

2 Let's celebrate

- ▶ Życie rodzinne i towarzyskie
- ▶ Kultura



GUESS

- 1 What do British people celebrate on November 5th?
a Halloween b Christmas Day **c** Bonfire Night
- 2 On what day is Pancake Day?
a Monday **b** Tuesday c Wednesday

Write the answers in your notebook.



RECYCLE

Match the dates with the celebrations.
Do you celebrate them?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Christmas Day d | a November 5th |
| 2 New Year's Eve b | b December 31st |
| 3 Bonfire Night a | c October 31st |
| 4 Halloween c | d December 25th |

Vocabulary 1

Celebrations: verb + noun

- 1 Complete the phrases using the verbs in the box. Then match the pictures with the phrases. Write the answers in your notebook.

decorate eat give go have send watch wear



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>send</u> a card c | 5 <u>decorate</u> the house b |
| 2 <u>go</u> to church a | 6 <u>have</u> a party g |
| 3 <u>wear</u> a costume d | 7 <u>give</u> a present f |
| 4 <u>watch</u> the fireworks h | 8 <u>eat</u> special food e |

- 2 1.19 Listen, check and repeat.

- 3 In your notebook, write about these celebrations in your region. Use the expressions from exercise 1.

On Christmas Day we decorate the house and eat special food.

- Christmas Day
- Valentine's Day
- New Year's Eve
- Halloween

USEFUL PHRASES

- 4 Match words 1-5 with words a-e to make common phrases. Write the answers in your notebook. Then find out what the phrases mean in a dictionary.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 take part e | a to (a party) |
| 2 invite people a | b with your family |
| 3 enjoy d | c a party |
| 4 throw c | d yourself |
| 5 celebrate b | e in something |



- 5 Copy and complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from exercises 1-4.

In Britain your 18th birthday is very special because it's when you become an adult. You usually ¹ throw a party and ² invite people to your house. You ³ eat special party food and a birthday cake. Sometimes your friends ⁴ give you presents. Grandparents often ⁵ send birthday cards. Other people ⁶ celebrate with their families. The important thing is to ⁷ enjoy yourself!

- 6 **Your voice** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about birthday celebrations. Use some of the vocabulary from exercises 1-4.

Which birthdays are 'special' in Poland?

How do you usually celebrate your birthday?

Reading

There are thousands of festivals all around the world. Somewhere in the world today people are decorating their houses, eating special food, having a party, sending a card or giving a present to somebody. Every festival is special and some are quite unusual.

Do you know of an unusual festival? Send us a photo and a short description of it.

UNUSUAL FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD



¹B Chiang Mai, Thailand

These people are getting very wet! Everyone is throwing water. They are celebrating the Thai New Year, a three-day festival of water, flowers and lots of eating, music and dancing.

²C Harbin, China

These people are watching a firework display where there are also some ice sculptures. Every year around 15,000 people build an ice city of gigantic replica buildings, often over five metres high. Other attractions include theatrical performances, winter sports and swimming competitions held in the ice cold water.



³E Shetland, Scotland

These people are carrying torches through the streets. They are playing drums and other loud instruments. They are carrying a big Viking ship. It's the biggest fire festival in the world.



⁴F Buñol, Spain

This man is wearing goggles. Everyone is throwing tomatoes. They aren't celebrating anything special. This is an annual festival of music, cooking competitions and 180,000 kilos of tomatoes!



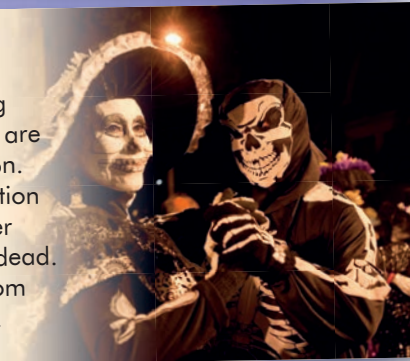
⁵D New Mexico, USA

These balloons are taking part in a balloon race. 750 hot air balloons from all over the world take part in all kinds of competitions and races at this 9-day festival. The festival is in the Guinness Book of Records and has a Facebook page with about 58,000 followers.



⁶A Mexico

These people are wearing scary fancy dresses. They are taking part in a procession. This is an annual celebration when Mexicans remember and give presents to the dead. It is an ancient festival from around 2,500 years ago.



GLOSSARY

sculpture – rzeźba
 replica – kopia dzieła sztuki, replika
 torch – pochodnia
 goggles – gogle

protect – chronić
 procession – parada
 annual – roczny
 ancient – starożytny, pradawny



TEST TRAINER

1 Read the texts and match the headings (festival names) to the blog posts. Write the answers in your notebook.

- A The Day of the Dead Festival **6**
- B Songkran Water Festival **1**
- C Harbin Snow & Ice Festival **2**
- D Albuquerque Balloon Festival **5**
- E Up Helly Aa Fire Festival **3**
- F La Tomatina, Tomato Festival **4**

2 **1.20** Listen and check your answers.

3 Read the texts again. In which text can you find the following information? Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 This is an international festival. **Text 5**
- 2 During the festival people swim in very cold water. **Text 2**
- 3 During the festival people remember the dead. **Text 6**
- 4 People wear costumes and play loud music during this festival. **Text 3**
- 5 During the festival people have fun and get very dirty. **Text 4**
- 6 The festival lasts three days. **Text 1**

4 **Your voice** Look at the photos again. Which is the most interesting festival? Why?

I think the most interesting festival is The Day of the Dead because it is a very old celebration.

Language Focus 1

Present continuous

- 1 Copy and complete the table with the correct form of the verb *be*. Then complete the rules in your notebook.

AFFIRMATIVE +	This man ¹ <u>is</u> wear <u>ing</u> goggles. These people ² <u>are</u> watch <u>ing</u> a firework display.
NEGATIVE -	It ³ <u>isn't</u> melt <u>ing</u> quickly. They ⁴ <u>aren't</u> celebrat <u>ing</u> anything special.
QUESTIONS ?	Why ⁵ <u>is</u> he wear <u>ing</u> goggles? ⁶ <u>Are</u> they wear <u>ing</u> costumes?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, it ⁷ <u>is</u> ! No, it ⁸ <u>isn't</u> . Yes, they ⁹ <u>are</u> . No, they ¹⁰ <u>aren't</u> .



LOOK

Look at the rules. Copy and complete the examples.

- In the present continuous we add *-ing* to the infinitive of most verbs.

wear - wearing send - ¹sending
eat - eating watch - ²watching

- When the verb ends in *-e*, we omit the *-e* and add *-ing*.

have - having celebrate - ³celebrating
make - making dance - ⁴dancing

- When a verb has only one syllable and ends with one vowel and one consonant (except *w, x* or *y*), we double the consonant and add *-ing*.

chat - chatting swim - ⁵swimming
put - putting stop - ⁶stopping

- 2 Copy and complete the text with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



Look! My friends and I ¹ are celebrating (celebrate) Bonfire Night. In the first picture some friends ² are making (make) a bonfire with old tables and chairs. That's my dad. He ³ is helping (help). In the



⁴ is watching (watch) the fireworks and the bonfire ⁵ is burning (burn). The adults ⁶ are cooking (cook) potatoes in the bonfire. My sister ⁷ is drinking (drink) hot chocolate. Everyone ⁸ is having (have) a great time!

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

They're celebrating Easter. (Bonfire Night)

They aren't celebrating Easter. They're celebrating Bonfire Night.

- Some friends are making a cake. (bonfire) *Some friends aren't making a cake. Some friends are making a bonfire.*
- My dad is watching us. (help) *My dad isn't watching us. My dad is helping us.*
- The adults are cooking sausages. (potatoes) *The adults aren't cooking sausages. The adults are cooking potatoes.*
- My sister is making hot chocolate. (drink) *My sister isn't making hot chocolate. My sister is drinking hot chocolate.*

4 PRONUNCIATION: /ɪ/ /i:/

- a 1.21 Listen. Pay attention to the sounds.

/ɪ/ This ship was built in the sixties.

/i:/ These people leave at three.

- b 1.22 Listen and repeat. Which word do you hear?

1 this / these

3 leave / live

2 ship / sheep

4 sixties / sixteen

- 5 In your notebook, write questions in the present continuous and think of short, true answers.

you / wear jeans

Are you wearing jeans? No, I'm not.

1 your friend / eat

Is your friend eating? Yes, he/she is. / No, he/she isn't.

2 your teacher / sit down

Is your teacher sitting down? Yes, he/she is. / No, he/she isn't.

3 your classmates / play

Are your classmates playing? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

4 you / hold a pen *Are you holding a pen? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.*

- 6 Copy and complete the questions with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then look at the text and answer these questions.

1 What are they celebrating? (celebrate)

They are celebrating the first day of spring.

2 What is the Marzanna doll wearing? (wear)

The Marzanna doll is wearing old clothes.

3 Where are they throwing the Marzanna doll? (throw)

They are throwing her body into the river.

4 Why are they doing it? (do)

They are doing it to say goodbye to the winter.

In Poland, people celebrate the first day of spring every March 21st. They make a big Marzanna doll with branches, grass and old clothes. Then they throw her body into the river. They do it to say goodbye to the winter.



Polish interesting custom

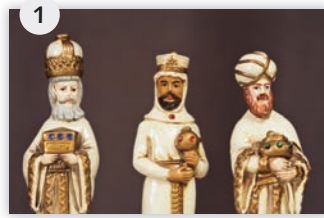
Speaking

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

Vocabulary 2

Special days

1 Look at the pictures and choose the correct special days. Write the answers in your notebook.



1
a Twelfth Night
b prize-giving ceremony



2
a carnival
b harvest festival



3
a Mother's (Father's) Day
b Easter Sunday



4
a Valentine's Day
b saint's day



5
a Twelfth Night
b Easter Sunday



6
a school trip
b harvest festival



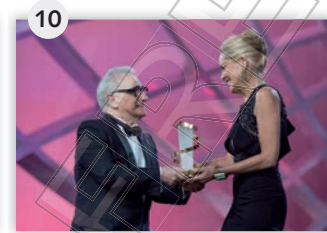
7
a birthday
b saint's day



8
a Mother's (Father's) Day
b Valentine's Day



9
a carnival
b birthday



10
a prize-giving ceremony
b school trip



11
a graduation
b All Saints' Day

2 1.23 Listen, check and repeat.

3 Match the special days with their respective months. Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Valentine's Day <i>b</i> | a January |
| 2 Women's Day <i>c</i> | b February |
| 3 Children's Day <i>f</i> | c March |
| 4 Polish Independence Day <i>g</i> | d April |
| 5 Twelfth Night <i>a</i> | e May |
| 6 New Year's Eve <i>h</i> | f June |
| 7 Fools' Day <i>d</i> | g November (x 2) |
| 8 Polish Constitution Day <i>e</i> | h December |
| 9 Polish All Saints' Day <i>g</i> | |

4 **Your voice** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about special days.

- When's your birthday?
- It's on June 18th.



LOOK

Look at the questions and answer them.

- Have you got a saint's name?
- When is your saint's day?
- Is All Saints' Day on 1st November?

Listening

5 1.24 Match the verbs with the phrases. Then listen and check. Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 stay <i>e</i> | a a good time |
| 2 watch <i>c</i> | b a song |
| 3 play <i>f</i> | c a band |
| 4 sing <i>b</i> | d a sandwich |
| 5 make <i>d</i> | e in a tent |
| 6 have <i>a</i> | f the guitar |

6 1.25 Listen to the phone conversation and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Mark calling his friend?
He's calling to say good luck for his exams.
- 2 Why isn't Lenny at the festival too?
He's got his last exam tomorrow.
- 3 How many people are there at the festival?
There are more than thirty thousand people at the festival.
- 4 What is Lenny planning to do with his father?
He's going to go camping for a few days with him.

7 1.25 Listen again and choose the correct alternatives. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 Mark is at a music / film festival.
- 2 Mark is staying in a tent with two / three other people.
- 3 Mark is having a barbecue / picnic for lunch.
- 4 Harriet is a good / bad singer.
- 5 Some friends / kids are singing karaoke.
- 6 Lenny's last exam is today / tomorrow.

Culture

INDIA

Most festivals celebrated in India are Hindu holidays.



Diwali: The Festival of Lights

Today is the first day of Diwali – the most important festival in India. It is the Hindu New Year festival and is also known as the Festival of Lights. Diwali lasts for five days in October or November but the exact date changes every year.

The Diwali Festival comes from the old harvest festivals held in the past. It is a time to ask Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of wealth, for good luck in the New Year.

We do different things on each day of Diwali. On the first day we usually get up early, about half past six! We clean the house and go shopping for new plates and cups, sweets, candles and clothes. We always wear new clothes during Diwali.

Today is the second day of Diwali. This is my favourite day. We give presents of sweets, fruit and candles to our family and friends on this day. Everybody is busy today. At the moment my brothers are decorating the house and garden with hundreds of small clay lamps containing candles. They are colourful – bright red, yellow and green. My mother and my sisters are making special dishes. They smell delicious! I'm making a traditional rangoli picture on the floor with coloured sand. I am wearing a traditional sari today. My brothers are also wearing traditional costumes.

This afternoon we're having a big meal for all the family. My uncles, aunts and cousins are travelling from their towns and villages to join us. After the meal we're watching a firework display and we're staying up late, singing and dancing.

Tomorrow and over the next few days we're eating more special dishes, getting and receiving more presents and watching more fireworks. Diwali is my favourite holiday because I get to see all of my family and friends.



rangoli



Lakshmi



sari



diyas

1 1.26 Match the words from boxes A and B to make common collocations. Write the answers in your notebook. Then listen and read the text to check your answers.

A New Year harvest festival good luck traditional costume
firework display exact date

B date display costume Year luck festival

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

- 1 People celebrate Diwali in the *summer* / *spring* / **autumn**.
- 2 Lakshmi is a Hindu *princess* / *queen* / **goddess**.
- 3 People decorate their homes with coloured **lamps** / *flags* / *balloons*.
- 4 The writer's mother and sisters are **making** / *buying* / *eating* special dishes.
- 5 The writer is making a picture from **sand** / *candles* / *paint*.
- 6 Later today the writer is watching a **play** / **a firework display** / *a concert*.

GLOSSARY

exact date – dokładna data
wealth – bogactwo
candle – świeca
clay – glina
contain – zawierać
display – pokaz, wystawa

3 Your voice Work in groups. Answer the questions.

- 1 What national holidays are there in Poland?
- 2 What do people do during these holidays?
- 3 Which is your favourite festival? Why?

Language Focus 2

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 Look at the examples and answer questions 1–3. Write the answers in your notebook.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We usually get up early.
We always wear new clothes.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am wearing a traditional sari today.
At the moment my brothers are decorating the house.

- 1 Which tense do we use for habitual actions?
present simple
- 2 Which tense do we use for actions in progress?
present continuous
- 3 What time expressions do we use with each tense?
present simple: adverbs and expressions of frequency, eg usually, always; present continuous: expressions for now, eg today

- 2 Choose the correct words.



Every summer we ¹organise / are organising a party to celebrate the start of the holidays. We usually ²meet / are meeting in the school playground but this year we ³have / are having the party in the park. At the moment everybody ⁴helps / is helping with the preparations. We ⁵cook / are cooking on a barbecue. After lunch we always ⁶play / are playing games. It's great fun!

Present continuous for future arrangements

- 4 Look at the text on page 24 and copy and complete the sentences below with appropriate time expressions. Then complete the rule in your notebook.

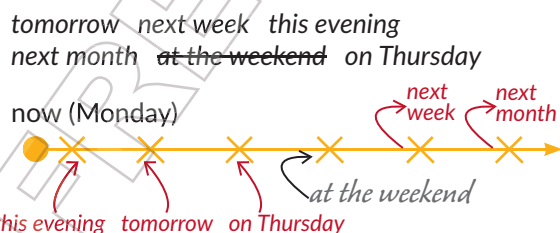
PRESENT CONTINUOUS for future arrangements

- ¹ This afternoon we're having a big meal.
 - ² Tomorrow and over the next few days we're eating more special dishes.
- We often use present continuous to talk about ³ future arrangements.



LOOK

Look at the future time expressions and complete the timeline.



Speaking

- 5 Megan is organising a barbecue for her family. In pairs, ask and answer questions about her plans.

- *What is she doing on Monday?*
- *She's phoning her cousins to tell them about the barbecue.*



USE OF ENGLISH

- 3 Copy and complete sentences 1–6 with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any other word to make the sentences correct. You must use no more than four words, including the words given.

- 1 It's hot, so (we / go) to the beach.
It's hot so we're going to the beach.
- 2 My boyfriend (usually / play) football after school.
My boyfriend usually plays football after school.
- 3 I (make / lunch) at the moment!
I'm making lunch at the moment!
- 4 Famous people (always / eat) good restaurants.
Famous people always eat in good restaurants.
- 5 We (often / celebrate / Easter) my grandparents.
We often celebrate Easter with my grandparents.
- 6 Look! That (dog / swim) in the river!
Look! That dog is swimming in the river!



Writing

An email – inviting a friend



To: sarah_1234@mail.co

Hi Sarah,

I'm having my ¹ 15th birthday party on ² Saturday June 13th. Do you want to come? We're having the party in my grandparents' house in Romford. They've got a big garden. Twenty people are coming to the party! It's starting at ³ six o'clock and it isn't finishing until late.

⁴ First we're having drinks and listening to music. ⁵ Then we're having a barbecue at eight and in the evening my brother Paul and his band are performing for an hour. They play American hip hop! They're quite good.

I hope you can come.

Write back soon,

Helen

- 1 1.27 Read the invitation. In your notebook, complete it with the words from the box. Then listen and check.

Then First 15th six o'clock Saturday



LOOK

Capital letters and punctuation

Look at the rules 1–5 for capital letters and match them with examples a–e. Write the answers in your notebook.

We use capital letters for:

- 1 the start of a sentence **b**
- 2 the subject pronoun 'I' **d**
- 3 names and places **e**
- 4 days and months **a**
- 5 countries, languages and nationalities **c**

- a *Saturday, March 15th*
- b *First, we're going ...*
- c *USA, English, American*
- d *... and I want to ...*
- e *Annie, Brighton*

Look at the punctuation marks and match them with their names: . Write the answers in your notebook.

- comma apostrophe exclamation mark
full stop question mark

- 2 Add punctuation marks and capital letters to these sentences. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 *We're going on a day trip on Friday.*
- 2 *Do you want to come?*
- 3 *My mum's making the food.*
- 4 *We're getting the train to Manchester.*
- 5 *Anne's coming too!*
- 6 *I'm having lunch in an American burger bar.*

WRITING PLAN

- 1 Read the task below.

Zadanie testujące

Planujesz przyjęcie urodzinowe. Napisz e-mail do koleżanki/kolegi, a w nim:

- wyjaśnij, gdzie i kiedy odbywać się będzie przyjęcie,
- opisz, co będziecie robić i jeść podczas przyjęcia,
- zaprosz kolegę/koleżankę na przyjęcie.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z trzech podpunktów, pamiętając, że długość e-maila powinna wynosić od 50 do 100 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji, spójność, bogactwo językowe oraz poprawność językowa.

- 2 Plan the email. Use the model text to help you.

- 3 Write your email. Include answers to all the questions.

TIP

Jeśli zapraszasz kogoś w formie pisemnej, pamiętaj, aby podać wszystkie szczegóły dotyczące spotkania.

Check your writing:

- ✓ check the punctuation
- ✓ use capital letters correctly
- ✓ use present continuous for future arrangements

Language in Action

Making arrangements



1 Look at Leo's diary and answer the questions in your notebook.

FRIDAY	morning	school
	afternoon	end of term
	evening	
SATURDAY	morning	
	afternoon	
	evening	disco
SUNDAY	morning	swimming
	afternoon	shopping
	evening	cinema

- What's special about Friday afternoon?
It's the end of term.
- What's Leo doing on Saturday evening?
He's going to the disco.
- Where's he going on Sunday evening?
He's going to the cinema.
- Is he free on Sunday afternoon?
No, he isn't. He's going shopping.

2 1.28 Leo and Oscar are talking on the phone. Listen and write the information about Leo's plans in your notebook.

Friday evening: dentist
Saturday morning: guitar lesson
Saturday afternoon: meet Oscar at the train station at about 4 o'clock

3 Complete the sentences from the dialogue with words from the box. Write the answers in your notebook.

about busy can free let's shall sure

- Can you help me choose a birthday present for my brother?
- Sure! When?
- Sorry, I'm busy then.
- I'm free on Saturday afternoon.
- How about four o'clock?
- Where shall we meet?
- Let's meet at the train station.

4 1.28 Listen again and check your answers.

5 Match the Polish sentences a-g with their English equivalents 1-7 from exercise 3. Write the answers in your notebook.

- A może o czwartej? 5
- Spotkajmy się na dworcu. 7
- Czy możesz mi pomóc wybrać prezent urodzinowy dla brata? 1
- Przykro mi, wtedy jestem zajęty. 3
- Gdzie się spotkamy? 6
- Jasne! Kiedy? 2
- Jestem wolny w sobotę po południu. 4

6 Read the dialogue and choose the correct option. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Jack Hi Tom. ¹Do you / Can you help me with my science project?
Tom ²Sure / Sorry! When?
Jack ³On / In Wednesday afternoon.
Tom ⁴Sure / Sorry, I'm busy then. My cousins ⁵is / are coming.
Jack Oh, OK. How about Thursday afternoon?
Tom OK, I'm ⁶fine / free on Thursday. Where shall we ⁷see / meet?
Jack ⁸Shall / Let's meet at my place, ⁹at / on 4 o'clock.
Tom OK, see you then.

7 1.29 Listen and check. Then work in pairs and practise the dialogue.

8 Work in pairs. Student A - open your book on page 121. Student B - open your book on page 122.



Test Practice

Poziom podstawowy

Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

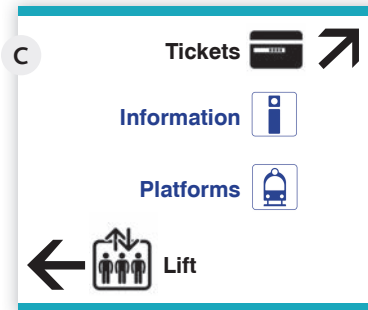
1 Pracujcie w parach. Zastanówcie się, w jakich miejscach można zobaczyć poniższe napisy.



NO SMOKING



B



C



D

- A Np. w kościele, szpitalu, szkole, kinie
- B W miejscach, gdzie jest śliska powierzchnia i można się wyrócić, np. w szkole, banku, szpitalu
- C Np. na stacji kolejowej
- D Np. w restauracji, na ulotce informacyjnej, billboardzie, stronie internetowej

2 Do każdego napisu lub tabliczki informacyjnej z ćwiczenia 1. dopasuj właściwą nazwę funkcji.

- 1 oferta specjalna (special offer) D
- 2 tablica informacyjna (information board) C
- 3 zakaz (ban) A
- 4 ostrzeżenie (warning) B

3 Zapoznaj się z poniższymi zwrotami/ wyrażeniami. Następnie przerysuj tabelę do zeszytu i wstaw słowa oraz wyrażenia do odpowiednich kolumn.

- caution
- get 20% off
- danger
- on the left
- for free
- can't
- tickets
- mustn't
- risk of ...
- sale
- no
- downstairs

special offer	information board	ban	warning
get 20% off sale for free	tickets on the left downstairs	mustn't no can't	danger risk of ... caution

4 Wymyśl dwa napisy, które mogłyby się znajdować w twojej szkole. Wymień się pomysłami z kolegą/koleżanką. Spróbuj zgadnąć, do której kategorii należą napisy rozmówcy (special offer, information board, ban, warning) i w którym miejscu w szkole mogłyby się znajdować.

Zadanie testujące

Przeczytaj tabliczki informacyjne 1-4. Do każdej z nich dobrać odpowiednie zdanie (A-E). Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszytu. Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej tabliczki.

TIP Zanim wybierzesz poprawną odpowiedź, zapoznaj się z napisami i zastanów się, gdzie można je zobaczyć, a także do kogo są skierowane.

1

OPENING TIMES:

Tuesday - Saturday:
9 am - 6 pm

Sunday & Monday:
10 am - 6 pm

(Last admission: 5 pm)
Allow 1 hour for your visit.

2

CAUTION

CHILDREN PLAYING

3

**PASSENGERS BOARDING
FLIGHT 212 TO WARSAW
ARE REQUESTED
TO GO TO GATE 13.**

4

SEPTEMBER ONLY

20% off all drum kits

- A The text warns drivers that kids are in the area.
- B The text is a lower price offer.
- C The text tells children to be careful.
- D You can see this text at a museum.
- E You can see this text at an airport.

- 1 D
- 2 A
- 3 E
- 4 B



Test Practice

Poziom rozszerzony

Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

1 Pracujcie w parach. Wybierzcie z ramki te słowa, które mogą być powiązane z festiwalem nauki.

concert discussion display experiment match
presentation talk tour workshop

2 Przeczytaj tekst o festiwalach nauki. Które słowa z ćwiczenia 1. pojawiają się w tekście?

concert, discussion, experiment, tour, workshop

A science festival presents different fields of knowledge such as astronomy, physics, chemistry and many others in the same way that other festivals show the arts or music. You can go to different lectures, exhibitions and workshops. You can see live experiments or take part in guided tours and discussions. There are also events which link science to the arts or history, such as plays or concerts.

3 Z podanych wyrazów wybierz dwa i ułóż z nich nagłówek, który podsumowuje treść tekstu z ćwiczenia 2. W razie potrzeby dodaj brakujące łączniki (np. *and*). Napisz nagłówek w zeszytcie.

TIP

Pamiętaj, że nawet jeśli w nagłówku pojawiają się słowa występujące w tekście, nie oznacza to, że trafnie oddają one treść całości.

arts concerts experiments fun technology
scientific science

Suggested answers: Science and fun/ Fun with science/Fun and science

Zadanie testujące 1

Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdego akapitu (1–3) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A–D). Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie. **Uwaga!** Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

- A Light shows
- B Astronomy, arts and people
- C Summer in Toruń
- D Crowds of people

1 **B** Bella SKYWAY Festival is an annual International Light Festival in Toruń. Toruń is the birthplace of Copernicus, the astronomer, so one of the elements of the festival is science, especially astronomy. The second important element is music and the visual arts. Last but not least, there are the spectators – this is a festival for all ages: children, teenagers, adults and senior citizens.

2 **A** The event takes place in August at the end of the summer holidays. For five days artists from all over the world show off their light installations. They use candles, electricity, lasers and fire to project amazing light shows onto the city's historic churches, houses, the city walls and modern offices.

3 **D** During the festival the Old Town of Toruń is full of both locals and visiting tourists. Thousands turn up in the evening to see the light installations. The festival takes a lot of preparation but it is worth it! Why not go to the next Light Festival in Toruń?

4 Przeczytaj poniższe fragmenty. Dopisz w każdym z nich zakończenie ostatniego zdania pasujące do całego tekstu. Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.

TIP

Pamiętaj, by uzupełnione zdania nie tylko pasowały do treści całego tekstu, lecz były także poprawne gramatycznie.

Mum, tonight I'm at the Light Festival with Clara and Ben. We should be back at 10 pm. We want to ¹ *notebook* .

Tom Jones is a light artist. He performs in many different cities in the world. First, he visits the city to feel its atmosphere. Next, he prepares the show. Tom likes using candlelight best. He says it is ² *notebook* .

Students' own answers

Zadanie testujące 2

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Do każdej luki (1–4) dopasuj brakujące zdanie (A–E) tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie. **Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

A street fair is an event that celebrates life in a particular neighbourhood. It usually takes place in the main street. Street festivals have loads of attraction. Many of them have food stalls and live music. ¹C

Every street fair has its own unique character. ²A During this event the local craftspeople show off the goods they produce. Another festival is the Fremont Fair which shows crafts from around the world and also has a Summer Solstice Parade. In the same city there is the Capitol Hill Block Party. ³D It's worth paying for one because you can hear the city's best known rock bands. The Chinatown International District Summer Fair also has its own individual atmosphere.

⁴E During this event you can watch *taiko* drummers and demonstrations of martial arts. You can also learn how to do a Hawaiian dance.

- A For example, one of annual street fairs in Seattle is the University District Street Fair.
- B There are many street events in Seattle.
- C Others have dance shows and parades.
- D You need a ticket to take part in it.
- E It is mainly for people with an Asian or Pacific island heritage.

Self Check

Celebrations: verb + noun

1 Match verbs 1–5 with phrases a–e. Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 wear <i>d</i> | a to church |
| 2 go <i>a</i> | b special food |
| 3 watch <i>c</i> | c the fireworks |
| 4 give <i>e</i> | d a costume |
| 5 eat <i>b</i> | e presents |

5

Special days

2 Write the name of a special day for each picture. Write the answers in your notebook.



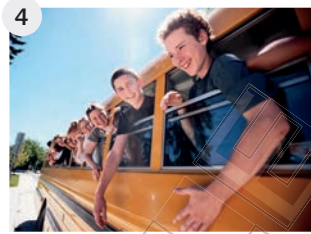
prize-giving
ceremony



harvest
festival



carnival



school
trip

4

Language in Action

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

- I'm / then / Sorry / busy / . *Sorry, I'm busy then.*
- Friday / ? / about / morning / How
How about Friday morning?
- at / meet / Let's / my / place / . *Let's meet at my place.*

3

Present continuous

4 Copy and complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- What is dad making (dad / make) for lunch?
- I 'm writing (write) in my English book.
- We aren't studying (not study) maths at the moment.
- Our teacher is sitting (sit) in the classroom.
- My classmates are doing (do) an English exercise.

5

Present simple and present continuous

5 Choose the correct alternatives. Write the answers in your notebook.

- I usually sit / 'm usually sitting next to my best friend.
- Today we listen / 're listening to a CD in class.
- My classmates do / 're doing the progress test at the moment.
- I don't catch / 'm not catching the bus to school every morning.
- I play / am playing tennis twice a week.

5

Present continuous for future arrangements

6 Make questions in the present continuous and think of short, appropriate answers. Write the answers in your notebook.

- you / do your homework / this evening? *Are you doing your homework this evening? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.*
- your teacher / work / tomorrow? *Is your teacher working tomorrow? Yes, she/he is./No, she/he isn't.*
- you / meet friends / at the weekend? *Are you meeting friends at the weekend? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.*
- your parents / go on a trip / next week? *Are your parents going on a trip next week? Yes, they are./No, they aren't.*
- you / visit your grandparents / next Sunday? *Are you visiting your grandparents next Sunday? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.*

10

Cumulative grammar 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

7 Choose the correct alternative. Write the answers in your notebook.



¹Have you got / Are you having a mobile phone? Then you might be interested in this unusual competition.

Why is this man ²throw / throwing a mobile

phone? He ³takes / 's taking part in

the mobile phone throwing competition that happens every August in the UK.

Every year men, women and children

⁴compete / are competing in this strange

event. Look at the man in the photo! He

⁵wears / is wearing sports clothes and he

⁶concentrates / is concentrating very hard. But don't

worry! Competitors ⁷don't use / aren't using their own

phones. The organisers ⁸give / are giving everybody

old phones to throw.

8

Total: 40

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

20 – 29 Good
12 – 19 Fair

0 – 11 Poor ☹

Wordlist

📖 słownictwo obowiązujące na teście

20% off admission (n)	/ˌtwenti pəˈsent ˈɒf/	obniżka 20%
adult (n)	/ədˈmɪʃən/	wstęp, wejście
📅 All Saints' Day (n)	/ˈædʌlt/	dorosły
allow (v)	/ˌɔːl ˈseɪnts ˌdeɪ/	Wszystkich Świętych
ancient (adj)	/əˈlaʊ/	przeznaczyć
annual (adj)	/ˈeɪnʃənt/	starożytny,
birthplace (n)	/ˈæni.juəl/	pradawny
📅 birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθˌpleɪs/	doroczny
bonfire (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	miejsce urodzenia
branch (n)	/ˈbɒnˌfaɪə/	urodziny
burn (v)	/ˈbrɑːntʃ/	ognisko
candle (n)	/ˈbɜːn/	gałąź
📅 carnival (n)	/ˈkændəl/	palić (się)
caution (n)	/ˈkɑːnɪvəl/	świeca
📅 celebrate with your family	/ˈkɔːʃən/	karnawał
📅 Children's Day (n)	/ˌseləbreɪt wɪð jə ˈfæməli/	uwaga, ostrożność
city walls (n)	/ˌtʃɪldrənz ˌdeɪ/	świętować razem z rodziną
clay (adj)	/ˌtʃɪldrənz ˌdeɪ/	Dzień Dziecka
competition (n)	/ˌsɪti ˈwɔːlz/	mury miejskie
📅 Constitution Day (n)	/ˌkleɪ/	gliniany
contain (v)	/ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃən/	zawody
craftspeople (n)	/ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃən ˌdeɪ/	święto konstytucji
📅 decorate the house	/ˌkənˈteɪn/	zawierać
delicious (adj)	/ˌkɜːftsˌpiːpəl/	rzemieślnicy
description (n)	/ˌdekəreɪt ðə ˈhaʊs/	dekorować dom
display (n)	/ˌdɪˈlɪʃəs/	pyszny
downstairs (adv)	/ˌdɪˈskrɪpʃən/	opis
drum kit (n)	/ˌdɪˈspleɪ/	pokaz, wystawa
📅 Easter Sunday (n)	/ˌdaʊnˈsteəz/	na dół po schodach
eat special food	/ˌdrʌm ˌkɪt/	perkusja
enjoy yourself especially (adv)	/ˌiːstə ˈsʌndeɪ/	Niedziela
event (n)	/ˌiːt ˌspeʃəl ˈfuːd/	Wielkanocna
exact date (n)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ jə ˌseɪlf/	jeść specjalne
fair (n)	/ɪˈspeʃəli/	jedzenie
fancy dress (n)	/ɪˈvent/	dobrze się bawić
📅 Father's Day (n)	/ɪɡˌzækt ˈdeɪt/	zwłaszcza
fireworks (n)	/ˌfeə/	wydarzenie
follower (n)	/ˌfænsi ˈdres/	dokładna data
📅 Fools' Day (n)	/ˈfɑːðəz ˌdeɪ/	jarmark
for free	/ˈfaɪə wɜːks/	kostium, przebranie
get wet	/ˈfɒləʊə/	Dzień Ojca
give a present	/ˌfuːlz ˈdeɪ/	fan, obserwujący
go to a party	/fə ˈfriː/	prima aprilis
go to church	/ˌɡɪv ə ˈprezənt/	za darmo
goddess (n)	/ˌɡəʊ tə ə ˈpɑːti/	zmoknąć
goggles (n)	/ˌɡəʊ tə ˈtʃɜːtʃ/	dawać prezent
good luck	/ˈɡɒdes/	iść na przyjęcie
graduation (n)	/ˈɡɒgzəlz/	iść do kościoła
harvest festival (n)	/ˌɡʊd ˈlʌk/	bogini
📅 have a party	/ˌɡrædʒuˈeɪʃən/	okularyk pływackie
heritage (n)	/ˌhɑːvɪst ˈfestɪvəl/	powodzenie,
Hindu (adj)	/ˌhæv ə ˈpɑːti/	szczęście
include (v)	/ˌhɛrɪtɪdʒ/	ukończenie szkoły/
📅 Independence Day (n)	/ˌhɪnduː/	studiów
international (adj)	/ˌɪnˌdɪˈpendəns ˌdeɪ/	dożynki
invite people to a party	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl/	urządzać przyjęcie
last (v)	/ɪnˌvaɪt ˌpiːpəl tu ə ˈpɑːti/	dziedzictwo
light (n)	/ˌlɑːst/	hinduski
light installation (n)	/ˌlaɪt/	obejmować
loud (adj)	/ˌlaɪt ˌɪnstəˈleɪʃən/	Święto
	/ˌlaʊd/	Niepodległości
		międzynarodowy
		zaprosić ludzi na
		przyjęcie
		trwać
		światło
		instalacja świetlna
		głośny

📅 martial arts (n)	/ˌmaːʃəl ˈɑːts/	sztuki walki
meal (n)	/miːl/	posilek
melt (v)	/melt/	rozpuszczać się,
📅 Mother's Day (n)	/ˈmʌðəz ˌdeɪ/	topić się
📅 New Year's Eve (n)	/ˌnjuː ˌjɪəz ˈiːv/	Dzień Matki
particular (adj)	/pəˈtɪkjʊlə/	sylwester
playground (n)	/ˈpleɪˌɡraʊnd/	szczególny,
preparations (n)	/ˌprepəˈreɪʃənz/	konkretny
princess (n)	/ˌprɪnˈses/	boisko szkolne, plac
📅 prize-giving ceremony (n)	/ˈpraɪzˌɡɪvɪŋ ˌserəməni/	zabaw
procession (n)	/ˌprəˈseɪʃən/	przygotowania
protect (v)	/ˌprəˈtekt/	księżniczka
queen (n)	/kwiːn/	uroczystość
race (n)	/reɪs/	wręczenia nagród
remember (v)	/rɪˈmembə/	parada, pochód
replica (n)	/ˌreplɪkə/	chronić
📅 saint's name (n)	/ˈseɪnts ˌneɪm/	królowa
📅 saint's day (n)	/ˈseɪnts ˌdeɪ/	wyścig
scary (adj)	/ˈskeəri/	wspominać
📅 school trip (n)	/ˌskuːl ˈtrɪp/	kopia, replika
sculpture (n)	/ˈskʌlptʃə/	imię po świętym
📅 send a card	/ˌsend ə ˈkɑːd/	patronie
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	dzień świętego
solstice (n)	/ˈsɒlstɪs/	patrona, imieniny
spectator (n)	/ˌspekˈteɪtə/	straszny,
📅 take part in something	/ˌteɪk ˈpɑːt ɪn ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	przerażający
tent (n)	/tent/	wycieczka szkolna
the dead (n)	/ðə ded/	rzeźba
thick (adj)	/θɪk/	wysłać kartkę
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	powoli
📅 throw a party	/ˌθrəʊ ə ˈpɑːti/	przesilenie (letnie
torch (n)	/tɔːtʃ/	lub zimowe)
📅 Twelfth Night (n)	/ˌtwelfθ ˈnaɪt/	widz
unusual (adj)	/ˌʌnˈjuːʒuəl/	brać w coś udział
📅 Valentine's Day (n)	/ˈvæləntaɪnz ˌdeɪ/	namiot
warn (v)	/wɔːn/	zmarli
📅 watch the fireworks	/ˌwɒtʃ ðə ˈfaɪə wɜːks/	gruby
wealth (n)	/welθ/	rzuć
📅 wear a costume	/ˌweər ə ˈkɒstjuːm/	wydać przyjęcie
📅 Women's Day (n)	/ˈwɪmɪnz ˌdeɪ/	pochoдня
		wigilia Trzech Króli
		niezwykły
		walentynki
		ostrzec
		oglądać fajerwerki
		bogactwo
		nosić kostium
		Dzień Kobiet



📅 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Can you ...?
Do you want to come?
How about two o'clock?
I hope you can come.

I'm free on ...
Let's meet at ...
Sorry, I'm busy then.
Sure! When?
Where shall we meet?
Write back soon.

Czy możesz...?
Czy chcesz przyjść?
A może o drugiej?
Mam nadzieję, że będziesz mogła przyjść.

Jestem wolny w...
Spotkajmy się w...
Przykro mi, wtedy jestem zajęty.
Jasne! Kiedy?
Gdzie się spotkamy?
Odpisz wkrótce.