



Workbook

Password



1) Which threats to the environment are described below?

- If the temperatures keep rising, the ice in the North Pole will melt. Can you imagine the consequences? _____
- You would be shocked if you knew the conditions in which these birds are kept – twenty or more in one small cage!

- Lack of environmentally-friendly waste disposal may lead to water and land pollution.

- People are using harmful fishing techniques which often kill marine animals and plants.

2) Match 1–5 with a–e to form compound nouns.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 greenhouse | <input type="checkbox"/> | a change |
| 2 climate | <input type="checkbox"/> | b fuels |
| 3 sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | c gases |
| 4 air | <input type="checkbox"/> | d pollution |
| 5 fossil | <input type="checkbox"/> | e levels |

3) Complete the sentences with the phrases from exercise 2.

- Extreme weather conditions, which were uncommon 100 years ago, are just some of the results of _____.
- _____, such as coal or oil, are not green sources of energy.
- Over the past century _____ have risen between 10 cm and 20 cm.
- If the amount of _____ in the atmosphere goes up, the Earth becomes hotter.
- _____ in big cities is caused by heavy traffic.

4) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- If the ice **caps** / **tops** in the Antarctic melt, the sea level will go up by 50 metres. T / F
- The biggest **sunny** / **solar** farm in Europe is located in France. T / F
- Oil, coal and natural gas are examples of **renewable** / **biodegradable** energy sources. T / F
- Toxic **chemicals** / **chemistry** can be found in many household products. T / F
- One transatlantic flight can add as much to your carbon **footprint** / **fingerprint** as using a car over an average year. T / F
- Only 20% of the waste produced in Europe goes to **landfill** / **rubbish** sites, while the remaining 80% is recycled. T / F

5) Complete the text with the correct form of the words below.

destroy new forest environment pollute manage

It is very hard to say which environmental threat is the most serious. Many people would probably point to air ¹ _____. This is because its consequences, such as the ² _____ of the ozone layer, receive a lot of media attention. However, there are other equally alarming issues. For instance, the air will become even dirtier if there aren't enough trees to replenish oxygen levels. So the widespread ³ _____, cutting down trees in other words, is also a big threat to the environment. Another problem is poor waste ⁴ _____ – if we don't do anything about it, we will soon drown in our own rubbish. Also, not many of us consider the consequences of using fossil fuels. They may soon run out and without ⁵ _____ sources of energy, we will not survive. What can we do about it? Well, maybe start by asking the questions: 'How ⁶ _____ friendly am I?' or 'What exactly have I recently done to help our planet?'



Vocabulary challenge!

6) Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

- There are many ways in which we can _____ (oddziaływać na środowisko).
- _____ (Jakie są ekologiczne skutki) of cutting down trees in the rainforests?
- These gases _____ (mają szkodliwy wpływ na) the atmosphere.
- Do you think it is possible to build new motorways without _____ (szkodzenia środowisku)?
- Are you sure this _____ (torba jest biodegradowalna)?
- Can you name _____ (alternatywne i odnawialne źródła) of energy?

7) Write 3–4 sentences to express your opinion on the topic below.

Households which do not recycle should be fined.



1) Read the text and choose the correct answer.

FLOODING: HUNDREDS FACE EVACUATION

With water levels in local rivers still rising, many inhabitants of the south are preparing for evacuation. Many are still hoping that the river banks will prove to be strong enough to hold back the water. However, the authorities have informed residents to be prepared to leave their houses at very short notice. For the time being, the situation is being monitored and all the emergency services are on standby to help with the evacuation in case of severe flooding.

The author of the text

- a is reporting on an emergency situation in one region of the country.
- b is informing residents of how to prepare for evacuation.
- c is explaining why some areas of the country may be flooded.

2) **MP3 17** Listen to four people talking about environmental issues. Are the sentences below true (T) or false (F)?**Text 1**

- 1 The speaker thinks we need to plan how to deal with problems in the future. T / F
- 2 The speech outlines the reasons why we've got so many environmental problems. T / F

Text 2

- 3 People need to focus more on the natural causes of climate change. T / F
- 4 The text is about a successful meeting on climate change. T / F

Text 3

- 5 The family managed to save their house from damage. T / F
- 6 The speaker hopes science will one day help solve the problems caused by flooding. T / F

Text 4

- 7 The speaker blames scientists for not informing the public about threats to the environment. T / F
- 8 The text is an extract from a speech given during a protest march. T / F

3) Match the adjectives with their definitions.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1 extremely hot | <input type="checkbox"/> | a far-fetched |
| 2 not violent | <input type="checkbox"/> | b progressive |
| 3 drastic, complete | <input type="checkbox"/> | c peaceful |
| 4 using new ideas or methods | <input type="checkbox"/> | d radical |
| 5 developing, becoming better | <input type="checkbox"/> | e innovative |
| 6 unlikely, rather impossible | <input type="checkbox"/> | f baking |

4) Complete the sentences with the adjectives from exercise 3.

- 1 It was a _____ hot summer day, and we were happy to stay by the pool all day.
- 2 Her excuse for being absent was rather _____ and the teacher did not believe her.
- 3 There is a _____ difference between their policies. I don't think they will ever agree.
- 4 The last meeting was the most _____ of all – we finally reached some agreement.

- 5 Sarah solved the problem in a very original and _____ way.
- 6 The march organised by Greenpeace was very _____, calm and quiet.

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5) Complete the text with the correct form of the words below.

safe recycle cut few grow install use

There are many things you can do around your own household to become more eco-friendly. To begin with, start ¹ _____ waste. Also, remember to turn off the light when you leave a room in order to ² _____ down on electricity. It's also a good idea to stop taking long showers to ³ _____ water. Do not ⁴ _____ a plastic bag when you go shopping. You might also buy ⁵ _____ products than you do now – most probably, you don't need all of them. ⁶ _____ you own vegetables is yet another idea for an eco-friendly household. And if you want to take some bigger steps, you can try ⁷ _____ solar panels in your house so that less energy is used to heat it.

6) Insert a missing preposition in each sentence.

- 1 Have you ever gone a protest march?
- 2 We are working hard to prepare the Conservation Day.
- 3 At some stage of the project, we will need to look teachers for help.
- 4 If your car is equipped a GPS device, you will find my house easily.
- 5 Most buildings in the neighbourhood were damaged a result of the severe flooding.
- 6 Stop complaining the rubbish and pick it up instead!
- 7 How much money have they invested the protection of the environment?

Vocabulary challenge!

7) Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- 1 Do you think people will ever change their **m** _____ and stop littering in the forests?
- 2 The government has to act to **t** _____ the problem of poor waste management.
- 3 No, you're **m** _____ the point! Listen again.
- 4 A minor change in the law will not make the problems go **a** _____.
- 5 I wish people took **r** _____ for destroying the Earth's environment.

8) Write 3–4 sentences to express your opinion about the statement below.

Building houses in areas at risk of flooding should be prohibited. How far do you agree with this statement?

Second conditional, *it's time, I'd rather, I wish, if only*

Drugiego okresu warunkowego (*second conditional* = *if* + *past simple* + *would* + *verb*) używamy, aby opisać mało prawdopodobne sytuacje w teraźniejszości lub przyszłości i ich ewentualne skutki:

If people were afraid of fines, they would recycle their rubbish.

Wyrażeń *if only ..., I wish ..., I'd rather ...* + *subject* + *past simple* używamy, by wyrazić żal, że coś nie dzieje się tak, jak byśmy sobie tego życzyli. Wyrażany żal/niezadowolenie, krytyka dotyczą sytuacji w teraźniejszości:

If only I wasn't sick. = *I'm sick and I'm not happy about it.*

I wish I spoke French. = *I don't speak French, but I'd like to.*

I'd rather you didn't call me so late. = *You call me late and I don't like it.*

If only I had more time. = *I don't have much time, but I'd like to have more.*

Wyrażenia *it's (high) time ...* (= czas/najwyższy czas) + *subject* + *past simple* używamy, aby wyrazić, że ktoś powinien wykonać niezwłocznie jakąś czynność:

It's high time you applied for that job. = *You should apply asap.*

Grammar challenge!

Konstrukcji *I wish* + *would* + *verb* używamy, aby wyrazić niezadowolenie, irytację lub złość z powodu określonej sytuacji.

Uwaga! Tej konstrukcji możemy używać tylko wówczas, jeżeli podmioty obu zdań są inne, np.:

I wish they would stop criticising me for my clothes = *They often criticise me for my clothes and I would like them to stop.*

1> Match the parts of the sentences. There are two extra endings.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 If I were you, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I miss you a lot. I wish you | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I'd rather you | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 If only supermarkets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Please turn off the tap – it's time you | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 If we didn't use so many fossil fuels, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a started saving water. | |
| b there would be less carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. | |
| c were here with me. | |
| d didn't leave such a mess in your room. | |
| e there will be less pollution. | |
| f can be here. | |
| g I would take part in Earth Day. | |
| h stopped using plastic bags. | |

2> Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If more people _____ (*use*) public transport, there _____ (*be*) less pollution.
- We _____ (*pay*) lower electricity bills if we _____ (*install*) solar panels in our house.
- If the weather _____ (*be*) better, we _____ (*go*) outside.
- If people _____ (*stop*) destroying the rainforests, many endangered species _____ (*survive*).
- Louise _____ (*buy*) organic food if she _____ (*can / afford*) it.
- Do you think more teenagers _____ (*care*) about ecology if their parents _____ (*set*) a better example for them?
- If I _____ (*be*) you, I _____ (*not leave*) the lights on when I go out.

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

- I've got a lot of work to do now. I wish I _____ (*can / go*) on holiday.
- Some chemicals have leaked into the river. If only the substances _____ (*not be*) so toxic.
- I wish so many people _____ (*not go*) to work by car.
- It's time we _____ (*do*) something to save endangered species from extinction.
- Tom says he would rather you _____ (*not call*) him so early in the morning.
- You're always late! I'd rather you _____ (*come*) to class on time.
- If only people _____ (*conserve*) more energy!
- It's high time politicians _____ (*find*) a solution to the problem of global warming.

4> Translate the sentences into English.

- Gdyby tylko nastolatki bardziej dbały o środowisko.
- Szkoda, że mój chłopak mieszka tak daleko.
- Wolałbym, żebyśmy produkowali mniej odpadów.
- Najwyższy czas, żebyśmy poszli do domu.
- Na twoim miejscu wybaczyłbym jej.
- Szkoda, że wymiera tak wiele gatunków.
- Czy kupiłabyś samochód elektryczny, gdyby było cię na to stać?

Grammar challenge!

5> Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs below.

encourage take start focus have be explain

- Teacher** So what exactly are you planning to organise for Earth Day?
- Student** Well, we haven't managed to prepare everything we wanted. If only there ¹ _____ more time to organise some extra activities. We could have a concert or invite some guest speakers.
- Teacher** Well. If I were you, I ² _____ on what you have already prepared. Is there anything that you are ready with?
- Student** Sure! We have organised the cleaning of the playground. We have bought some plastic bags and gloves for students to collect rubbish. The only problem is that we don't know how many teenagers will come. I wish we ³ _____ some rewards for participants.
- Teacher** Rewards? I'd rather you ⁴ _____ students to engage in the activities in a different way. If you ⁵ _____ to them how important the protection of the environment is, they ⁶ _____ part in the event, don't you think?
- Student** You're right, miss. We'll do that instead.
- Teacher** It's time we ⁷ _____ working. We have only two weeks left and ...

6> Complete each sentence, using *I wish / if only* in an appropriate way. Use *would* or the past simple.

- You have to finish a project today, so you can't go to the cinema.
I wish _____.
- Your younger brother is always making a noise when you study.
I wish _____.
- A friend of yours keeps sending you text messages late at night.
I wish she _____.
- You can't go out now because you have a lot of homework to do.
I wish _____.
- Summers in your country are usually rainy, and you don't like it.
If only _____.
- Your roommate is always leaving his dirty socks on the floor.
I wish _____.

7> Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- I would be happier if _____.
- If only my best friend _____.
- I'd rather teachers _____.
- I wish I had more _____.

Third conditional

Trzeciego okresu warunkowego (*third conditional* = *if + past perfect, would / could / might have + past participle*)

używamy, aby opisać sytuację, które mogły się wydarzyć w przeszłości, gdyby jakiś warunek został spełniony:

If I had invited friends round last night, I wouldn't have felt so lonely (but I didn't invite them and so I felt lonely).

Zdania warunkowe nie muszą zaczynać się od *if*. Jeżeli warunek podajemy w drugiej części zdania, nie używamy przecinka:

If she had told me about the protest march, I would have gone.

I would have gone on the protest march if she had told me about it.

1> Choose the correct meaning (a or b) for each sentence.

- If Bill exercised more, he'd be fitter.
a He doesn't exercise enough.
b He didn't exercise enough.
- Mum would have been very disappointed if I hadn't passed the exam.
a I've already passed the exam.
b I still haven't taken the exam.
- I'd have said hello if I'd seen you.
a I promise to say hello when we meet.
b I didn't say hello because I didn't see you.
- If Ron trained harder, he could win the race.
a Ron lost the race because he didn't work hard.
b Ron still has a chance to win the race.
- I'd have called you if I'd remembered your number.
a I forgot your number.
b I don't remember your number.

2> Read the story and write sentence chains, using the third conditional.

Last year, Basia did an excellent project on the world's endangered species → her teacher sent it to an international competition → she won first prize → she went to China to help with a giant panda conservation project → she met Chen, a Chinese student of zoology → they fell in love → she decided to stay in China and study biology in Beijing → she became China's leading wildlife expert.

If Basia hadn't done an excellent project on the world's endangered species, her teacher wouldn't have sent it to an international competition. If the teacher hadn't sent it to an international competition, Basia ...

3> Write sentences in the third conditional, using the prompts given. Add commas where necessary.

1 If Tom / not break / his leg / he / go / on holiday / with us.

2 Helen / send you / an email / if she / have / your address.

3 you / study / at the weekend / if you / know / about the test?

4 you / pass the exam / if you / answer / this question correctly?

5 If Mary / not organise / that protest march / we / not go.

6 If Lisa / drive / more slowly / she / not have / an accident.

4> Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences. There are three correct sentences.

1 You would have become very rich if you have invested in our business. _____

2 I'd have had breakfast if I had got up earlier. _____

3 You might have got the job if you sent your application by the deadline. _____

4 If I'd known Mark was in town, I'd have called him. _____

5 If you were not so tired last night, would you have come to the party with me? _____

6 If the weather had been better, we might not had the accident. _____

7 When would you have arrived if you hadn't missed the bus? _____

5> Complete the text with appropriate words. Put one word in each space.

Kevin,

I'm afraid I've got some bad news. We didn't pay for the safari trip on time, and our reservations have been cancelled.

If we ¹ _____ paid at least some of it, the travel agent might ² _____ given us a bit more time. It's all our

fault! If we had ³ _____ wasted all our savings, we would have ⁴ _____ able to pay for the holiday on time. Now I regret I didn't look to my parents for help.

If I ⁵ _____ asked them for some money, they

⁶ _____ have lent me some. If ⁷ _____ we had been more responsible! And now it's too late. We need to plan something different for the summer. Any ideas?

Rob

Cumulative grammar

6> Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 You could have got a better-paid job if you _____ (graduate) from university.

2 If I had more cash on me, I _____ (buy) a sandwich.

3 Would you rather we _____ (stay) at home or _____ (go out)?

4 If I hadn't forgotten to take a camera on the safari, I _____ (take) some pictures.

5 Do you think he _____ (change) his mind if you talked to him?

6 The neighbourhood isn't very safe, and I'd rather none of you _____ (leave) the hostel alone.

7 It's Pam's birthday. If only I _____ (know) her phone number, I could call her.

8 Which places in the world _____ (you / visit) if you could afford to go anywhere you want?

9 _____ (you / stop) to say hello to Pam if you had recognised her in the street yesterday?

10 I wish you _____ (stop) asking me personal questions. It's so irritating!

7> Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1 I went to the meeting, but I only wasted a lot of time. If I _____ to the meeting, I wouldn't _____ so much time. **GONE**

2 Lucy speaks so fast that I usually understand very little. If Lucy _____ more slowly, I _____ more. **COULD**

3 I don't like the fact that you come home after 10.00 p.m. I _____ before 10.00 p.m. **RATHER**

4 Bob cannot speak a foreign language, so he won't get a better job. If Bob _____ at least one foreign language, he _____ a better job. **WOULD**

5 He didn't train hard enough to win the race. He _____ the race if he _____ harder. **WON**

6 Stop talking and do something useful! It _____ something useful. **STOPPED**

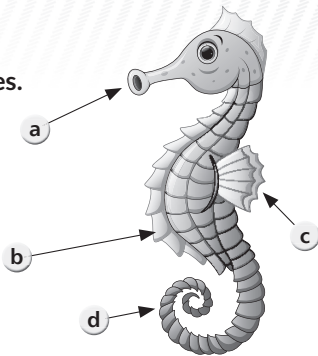
7 I have got short hair and I hate it. _____ longer hair. **ONLY**

8 It's so annoying when you wake me up so early in the morning. I _____ so early in the morning. **WISH**



1) Match the body parts of a seahorse with their names.

- 1 tail ☐
- 2 pouch ☐
- 3 snout ☐
- 4 fin ☐



2) Do the quiz. Then read the text in exercise 3 below to check your answers.

- 1 The seahorse is a mammal. T / F
- 2 The seahorse can't swim very well. T / F
- 3 Seahorses often travel long distances. T / F
- 4 Seahorses mate with as many partners as possible. T / F
- 5 The seahorse can see what's in front and behind it at the same time. T / F
- 6 The male seahorse gives birth to the young. T / F

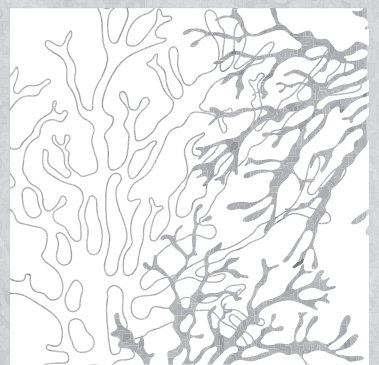
3) Complete gaps 1–4 with sentences A–E. There is one extra sentence.

Seahorses are unusual creatures. Although they are fish, they neither look nor act like fish, they have no internal skeleton, outside – no **scales**. Instead, they are covered with an exoskeleton – an external skeleton. The phrase 'to swims like a fish' does not apply to the seahorse either. It swims in an upright position and is, in fact, a very bad swimmer. ¹ _____ Interestingly though, this unusual animal is able to use its long monkey-like tail to grab a piece of floating seaweed or cover a considerable distance.

Seaweed growing in shallow water is the seahorse's natural habitat. ² _____ Spotting them is very easy for a seahorse because it has eyes that can look in two different directions at the same time. This allows the seahorse to see what's behind and in front of it at the same time.

Because of its inability to quickly escape from any predators, the seahorse protects itself by using camouflage to hide among the seaweeds. It can change colour to match its surroundings, and so **blend into the background**. If necessary, it can change its colour from light green to bright red very quickly. Changing colours is also part of its daily **courtship** dance. Seahorses have an interesting love life. Many seahorse species are monogamous, however, they don't spend all their time with their partner. ³ _____ And when the male is ready, he gets pregnant. This is the only known case of the male of the species giving birth. The female puts her eggs into the male's pouch, where they are **fertilised**. After 2 to 4 weeks, 50 to 1,500 baby seahorses are born, depending on the species. Their parents immediately lose interest in them, which means most of them don't survive.

This low **survival rate** is one of many dangers that seahorses face. In fact, nowadays the seahorse is classed as a **threatened species**. ⁴ _____ Moreover, millions of seahorses are caught every year for traditional eastern medical purposes, souvenirs, and aquariums.



- A This is where it spends most of its time looking for its favourite food – small shrimps.
- B First of all, they are greatly affected by water pollution, especially since their poor swimming abilities don't allow them to escape into clear waters once their habitat becomes too dirty to live in.
- C Instead, every day the female meets her partner and they swim around together for about an hour before parting for the rest of the day.
- D There are probably 30 to 40 different species of seahorse, but it's difficult to be certain, since even the members of one species can be found in many shapes and colours.
- E This is, however, usually not a problem since the size of its territory is between 0.5 and 1.5 m², so it doesn't need to travel far.

4> Match the words and phrases in bold from the text on page 99 with their definitions.

- 1 plants or animals that might soon become extinct _____
- 2 small plates covering the body of a fish or snake _____
- 3 the behaviour of animals when attracting a partner _____
- 4 look the same as your surroundings _____
- 5 make new animal or plant life develop _____
- 6 the number of newborn animals that reach adulthood _____

5> Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases from exercise 4.

- 1 During the in vitro procedure, the egg is _____ outside the female's body.
- 2 The mermaid is a mythical creature with a fish-like tail, covered with _____, and the upper body of a beautiful woman.
- 3 The _____ of peacocks often involves the males showing off their beautiful tails to the female.
- 4 Some animals change their colours to _____ when they feel they are in danger.
- 5 The European bison is a _____ and must be protected.
- 6 Young sea turtles have many predators such as seabirds and large fish, so their _____ is very low.

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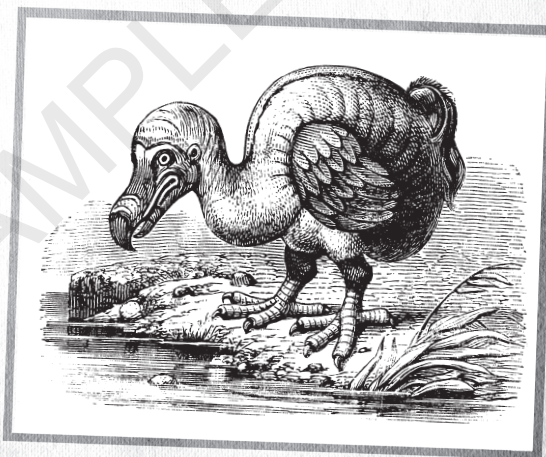
6> Find words in the wordsearch to complete the phrases below.

Y	U	G	E	X	T	I	N	C	T	Z	U	C
E	U	M	U	B	K	C	K	Q	D	Y	B	R
F	V	P	N	E	W	B	U	H	T	J	A	U
C	O	N	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	O	N	E
X	Z	E	D	Y	N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L
Q	O	D	I	P	I	E	H	P	X	W	M	O
M	O	T	E	E	V	C	H	I	Z	L	R	G
K	E	X	T	I	N	C	T	I	O	N	Y	O
W	B	J	S	R	T	R	O	P	H	Y	B	V
H	A	B	I	T	A	T	T	V	Z	Q	E	L

- 1 _____ experts →
- 2 _____ act ↓
- 3 _____ park →
- 4 natural _____ →
- 5 total _____ ↓
- 6 _____ hunter →
- 7 _____ out ↓
- 8 save from _____ →
- 9 become _____ →

7> Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases from exercise 6.

- 1 Dodos lived on Mauritius until the end of the 17th century, but _____ because European sailors killed them for food.
- 2 The roadrunner is a bird whose _____ is the desert.
- 3 The WWF brings together _____ from all around the world to _____ as many species from _____ as possible.
- 4 I believe that since _____ kill animals for fun, there should be a _____ on such activities.
- 5 _____, where animals can live in safety, are one way of preventing them from _____.
- 6 The man who beat his dogs was punished for this _____ with a huge fine.



Vocabulary challenge!

8> Complete the sentences with correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Our _____ (*responsible*) waste management is causing the number of landfill sites to grow.
- 2 Animals such as seahorses cannot live _____ (*comfort*) in small house aquariums.
- 3 Our _____ (*able*) to save some species from extinction is very frustrating.
- 4 I think there's a real _____ (*possible*) that in the future we'll rely completely on renewable energy.
- 5 The _____ (*honest*) of factories which claim to clean up their waste, but don't makes it difficult to protect the environment.
- 6 Nowadays it is _____ (*safe*) for animals such as elephants to live outside national parks because they are not protected there.
- 7 The main argument against zoos is the _____ (*comfort*) of animals living in small cages or spaces.
- 8 It's _____ (*possible*) to say exactly how many species become extinct every day due to deforestation in the Amazonian region because many have never been discovered before they die out.

hypothesising • questioning other people's point of view

a letter to the editor

1) Choose the correct answers to complete the mini-dialogues about introducing free city bikes. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 X I believe that city bikes should be free for everybody.
Y _____
a Sure, but how realistic is that?
b That's all very well, but who would pay for it?
c I reckon it's a good idea.
- 2 X The chances are that making city bikes free would encourage more people to use them.
Y _____
X Why not? Don't you think money plays a role here?
a I'm not so sure that's true.
b Spot on. I couldn't agree more.
c I think the situation is unlikely to change since the cost is not the main problem.
- 3 X Isn't it high time we realised that ecology is very important? And bikes are much more ecological than cars!
Y _____
a How pessimistic!
b Why not?
c Well, yes, but don't you think that for many people the comfort of travelling by car will always be the most important?
- 4 X If it ever happens that anybody can use city bikes for free, I'll be the first one to leave my car at home.
Y _____
a There will certainly be more people like you.
b Frankly, I doubt it.
c You're completely wrong. Ecology is also very important for people.

2) Complete the sentences with the words below.

doubt every see though up something right

- 1 There is _____ chance that we could get some EU funding to finance free public transport.
- 2 I agree _____ to a point since the funding is not likely to cover all the costs.
- 3 Maybe, _____ I'm not so optimistic since many people simply hate waiting at bus stops.
- 4 No _____ the situation will improve when the city buses and trains become more comfortable.
- 5 If they introduced the scheme, it would be _____.
- 6 I _____ what you mean.
- 7 It's not _____, is it?

3) Read the instructions and do the speaking task.

EXAM TASK ⌚ 4 minuty

Niektóre miasta, próbując zmniejszyć ilość samochodów na ulicach, wprowadzają darmowy transport miejski. Rozmawiasz z kolegą z USA o tym, na ile takie rozwiązanie sprawdziłoby się w Twoim mieście. W rozmowie porusz następujące kwestie.

koszty wprowadzenia takiego rozwiązania

wygoda pasażerów

korzyści dla środowiska

skuteczność takiej akcji

Rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący.

1) Write sentences, using the prompts. Then decide which of the statements refer to the causes and which refer to the solutions to the problem described in the writing task in exercise 3.

- 1 I / believe / this / may / have / do / fact / ecological lifestyle / be / often / less / convenient.

- 2 if / government / stress / importance / choosing / ecological products / more / people / buy / them.

- 3 what / if / popular / TV channels / make / more effort / educate / people / ecology?

- 4 problem / may / be / connect / fact / eco-friendly / products / be / often / more / expensive.

- 5 imagine / if / all / famous people / make / lifestyles / more ecological.

- 6 situation / could / result / fact / people / be unaware / this / be / necessary.

Causes: _____ Solutions: _____

2) Read the writing task in exercise 3 below. Which of the arguments (a–g) would you use in the letter (✓)? Which are unsuitable for this topic (X)?

- a Factories pollute our rivers and lakes, killing many birds and fish. ☐
- b Celebrities should talk about ecology because people listen to their role models and usually follow their example. ☐
- c My grandmother taught me how important it is to be eco-friendly, so I always recycle my rubbish and try to save water. ☐
- d Solar panels and electric cars are so expensive that many people simply cannot afford them. ☐
- e Since there's not enough emphasis on ecology in schools and the media, many people just don't realise how important this issue is. ☐
- f People do not know they should turn off lights they don't use in order to save energy. ☐
- g We produce so much rubbish that landfill sites are overflowing, and yet a huge part of our society still does not recycle. ☐

3) Read the instructions and do the writing task.

Use the ideas and language from exercises 1 and 2.

EXAM TASK Przeczytałeś/Przeczytałaś w gazecie artykuł którego autor twierdzi, że ludzie w Twoim kraju nie prowadzą ekologicznego trybu życia. Zgadzasz się z tym punktem widzenia. Napisz **list do redakcji** lokalnej gazety (200–250 słów), w którym wyjaśnisz, z czego wynika taka sytuacja oraz zaproponujesz, w jaki sposób można ją zmienić.

1> Choose the answer a, b or c that means the same as the underlined phrase or sentence.

- 1 To be honest, I doubt it.
a Frankly b Sincerely c Obviously
- 2 Due to the warm winter, there's a plague of mosquitoes.
a Result from b Resulting in c As a result of
- 3 I'd rather you didn't leave the light on at night.
a You couldn't b If you didn't c I don't want you to
- 4 I agree up to a point.
a I partially support such views.
b You're absolutely right.
c That's not my point.
- 5 We should recycle our waste.
a If only we didn't recycle
b It's time we recycled
c Despite not recycling
- 6 If only they stopped polluting the rivers.
a I wish they would stop b I stopped them c Only they had stopped

3> Complete the text with appropriate words. Put one word in each space.

The cycle of light and darkness is the oldest system of keeping time on our planet. For many animals, it regulates such important life functions ¹ reproduction, sleep, hunting and migrations. However, in cities, the lights are never out and it never gets dark. This means that the animals ² life cycles are regulated by light and darkness, especially the nocturnal ones, get confused. For example, nocturnal animals don't know when to hunt. The characteristic sound of frogs croaking is part of their mating ritual, which only takes place at night. However, if we turn night into day, a lot of them become confused and never do this, which has a negative effect ³ their reproduction. Consequently, the number of some species has fallen drastically.

Birds are also victims of this. Every year, many migrating birds start their journey too early or too late or change the course of their flight and die. This ⁴ to do with the fact that they rely on starlight, moonlight and the amount of light to decide when and where to go. But city lights mislead them. Unfortunately, the situation is ⁵ to change in the nearest future since the number of streetlights, brightly lit buildings and neon lights is constantly increasing. ⁶ to conservationists, light pollution is one of the most serious ecological problems these days. Most of us don't realise that if we ⁷ off most of these lights, we'd help to solve many of these problems. We ⁸ also save some money, conserve energy and be healthier.

2> Find and correct a lexical or grammatical mistake in each sentence.

- 1 We must put more effort into using origins of alternative energy.

- 2 Do you know your carbon footstep?

- 3 You're losing the point – recycling is necessary, but it's badly organised.

- 4 Factories present a great threat for the environment. _____
- 5 If we put a ban on hunting endangered species, we could have saved some animals from extinction. _____
- 6 Hundreds of species died off because of human carelessness. _____
- 7 I wish I can travel to China with you.



Challenge!

4> Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add extra words where necessary. Use no more than five words.

- 1 I _____ (not remember / see) houses with solar panels there.
- 2 I wish the city authorities _____ (change / approach) recycling.
- 3 This time tomorrow, _____ (we / take) our first exam.
- 4 If we had realised earlier how dangerous air pollution is, _____ (we / tackle) the problem sooner.
- 5 We _____ (our house / insulate) last year.
- 6 How long _____ (you / work) on this presentation so far?
- 7 That is not the book I've ordered! _____ (they / must / make) a mistake.
- 8 When we returned from the safari, dad asked _____ (we / see) any lions.
- 9 The electricity bill will be huge unless we _____ (cut down / energy / use).
- 10 By the time we got to the hotel, our room _____ (already / give) somebody else.

1) Match headings A–F below with paragraphs 1–4.

There are two extra headings.

- A AIMING EVEN HIGHER
- B ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL
- C POTENTIAL PROBLEMS
- D UNIQUE RECIPE FOR BEING ECOLOGICAL
- E FROM FARMLAND TO CAPITAL
- F GREEN PAST

1 _____

Iceland's capital, Reykjavik, might be a relatively small city, but its green power is definitely a big issue here. 100% of its electricity and over 80% of the energy used for public transport and heating come from renewable energy sources, mostly geothermal and hydropower. All of Reykjavik's buildings and outdoor swimming pools are heated by this green energy and all its streetlights are powered by it. This saves on the city's electricity bills. Since the beginning of the 21st century, Reykjavik might have saved as much as four billion euros.

2 _____

Reykjavik started acting ecologically long before it became fashionable. At the beginning of the 20th century, the local farmers started using steam from the hot springs to heat their homes. Soon afterwards, the city began to lay down a system of pipes distributing the hot steam and water to all the houses. In the 70s, when the oil crisis made fossil fuel prices increase rapidly, Iceland's capital started investing in alternative energy sources.

3 _____

Most of the world's greenest cities owe their eco-friendliness to people choosing bicycles as their favourite means of transport. Reykjavik's accomplishments lie elsewhere. It is located in a volcanic area. This may sound slightly unsafe, but is in fact a rare opportunity. The volcanic activity underground creates hot springs and streams, whose water and steam can be used as an alternative energy source. According to Iceland's Natural Energy Authority, Iceland is using only about 25% of its geothermal and hydropower resources. It would be a crime against nature not to use them fully.

4 _____

Ecologists investigating the carbon footprint of Reykjavik estimate that if the city hadn't made the move away from fossil fuels, it would have emitted 100 m more tons of CO₂ over the past few decades. However, Reykjavik has even bigger and greener plans. The government, scientists and commercial companies are cooperating on renewable energy research, making the city the world capital in this field. Reykjavik wants to be the first city in the world which becomes completely fossil fuel free.



2) Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 If I had to choose between these two posters, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I believe the first option | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I prefer clear messages to riddles, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I wouldn't choose the first poster due | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 I'd rather go for number one because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Since some people might not know the symbols in the second picture, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a I don't believe the second poster would work. | |
| b I'd pick the second one. | |
| c it speaks directly to the person reading it. | |
| d so I think number two is better. | |
| e to the fact that I don't know what this picture shows. | |
| f would make more people stop and think. | |

3) Do the speaking task and answer the two questions.

EXAM TASK ⌚ 5 minut

W Twojej szkole organizowany jest Dzień Ziemi i Twoja klasa ma za zadanie przygotować plakat zachęcający do ekologicznego trybu życia. Do wyboru są dwa plakaty.

- Wybierz propozycję, która, Twoim zdaniem, jest bardziej odpowiednia i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz drugą propozycję.

1



2

***Saving the environment
is everybody's business***



- 1 More and more national parks charge visitors an entrance fee. Should we be forced to buy a ticket when visiting a park? Why? / Why not?
- 2 What is the biggest ecological problem in your country?

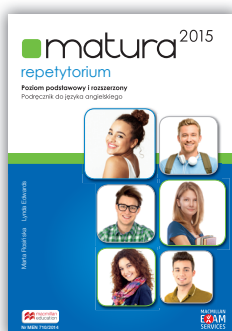
4) Read the instructions and do the writing task.

EXAM TASK Wiele miast wprowadza tzw. zielone strefy (*green zones*), po których mogą poruszać się tylko samochody przyjazne środowisku. Napisz **rozprawkę** (200–250 słów), w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony takiego rozwiązania.

#Password

1 2 3 4

B1-B2



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