

Unit 2 Grammar Reference

Past simple: was / were

- Was i were są formami czasu przeszłego czasownika to be.

Affirmative	
I / He / She / It	was excited.
You / We / They	were at home yesterday.

Negative	
I / He / She / It	was not excited. (wasn't)
You / We / They	were not at home yesterday. (weren't)

- Tworząc pytania, was i were wstawiamy przed podmiot.

She **was** at school.

Was she at school?

Interrogative	Short answers (+ / -)
Were you excited?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .
Was he at home yesterday?	Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .
Were they happy?	Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

- Czasu *past simple* używamy, aby opisać zakończone czynności i sytuacje z przeszłości.
- Czasu *past simple* używamy z następującymi określeniami czasu: *yesterday* (wczoraj), *last week / month* (w zeszłym tygodniu / miesiącu), *two days ago* (dwa dni temu), *in 2016* (w roku 2016).

Affirmative	
Regular verbs	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	watched video clips yesterday.
Irregular verbs	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	went to school last Monday.

- Pytania i przeczenia tworzymy za pomocą czasownika posiłkowego **did** oraz podstawowej formy czasownika.

Negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	did not watch video clips yesterday. (didn't)
	did not go to school last Monday. (didn't)

Interrogative	Short answers (+ / -)
Did you watch the video clips?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
Did she go to school?	Yes, she did . / No, she didn't .
Did they read the book?	Yes, they did . / No they didn't .

Spelling: past simple regular verbs

Pisownia regularnych form czasu przeszłego:

- Do podstawowej formy czasownika dodajemy końcówkę **-ed**: *work* → *worked*.
- Jeśli czasownik jest zakończony na **-e**, dodajemy końcówkę **-d**: *arrive* → *arrived*.
- Jeśli czasownik kończy się spółgłoską i **-y**, zmieniamy **-y** na **-i** i dodajemy **-ed**: *carry* → *carried*.
- Jeśli czasownik kończy się samogłoską i jedną spółgłoską, podwajamy spółgłoskę i dodajemy końcówkę **-ed**: *travel* → *travelled*, *stop* → *stopped*.

Wiele czasowników przyjmuje w czasie *past simple* nieregularną formę. Na stronie 130 znajdziesz listę wybranych czasowników nieregularnych:

eat → *ate*; *drive* → *drove*; *go* → *went*; *buy* → *bought*.

Past continuous

- Czasu *past continuous* używamy, aby opisać zdarzenia i czynności, które trwały w określonym momencie w przeszłości.

At one o'clock yesterday I was learning English.

- Czas *past continuous* tworzymy w następujący sposób: **podmiot + was / were + czasownik z końcówką -ing**.

Affirmative	
I / He / She / It	was walking to school.
You / We / You / They	were listening to music.

Negative	
I / He / She / It	was not walking to school. (wasn't)
We / You / They	were not listening to music. (weren't)

Interrogative	Short answers (+ / -)
Were you walking to school?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .
Was he listening to music?	Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .
Were they reading?	Yes, they were / No, they weren't .

Unit 2 Progress Check

1

- 1 pl__y __ v__d ____ g__m__
- 2 s__nd __ n __ m ____ l
- 3 ch__rg ____ m__b__l__ ph__n__
- 4 g__ __nl__n__
- 5 p__st __ c__mm__nt

2

- 1 Kathy is investigating new technology at the moment. She is a _____.
- 2 Joe works in construction. He's a _____.
- 3 Sarah works in the local hospital. She is a _____.
- 4 Ben works for a newspaper. He is a _____.
- 5 My favourite film star is Robert Pattinson. Who is your favourite _____?

3

- 1 At 11 pm last night, Mark _____ in bed.
- 2 Where _____ you at 7 pm yesterday?
- 3 They _____ (not) at school yesterday because it _____ Sunday.
- 4 My family and I _____ (not) at home last night because we _____ at my grandma's house.
- 5 _____ Kevin at the party last Saturday?

4

- 1 Eva _____ (send) an email to Chen last night.
- 2 We _____ (not go) dancing last Saturday.

- 3 Carla and her sister _____ (play) games on their tablets last weekend.
- 4 _____ (you / write) on your blog yesterday?
- 5 Nick _____ (post) a comment last night.

5

- 1 What / you / do / at 10 pm last night?

- 2 What / your parents / do / at 3 pm on Sunday?

- 3 you and your friend / watch a DVD / at 9 pm yesterday?

- 4 your friend / sleep / at 10 am this morning?

- 5 What / your friends / do / five minutes ago?

6

Before mobile phones, there ⁽¹⁾**was / were** two-way radios in taxis, police cars and ambulances, but users ⁽²⁾**can't / couldn't** connect to the phone network. In 1910, Lars Ericsson ⁽³⁾**installed / was installing** a phone in his car. He ⁽⁴⁾**stopped / was stopping** at different places while he ⁽⁵⁾**travelled / was travelling** across the country. Then he ⁽⁶⁾**connected / was connecting** his phone to the national telephone network with long wires. The first real mobile phone system ⁽⁷⁾**started / was starting** in 1956, in Sweden. Today, people ⁽⁸⁾**use / are using** mobile phones every day.

Vocabulary

Prepositions

1

across • along • away from • down • into • out of • over • round • through • towards • under • up



2

3

James Bond is always very active in his films. He often jumps ⁽¹⁾ **out of / towards** aeroplanes and parachutes ⁽²⁾ **over / down** to the ground, and then he runs ⁽³⁾ **up / under** to the top of mountains, dives ⁽⁴⁾ **into / out of** rivers and then swims ⁽⁵⁾ **under / over** the water to the other side. He jumps ⁽⁶⁾ **into / over** obstacles and moves ⁽⁷⁾ **towards / over** his objective. After that, he drives ⁽⁸⁾ **into / away from** his enemies in his car!

4

- a) go _____ the tunnel
b) sail _____ the ocean
c) sit _____ the campfire

- d) walk _____ the riverbank
e) hide _____ the bed
f) stay _____ the fire

5

Reading

True stories

3

1 The climber found the box at the bottom of the mountain.

2 The police know which plane it came from.

3 The climber gave the box to the owner.

4 The Indian authorities didn't know who owned the box.

5 The authorities are worried about people getting into problems on Mont Blanc.

4

a) Joan's heart stopped.

1 b) Joan went skydiving.

c) Joan went to hospital and recovered.

d) The fire ants bit Joan.

e) Joan's parachute didn't open.

f) Joan started skydiving again.

g) Joan fell onto a mound of ants.

Grammar

Past tenses

1

Last week, Ben Hawkins ⁽¹⁾**went / was going** to Scout Camp. One day, he ⁽²⁾**did / was doing** a survival activity in the woods when he ⁽³⁾**got / was getting** lost. Ben ⁽⁴⁾**survived / was surviving** for four days alone in the woods! When rescuers finally ⁽⁵⁾**found / were finding** Ben, he ⁽⁶⁾**hid / was hiding** in the trees because he ⁽⁷⁾**didn't recognize / wasn't recognizing** them!

2

- 1 Where did Ben go last summer?

- 2 What happened when he was doing a survival activity?

- 3 How many days did he survive alone?

- 4 What was Ben doing when rescuers found him?

- 5 Why was Ben hiding?

when and while

3

- 1 Which action was in progress?

- 2 Which action interrupted the action in progress?

- 3 Which tense usually comes after *while*?

- 4 Which tense usually comes after *when*?

4

He *was walking* (walk) in the forest when the dog *appeared* (appear).

- 1 While the children _____ (play), they _____ (see) a snake.
- 2 While they _____ (sail) along the coast, there _____ (be) a storm.
- 3 The plane _____ (fly) over the area when the pilot _____ (see) the explorers.
- 4 When we _____ (arrive), the rescuers _____ (look) for the lost girl.
- 5 I _____ (have) an accident while I _____ (cycle) home.
- 6 I _____ (walk) through the park when you _____ (phone) me.

5

What time / you / go to bed / last night?
What time did you go to bed last night?

- 1 What / you / do / at 5 pm yesterday?

- 2 What / you and your friends / do / when / the English teacher / arrive / today?

- 3 you / use / a dictionary / while / you / do / your English homework / last night?

- 4 What / you / watch / on TV / last night?

Present and past tenses

7

- a) present simple for habits _____
- b) past simple for a completed action in the past _____
- c) present continuous for an action happening now _____
- d) past continuous for an action in progress in the past _____

8

- 1 What **do you usually do / are you usually doing** on your birthday?
- 2 How often **are you going / do you go** swimming?
- 3 What **do you do / did you do** yesterday?
- 4 What **are you doing / were you doing** when the teacher arrived in class?
- 5 What **are you thinking / do you think** about now?

10

play a computer game go to a concert
smile at people work with children
watch a cartoon have dinner write a test

- 1 'This computer game is great,' Mike thought. Then his Dad came in.

Mike *was playing a computer game* when his Dad came in.

- 2 'The music was fantastic. I had lots of fun,' Jenny said.

Jenny _____
last night.

- 3 Susie is very friendly.

She always _____.

4 **Teacher:** Please do not open your books and do not talk to anyone.

Student: I don't understand question 3.

The students _____
at the moment.

- 5 Lucy is in the living room. The TV is on.

She is _____
at the moment.

- 6 The food was excellent. Then suddenly someone shouted, 'Fire!'

We _____
at the restaurant when the fire started.

- 7 My grandad was a teacher when he was young.

He _____.

11

Vanessa Horrocks *was watching* (watch) TV in her apartment when she ⁽¹⁾ _____ (hear) a strange noise in the bathroom. She ⁽²⁾ _____ (go) to the bathroom and she ⁽³⁾ _____ (see) a two-metre python in the toilet. The snake ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (try) to get out of the toilet, so she ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (run) out of the bathroom. Then she ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (call) Fred, the building manager, and he ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (catch) the snake. Now, Vanessa often ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (feel) nervous when she ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (use) her bathroom. Building manager Fred Murray said: 'Pet pythons sometimes ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (escape) from their owners. We ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ (look) for this python's owner now. At the moment, it ⁽¹²⁾ _____ (live) in a cage in my flat.'

Vocabulary

-ed / -ing adjectives

annoyed / annoying • bored / boring • excited / exciting • frightened / frightening • interested / interesting • surprised / surprising • tired / tiring • worried / worrying

2

The children are **frightened** because the forest is **frightening**.

- a) We use _____ adjectives to describe how we feel.
b) We use _____ adjectives to describe the thing or person that causes the feeling.

3

- 1 John is **bored / boring** because the film is **bored / boring**.
- 2 The results of the experiments are very **surprised / surprising**. The scientists are **worried / worrying**.
- 3 I'm **annoyed / annoying** because my friend is late – again! It's very **annoyed / annoying** when people are always late.
- 4 We're **tired / tiring** because it's very late, but the documentary is really **interested / interesting**.
- 5 Karl was **exciting / excited** because it was his birthday party.

4

- 1 I think learning English is _____.
- 2 I think _____ is exciting.
- 3 In my opinion, _____ is annoying.
- 4 When I'm tired, _____.

Listening

5

- 1 What do you think the people were doing?

- 2 What do you think happened?

6

- 1 Why do Keith and Jennifer Lee go to the mountains every year?

- 2 What happened on the way home?

- 3 Why didn't they use their phones?

- 4 How many nights did they spend in their car?

- 5 Who did they phone on the way home?

- 6 Are they planning to go again next year?

Speaking

Telling anecdotes / Talking with friends

1

Model Dialogue



Sarah

What's that on your head?
A new fashion accessory?

Really? What for?

Why? What happened?

That was lucky!

Connor



No, it's a head torch. It's really useful.

For one thing, it's good for running or cycling in the dark. In fact, it's great for lots of things, as I discovered last year when I was camping.

I was cooking in the dark when two spiders fell into the spaghetti. As you can imagine, it was quite annoying. But thanks to my head torch I didn't eat them!

Speaking Task



2 Prepare a dialogue

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Lord of the Flies

is a novel by William Golding. It is a story about a group of British boys who live on a deserted island after their plane crashes. The adults are all dead and the boys have to live together and make their own rules. (1) ___ Golding shows that even children are not innocent and they can become cruel and violent. The main characters in the story are Ralph, Jack, Piggy and Simon. Ralph is one of the oldest boys. The other children choose him as their leader because he is calm and kind and has democratic ideas (2) ___ Jack is violent and wants to be the leader. To get power, Jack promises to make the other children free. (3) ___ He tells them a story about an animal on the island to make them frightened. Piggy is fat and unhealthy and has bad eyes. He likes books and ideas, and he is interested in democracy. Piggy's glasses become very important because the boys use them to start fires. Simon loves nature and is a very wise person. All the children are frightened of the animal, but Simon isn't frightened. He knows that this animal is the violence inside every person. In the end, a boat rescues the boys. (4) ___ They are not innocent children now.

1

Jack Piggy Ralph Simon William Golding

William Golding wrote *Lord of the Flies*.

- 1 _____ wants to be the leader.
- 2 _____ is the leader.
- 3 _____ isn't frightened.
- 4 _____ wears glasses.

2

- a) But they know they can never be the same again.
- b) But he doesn't give them freedom.
- c) The book has a pessimistic view about people.
- d) However, he changes.
- e) The children cannot survive without adults.
