

Vocabulary 1

1

play adventure romantic novel
biography science fiction fantasy
thriller non-fiction poetry comic
autobiography crime short story
historical fiction

a) Genres I like: _____

b) Genres I don't like: _____

c) Genres I haven't read: _____

3

- 1 My brother's really interested in space – he always reads **crime / science fiction** books.
- 2 We're studying **adventure / poetry** by Mickiewicz at school.
- 3 I just read a great **crime / fantasy** book – the main character was a dragon!
- 4 My dad's a policeman, but he hates **adventure / crime** novels – they remind him of work!
- 5 She wrote an **adventure / thriller** story about an expedition to China.
- 6 I don't enjoy imagined stories at all – I prefer **historical fiction / non-fiction**.

4

- 1 I like books about relationships, especially when people fall in love.

- 2 I enjoy books that are set in different periods, for example in the 18th century.

- 3 I prefer to read illustrated stories – I love looking at the pictures.

- 4 I like exciting stories, but not ones about crime.

- 5 I love books about real people's lives.

- 6 I like reading but I can't concentrate for long.

5

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 David | a) an adventure story |
| 2 James | b) a comic |
| 3 Rachel | c) a play |
| | d) an autobiography |
- _____
- _____
- _____

Reading 1

9

- 1 The story happens
 - a) on a spaceship.
 - b) only on the Moon.
 - c) on Earth and on the Moon.
- 2 Laika is
 - a) the name of a dog.
 - b) the name of the writer's friend.
 - c) the name of an emergency system.
- 3 Laika saves the writer
 - a) once.
 - b) twice.
 - c) many times.

10

- ___ a) The writer took Laika on a trip to stay with friends.
- ___ b) The writer went to the Observatory on the Moon.
- ___ c) Laika woke up in the night and started barking.
- ___ d) There was a tremor on the Moon.
- ___ e) The writer found Laika by the side of a road.
- ___ f) Laika died.
- ___ g) The writer had a dream about Laika.
- ___ h) The writer followed Laika out of his friends' house and then it fell down in an earthquake.

11

- 1 The writer found Laika in Palomar.

- 2 Laika often went to work with the writer.

- 3 The writer was outside his friends' house when the earthquake happened so he survived.

- 4 The Red Cross helicopter rescued the writer immediately after the earthquake.

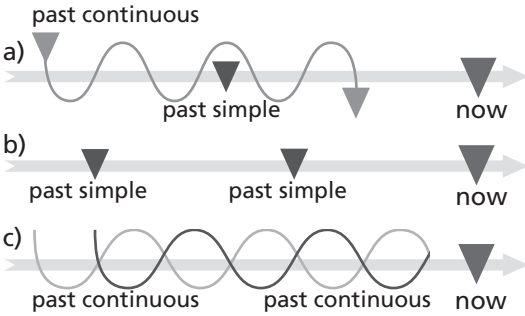
- 5 Laika died a long time after the writer went to work on the Moon.

- 6 The story is about animals that can sense an earthquake coming.

Grammar 1

1

Laika **was barking** and **trying** to get out of the house.
I **found** her while I **was driving** to Palomar.
When I **got** home, I **decided** to keep her.



2

- We use _____ to describe a completed action or series of actions.
- We use _____ to describe an action in progress in the past, often interrupted by another action.
- We use _____ to talk about finished past actions that lasted some time.

3

- While I **wrote / was writing** a text message, my phone **rang / was ringing**.
- He **bought / was buying** a ticket and then he **got / was getting** on the train.
- Sally **arrived / was arriving** and then we **had / were having** a pizza.
- When we arrived home, Peter **listened / was listening** to music. He **didn't watch / wasn't watching** TV.
- I **walked / was walking** along the road when I **saw / was seeing** my friend.
- While they **wrote / were writing** the film script, the director **looked / was looking** for the actors.
- I **cleaned / was cleaning** the kitchen floor and then the dog **ran / was running** across it!
- Paul **made / was making** a model when he realised he **didn't have / wasn't having** any glue.

4

Arthur C. Clarke (1) *was* (be) a writer and inventor. He was born in Minehead in England in 1917. In 1936 he (2) _____ (move) to London. While he (3) _____ (live) in London, he (4) _____ (start) writing science fiction. He (5) _____ (fight) in the Second World War. He (6) _____ (not write) any stories while he (7) _____ (fight), but after he returned to London he wrote about some of his experiences. A magazine (8) _____ (publish) his first story in 1946. He (9) _____ (go) on to write more than seventy books. Clarke also (10) _____ (work) on a TV series about space and on film scripts with the director Stanley Kubrik. While he (11) _____ (work) on the script for *2001: A Space Odyssey*, he (12) _____ (have) an idea for a sequel, so he wrote that too. Clarke (13) _____ (not write) only science fiction, he also (14) _____ (write) non-fiction books and scientific papers. He (15) _____ (help) scientists and engineers in America to design spaceships and a global satellite system. He (16) _____ (win) several scientific awards for his work. He died in 2008.

5

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Grammar 2

When I arrived home, I did my homework.
I got your email **while** I was doing my homework.

6

- We use past continuous after _____.
- We usually use past simple after _____.

7

- 1 What / you / do / at 6.30 / this morning?

- 2 What / you / do / after you / finish / breakfast?

- 3 What / you / do / last Saturday night?

- 4 What / be / the last film you / watch?

- 5 What / you / do / before you / start / this exercise?

8

Pronunciation

c

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

Listening

11

- 1 Mark liked the *Lord of the Rings* films.

- 2 Mark had read the *Lord of the Rings* books before he saw the films.

- 3 Lydia liked the fact that the films didn't include everything in the books.

- 4 Mark preferred the book version of *The Last Song* to the film.

- 5 Mark often used to read books about teenagers growing up.

- 6 The story of *The Last Song* is about a teenage girl called Veronica whose father died when she was a child.

- 7 Lydia is interested in reading *The Last Song*.

- 8 Mark liked the book because it was about music as well as things that teenagers find interesting.

Speaking

2

- 1 Rachel **wants / doesn't want** to go to the bookshop.
- 2 James wants to **buy / exchange** a book.
- 3 James **knows / doesn't know** what sort of book he wants to buy.

5

- 1 To be _____, I think biographies are boring.
- 2 If you _____ me, adventure stories are fascinating.
- 3 Don't you _____ that crime stories are interesting?
- 4 In my _____, historical fiction is exciting.
- 5 What do you _____ of thrillers?

6

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

- a) If you ask me, non-fiction can be more interesting.
- b) I reckon that the last book of the series is the best.
- c) To be honest, I'm not a big fan of romantic novels.
- d) In my opinion, looking at pictures is not real reading.
- e) I prefer poetry to plays.

Grammar 3

9

By the time she was 16, she **had** already **published** three books.
She **hadn't finished** her sixth book when they did the interview.
Had she **written** three books before she left school?

- a) We use past perfect to talk about an action that happened **before / after** another action in the past.
b) We form past perfect with **subject + have / had (not) + past participle**

10

- 1 Kate watched TV after she _____ (finish) her dinner.
2 _____ (you / read) the book before you saw the film?
3 We went to a new restaurant.
We _____ (not eat) there before.
4 We _____ (not go) abroad before we went to Greece last summer.
5 What _____ (the reporters / ask) the author before I arrived?

11

Yesterday we went to a concert, but we arrived at 8.30 pm. (1) **By then / After** the concert had started. We were hungry because we hadn't eaten (2) **before / already** the concert. When it finished, we ran to a restaurant but (3) **by the time / after** we got there, it had already closed. We went to the late-night supermarket to buy a pizza but they had sold the last one (4) **before / after** we got there. When we got to the bus station, the last bus had (5) **already / by the time** left. I tried to phone my parents to ask them to come and collect us, but (6) **by then / already** they had gone to bed. We had to walk home. What a disaster!

12

- Ann** Did you see John at the party?
Ben No, he (1) _____ (leave) before I (2) _____ (arrive).
Ann Did you watch the film last night?
Ben No, I (3) _____ (not finish) my homework when it (4) _____ (start).
Ann Did you phone Lucy?
Ben No, my phone battery (5) _____ (stop) working before I (6) _____ (can) phone her.

Progress check

1

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2

popular press book deal postcards
graphic novels best-seller love letters

- I like reading _____ because I like looking at the art too.
- What sort of newspapers do you prefer, the _____ or serious papers like The Times?
- My parents always write some _____ when they're on holiday to send to their friends back home.
- Romantic people sometimes write _____ to their boyfriends or girlfriends.
- That book sold millions of copies. It was a _____.
- Did the author manage to get a _____ with a publisher?

3

Last Saturday I (1) **decided / was deciding** to go into town because I (2) **wanted / was wanting** to buy a book. I (3) **went / was going** to my favourite shop. While I (4) **looked / was looking** for a book I (5) **noticed / was noticing** a man. He (6) **sat / was sitting** at a desk and he (7) **signed / was signing** copies of books. Suddenly I (8) **realised / was realising** that the man was one of my favourite authors! I (9) **bought / was buying** his new book and (10) **asked / was asking** him to sign it. Now I have a signed copy of his book!

4

- What _____?
- Where _____?

- When _____?
- What _____?
- Who _____?
- When _____?

5

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

6

INTERVIEWER Ian, you wrote your first adventure story last year. Where (1) _____ (you / get) the idea?

IAN I (2) _____ (be) on holiday with my family in Canada. One day we (3) _____ (go) for a walk in the country near Vancouver. We (4) _____ (not go) to that area before, and we got lost. While we (5) _____ (look) for the path we (6) _____ (meet) an old man. He (7) _____ (walk) across Canada, from one coast to the other.

INTERVIEWER Why (8) _____ (he / do) that?

IAN He (9) _____ (raise) money for charity. Anyway, he (10) _____ (show) us the way and he (11) _____ (tell) us about some of his adventures. He (12) (have) some amazing experiences. I (13) _____ (want) to write an adventure story for some time. After I (14) _____ (meet) him, I knew I had to do it.

Exam Practice – poziom podstawowy

1

buy something work with somebody else
sell an e-reader in a book deal
visit a library on a noticeboard at school

- 1.1. This text invites you to _____
_____.
- 1.2. You can see this text _____
_____.
- 1.3. This advert invites you to _____
_____.

ZADANIE EGZAMINACYJNE

2

- 2.1 _____ 2.3 _____
2.2 _____ 2.4 _____

3

a play public speaking
literature about real presentations
non-fiction books an actress

- 3.1. A. My sister dreams of becoming

at a Broadway theatre.
B. My sister wants to be in

on Broadway.
- 3.2. A. _____ can
be one of the greatest fears that
humans have.
B. Giving _____
in front of audiences can be extremely
stressful for many people.
- 3.3. A. I think that reading
_____ is very
educational.
B. I enjoy reading
_____ situations
very much.

ZADANIE EGZAMINACYJNE

4

Which club is ideal for someone who:

4.1.	wants to be an actor / actress?	_____
4.2.	likes to dream about unreal worlds?	_____
4.3.	would like to practise giving speeches?	_____
4.4.	enjoys discussing literature and films?	_____

Exam Practice – poziom rozszerzony

2

I always read the book before I go to the cinema to see a film version of the book, because I like to see how the directors of the films make changes to the original text. For example, one of the first things that I noticed about *The Hunger Games* was that the book seemed to be less brutal than the film. **2.1.** _____ Indeed, there's a very clear difference between reading about violence and seeing it on the screen. Although the descriptions in the book were very graphic, I was still more terrified by the images of death in the film. **2.2.** _____ True fans of the book will also notice that there are a lot of changes related to the heroes' appearance and clothes. Together with my friends, we found so many differences between the film and the book that last month, we started a website about *The Hunger Games*, where we put all our comments together and asked other users to send us their observations. **2.3.** _____ In my opinion, some small changes are fine because it would be boring to watch a perfect adaptation of a story.

- A. Many people who know the book well don't like the differences in the actors' clothes.
- B. If you've read the book carefully, you'll see that in the film the characters often look different and are dressed differently.
- C. Watching a film that's identical to the book wouldn't be an interesting experience.
- D. Seeing brutal scenes in a film may be more shocking than reading about them.
- E. I think that watching film adaptations of books is really boring.

ZADANIE EGZAMINACYJNE

3

- 3.1.** _____ Claire spends most of her time drawing pictures of magical scary creatures. She doesn't have a favourite kind of literature, but she's keen on reading frightening stories about unreal worlds. Unfortunately, she says that most novels are too long and boring.
- 3.2.** _____ Sophie likes most genres of literature, but her favourite books are about people who go through a hard time because of their emotions. She reads all the best-sellers, but says that the most interesting thing about them is that they sometimes influence other authors to write their own stories.
- 3.3.** _____ Dave is interested in the ways people in power may control how we think and behave. That's why he enjoys reading science fiction novels, such as *1984*, which shows how a government can influence people. He also likes this book because it's about the fight of one man against the system.

Wordlist

KULTURA – twórcy i ich dzieła

T	adventure (n)	/əd'ventʃə(r)/	literatura przygodowa
T	autobiography (n)	/ɔ:təubaɪ'ɒgrəfi/	autobiografia
T	best-seller (n)	/'best'selə(r)/	bestseller
T	biography (n)	/'baɪ'ɒgrəfi/	biografia
	character (n)	/'kærɪktə(r)/	postać, bohater (w książce/filmie)
T	comic (n)	/'kɒmɪk/	komiks
T	crime (n)	/'kraɪm/	kryminal (powieść)
	director (n)	/dɪ'rektə(r)/	reżyser
T	fantasy (n)	/'fæntəsi/	powieść fantasy
	film script (n)	/'fɪlm skrɪpt/	scenariusz filmu
T	graphic novel (n)	/'græfɪk 'nɒv(ə)/	powieść w formie komiksu
T	historical fiction (n)	/'hɪ.stɔrɪk(ə)l 'fɪkʃ(ə)n/	beletrystyka historyczna
	literary genre (n)	/'lɪt(ə)rəri ʒɒnrə/	gatunek literacki
	masterpiece (n)	/'mɑ:stə(r).pi:s/	dzieło
T	non-fiction (n)	/'nɒn'fɪkʃ(ə)n/	literatura faktu
T	play (n)	/'pleɪ/	sztuka teatralna
T	poetry (n)	/'pəʊtri/	poezja
T	romantic novel (n)	/'rəʊ.məntɪk 'nɒv(ə)/	powieść romantyczna
T	science fiction (n)	/'saɪəns 'fɪkʃ(ə)n/	science fiction, fantastyka naukowa
	sequel (n)	/'si:kwəl/	kontynuacja (książki/filmu)
T	short story (n)	/'ʃɔ:(r)t 'stɔ:ri/	nowela
T	thriller (n)	/'θrɪlə(r)/	thriller

KULTURA – uczestnictwo w kulturze

T	audio book (n)	/'ɔ:diəʊ bʊk/	audiobook
T	book deal (n)	/'bʊk di:l/	kontrakt książkowy
	book review (n)	/'bʊk ri:vi:u:/	recenzja książki
T	bookshop (n)	/'bʊk ʃɒp/	księgarnia
	e-book (n)	/'i:bʊk/	e-book, książka elektroniczna
	literary prize (n)	/'lɪt(ə)rəri praɪz/	nagroda literacka
	multiculturalism (n)	/'mʌltɪ'kʌltʃərə'lɪz(ə)m/	wielokulturowość
	paperback (n)	/'peɪpə(r).bæk/	książka w miękkiej okładce
T	popular press (n)	/'pɒpjʊlə(r) 'pres/	czasopismo brukowe
T	public library (n)	/'pʌblɪk 'laɪbrəri/	biblioteka publiczna

INNE

	accompany (v)	/ə'kʌmpəni/	towarzyszyć
	achieve (v)	/ə'tʃi:v/	osiągać
	allow (v)	/ə'lau/	wpuszczać, pozwalać
	awake (adj)	/ə'weɪk/	obudzony

	balance (v)	/'bæləns/	równoważyć
	bark (v)	/'bɑ:(r)k/	szczekać
	capital (n)	/'kæpɪt(ə)l/	stolica
	coast (n)	/'kəʊst/	wybrzeże
T	computer program (n)	/'kəm'pjʊ:tə(r) ,prəʊgræm/	program komputerowy
	concentrate (v)	/'kɒns(ə)n'treɪt/	skupiać się
	confident (adj)	/'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	pewny, pewny siebie
	contain (v)	/'kən'teɪn/	zawierać
	crack (v)	/'kræk/	rozłupywać
	currently (adv)	/'kʌrəntli/	obecnie
	dare (v)	/deə(r)/	odważyć się
	detail (n)	/'di:teɪl/	szczegół
	disaster (n)	/'dɪ.zɑ:stə(r)/	katastrofa
	dragon (n)	/'dræɡən/	smok
	dwarf (n)	/'dwo:(r)f/	karzeł
	earthquake (n)	/'ɜ:(r)θ kwetk/	trzęsienie ziemi
	emergency suit (n)	/'ɜ:mɜ:(r)dʒ(ə)nsi su:t/	kombinezon ochronny
	fame (n)	/'feɪm/	sława
	fear (n)	/'fiə(r)/	strach
	female (adj)	/'fi:meɪl/	żeński
	first-hand (adj)	/'fɜ:(r)st'hænd/	z pierwszej ręki
	foggy (adj)	/'fɒɡi/	mglisty
	follow (v)	/'fɒləʊ/	śledzić
	frantically (adv)	/'fræntɪkli/	gorączkowo, rozpaczliwie
	immediately (adv)	/'ɪ'mi:diətli/	natychmiast
	in the middle of the night (phr)	/'ɪn ðə ,mɪd(ə)l əv ðə 'naɪt/	w środku nocy
	include (v)	/'ɪn'klu:d/	zawierać
	inventor (n)	/'ɪn'ventə(r)/	wynalazca
	investigator (n)	/'ɪn'vestɪ'geɪtə(r)/	detektyw
	knowledge (n)	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	wiedza
	leave behind (v)	/'li:v bɪ'hænd/	zostawiać
	let out (v)	/'let 'aʊt/	wypuścić
	lonely (adj)	/'ləʊnli/	samotny
T	love letter (n)	/'lʌv'leɪtə(r)/	list miłosny
	maintain (v)	/'meɪn'teɪn/	utrzymywać
	move away (v)	/'mu:v ə'weɪ/	wyprowadzać się
	noise (n)	/'nɔɪz/	hałas
	owe (v)	/'əʊ/	zawdzięczać, być winnym (dłużnym)
	period (n)	/'pɪəriəd/	okres
	pick up (v)	/'pɪk 'ʌp/	podnosić
T	postcard (n)	/'pəʊs(t)kɑ:(r)d/	pocztówka
	prestigious (adj)	/'pre:stɪdʒəs/	prestizowy
	quarter (n)	/'kwɔ:(r)tə(r)/	ćwierć
	race (v)	/'reɪs/	pędzić
	racism (n)	/'reɪ.sɪz(ə)m/	rasizm
	reason (n)	/'ri:z(ə)n/	rozsądek
	reliable (adj)	/'ri'lɪəb(ə)l/	wiarygodny, godny zaufania

remind (v)	/rɪ'maɪnd/	przypominać
rescue (v)	/'reskjʊ:/	ratować
residence (n)	/'rezɪd(ə)ns/	miejsce zamieszkania
revise (v)	/rɪ'vaɪz/	poprawiać, korygować
scary (adj)	/'skeəri/	przeróżający
school holiday (n)	/'sku:l 'hɒlɪdeɪ/	wakacje
scientific paper (n)	/'saɪəntɪfɪk 'peɪpə(r)/	artykuł naukowy
secondary school (n)	/'sekənd(ə)rɪ sku:l/	szkoła średnia
sexism (n)	/'seksɪz(ə)m/	seksizm
shatter (v)	/'ʃætə(r)/	roztrzaskać
social life (n)	/'səʊl(ə)l laɪf/	życie towarzyskie
space (n)	/'speɪs/	przestrzeń kosmiczna
spacesuit (n)	/'speɪs su:t/	skafander astronauty
stellar (adj)	/'stelə(r)/	gwiazdny
struggle (n)	/'strʌg(ə)l/	walka
suddenly (adv)	/'sʌd(ə)nli/	nagle
text message (n)	/'tekst 'mesɪdʒ/	sms, wiadomość tekstowa
That's a shame! (phr)	/'ðæt ə 'feɪm/	Szkoda!
thought (n)	/θɔ:t/	myśl
tiny (adj)	/'taɪni/	malutki
transfer (n)	/'trænsfɜ:(r)/	przeniesienie
tremor (n)	/'tremə(r)/	wstrząs
turn over (v)	/'tɜ:(r)n 'əʊvə(r)/	obrać się
worldwide (adj)	/'wɜ:(r)ld'waɪd/	na całym świecie

Functional language

Asking for and giving opinions – pytanie o opinie i wyrażanie opinii

- **What do you think of science fiction stories?** – Co myślisz o opowiadaniach science fiction?
- **Don't you agree that romantic novels are great?** – Czy nie uważasz, że powieści romantyczne są wspaniałe?
- **To be honest, I think that her books are quite boring.** – Szczerze mówiąc, myślę, że jej książki są raczej nudne.
- **If you ask me, we should read more poetry at school.** – Jeśli o mnie chodzi, powinniśmy czytać więcej poezji w szkole.
- **I reckon that autobiographies may be interesting.** – Sądzę, że autobiografie mogą być ciekawe.
- **In my opinion, you're wrong.** – Moim zdaniem nie masz racji.
- **I prefer crime stories to adventure stories.** – Wolę opowieści kryminalne od przygodowych.