle (4) **have got / has got** a lot of green spaces and parks. The parks (5) **is / are** great for summer picnics. The castle music festival (6) **is / are** popular with people from all over the country. Last year the festival (7) **was / is** a big success. There (8) **was / were** more than 100 groups. People (9) **eated / ate** and (10) **drank / drink** all day, (11) **watched / watch** their favourite groups and (12) **stay / stayed** out until very late.

EXTRA VOICES

▶ 39 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij notatki.

- Brian's holiday destination: (1) _____
 He visited: (2) _____
 He ate: (3) _____
 He bought: (4) _____
 The weather was: (5) _____



- He stayed: (6) _____
 He saw: (7) _____

Extra Language Practice

Dictation

- 1  40 Posłuchaj nagrania i napisz zdania.

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____

Error correction

- 2 **Popraw błędy w podanych zdaniach.**

Queen Victoria were a great queen. *X*

Queen Victoria was a great queen.

- 1 They carryed their books in a big box. *X*

 2 They writed a letter to the newspaper. *X*

 3 First we eated breakfast, then we watched TV. *X*

 4 There was four people in the room. *X*

 5 They were lots of trees in the park. *X*

 6 He goed to school last Monday. *X*

 7 She buyed a new dress yesterday. *X*

Translation

- 3 **Przetłumacz na język polski poprawione zdania z ćwiczenia 2.**

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____

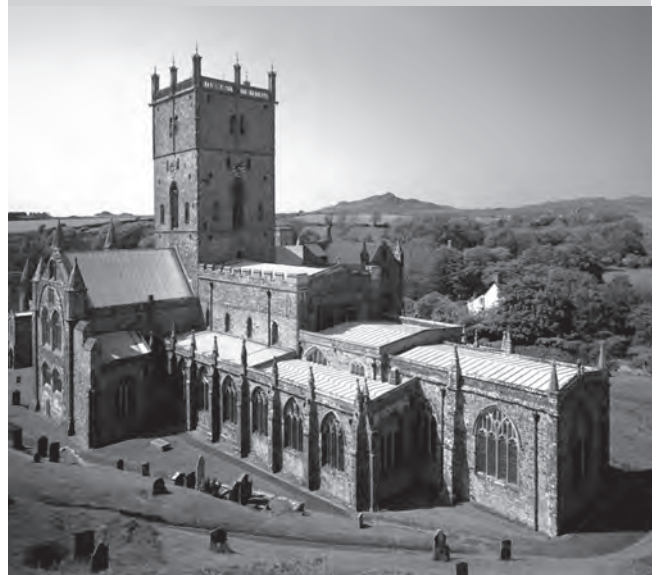
Unit grammar check

- 4 **Przeczytaj tekst i zakreśl prawidłowe odpowiedzi.**

Saint David

Saint David is the patron saint of Wales and there is a national holiday to celebrate his life on the first of March every year.

David (1) ... from a small village in Ceredigion, Wales. When he was a young man he (2) ... a monk and (3) ... in a monastery near his home town. Later, the Welsh people (4) ... a great cathedral in the place where the monastery once (5) Many people visit the cathedral today, and the village became a city. It is called St David's. David (6) in 589AD when he was 59.



- 1 a) was b) is c) were
 2 a) become b) became c) becomes
 3 a) lives b) live c) lived
 4 a) built b) build c) builds
 5 a) were b) was c) is
 6 a) die b) died c) dies

- 5  41 **Posłuchaj nagrania i sprawdź odpowiedzi.**

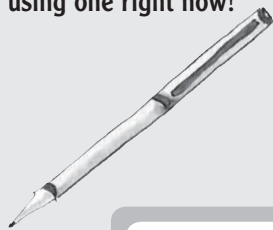
Reading

Inventions through the centuries

Otto Rohwedder designed a machine for bakers. First the machine cut the bread into slices, then it covered the bread in paper. In 1928, sliced bread was very exciting.



Lazlo Biro (László Bíró) was a Hungarian inventor. He became famous after he invented the ballpoint pen (biro) in 1938. Now, we use his invention all over the world. You are probably using one right now!



Two men invented Post-it® notes. In the 1970s, Spencer Silver had a problem. His new invention – a type of glue – stuck to objects, but was easy to lift off. Four years later, his friend Arthur Fry had an idea. His bookmarks fell out of his books, so he used the glue to keep them in place.



A German, Peter Henlein, made a portable clock in around 1510. Later, he developed it into the first watch. The first watches were quite big and only had one hour hand.



Nobody really knows who invented glasses, but some people say Roger Bacon made the first glasses in the 13th century. They appeared first in Florence in about 1280.



The writer Sir John Harington designed the first toilet with a seat and a cistern in about 1596. There were only two – he had one in his home and Queen Elizabeth I had one as well.



1 Przeczytaj szybko tekst i wpisz nazwy odpowiednich wynalazków.

- Otto Rohwedder invented _____.
- Roger Bacon invented _____.
- Sir John Harington invented _____.
- Spencer Silver and Arthur Fry invented _____.
- Peter Henlein invented _____.
- Lazlo Biro invented _____.

2 42 Posłuchaj nagrania i sprawdź odpowiedzi.

3 Przeczytaj ponownie tekst i odpowiedz na pytania.

- What did Otto's machine do first?

- When did Biro invent his pen?

3 What problem did Arthur Fry have?

4 What nationality was Henlein?

5 Where did glasses first appear?

6 Who had the first toilets in their homes?

4 Napisz formy przeszłe podanych czasowników. Następnie znajdź je w tekście i podkreśl.

design designed

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 cut _____ | 6 invent _____ |
| 2 cover _____ | 7 have _____ |
| 3 make _____ | 8 stick _____ |
| 4 appear _____ | 9 fall _____ |
| 5 become _____ | 10 use _____ |

Grammar bank

be: past simple

AFFIRMATIVE +	
I/He/She/It	was
We/You/They	were
NEGATIVE -	
I/He/She/It	wasn't (was not)
We/You/They	weren't (were not)
QUESTIONS ?	
Was	I/he/she/it ...?
Were	we/you/they ...?
SHORT ANSWERS	
Yes, I/he/she/it was.	Yes, we/you/they were.
No, I/he/she/it wasn't.	No, we/you/they weren't.

- Was/wasn't używamy z *she/he/it*.
Picasso was Spanish.
The exam wasn't difficult.
- Were/weren't używamy z *we/you/they*.
We were at school yesterday.
They weren't in Granada on Friday.

there was / there were

SINGULAR	PLURAL
There was a castle.	There were two castles.
There wasn't a castle.	There weren't two castles.
Was there a castle?	Were there two castles?
Yes, there was.	Yes, there were.
No, there wasn't.	No, there weren't.

- There was/there were* są formami przeszłymi od *there is/there are*.
- There was* używamy z rzeczownikami w liczbie pojedynczej, a *there were* z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej.

Past simple: affirmative Zdania twierdzące w czasie past simple

- Czasu past simple używamy do mówienia o wydarzeniach, które miały miejsce w przeszłości.
The football match started at three o'clock.
- Konstrukcja zdania dla wszystkich osób jest taka sama.
I studied with my friend yesterday.
He studied English last year.
They studied Italian two years ago.

ZASADY TWORZENIA FORMY PAST SIMPLE CZASOWNIKÓW REGULARNYCH

do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę -ed	<i>start → started</i>
czasowniki kończące się na -e otrzymują końcówkę -d	<i>like → liked</i>
czasowniki kończące się na -y : po spółgłosce zmieniają -y na -i otrzymują końcówkę -ed	<i>carry → carried</i>
w czasownikach kończących się spółgłoską poprzedzoną samogłoską podwajamy spółgłoskę i dodajemy -ed	<i>stop → stopped</i>

- Wykaz czasowników nieregularnych (irregular verbs) znajduje się na stronie 96.
- Wymowa czasowników regularnych w czasie past simple zmienia się w zależności od pisowni danego czasownika.

ZASADY TWORZENIA FORMY PAST SIMPLE CZASOWNIKÓW REGULARNYCH

jeśli czasownik kończy się na spółgłoskę bezdźwięczną, formę past simple wymawiamy jako /t/	<i>watch → watched</i>
jeśli czasownik kończy się na spółgłoskę dźwięczną, formę past simple wymawiamy jako /d/	<i>play → played</i>
jeśli czasownik kończy się na t lub d , forma past simple jest wymawiana /ɪd/	<i>want → wanted</i>

Grammar exercises

1 Zakreśl właściwe słowo.

- I was / were at home yesterday.
- Cervantes *wasn't* / *weren't* a scientist.
- Was* / *Were* you in Madrid last weekend?
- Mozart and Beethoven *was* / *were* composers.
- Was* / *Were* Leonardo da Vinci Italian?
- We *wasn't* / *weren't* at the cinema last night.

2 Uzupełnij tekst, wpisując was lub were.

Last year, I (1) was on holiday with my parents. We (2) _____ at a castle and there (3) _____ lots of interesting things to see. It (4) _____ late and there (5) _____ many people. Then, there (6) _____ a loud explosion. I (7) _____ very frightened.

3 Odpowiedz na pytania. Popraw błędne informacje.

- Was Walt Disney an actor? (X / director)
No, he wasn't. He was a director.
- Was Goya a Spanish artist? (✓)

- Was Shakespeare German? (X / English)

- Were there model aeroplanes in Tutankhamun's tomb? (X / model boats)

- Was Neil Armstrong on the moon in 1869? (X / 1969)

- Were there a lot of temples in Ancient Greece? (✓)

- Were Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing the first people to climb Everest? (✓)

4 Uzupełnij zdania w czasie past simple czasownikami podanymi w nawiasach.

- Bill tidied his room. (tidy)
- I _____ a new book today. (start)
- They _____ cricket in the park. (play)
- The train _____ at the station for 15 minutes. (stop)
- Edward I _____ in Caernarfon Castle. (live)

- Picasso _____ *Guernica*. (paint)
- Jane and Carol _____ late for work. (arrive)
- My sister _____ for shoes all morning. (shop)

5 Wstaw czasowniki w czasie past simple do odpowiedniej kolumny w tabeli.

called carried helped listened looked
needed painted shopped wanted shouted
watched played directed

/t/	/k/	/d/
	called	

6 Napisz podane czasowniki w czasie past simple.

- fly _____ flew
- lose _____
- eat _____
- take _____
- see _____
- write _____
- make _____
- leave _____

7 Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami.

build do go have lose win write wear

- Iza wore her new dress to the party.
- I _____ on holiday to Wales last summer.
- The Egyptians _____ the pyramids.
- We _____ dinner at the new restaurant yesterday.
- Italy _____ the FIFA World Cup in 2006.
- You _____ my homework for me. Thank you.
- J.K. Rowling _____ the last Harry Potter book in 2007.
- I'm so sad. My team _____ the match last night.

Vocabulary bank

Jobs

architect _____
 astronaut _____
 composer _____
 director _____
 explorer _____
 inventor _____
 king and queen _____
 painter _____
 politician _____
 scientist _____
 sculptor _____
 writer _____

Irregular verbs

become — became _____
 build — built _____
 do — did _____
 fly — flew _____
 go — went _____
 have — had _____
 lose — lost _____
 make — made _____
 take — took _____
 wear — wore _____
 win — won _____
 write — wrote _____

Useful expressions

Can I help you? _____
 Where's the ..., please? _____
 Is there a ... here? _____
 What time does the ... close? _____

How much is it? _____
 Here you are. _____
 Thanks for your help. _____
 You're welcome. _____

Vocabulary plus

Myths and legends

1 Sprawdź znaczenie poniższych wyrazów.

prince princess god goddess hero heroine dragon giant
 monster unicorn

2 Które z powyższych wyrazów ilustruje rysunek?





Culture: Wales



Wales

Population	3,000,600
Capital	Cardiff
Official languages	Welsh, English
Currency	Pound sterling
Internet domain	.uk



Check it out!

- The monarch's eldest son is called the Prince of Wales.
- The leek is a national emblem of Wales.
- The highest mountain in Wales is Snowdon at 1,085 metres.



Musical Wales

People call Wales the land of song. Traditional folk music is very important in Wales, and people sing traditional songs and play instruments such as the harp and the *crwth*, a type of fiddle or violin.

Every August in Wales, people celebrate the National *Eisteddfod* which is a national festival of music, literature and poetry. The festival is eight days long and people only speak in Welsh.

Welsh castles

When the English king Edward I invaded Wales in 1277, he built many castles. He built the biggest castle – Beaumaris – in 1295. Beaumaris Castle is on the Welsh island of Anglesey.



Learn some Welsh!

bore da	Good morning
nos da	Good night
sut mae?	How are you?
diolch	Thank you
croeso	Welcome

Test your memory!

- When did the English build Beaumaris?
- How long is the National *Eisteddfod*?
- How do you say *thank you* in Welsh?

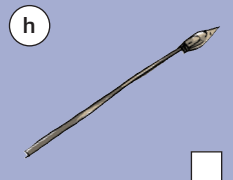
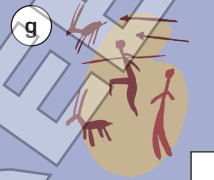
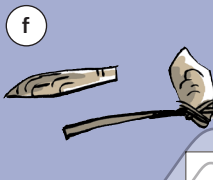
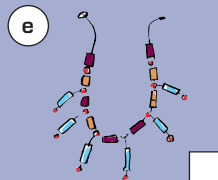
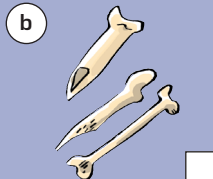
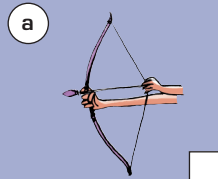
Web quest

What are some traditional Welsh names?
www.byig-wlb.org.uk/English/using/Pages/Welshnamesforchildren.aspx

Prehistoric times

1 Dopasuj słowa do rysunków.

- 1 hut
- 2 axes and knives
- 3 bow and arrow
- 4 spear
- 5 cave painting
- 6 bones
- 7 shells
- 8 jewellery



Cro-Magnons

2 Przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz na pytania.

When and where they lived

The Cro-Magnons were prehistoric people. They lived in Europe from between 30,000 to 10,000 years ago.

Home life

They lived together in small groups and made their homes in caves or huts. Sometimes their huts were long and had separate rooms with a fire in each one.

Tools and weapons

The Cro-Magnons made a lot of different tools. They used stone and animal bones to make axes, knives, bows and arrows. They invented the first spears for hunting animals. Cro-Magnons hunted alone and also in small groups.

Culture

The Cro-Magnons painted on the walls of their caves, and made simple sculptures. They also made flutes from bones and were probably the first musicians. They made clothes from animal skins, and, in hot weather, they wore clothes made from dried grass. Some Cro-Magnons made jewellery from shells, feathers and flowers. Some decorated their bodies with tattoos.



Food

The Cro-Magnons had a healthy diet. They ate meat, cereals and root vegetables. They also caught fish.

- 1 When did the Cro-Magnons live?
- 2 Where did they live?
- 3 What were their houses like?

- 4 What did they invent?
- 5 What did they wear when it was hot?
- 6 What did they eat?

Cave paintings

There are cave paintings in many places in Europe, for example, Altamira in Spain and Kapova in Russia. Some of the most famous are at Lascaux in France.

Four teenagers discovered the cave paintings at Lascaux in 1940. Experts believe that the paintings are 17,000 years old. There are paintings of animals that lived in the area, for example, bulls and bears, as well as humans.

Thousands of people wanted to see the marvellous cave paintings and more than 1,200 people visited the caves every day. However, this number of visitors was not good for the paintings, and, in 1963 the authorities closed the caves.

In 1983, Lascaux II opened. It's a cave with exact copies of the original cave paintings, and everybody can visit.



3 Zaznacz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Lascaux is in ... | a) Spain. | b) France. | c) Russia. |
| 2 There are ... in Lascaux. | a) animals | b) cave paintings | c) humans |
| 3 Lascaux had over ... visitors every day. | a) 17,000 | b) 1,963 | c) 1,200 |
| 4 Lascaux closed in ... | a) 1983. | b) 1940. | c) 1963. |
| 5 There are ... in Lascaux II. | a) copies of the original paintings | b) real animals | c) dangerous tourists |

PROJECT

Wykonaj projekt na temat innego gatunku człowieka prehistorycznego – Homo Habilis.

Plan

Zastanów się, jakie informacje najbardziej cię interesują.

Research

Wyszukaj informacje na temat Homo Habilis. Możesz skorzystać z informacji ze strony: <http://earlyhumans.mrdonn.org/tools.html>

Prepare

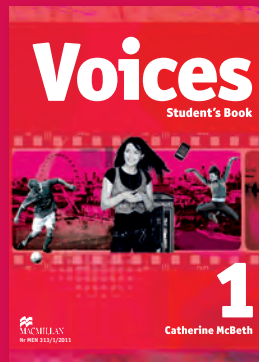
Sporządź notatki na temat tego, gdzie i kiedy żyli Homo Habilis, jakimi narzędziami i bronią się posługiwali, jaką mieli kulturę, co jadali itp.

Present your material

Napisz tekst o Homo Habilis i zilustruj go paroma rysunkami. Zaprezentuj swoją pracę klasie i nauczycielowi.

Voices

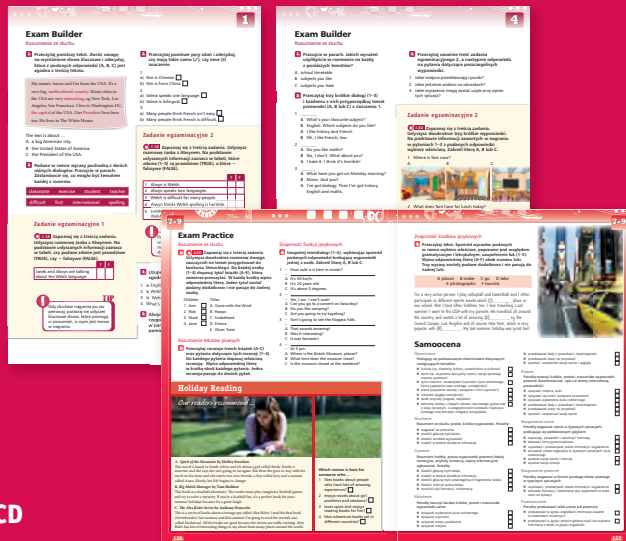
For the Student



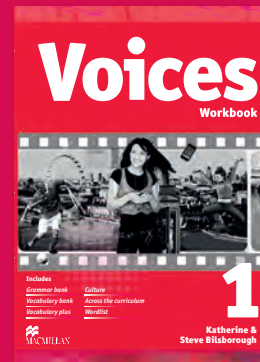
Student's Book



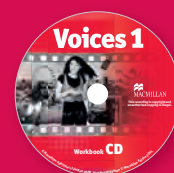
Student's CD



Exam Builder and Exam Practice pages

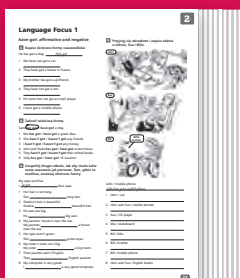


Workbook

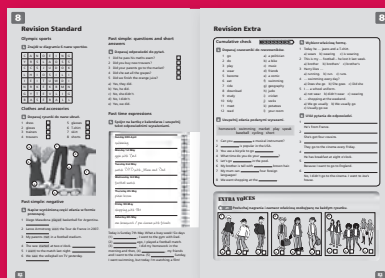


Workbook CD

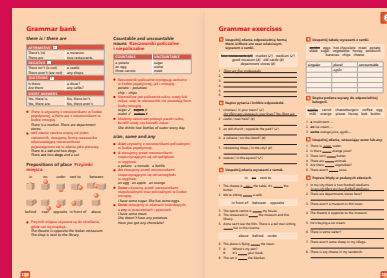
Workbook contents



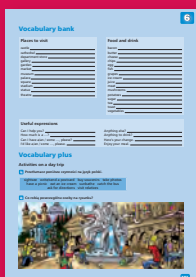
Activities



Revision Standard & Revision Extra



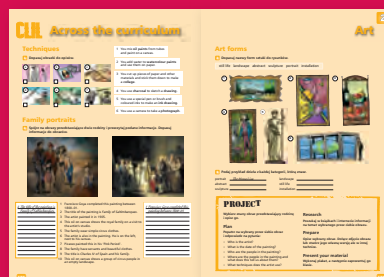
Grammar bank & Grammar exercises



Vocabulary bank & Vocabulary plus



Culture

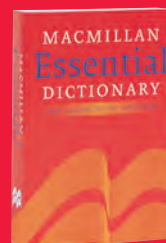


Across the curriculum



Wordlist

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