



PODRECZNIK
WIELOLETNI



3

Student's Book

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Get the way plus

3 City life

Dom ► miejsce zamieszkania, opis domu

► Vocabulary

Cities and houses

- 1 Work with a partner and match the photos with these words. Write the answers in your notebooks.

bungalow cottage detached house block of flats
semi-detached house terraced house



- 2 Listen, check and repeat.

- 3 Work with a partner. In your notebooks, make a list of typical rooms in a flat or house.

kitchen, bedroom ...

- 4 **SPEAKING** Tell your partner what type of house or flat you live in and describe it.

I live in a terraced house. It's got three bedrooms ...

- 5 In your notebook, match the photos below with these words. There are more words than photos.

city centre factory inner city port
skyscraper square suburbs town hall

- 6 Listen, check and repeat.



- 7 Write the answers in your notebook. Which word in 5 describes ...

- a very tall building with offices or flats?
- a poor area near the centre of a big city?
- the part of a city where there are many shops, banks or restaurants?
- an open area in a city or town with buildings around it?
- a richer area near a city but away from its centre where there are a lot of houses and trees?

Adjectives describing a city

- 8 Match these words with their definitions. Write the answers in your notebook.

busy crowded dirty historic lively noisy quiet

- important because it is old and interesting
- not very busy, or without much noise
- not clean
- with lots of noise
- full of people who are very active and/or having a good time
- with lots of people doing things
- with a lot of people

- 9 Look at the photo of the square in 5 (photo b). Can you use any of the adjectives in 8 to describe it?

- 10 Listen to four people talking about houses or places in a city. Which place from 1 or 5 does each person talk about? Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | | 3 | |
| 2 | | 4 | |

- 11 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Prepare a description of the area where your school is and then practise describing it.

Our school isn't in the city centre but it's quite near the centre. The area isn't very noisy. There are a lot of blocks of flats here ...

- 1 Work with a partner. Look at the photo and take it in turns to describe it. Read the title of the text. What do you think the text is about? Guess.
- 2 Read the text and check your predictions. Ignore the gaps in the text.

China's move to the megacities

A



An important transformation has already begun and it looks like it will continue for years to come. China is a country where the population is on the move. But they are all moving in the same direction – from the country to the city. At the moment, less than half the population of China lives in cities, but that situation is changing and it is changing fast.

B



But industry is growing so fast that there is a constant need for new workers in the city, in factories, construction sites, shops and offices. At the same time, life has become difficult for those living in the country. The traditional way of life is not so easy to follow any more. Until recently, there was no need to build such enormous cities in China. But now there is an urgent need to build, to build big, tall and fast.

C



Shanghai had none in 1980. Since then, they have built twice as many as in New York! Few Chinese people live in detached or semi-detached houses. So many large blocks of flats have appeared in the suburbs of these new Chinese megacities to accommodate the new arrivals. But this has led to crowded conditions in cities such as Tianjin, where over ten million people live, or in Shanghai itself, which has a population of over 22 million.

D



To get to work, there is a rising need for cars. Consequently, car sales have risen massively and the Chinese car industry is now a rival to the American car industry. This in turn has made it necessary to build new motorways, motels, and shopping centres, changing the traditional landscape forever.

E



As they increase in size, they eat up historic old buildings and invade the quiet villages nearby. Luckily, China has decided to invest money in clean energy, which should help to limit the impact on the environment. But nearly 50 Chinese cities have passed one million inhabitants in the last 20 years and they continue to grow today. The future consequences of these enormous changes both for China and for the whole planet are still difficult to predict.



- 3 Put sentences 1–5 into gaps A–E in the text. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 Living away from the city centre has brought other, very serious consequences.
- 2 Traditionally, the majority of the population of China has lived in quiet rural areas.
- 3 Day by day, these lively new megacities keep expanding.
- 4 Right now one of the biggest changes in the history of the world is taking place.
- 5 The rapid growth in the number of skyscrapers is an obvious demonstration of this.

- 4 Read the text again and answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 Where does over 50% of the Chinese population live now?
- 2 Why are Chinese cities growing?
- 3 In cities, where do most Chinese people live, and what effect does that have on the cities?
- 4 Why is the number of cars increasing in China, and what effect does this have on the country?
- 5 How is China trying to fight against the possible negative effects of the new cities on the environment?

- 5 Find words in the text which mean:

- 1 continuous, regular (paragraph B)
- 2 going/gone up (paragraph B)
- 3 to find space for someone to live (paragraph C)
- 4 the appearance of an area of land (paragraph D)
- 5 get bigger and bigger (paragraph D)
- 6 spend money to make something better (paragraph E)

- 6 SPEAKING What about you?

- 1 Would you like to live in a megacity? Why?/Why not?
- 2 Which do you think is the best city to live in your country? Why?

*I wouldn't like to live in a megacity.
They're so crowded!*

*Yes, but I imagine that they're
really lively too, with lots of
things to see and do.*

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present perfect simple and past simple

1a Read these sentences. Choose the correct alternative and write it in your notebook.

- 1 She **moved** to Thames Town in 2005.
- 2 He **has worked** on the project for over three years.
- 3 They **'ve built** the town around a market square.
- 4 They **lived** in Shanghai for four years but then they moved to Thames Town.

a We use the *present perfect/past simple* for actions or experiences which happened at a specific moment in the past, or actions which started and finished in the past.
Examples: sentences *1, 2, 3, 4*.

b We use the *present perfect/past simple* for actions or experiences which happened at an unspecified moment in the past, actions which started in the past and continue to the present, or past actions which have a result in the present.

Examples: sentences *1, 2, 3, 4*.

1b In your notebook, complete this rule for the formation of present perfect.

has/have + 

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ► str. 44

2 In your notebook, complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in present perfect or past simple.





- 1 Ian  (be) in New York since last Friday. He's leaving on Sunday.
- 2 Kate  (live) in this city all her life. She loves living here.
- 3 In 2002, my cousin  (go) to live in Milan.
- 4 Matt and Jo love travelling. They  (visit) lots of different countries.
- 5 My great-grandfather died last year. He  (spend) his whole life living in the country.
- 6 Two years ago, Sophie  (move) to a bigger flat.
- 7 When you look around, you can see that this city  (change) a lot.
- 8 Charlie  (be) a builder for ten years and then he changed jobs.






GRAMMAR GUIDE

ever, never, for, since, yet, already, just






3a Read the sentences a–g and use the words in bold to complete each explanation. Write the answers in your notebook.

- a I have **never** been to Chile.
- b She has lived here **since** 2010.
- c Have you **ever** been to France?
- d I haven't finished my project **yet**.
- e She has lived here **for** four years.
- f I have **already** watched this film.
- g He has **just** come back home.

- 1 We can use  in questions with the present perfect. It means 'at any time in your life'.
- 2 We use  with the present perfect to talk about very recent activities.
- 3 We use  with the present perfect to say that something has happened, possibly earlier than we thought.
- 4 We can use  to make negative sentences in the present perfect. It means 'at no time in your life'.

- 5 We use  and  with the present perfect to talk about things that started in the past and continue in the present. We use  with periods of time, and  with specific moments in time.
- 6 We use  with the present perfect to say that something has not happened but we think it is going to happen soon. We use it in negative sentences and questions.

3b What is the usual position of the words in 3a in a sentence? In your notebook, complete the gaps with the words in 3a.

- 1 Words that go just before the past participle:  
- 2 Words that go just before a time expression:  
- 3 A word that usually goes at the end of the sentence: 

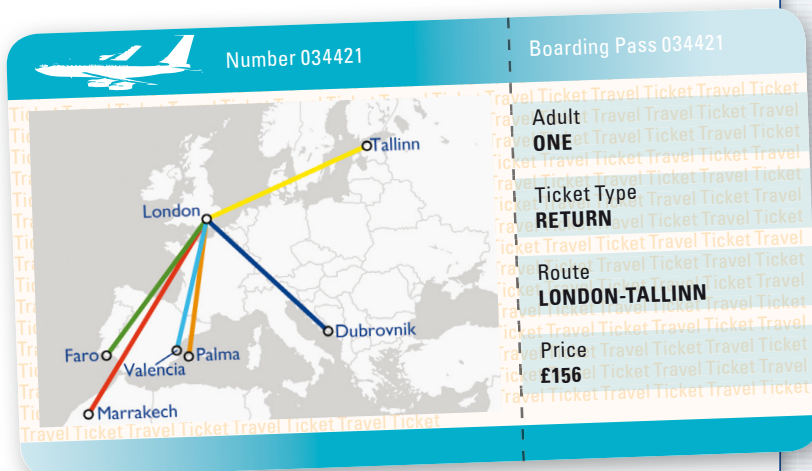
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4 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the present perfect form of these verbs. Put the other word in the correct place in the sentence.

already/visit ever/live have/for just/rain love/since never/live not finish/yet not sell/yet

- 1 They **haven't sold** their flat **yet**.
- 2 I  in a big city but one day I'd like to.
- 3 We  this exercise .
- 4 My brother  New York. He went there for a holiday five years ago.
- 5 We  this car  ten years.
- 6 Why is it wet here?  it .
- 7 I  this city  the day I arrived here.
- 8  you  in a cottage?

5 Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write the answers in your notebook.



The new commuter

Have you (1) seen people travelling to work in the morning and felt sorry for them? These people are called 'commuters'. Of course, commuting has existed (2) many years. A commuter (3) to be somebody who travelled to work each day, either from a suburb or maybe from a nearby town or city where it was cheaper to buy or rent property. They caught a bus or train or the underground or drove into work. But recently a new type of commuter has (4) come into existence. These commuters work in one country but live in another. High house prices, cheap flights, flexible working hours, email and the Internet have (5) it easier to work from home. And they have also contributed to creating this new type of long-distance commuter. Take Carrie Frai, for example. She has (6) become a pioneer of long-distance commuting. She works as a TV news presenter in London but finds it cheaper to live in Barcelona. She (7) there a year ago. With a minimum of a four-hour journey, this trip to work hasn't become a daily habit for her (8) . She usually works in London for a few days, staying with friends and family, and then she (9) back to Barcelona. It can be difficult but Carrie has found a much higher quality of life (10) she moved to Barcelona. Experts have predicted a list of cities where London commuters could live in the future. The list includes Palma, Dubrovnik, Faro, Marrakech, Tallinn and Valencia!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A not | B ever | C just | D always |
| 2 A for | B since | C during | D through |
| 3 A usually | B used | C is | D was |
| 4 A been | B yet | C only | D just |
| 5 A make | B did | C made | D done |
| 6 A already | B yet | C never | D decided |
| 7 A has moved | B have moved | C moves | D moved |
| 8 A life | B always | C yet | D sometimes |
| 9 A go | B goes | C has gone | D went |
| 10 A for | B since | C while | D due to |

Extreme adjectives

1 In your notebook, match the extreme adjectives (1–10) with the normal adjectives (a–j).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 ancient | a bad |
| 2 boiling | b beautiful |
| 3 dreadful | c big |
| 4 enormous | d cold |
| 5 filthy | e crowded |
| 6 freezing | f dirty |
| 7 packed | g hot |
| 8 silent | h old |
| 9 stunning | i quiet |
| 10 tiny | j small |

2 Read the example sentences. Then match the correct halves of the rules in your notebook.

The film was really bad.
The film was really awful.
The film was absolutely awful.
The film was quite bad.
The film was very bad.

- | |
|---|
| 1 We use <i>totally</i> , <i>completely</i> and <i>absolutely</i> |
| 2 We use <i>very</i> and <i>extremely</i> |
| 3 We use <i>really</i> |
| 4 We use <i>quite</i> and <i>rather</i> |
| a with normal adjectives. |
| b with normal adjectives. |
| c with extreme adjectives. |
| d with both normal and extreme adjectives. |

3 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

- The view from our window wasn't just beautiful. It was absolutely .
- The city of Athens isn't just old. It's . It's existed for over 3,000 years!
- It was very in the city yesterday – over 35°C.
- It's here in the winter.
- At Christmas, the shops in the city centre are totally with people.
- The streets are usually quite because nobody cleans them.

4a **PRONUNCIATION** Listen and check your answers. Which words do we stress more – normal adjectives or extreme adjectives?

4b Practise saying the sentences in 3 with the correct stress.

5a In your notebook, write down the names of places in your city or country which are: ancient, usually packed, boiling, freezing, stunning, filthy and enormous.

5b **SPEAKING** Tell your partner, in a different order, the names of the places you have written. Can they guess the extreme adjective for each place?

Did you write Moscow because it's freezing there in the winter?

Good idea, but no, I didn't.

- 1a SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Look at the photos and take turns describing them. Do you think the people are having a good time? Why?



- 1b** Listen to a radio programme about the Erasmus project – a programme where European students can go and study in a different country for up to a year. Complete this information in your notebook.

- Eda is originally from .
- On the project, she's been living in .
- She's been speaking a lot of and .

- 2** Listen again and complete the notes in your notebook.

Eda has been living in this new city since (a) and she is leaving in (b) . She likes the city because there are (c) exhibitions and (d) . She also loves the countryside and (e) . She thinks the best part of her stay has been the (f) . This is when people come together and make (g) . The worst part of her stay has been (h) .

- 3 SPEAKING** What about you?

- Would you like to live in another country for a year? Why?/Why not?
- Where would you most like to live in the world?

*I don't know if I'd like to live abroad.
And you?*

*I'd like to go to a country where they speak
English. I want to practise my English.*

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present perfect continuous

- 1a** Read the sentences below. Which sentences are in present perfect continuous and which are in present perfect simple?

- I've **been living** here for four months.
- I've **seen** two or three brilliant concerts.
- I've **made** friends with people from all over Europe.
- Recently, we've **been doing** lots of exams.

- 1b** Which of these two tenses gives more importance to ...

- the completion and result of an action?
- the process and duration of an action?
- how many times an action has happened?
- the fact that an action is temporary, incomplete or has finished very recently?

- 1c** Complete this rule for the formation of present perfect continuous in your notebook.

has/have + +

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- 2** In your notebook, write about what these people have been doing.





3 Are these sentences correct? Why?/Why not? If they aren't correct, change them. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Ouch! I've been cutting my finger.
- We've been studying English for eight years.
- Have you been crying?
- She's been reading this book three times.
- My brother has painted his bedroom but he hasn't finished.
- We've been waiting for the bus for half an hour and it still hasn't come.
- Oh no! I've been breaking the window.
- This week I've been staying with my grandparents but I'm going home tomorrow.

4 Choose the best alternative and write it in your notebook.

- Stop singing that song! You've sung/been singing it all afternoon!
- That's it! I've done/been doing all my homework!
- It's terrible! Max has had/been having an accident!
- She's looked/been looking for her keys all day but she still hasn't found them.
- Why are you dirty? What have you done/been doing?
- That actor has made/been making twenty films.
- My eyes hurt. I've worked/been working on the computer all day.
- You've played/been playing computer games since ten o'clock this morning. It's time to switch it off!

5 In your notebook, complete the dialogue with the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of verbs.

INTERVIEWER: Assen, you're Bulgarian but at the moment, you're living here in Edinburgh. How long (a) have you been living (live) here?

ASSEN: For six months. I (b) have been studying (study) at the university but I (c) haven't finished (not finish) my course yet.

INTERVIEWER: What (d) are you studying (study)?

ASSEN: Business Studies. I (e) have completed (complete) three written projects already and for the last two weeks, we (f) have been working (work) for a company in the city centre. That finishes next month.

INTERVIEWER: Where exactly (g) do you live (live)?

ASSEN: Well, I (h) have made (make) two really good friends on the course. We (i) live (live) in a flat in the old town. Edinburgh is an amazing place!

6 SPEAKING Work with a partner. Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions. Use the present perfect continuous or present perfect simple in your answers. Which answers are the most imaginative?

- Why are you hiding behind the sofa?
- Why are your shoes so dirty?
- Why are you crying?
- Why are you so happy?
- Why are you bored?
- Why are you so tired?
- Why aren't you watching your favourite TV programme?

Why are you hiding behind the sofa?

I've been watching a really frightening horror film.

- 1 Work with a partner. In your notebook, make a list of words that describe each photo.



- 2 **SPEAKING** Take it in turns to describe one of the photos to your partner.
- 3 Listen to a student talking about the photos. Where would the student prefer to live? Why?
- 4 Listen again. Which of the words or expressions from the Speaking Bank does the speaker use?

► Speaking Bank

Expressions of opinion

- Personally, ...
- I think (that) ...
- I don't think (that) ...
- I'm convinced that ...
- I don't really know if ...
- In my view, ...
- In my opinion, ...
- As I see it, ...

- 5 **SPEAKING** Tell your partner which place you would prefer. Give reasons for your opinion.

Personally, I'd prefer to live in the village in photo a. It looks so peaceful and beautiful!

I don't really know if I'd like it. Living there would be really boring. I think that I'd prefer to live in the city. In my view, city life is much more exciting.

Practice makes perfect

- 6 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Take it in turns to do the task. Use some of the expressions in the Speaking Bank, and give reasons for your opinions.

Describe the two photos. Then:

- say which home you would prefer to live in,
- give reasons for your opinion,
- say why you wouldn't like to live in the other place.



- 1 **SPEAKING** Look at this photo of the city of Liverpool. Work with a partner. What do you know about Liverpool?



- 2 Read this letter written by somebody from Liverpool and answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- How have the docks in Liverpool changed in the last twenty years?
- What is the Liverpool Arena?
- What has been happening to Liverpool city centre?
- What doesn't the writer like so much about the new city centre?

Dear Oana,

Thanks for your last letter. It was great to hear from you! It was really interesting to learn all about your family. I'm looking forward to meeting them one day.

Well, in your last letter you asked me to tell you something about my home town. Most people think of The Beatles and football when they think of Liverpool, but there's a lot more than just that. Actually, Liverpool has changed quite a lot in the last twenty years. It's always been an important port but the old docks used to be very depressing and dirty. They've changed a lot. Now in the Albert Dock area, there are lots of cool shops, bars and restaurants. The nightlife is great. They've built a big stadium for concerts too. It's called the Liverpool Arena and a lot of big groups have already played there.

As for the city centre, they've been building an enormous new shopping centre there, called Liverpool One. They've just finished it and it's really cool! It has all the usual shops. That's the only problem with

it, in my opinion. All city centres in England have started to look the same!

Anyway, write back soon and tell me about your home town. Has it changed much in the last few years?

Love

Holly xxx





- 3 The letter in 2 is informal. Decide which one of these is *not* typical of informal letters.

- Beginning *Dear* or *Hi*
- Calling the person by their surname
- Using short forms of words (e.g. *Thanks* instead of *Thank you*)
- Using contractions (e.g. *'s*, *don't*, *haven't*)
- Using interjections like *Oh* and *Well*
- Using informal expressions
- Using exclamation marks

- 4 Read again the letter in 2. In your notebook, complete the expressions in the Writing Bank.

► Writing Bank

Useful words and expressions for informal letters

- To begin: *Thanks* 
- It was*  *from you.*
- To change the subject: 
- To end: *Write* 

- 5 Work with a partner. In your notebook, make notes about your home town. What type of place is it? What is special about it? Has it changed in the last few years? How?

Practice makes perfect

- 6 Do the task. Include all the information and organise your notes from 5 into paragraphs. Use the information in 3 and the words and expressions from the Writing Bank.

An English-speaking friend has asked you to write them a letter about your home town. Write the letter. Include this information:

- say what type of place your home town is and what is special about it,
- describe any recent changes there.

Present perfect simple

Forma

Affirmative	podmiot + have/has + past participle <i>She has bought a flat.</i>
Negative	podmiot + haven't/hasn't + past participle <i>We haven't painted the house.</i>
Question	have/has + podmiot + past participle <i>Have you been to the city centre?</i>
Short answers	Yes, podmiot + have/has . No, podmiot + haven't/hasn't <i>Yes, I have. No, they haven't.</i>

Użycie

Czasu *present perfect simple* używamy, gdy mówimy o:

- wydarzeniu, które miało miejsce w przeszłości, jednak nie ma znaczenia, kiedy dokładnie, np.:
I've travelled around Europe.
- wydarzeniu, które miało miejsce niedawno, a jego skutki widać obecnie, np.:
She's bought a new house. (= Ona ma teraz nowy dom.)
- wydarzeniach lub sytuacjach, które rozpoczęły się w przeszłości i nadal trwają, np.:
Mark's lived here for ten years. (= Mark nadal tu mieszka.)

Present perfect simple and past simple

Czasu *present perfect simple* używamy, gdy mówimy o wydarzeniu, które miało miejsce w nieokreślonym momencie w przeszłości, np.:
I've been to Paris.

Jeżeli mówimy o czymś, co zdarzyło się w konkretnym momencie w przeszłości, musimy użyć czasu *past simple*, np.:
I went to Paris last year.

Czas *present perfect simple* może opisywać wydarzenia i czynności, które rozpoczęły się w przeszłości i nadal trwają, np.:
I've lived in Paris since 2006.

Czas *past simple* opisuje czynności, które zostały już zakończone, np.:
I lived in Paris for five years. I arrived there in 2001 and left in 2006.

ever, never, for, since, just, already, yet

Wyrazu **ever** (kiedykolwiek) używamy w pytaniach w czasie *present perfect*. W zdaniu stawiamy go bezpośrednio przed czasownikiem w formie *past participle*, np.:

Have you ever been to London?

Wyrazu **never** (nigdy) używamy w zdaniach przeczących, np.:

I've never lived in a big city.

Wyrazów **for** i **since** używamy w zdaniach w czasie *present perfect*, gdy mówimy o wydarzeniu lub czynności, która zaczęła się w przeszłości i trwa do teraz.

For (przez) używamy, gdy mówimy, że coś trwa przez pewien okres, natomiast **since** (od), gdy mówimy o konkretnym momencie w przeszłości, w którym dana czynność się rozpoczęła. Zarówno do zdań z **for**, jak i z **since**, pytanie brzmi *How long ...?*

How long have you lived here?

I've lived here for three months/since May.

Wyrazu **just** używamy, aby podkreślić, że czynność wydarzyła się przed momentem.

I have just seen Liz. (= Właśnie widziałem Liz).

Wyraz **just** stawiamy bezpośrednio przed czasownikiem w formie *past participle*.

Wyrazu **already** używamy, gdy mówimy o czymś, co już się wydarzyło wcześniej, np.: *I'm not going. I've already been there.*

Wyraz **already** stawiamy albo przed czasownikiem głównym, albo – jeśli chcemy podkreślić jego znaczenie – na końcu zdania.

Wyraz **yet** stawiamy na końcu zdania pytającego lub przeczącego, gdy pytamy, czy coś, czego oczekiwaliśmy, już stało się – lub aby powiedzieć, że spodziewane wydarzenie jeszcze nie nastąpiło.

Have you bought a flat yet? I haven't bought a flat yet.

Present perfect continuous

Forma

Affirmative	podmiot + have/has + been + -ing <i>I've been living with my cousin.</i>
Negative	podmiot + haven't/hasn't + been + -ing <i>He hasn't been studying enough.</i>
Question	have/has + podmiot + been + -ing <i>Have you been staying here long?</i>

Użycie

Czasu *present perfect continuous* używamy, aby podkreślić przebieg i czas trwania czynności, np.:

I've been living here for more than five months.

Jeśli wydarzenie trwa bardzo krótko, nie możemy użyć czasu ciągłego.

I've been breaking my leg.

Czasu *present perfect continuous* używamy także, aby podkreślić, że czynność została właśnie zakończona i jej skutki widać obecnie, albo czynność jeszcze trwa, np.:

I've been painting my room (= Jestem brudny, ponieważ właśnie skończyłem malować LUB ponieważ jeszcze nie skończyłem malować.)

Kiedy chcemy podkreślić zakończenie i rezultat działania lub to, ile razy dana czynność miała miejsce, musimy użyć czasu *present perfect simple*, np.: *I've washed the dishes.* (= Właśnie umyłem wszystkie naczynia.)

I've written seven books. nie *I've been writing seven books.*

Pamiętaj, że niektórych czasowników zazwyczaj nie używamy w formie ciągłej. *I've been knowing you for three years.*

Self-check Unit 3

► Grammar revision

Present perfect simple and past simple

- 1 Complete the text with the present perfect simple or past simple form of the verbs and choose the correct alternative. Write the answers in your notebook.**

I (a) (live) in this city (b) *for/since* many years and I love it here. The city (c) (change) a lot in the last five years. The biggest change is that the city (d) (get) a lot bigger recently. They (e) (build) a lot of offices and shops in

the city centre, and there are more planned. In 2005, they (f) (start) to build an enormous new sports stadium near the port but they (g) (not finish) building it (h) *already/yet*. They have (i) *ever/just* pulled down a lot of buildings in the area. In the past, everybody (j) (want) an office there, but not now.

/ 10 points

Present perfect continuous

- 2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verbs. Write the answers in your notebook.**

- you (switch) the light off?
- Come on, you need a rest. You (study) for five hours non-stop.
- My hands are dirty because I (fix) the car.
- Did you hear about Jacob? He (break) his leg.
- My friend Charlie (study) in Cambridge all summer, but next week he's coming home.

- They (build) more and more shopping centres in the city for a while now and I don't think they're going to stop.
- That group (make) more than ten CDs.
- I'm very sorry. you (wait) for long?
- My legs are tired because I (walk) all day.
- That's it! We (finish) this exercise.

/ 10 points

► Vocabulary revision

Cities and houses

- 1 Write the words for the definitions in your notebook.**

- a house which is separate, not touching other houses
- a small house, usually in a village or in the country
- a building for the offices of the local government
- an area where ships stop, where there are usually buildings
- an area where many people live, and there are often social problems there
- an area away from the centre of the city where richer people live
- a house which is attached to other houses on both sides
- a tall building where there are many flats

/ 8 points

Adjectives describing cities

- 2 What adjectives describe these situations? Write the answers in your notebook.**

- A concert in a small room with hundreds of people: c.
- A place which nobody ever cleans: d.
- A place which is old and interesting: h.
- A place where there is no noise: q.
- A place where there are a lot of exciting things happening: l.
- A place with lots of people, movement and activity: b.

/ 6 points

Extreme adjectives

- 3 In your notebook, write the normal equivalent of these extreme adjectives.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 stunning <input type="text"/> | 4 dreadful <input type="text"/> |
| 2 boiling <input type="text"/> | 5 enormous <input type="text"/> |
| 3 filthy <input type="text"/> | 6 packed <input type="text"/> |

/ 6 points

Total

/ 40 points

► Znajomość środków językowych – parafraza zdań

- 1 Read the pairs of sentences below. For each question, decide if both sentences have the same meaning or not. Explain the differences in meaning for the sentences that do not mean the same.**

TIP Remember that the second sentence in a pair must be as close in meaning to the first one, as possible.

- A. I've been living in England for six years.
B. I started living in England six years ago and I still live here.
- A. I've never done parkour.
B. I haven't done parkour before.
- A. I had bought our tickets by the time Rick arrived at the station.
B. Rick arrived at the station after I had bought our tickets.
- A. I was doing my homework, while my brother was watching a film.
B. I did my homework when my brother was watching a film.
- A. When did you meet Carrie?
B. How long did you know Carrie?
- A. I don't have much time.
B. I have little time.

- 2 Read sentences 1–6 below. For each question decide which sentence option (A or B) is closer in meaning to the first sentence. Write the answers in your notebook.**

TIP Remember that you will have to transform a grammatical structure in the paraphrased sentence, eg change a tense or word order, use a different verb form etc. You may also need to introduce changes in vocabulary, eg change a verb into a phrasal verb, or a phrase into another phrase.

- This is the fastest train that I've ever travelled on.
A. I have never travelled on a train faster than this one.
B. It's the first time I've travelled on a fast train.
- I've known Harry since we were children.
A. I've known Harry for a long time.
B. I first met Harry when we were kids.
- She looks like her mother.
A. She and her mother look similar.
B. She is like her mother.
- So, you're off to Spain tomorrow. What time are you setting off?
A. What time are you leaving?
B. What time are you taking off?
- I had lunch and then I did homework.
A. I did my homework before I had lunch.
B. I did my homework when I had finished lunch.
- As Tom was playing football, he fell and sprained his ankle.
A. Tom fell and sprained his ankle when he was playing football.
B. Tom played football, fell and sprained his ankle.

- 3 Read the pairs of sentences A and B. Complete each sentence B with one word so that it means the same as sentence A. Write the answers in your notebook.**

TIP When you are paraphrasing the first sentence, do not try to use exactly the same number of words in the second sentence.

- A. We don't often go bowling.
B. We go bowling.
- A. All of a sudden, we heard someone screaming in the street.
B. we heard someone screaming in the street.

- A. I drank a lot of milk when I was a child but I don't any more.
B. I to drink a lot of milk when I was a child.
- A. Can you tell me what time the Warsaw train gets in?
B. Can you tell me what time the Warsaw train?
- A. I've been writing essays since this morning; I've done three already.
B. I've three essays since this morning.
- A. What time does the plane start?
B. What time is the?

- 4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and six words.**

- I don't really like travelling by train. **FOND**
I'm by train.
- I started painting my room four hours ago and I'm still doing it. **BEEN**
I my room for four hours.
- I hate it when my sister takes my lipstick! **ALWAYS**
My sister lipstick!
- My dad has been wearing glasses since last year. **STARTED**
My dad last year.
- I wouldn't like to live here - there is a lot of noise in this street. **VERY**
I wouldn't like to live here because this
- It started raining after they finished their cycling trip. **HAD**
When they their cycling trip, it started raining.

► Zadanie testujące

- 5 Wykorzystując podane wyrazy, uzupełnij zdania, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów i formy podanych wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszyte. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów.**

- When did you meet your best friend?
LONG
How your best friend?
- This film genre doesn't really interest me, I prefer science fiction.
IN
I'm not this film genre, I prefer science fiction.
- I started doing this project at eight this morning and it's two o'clock already.
FOR
I have been hours.
- It's a great party! Are you enjoying yourself?
TIME
It's a great party! Are?
- I haven't got enough money to buy this laptop.
TOO
I've got buy this laptop.
- I bought this dress in June and I still like wearing it.
SINCE
I have June.

► Mówienie – zestaw zadań

► Zadanie 1. (4 minuty)

Pracujcie w parach. Wykonajcie zadanie, a następnie zamieńcie się rolami. Rozmowę rozpoczyna uczeń A.

Uczeń A

Twoi rodzice zdecydowali się wynająć pokój studentowi/studentce Erasmusa z Wielkiej Brytanii, który/która będzie studiować w Polsce przez pół roku. Porozmawiaj z nim/nią na ten temat. Poniżej podane są cztery kwestie, które musisz omówić z uczniem B.

Lokalizacja
Waszego domu

Wypożyczenie
pokoju

Sąsiedztwo

Udogodnienia
w Waszym domu

Uczeń B

Jesteś brytyjskim studentem/brytyjską studentką Erasmusa, który/która będzie studiować w Polsce przez pół roku. Rozmawiasz z synem/córką właściciela domu, w którym chcesz wynająć pokój na ten czas. W zależności od tego, jak potoczy się rozmowa, spróbuj włączyć do niej wszystkie/wybrane punkty:

- poproś ucznia A o dokładniejsze objaśnienie jakiejś kwestii,
- dowiedz się od ucznia A, czy w domu jest dostęp do Internetu,
- grzecznie nie zgódź się z uczniem A, tak aby musiał podać kolejne argumenty lub zaproponować inne rozwiązanie,
- zapytaj ucznia A o możliwość korzystania z pralki,
- wyraż wątpliwość, czy dom nie jest zbyt daleko od Twojej uczelni.

► Zadanie 2. (3 minuty)

Pracujcie w parach. Opiszcie swoje zdjęcia, a następnie zadawajcie sobie na zmianę pytania i odpowiadajcie na nie.

Uczeń A

1. How is the child feeling and why?
2. What are advantages and disadvantages of sharing a room with your brother or sister?
3. Describe the room you lived in as a child.



Uczeń B



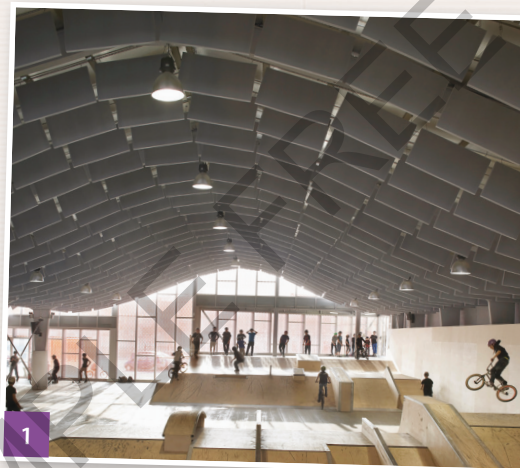
1. Why are the people smiling?
2. Why might some teenagers mind living in the suburbs or in the countryside?
3. Tell us about the last time you disliked some aspect of the neighbourhood where you live.

► Zadanie 3. (5 minut)

Pracujcie w parach. Popatrzcie na zdjęcia i wykonajcie poniższe zadanie. Następnie odpowiedzcie na dwa pytania.

Bierzesz udział w ankiecie na temat tego, jaka inwestycja władz miejskich uczyniłaby Wasze miasto atrakcyjniejszym dla nastolatków.

- Wybierz zdjęcie przedstawiające tę propozycję, która Twoim zdaniem byłaby najatrakcyjniejsza dla nastolatków, i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe propozycje.



1. Why do you think more and more people living in cities are moving to the suburbs and countryside?
2. What things in your home could you not live without? Why?

► Znajomość środków językowych

Uzupełnianie luk – wybór wielokrotny

- 1** Read the text and complete the gaps (1–5) choosing the best option A, B or C. Write the answers in your notebook.

Do you live in a slow city?

Cittaslow, part of the Slow Movement, (1.) in Greve, a small Italian town, in 1999. A past mayor of Greve was inspired (2.) the Slow Food organisation. He wanted to (3.) the quality of life in Greve and other towns by slowing down their pace. The main goals of Cittaslow are to make life better for everyone living in a given urban area and to promote a healthy lifestyle. The movement also aims to resist the globalisation and uniformity of towns all over the globe, and to preserve their individual and unique features. Only towns with a population of under 50,000 (4.) apply for membership. As of September 2013, there are 177 town members from 27 countries, 10 of (5.) are in Poland.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. has been founded | B. was founded | C. had been founded |
| 2. A. with | B. at | C. by |
| 3. A. repair | B. improve | C. get better |
| 4. A. can | B. must | C. might |
| 5. A. whom | B. what | C. which |

Parafraza zdań

- 2** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Write the answers in your notebook. Do not change the word given. Use between two and six words.

- There are more and more cars in Polish cities. **INCREASING**
The number in Polish cities.
- I haven't been to London yet. **NEVER**
I London.
- I moved to Warsaw two years ago. I'm still living here. **BEEN**
I Warsaw for two years.
- How long have you had this car? **BUY**
When this car?
- When the teacher announced that the exam was over, I had already finished writing. **TIME**
I had finished the teacher announced that the exam was over.
- Is this car yours? **BELONG**
Does you?



► Vocabulary plus

- 1** Match the words (a–k) with the numbers in the picture (1–7) above. Write the answers in your notebook. Four of the words do not match the picture.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| a. attic | b. blinds | c. chimney | d. door |
| e. fence | f. footpath | g. gate | h. hedge |
| i. porch | j. roof | k. shutters | |

- 2** Explain the difference in meaning in the following pairs of words.

- bungalow/detached house
- terraced house/semi-detached house
- bedsit/flat
- castle/mansion
- cottage/villa
- loft apartment/penthouse
- hall of residence/retirement home

► Wordlist Unit 3

(adj) = adjective – przymiotnik
(adv) = adverb – przysłówek
(conj) = conjunction – spójnik
(det) = determiner – określnik (np.: a, an, the, that itp.)
(n) = noun – rzeczownik

(phr) = phrase – wyrażenie
(prep) = preposition – przyimek
(pron) = pronoun – zaimek
(v) = verb – czasownik

*** = słowo bardzo często używane

** = często używane

* = dosyć często używane

Dom – typy zabudowań

block of flats (n)	/ˈblɒk əv ˈflæts/	blok mieszkalny
bungalow (n) *	/ˈbʌŋɡəˌlɒ/	dom parterowy
cottage (n) **	/ˈkɒtɪdʒ/	wiejski domek
detached house (n)	/dɪˈtætʃt ˈhaʊs/	dom wolno stojący
flat (n) ***	/flæt/	mieszkanie
semi-detached house (n)	/ˌsemɪdɪtætʃt ˈhaʊs/	bliźniak (dom)
skyscraper (n)	/ˈskaɪˌskreɪpə/	drapacz chmur
terraced house (n)	/ˌterəst ˈhaʊs/	szeregowiec

Inne

aim (n) ***	/eɪm/	cel
ancient (adj) ***	/ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt/	starożytny
attract (v) ***	/əˈtrækt/	przyciągać
boiling (adj) *	/ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/	upalny
busy (adj) ***	/ˈbɪzi/	ruchliwy
canal (n) **	/kəˈnæl/	kanał
capsule (n)	/ˈkæpsju:l/	kapsuła (kosmiczna)
castle (n) **	/ˈkɑ:s(ə)l/	zamek
city centre (n)	/ˌsɪti ˈsentə/	centrum miasta
commuter (n) *	/kəˈmjʊ:tə/	dojeżdżający do pracy
contribute (v) ***	/kənˈtrɪbjʊ:t/	przyczyniać się
convenience (n) *	/kənˈvi:niəns/	wygoda
countryside (n) ***	/ˈkʌntriˌsaɪd/	okolica wiejska
crowded (adj) *	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	zatłoczony
customer (n) ***	/ˈkʌstəmə/	klient
dirty (adj) **	/ˈdɜ:ti/	brudny
dock (n) **	/dɒk/	dok, nabrzeże
dreadful (adj) **	/ˈdredf(ə)l/	okropny
due to arrive (phr) ***	/ˌdju: tə əˈraɪv/	mający nadjechać
entry (n) ***	/ˈentri/	wstęp
enormous (adj) ***	/ɪˈnɔ:məs/	ogromny
exhibition (n) ***	/ˌeksɪˈbɪʃ(ə)n/	wystawa
factory (n) ***	/ˈfæktəri/	fabryka
filthy (adj) *	/ˈfɪlði/	brudny, odrażający
flight (n) ***	/flaɪt/	lot
freezing (adj) *	/ˈfri:zɪŋ/	lodowaty
grass (n) ***	/ɡrɑ:s/	trawa
have a good time (phr)	/ˌhæv ə ɡʊd ˈtaɪm/	dobrze się bawić
historic (adj) **	/hɪˈstɒrɪk/	historyczny
home town (n)	/ˌhəʊm ˈtaʊn/	miasto rodzinne
hurt (v) ***	/hɜ:(r)t/	ranić
inner city (n) *	/ˌɪnə ˈsɪti/	podupadła część śródmieścia
land (v) ***	/lænd/	lądować
leaflet (n) **	/ˈli:flet/	broszura
lively (adj) **	/ˈlaɪvli/	ruchliwy, pełen życia (o mieście)
mile (n) ***	/maɪl/	mila
nearby (adj, adv) **	/ˌniə ˈbaɪ/	pobliski, w pobliżu
noisy (adj) *	/ˈnɔɪzi/	głośny, hałaśliwy
orbit (n) *	/ˈɔ:(r)bɪt/	orbita
packed (adj) *	/pækt/	zatłoczony, zapchany

paradise (n) *	/ˈpærədaɪs/	raj
pioneer (n) *	/ˌpaɪəˈniə/	pionier
port (n) ***	/pɔ:t/	port
price (n) ***	/praɪs/	cena
property (n) ***	/ˈprɒpəti/	nieruchomość
pull down (v)	/pʊl ˈdaʊn/	burzyć
racetrack (n)	/ˈreɪstræk/	tor wyścigowy
rent (v) ***	/rent/	wynajmować, dzierżawić
satellite (town) (n) **	/ˈsætəˌlaɪt/	satelita (miasto satelickie)
save (time and money) (v) ***	/seɪv/	oszczędzać (czas i pieniądze)
shadow (n) ***	/ˈʃædəʊ/	cień
silent (adj) ***	/ˈsaɪlənt/	cichy
square (n) ***	/skweə/	skwer, plac
souvenir (n) *	/ˌsu:vəˈniə/	upominek, prezent
suburbs (n) *	/ˈsʌbɜ:bz/	przedmieścia
stadium (n) *	/ˈsteɪdiəm/	stadion
stranger (n) **	/ˈstreɪndʒə/	obcy, nieznajomy
stunning (adj) *	/ˈstʌnɪŋ/	olśniewający
switch off (v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒf/	wyłączać
telephone box (n)	/ˈtelɪfəʊn ˌbɒks/	budka telefoniczna
theme park (n)	/ˈθi:m pɑ:k/	tematyczny park rozrywki
tiny (adj) ***	/ˈtɪni/	małeńki
town hall (n)	/ˌtaʊn ˈhɔ:l/	ratusz
unique (adj) ***	/ˌju:ˈni:k/	wyjątkowy
usage (n) *	/ˈju:sɪdʒ/	użycie
value (n) ***	/ˈvælju:/	wartość
village (n) ***	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	wieś
wave (v) ***	/weɪv/	machać
wheel (n) ***	/wi:l/	koło
without (prep) ***	/wɪðˈaʊt/	bez

► Vocabulary plus

attic (n)	/ˈætɪk/	poddasze
bedsit (n)	/ˈbedsɪt/	kawalerka
blind (n)	/blaɪnd/	roleta
castle (n) **	/ˈkɑ:s(ə)l/	zamek
chimney (n) *	/ˈtʃɪmni/	komin
fence (n) **	/fens/	plot, ogrodzenie
footpath (n)	/ˈfʊtˌpɑ:θ/	ścieżka
gate (n) ***	/ɡeɪt/	brama, furtka
hall of residence (n)	/ˈhɔ:l ˌəv ˈrezɪd(ə)ns/	akademik
hedge (n) **	/hedʒ/	żywoplot
loft apartment (n)	/ˈlɒft əˌpɑ:(r)tment/	loft
mansion (n) *	/ˈmæɪnʃən/	rezydencja
penthouse (n)	/ˈpentˌhaʊs/	apartament
porch (n)	/pɔ:(r)tʃ/	ganek
retirement home (n)	/rɪˈtaɪə(r)mənt ˌhəʊm/	dom spokojnej starości
roof (n) **	/ru:f/	dach
shutters (n) *	/ˈʃʌtə(r)z/	okiennice, żaluzje