



What are you doing?



draw paint win lose sing grandfather grandmother uncle aunt

1 **1.4** Listen and repeat. In pairs, talk about how often you do these activities.

laugh

study

sunbathe

sit in the shade

smile

I often laugh.

play cards

tell a joke

chill

set the table

cry

I study every day.

2 **1.5** Listen and read. Look at the drawing and name the people in Luis's family. Write the answers in your notebook. Then act out the dialogue.

Tod Hello! I'm Tod. Welcome to the *Around Mexico* podcast. Every week, we phone people in their favourite place. Today, we're phoning a family in Xochimilco. Hello? Is that Luis?

Luis Yes, it is.

Tod Hi Luis, good to hear you. What are you doing at the moment?

Luis We're on a boat, and we're having a great time. We've got a lot of food. My mother is setting the table. My father and my uncle are playing cards.

Tod Is your father winning?

Luis No, he isn't. He's losing. He's a bit fed up. My uncle is winning. He's smiling!

Tod What are your brother and sister doing?

Luis My sister's sunbathing. My brother isn't sunbathing. He's sitting in the shade and he's playing a guitar. He's singing some old pop songs and my aunt is singing with him but, I think she's crying!

Tod Are your grandparents singing too?

Luis No, they aren't. They're talking. I think my grandfather is telling a joke, because my grandmother is laughing.

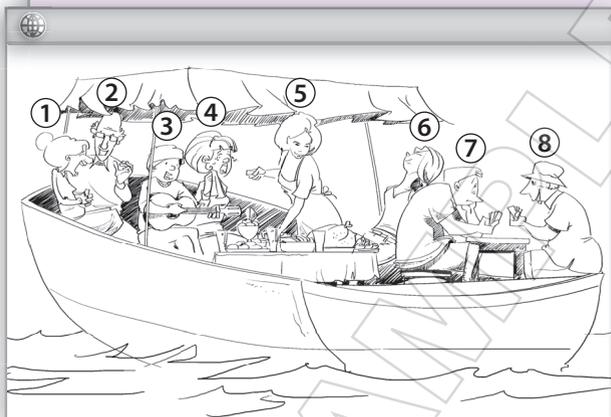
Tod And you? What are you doing?

Luis I'm chilling. I'm drawing my family. Sorry, I can't talk anymore. Lunch is ready!

Tod Thanks, Luis. Enjoy your meal!

Read Listen

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | | 5 | |
| 2 | | 6 | |
| 3 | | 7 | |
| 4 | | 8 | |



3 **1.6** Listen to the podcast about Mexico. Choose the correct words and numbers. Write them in your notebook.

- 3 / 23 / 33 million tourists visit Mexico each year.
- Shopping / Sunbathing / Skiing is not a popular tourist activity in Mexico.
- About 120 / 360 / 740 thousand Americans live in Mexico.
- About 15 / 50 / 55 thousand Europeans live in Mexico.

Easy English

4 Write the correct sentences in your notebook.

1 fed / bit / a / up / he's / .

2 sorry / anymore / , / I / talk / can't / .

3 ready / lunch / is / .

4 meal / enjoy / your / .

5 great / having / we're / a / time / .

Evolution Quest Quiz

| | | | |
|--------|--|-------|--|
| Quiz 2 | | Total | |
|--------|--|-------|--|

Rah's grammar

EXTRA



| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| I | am | playing | cards. |
| | 'm not | | |
| He She It | is | playing | cards. |
| | isn't | | |
| We You They | are | playing | cards? |
| | aren't | | |
| Where | is | he | playing |
| What | is | he | playing? |



set + ing = setting
smile + ing = smiling

5 Complete the sentences in your notebook. Use the words in the brackets.

- they (play) cards now?
No, .
- What they (do) at the moment? They (laugh).
- Listen! They (cry).
- she (sunbathe) now?
No, .
- What she (do)?
She (sit) in the shade now.
- They (not study) now.

1 In your notebook, complete the sentences about the people in the picture.



- play They cards.
- set They the table.
- tell He a joke.
- smile She .
- smile He .
- sit He in the shade.

2 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Is she setting the table? | a He's playing cards. |
| 2 Are you smiling? | b In the living room. |
| 3 Is he smiling? | c No, they aren't. |
| 4 Are they studying? | d No, she isn't. |
| 5 What is he doing? | e No, he isn't. |
| 6 Where are they sitting? | f Yes, I am. |

3 Look at Luis's drawing from exercise 2 on page 6. Ask questions about Luis's grandfather and grandmother and write the answers in your notebook.

- he / tell a joke
 notebook
- they / take photos
 notebook
- what / they / do
 notebook

4 In pairs, imagine it's a break between lessons. Ask and answer specific questions about what people in your class are doing.

What is Ewa doing?

She's talking to ...

Have a talk!

6 In pairs, talk about what people in your family are doing at the moment.



Is your brother studying?

No, he isn't. He's chilling.

Rah's grammar

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|------------|
| There | is | some / a lot of | pollution. |
| There | isn't | any | |
| Is | there | any | pollution? |

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| There | are | some / a lot of | trees. |
| There | aren't | any | |
| Are | there | any | trees? |

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------------|
| I | love | visiting the country. |
| | like | |
| | don't like | |
| | hate | |



LOOK

| Rzeczowniki policzalne | Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a tree | a pollution |
| two / some trees | some pollution |
| a lot of trees | a lot of pollution |

4 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*, *ride* or *live*.

IN THE CITY

There ¹ a lot of pollution. There ² some trees. There ³ a lot of cars. Gary Green doesn't like ⁴ in a block of flats in the city.

IN THE COUNTRY

⁵ there a lot of trees? Yes, there ⁶ . ⁷ there a lot of smog? No, there ⁸ . Does Gary Green love ⁹ his bike in the country? Yes, he does.

Write

5 Write about the place you live in and what you like doing there. Use *there is / isn't / are / aren't* and different actions.

There isn't any pollution.

EXTRA

1 In your notebook, write sentences using *like*, *love*, *not like* or *hate* and the words in 1–6.

☺ like ☺☺ love ☹ not like ☹☹ hate

- My friend – ☺ – ride her bike
- They – ☺☺ – take photos
- She – ☹ – play cards
- I – ☹☹ – set the table
- We – ☺ – sunbathe
- They – ☺☺ – tell jokes

2 Complete the questions and answer them in your notebook.

- there a traffic jam?
No, there .
- there a car park?
No, there .
- there any skyscrapers?
Yes, there .
- there any smog?
No, there .
- there any office blocks?
Yes, there .

3 In your notebook, write questions and answers about the picture from exercise 2.

- taxi Are there any taxis?
Yes, there are.
- people notebook
- litter notebook
- flowers notebook

4 In pairs, talk about what you like or do not like doing and the places in your town or village.

listen to music – music store

do sports – sports centre

read books – bookshop

swim – swimming pool

sunbathe – beach

Do you like listening to music?

Yes, I do. I love listening to music.

Is there a music store in your town?

Yes, there is.

English in action

Countries and nationalities

1 **1.9** Read the nationalities and write the countries in your notebook. Listen, check and repeat.

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | 1 <input type="text"/> | | 2 <input type="text"/> |
| | - Chinese | | - English |
| | the 3 <input type="text"/> | | 4 <input type="text"/> |
| | - American | | - Costa Rican |
| | 5 <input type="text"/> | | 6 <input type="text"/> |
| | - Egyptian | | - Kenyan |
| | 7 <input type="text"/> | | 8 <input type="text"/> |
| | - Mexican | | - Polish |
| | 9 <input type="text"/> | | 10 <input type="text"/> |
| | - Australian | | - Indian |

2 **1.10** Listen and complete the dialogues with the names of countries and nationalities. Write the answers in your notebook. Then act out the dialogues in pairs.

Speaker Where are you from?

Kasia I'm from 1 .
I'm 2 .

Speaker What nationality are you?

Ahmad I'm 3 .
And she's 4 .

Speaker Are you 5 ?

Natalie No, I'm not. I'm 6 .

Speaker Is your friend 7 ?

Natalie No, he isn't. He's 8 .

LOOK

I'm American. I'm an American.
I'm Polish. I'm a Pole.

3 Copy the table into your notebook and complete it with the nationalities from exercise 1. Then use your dictionary to add the nationalities of the countries in the boxes.

| | | | |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Japan | Sweden | Russia |
| -n | Kenyan. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| -an | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| -ian | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| -ese | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| -ish | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

4 **1.11** In your notebook, complete the dialogues with the words in the boxes. Listen and check.

from like where

Speaker Hi. What's your name?
Ravi My name's Ravi.

Speaker 1 are you from?
Ravi I'm 2 India.

Speaker What's India 3 ?
Ravi It's very beautiful.

don't nationality I'm

Speaker Hi. What's your name?
Lila My name's Lila. I'm Ravi's friend.

Speaker What 4 are you?
Lila 5 Kenyan.

Speaker That's very interesting.
Lila Why 6 you visit Kenya?
Speaker One day, perhaps.

5 In pairs, imagine that one of you is Hussein, Huan or Todd and act out dialogues. Use the dialogues from exercise 4 as models.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | |
| • Hussein • Ahmad's father • Egypt / Egyptian | • Huan • Li's sister • China / Chinese | • Todd • Amy's brother • United States / American |

Sounds right!

6 **1.12** Listen and repeat.

cheese church charity
shade shirt shop

7 **1.13** Listen and repeat.

This Chinese cheese is cheap.
I'm going to the shops for fish, shirts and sushi.
She's in the shade of the church watching the charity event.



1 Read the three texts (A–C) and match them with the text type (1–3).

1 a web page about Mexico

2 a tweet

3 an interview in a magazine

A

Mexico City, pollution and you

Mexico City is the capital of Mexico. It's a city in the mountains and, with a population of over 8 million, it's one of the world's megacities. It's big, it's exciting, but it's very busy ... and there's also a lot of pollution.

Air pollution in Mexico City can be very bad. On at least 100 days every year, there are dangerous levels of pollution. Where does the smog come from? From cars. There are three and a half million cars, buses and lorries on the streets of the city every day. They make a lot of pollution.

There are other types of pollution in Mexico City too. Water pollution is a big problem for the people who live there. The rivers in the city are very polluted and fish can't live there. The water is dirty and it isn't safe to drink it. And finally, there is non-stop noise pollution from all the cars in the city.

B

What are we doing about the pollution in the city?

Mr Gonzalez: use electric cars now, and the police are stopping the old cars that make a lot of pollution. More people use bikes for transport. These "green" programmes are getting great results. Now Mexico City can help cities in China and India to do something about their pollution too.

The situation is improving. People know that pollution can be dangerous and they are trying to do something about it. For starters, we are improving our public transport network. For example, there is a new train system. And more people

C

I'm chilling in a park in Mexico City. The pollution is very bad. There are beautiful mountains around the city, but I can't see them!

4:25 pm May 2nd from web

2 Read the texts from exercise 1 again. Then answer the questions about Mexico City in your notebook.

- Can you always see the mountains around Mexico City? Why? / Why not?
notebook
- How many cars, buses and lorries are there on a typical day?
notebook
- What are the three types of pollution in the city?
notebook
- What is the new public transport system in the city?
notebook
- How do the police help stop pollution?
notebook

3 In pairs, tell your friend about Mexico City.

- One student reads text A. The other reads text B.
- Close your books. Tell each other three things that you remember about Mexico City.
- Listen to what your friend says. Write some notes.
- Open your books and compare your notes with the text.

4 In pairs, imagine that you are on holiday in one of the places in the photos. Then ask questions and find out where your friend is.



Is there any / a lot of ...?

Are there any / a lot of ...?

5 In pairs, find out more about your friend's holiday.

Where are you?

What are you doing now?

What's it like?



1 Look at the picture and answer the questions.



1 How many skyscrapers are there?

2 Is there a traffic jam?

3 How many bus stops are there?

4 How many car parks are there?

5 Is there a park?

6 How many trees are there?

2 1.14 Listen and answer the question in your notebook.

notebook

3 Look at the picture from exercise 1. Can you find these things?

- 1 It's between the blue skyscraper and the yellow skyscraper.
- 2 It's behind the boat. It's in front of the white skyscraper.
- 3 It's a type of transport but it's not public transport. It's behind the blue skyscraper.

Testing spot

4 1.15 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu zdecyduj, czy podane zdania są prawdziwe (Tak), czy fałszywe (Nie). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

Tip

Pytania często dotyczą tylko jednego rozmówcy, dlatego zwróć uwagę na to, kto o czym mówi. Na przykład nie pomył tego, co mówi dziewczynka, z tym, co powiedział chłopiec.

Tak Nie

1 Dziewczynka lubi mieszkać w mieście.



2 Chłopiec ma dużo aplikacji w swoim telefonie.



3 Tobi uczy się do egzaminu.



Culture

Accents in the UK



1 1.16 Listen and repeat the words. Then point at the compass and say.

north

east

south

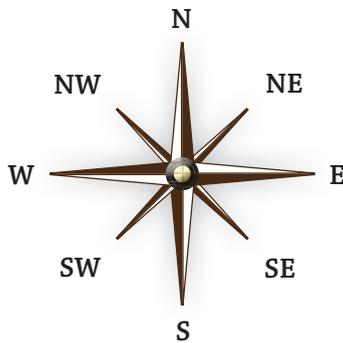
west

north-east

south-east

south-west

north-west



2 In pairs, look at the map, describe the locations and guess the cities.



It's a city in the north-west of England.

Liverpool.

3 1.17 Listen and read the text. In your notebook, complete the sentences (1-7) with the words from the text.

English accents



Almost everybody speaks English in the United Kingdom (the UK), but people don't speak English in the same way. English sounds very different in different parts of the UK.

The way people speak English in a town, city, or region is called an accent. In Scotland, in the north of the UK, people have got a Scottish accent. In Wales, in the west of the UK, people have got a Welsh accent. In Northern Ireland, they have got a Northern Irish accent. In England, of course, people have got an English accent.

But it's not that simple! You can hear different types of accents in each of these countries. Let's look at Scotland, for example. In Glasgow, in the west of Scotland, some people have got a very strong Scottish accent. It's difficult for other English speakers to understand what they're saying. In Edinburgh, in the east of Scotland, people speak in a slow, more careful way. It's quite easy to understand for all English speakers. In England, an accent from London, in the south of England, is very different from an accent from, for example, Liverpool, in the north of England. There are many accents in the UK, and new accents are appearing all the time!

- 1 His accent isn't clear. It's very to understand him.
- 2 My mother is from Wales. She speaks English but with a accent.
- 3 In the east of Scotland, people speak in a slow and careful way, so they're quite to understand.
- 4 The way you your language is called your accent.
- 5 A Scottish accent is from a Northern Irish accent.
- 6 Jack's language is English. He's an English .
- 7 Her accent is very nice. I like the she says *Good morning*.

4 PROJECT!

- Przygotuj plakat o jednej z odmian języka angielskiego:
 - Jamaican
 - American
 - Australian
- Zapisz informacje o tym, kto i gdzie posługuje się tą odmianą.
- Skorzystaj z encyklopedii lub znajdź potrzebne informacje w Internecie.
- Możesz wzbogacić swój plakat o mapę, zdjęcia czy rysunki.



Revision

1 Write the words for nationalities and digital media in your notebook.

- 1 He's listening to a (hCsenei) _____ (opctads) _____.
- 2 My friends are on an (ygpEitna) _____ (oasilc enwtkoring ites) _____.
- 3 Look! This is an (uAtsrlnaai) _____ online (uqzi) _____.
- 4 I'm looking at a (oPsilh) _____ (ewb pega) _____.
- 5 This is a (wette) _____ from my (dlnain) _____ friend.
- 6 My (mareAcni) _____ friend uses this (ppa) _____.

2 In your notebook, write the activities you can see in the pictures.



1 s _____ y

2 l _____ h

3 c _____ y



4 p _____ y
c _____ s

5 s _____ t the
t _____ e

6 s _____ e

3 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the words in the boxes.

north

public transport

smog

It's 9 o'clock and this is the news. There's
1 _____ in the 2 _____ of
the city. Please don't use your car today. Use
3 _____.

skyscraper

south

traffic jams

There are 4 _____ in the 5 _____
of the city. People are going there to see the new
6 _____.

east

car parks

office block

Do you work in an 7 _____ in the
8 _____ of the city? Please don't go there
by car. The 9 _____ aren't open today.

4 In your notebook, complete the questions and answers about what is happening now.

- 1 _____ your brother _____ (tell) a joke?
Yes, he _____.
- 2 _____ you _____ (sunbathe)?
No, I _____.
- 3 _____ they _____ (smile)?
Yes, they _____.
- 4 _____ your sister _____ (sit) in
the shade?
No, she _____.
- 5 What _____ you _____ (do)?
I _____ (read) an online article.

5 Write questions and short answers in your notebook.

- 1 she / have got / a blog
_____ notebook
(✓) Yes. _____
- 2 you / like / write tweets
_____ notebook
(X) No. _____
- 3 he / like / play cards
_____ notebook
(✓) _____
- 4 there / be / smog / in your city
_____ notebook
(✓) _____
- 5 there / be / skyscrapers / in London
_____ notebook
(✓) _____

English to go

6 Complete the sentences in your notebook. Use the words from the box.

fed where fun enjoy
what give anymore

- 1 Don't _____ up!
- 2 Join in the _____!
- 3 He's a bit _____ up.
- 4 Sorry, I can't talk _____.
- 5 _____ your meal!
- 6 _____ are you from?
- 7 _____ nationality are you?

UNIT 1



Summary

Vocabulary

| Digital media | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| blog | blog |
| web page | strona internetowa |
| podcast | podcast |
| online article / quiz / interview | artykuł/kwiz/ wywiad internetowy |
| app | aplikacja |
| tweet | tweet, wpis na Twitterze |
| social networking site | portal społecznościowy |
| forum | forum (internetowe) |

| Activities | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| study | uczyć się |
| laugh | śmiać się |
| sunbathe | opalać się |
| sit in the shade | siedzieć w cieniu |
| cry | plakać |
| smile | uśmiechać się |
| tell a joke | opowiadać żart |
| chill | relaksować się |
| set the table | nakrywać do stołu |
| play cards | grać w karty |

| In a city (1) | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| skyscraper | wieżowiec |
| pollution | zanieczyszczenie |
| smog | smog |
| office block | biurowiec |
| block of flats | blok mieszkalny |
| litter | śmieci |
| public transport | komunikacja publiczna |
| traffic jam | korek uliczny |
| car park | parking |
| bus stop | przystanek autobusowy |

| Nationalities | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Mexican | meksykański, Meksykanin |
| Kenyan | kenijski, Kenijczyk |
| American | amerykański, Amerykanin |
| Costa Rican | kostarykański, Kostarykanin |
| Egyptian | egipski, Egipcjanin |
| English | angielski, Anglik |
| Chinese | chiński, Chińczyk |
| Polish | polski, Polak |
| Australian | australijski, Australijczyk |
| Indian | indyjski, Hindus |

Grammar

| | |
|--|--|
| Użyj czasu Present Simple , kiedy mówisz o czynnościach, które się powtarzają. | <i>He often reads online interviews. Do you read online interviews?</i> |
| Użyj czasu Present Continuous , kiedy mówisz o tym, co dzieje się w tej chwili. | <i>I'm walking to school now.</i> |
| Użyj have got , kiedy mówisz: <i>mam/masz/mamy/macie/mają</i> . | <i>I have got a laptop. Have you got a laptop?</i> |
| Użyj has got , kiedy mówisz, że <i>on/ona/ono</i> coś ma. | <i>He has got a laptop.</i> |
| Użyj love/like/don't like/hate oraz czasownika z końcówką -ing , gdy mówisz o czynnościach, które lubisz lub których nie lubisz wykonywać. | <i>I like reading books. I don't like watching TV.</i> |
| Użyj there is/there are , kiedy mówisz, gdzie coś się znajduje. | <i>There is a quiz on this page.</i> |
| Wstaw any przed rzeczownikiem w liczbie mnogiej i rzeczownikiem niepoliczalnym, kiedy mówisz, że czegoś gdzieś nie ma, lub pytasz, czy coś gdzieś się znajduje. | <i>There isn't any smog in this city. Is there any smog? There aren't any skyscrapers in the city centre. Are there any skyscrapers?</i> |
| Wstaw some przed rzeczownikiem w liczbie mnogiej i rzeczownikiem niepoliczalnym, kiedy mówisz, że coś gdzieś się znajduje. | <i>There is some smog in this city. There are some skyscrapers in the city centre.</i> |
| Wstaw a/an przed rzeczownikiem policzalnym w liczbie pojedynczej. | <i>There is a skyscraper and an office block.</i> |
| Wstaw some lub a lot of przed rzeczownikiem niepoliczalnym. | <i>There is some/a lot of pollution.</i> |

| The compass points | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| north | północ |
| south | południe |
| east | wschód |
| west | zachód |
| north-east | północny wschód |
| south-east | południowy wschód |
| north-west | północny zachód |
| south-west | południowy zachód |

Grammar Summary page 138

English to go

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| He's a bit fed up. | On ma już trochę dość. |
| Don't give up! | Nie poddawaj się! |
| Enjoy your meal! | Smacznego! |
| I'm a bundle of nerves. | Jestem kłębkim nerwów. |
| Good luck! | Powodzenia! |
| Sorry, I can't talk anymore. | Przepraszam, nie mogę dłużej rozmawiać. |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| We're having a great time. | Świetnie się bawimy. |
| Lunch is ready. | Lunch jest gotowy. |
| Join in the fun! | Dołącz do zabawy! |
| Where are you from? | Skąd pochodzisz? |
| What nationality are you? | Jakiej narodowości jesteś? |
| I'm as cool as a cucumber. | Jestem wyluzowany. |

UNIT 2 LESSON 1



Koalas are cuter!



beautiful ugly fast slow big small quiet horrible interesting heavy light

1 **1.18** Listen and repeat. Describe some animals you know using these adjectives.

dangerous

intelligent

noisy

aggressive

cute

poisonous

strange

weak

strong

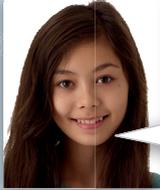
Cats are cute.

2 **1.19** Listen and read. Then read the text aloud.


koala


kangaroo

Australia is full of beautiful animals, koalas, for example. They're really beautiful but they're slow and they aren't very intelligent. They just sit in the trees all day! Kangaroos are beautiful too. They're bigger than koalas and they're more intelligent. But koalas are cuter, everyone loves koalas. Koalas aren't weak, but kangaroos are stronger.



Hi, I'm Natalie and I'm Australian. I'm really into animals. This is my blog about the animals of Australia.

Australian Animals Blog


redback spider


blue-ringed octopus

There are many dangerous animals in Australia, redback spiders, for example. They're very poisonous. The blue-ringed octopus is bigger than the redback spider, and it's more dangerous. Watch out for these animals, they're really bad news!


kookaburra


cassowary

There are a lot of beautiful birds in Australia too. Take a look at this white and brown bird. It's a kookaburra. There are kookaburras in my garden. They drive me mad every morning because they make this very funny noise. Just listen to it ! Cassowaries are different. They look very strange. They're much bigger than kookaburras and they're more aggressive. But kookaburras are noisier!

3 **1.20** Listen to the podcast about stonefish. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where do stonefish live?
- 2 Why can't you see them?
- 3 Why are they dangerous?
- 4 What do you have to wear in the water where stonefish live?



Evolution Quest Quiz

Quiz 3

Total

Easy English

4 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the words from the box.

look drive out bad into

- 1 I'm really animals.
- 2 They're really news.
- 3 Watch for spiders!
- 4 Take a at the blue bird.
- 5 They me mad.

Rah's grammar



Kangaroos are **bigger** than koalas.
Kangaroos are **stronger** than koalas.

Kangaroos are **more intelligent** than koalas.
Kangaroos are **more aggressive** than koalas.



cute + er = cuter
big + er = bigger
noisy + er = noisier

5 Complete the text with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets. Write the answers in your notebook.



Wombats are Australian animals. They are

¹ stranger than (strange)

koalas. They are ² _____ (big) and

³ _____ (dangerous) koalas.

They are also ⁴ _____ (strong),

⁵ _____ (heavy) and

⁶ _____ (fast). Some people

think they are ⁷ _____ (cute)

koalas. 22nd October is Wombat Day in Australia!

Have a talk!

6 In pairs, compare different animals.

A dog is noisier than a cat.

A parrot is more intelligent than a fish.

EXTRA

1 Complete the adjectives in your notebook.

- c _____ e
- d _____ s
- s _____ g
- w _____ k
- n _____ y
- p _____ s

2 Compare the animals. Use the adjectives in the boxes. Write the answers in your notebook.



lion



elephant

aggressive

big

heavy

fast

slow

strong

- Lions are more aggressive than elephants.
- _____ notebook

3 Write questions in your notebook. Then answer them by giving your opinion.

1 dogs / aggressive / cats

Are dogs more aggressive than cats?
No, they aren't.

2 monkeys / intelligent / mice

_____ notebook
_____ notebook

3 dogs / noisy / hamsters

_____ notebook
_____ notebook

4 poisonous spiders / dangerous / poisonous snakes

_____ notebook
_____ notebook

4 In pairs, ask and answer some questions about more animals.

Are fish more intelligent than birds?

No, they aren't.



clean friendly long happy tall famous popular building beach bridge

1 **1.21** Listen and repeat. Then choose a person, place or event for each adjective and talk about them in pairs.

helpful

spectacular

busy

easygoing

cheerful

exciting

safe

comfortable

modern

impressive

The Tatra Mountains are impressive.

2 **1.22** Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue.



I'm with an Australian blogger, Natalie Hale. She's from Sydney, and she loves this city!

Interviewer Hi Natalie. What do you think is special about Sydney?

Natalie For starters, it's the biggest city in Australia, and I think it's the most exciting and the most beautiful. It has got the tallest buildings and the most modern hotels. It has got the most impressive bridge too. That's the famous Sydney Harbour Bridge. On New Year's Eve, we have the most spectacular firework show in Australia on the bridge. It's unforgettable!



Interviewer Are there any beaches in Sydney?

Natalie Yes, there are a lot of beaches in Sydney. They aren't the longest or cleanest beaches, but they're the most popular and I'm pretty sure that they're the safest! Bondi Beach is the most famous Australian beach.

Interviewer What about the people in Sydney?

Natalie They're great! They're the most easygoing, the friendliest and the most helpful people in Australia. What's more, they're the happiest too.



3 **1.23** Listen to the podcast about Bondi Beach. Choose the correct options and write them in your notebook.

- The number of people who visit Bondi Beach on a hot day:
a 40 b 4,000 c 40,000
- A summer month in Australia:
a January b June c September
- The number of people who visit Bondi Beach in a year:
a 2 million b 2-3 million c 23 million
- A popular activity on Bondi Beach:
a swimming in Bondi pool in winter
b sunbathing in January
c surfing in July

Easy English

4 Translate the expressions into Polish in your notebook.

1 For starters, ...

notebook

2 It's unforgettable.

notebook

3 I'm pretty sure that ...

notebook

4 What's more, ...

notebook



Evolution Quest Quiz

Quiz 4



Total



Rah's grammar

EXTRA

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----|---------|----------------|
| Sydney | has got | the | tallest | buildings. |
| | | | safest | beaches. |
| Sydney | has got | the | most | popular |
| | | | | beach. |
| | | | | spectacular |
| | | | | firework show. |



LOOK

safe + est = the safest
big + est = the biggest
happy + est = the happiest

5 In your notebook, complete what Natalie says.

1 I think cassowaries are _____ (spectacular) birds in Australia.

2 Sydney is _____ (busy) city in Australia.

3 My brother is _____ (easygoing) person in my family.

4 The kitchen is _____ (comfortable) room in my house.

5 The Q1 skyscraper is _____ (tall) building in Australia.

6 Sydney Opera House is _____ (impressive) building in Sydney.

7 This street isn't _____ (safe) street in the town.

1 Make adjectives and write them in your notebook.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 spec... | ...pressive |
| 2 help... | ...sy |
| 3 ex... | ...tacular |
| 4 bu... | ...fortable |
| 5 im... | ...ful |
| 6 com... | ...citing |

Testing spot

2 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki (1-3). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszyte. Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

- A most B busier C more D safe
E busiest F spectacular



Witney Town - Soap Opera Characters

Jack Dean is the ¹ _____ cheerful character in *Witney Town*. He's always busy. He's the ² _____ person in the soap opera. He lives in the most ³ _____ house in the town.

3 In your notebook, write questions and answer them by giving your opinion.

- 1 famous / Polish actor
Who is the most famous Polish actor?
The most famous Polish actor is ...
- 2 popular / Polish singer
- 3 exciting / city in Poland
- 4 comfortable / classroom in our school

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about your families.

Is your father the most cheerful person in your family?

No, he isn't. My brother is more cheerful than my father.

Have a talk!

6 In pairs, talk about people, places and buildings. Use the phrases from the box.

in my family in Poland in the world
in this town in my house

My brother is the most helpful person in my family.

The Sky Tower is the tallest skyscraper in Poland.

UNIT 2 LESSON 3

This is the worst flat!



door window wall floor flat house block of flats battered brand new

1 1.24 Listen and repeat. Match the words with the home appliances (1–10) in the pictures from exercise 2. Write the answers in your notebook. Then try to name the home appliances from memory.

washing machine

dishwasher

tumble dryer

microwave oven

alarm

central heating

cooker

fridge

freezer

satellite television

2 1.25 Write the missing sentences in your notebook. Listen and check. Then act it out.

This is the best flat! I have to find a new flat. Oh, this flat is better than my flat.

1 This flat is bad. It's old and small. I've got a battered old microwave oven, and an old fridge. I haven't got central heating!
notebook

2 *notebook*

3 *notebook*

4 *notebook*

5 Yes, it is. It's got central heating. But it's not the best flat. Let's go.

6 *notebook*

7 *notebook*

8 *notebook*

9 *notebook*

10 *notebook*

3 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the appliances from exercise 1.

Has Gary got central heating?

No, he hasn't.

Have you got a dishwasher?

No, I haven't.

Rah's grammar

EXTRA

This flat is **good.**

This flat is **better than Gary's flat.**

This flat is **the best flat.**

This flat is **bad.**

This flat is **worse than Gary's flat.**

This flat is **the worst flat.**

This flat **isn't as small as Gary's flat.**



4 In your notebook, write the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.



- This flat is the _____ (bad) flat.
- It's _____ (bad) than Gary's flat.
- It isn't as _____ (beautiful) as the noisy flat.



- This flat is _____ (good) than Gary's flat.
- It's the _____ (good) flat.
- Gary's flat isn't as _____ (noisy) as this flat.

Write

5 Write about the appliances. Use *good, better, best* and *bad, worse, worst*.



The cooker isn't as good as the washing machine.

1 Write about the test results in your notebook.

Mike 0/10

Lorna 1/10

Sara 2/10

Tom 8/10

Rose 9/10

Ana 10/10

- Mike's test is the _____.
- Lorna's test is _____ than Sara's test.
- Sara's test is _____.
- Tom's test is _____.
- Rose's test is _____ than Tom's test.
- Ana's test is the _____.

2 Compare these appliances. Write sentences in your notebook.



- the dishwasher / as expensive / the washing machine
The dishwasher isn't as expensive as the washing machine.
- the washing machine / big / the microwave oven
- the microwave oven / as new / the dishwasher
- the washing machine / as cheap / the dishwasher
- the microwave oven / small / the washing machine

3 In your notebook, write questions and answers about the pictures from exercise 2.

- microwave oven – as expensive – washing machine
Is the microwave oven as expensive as the washing machine? No, it isn't.
- washing machine – as cheap – dishwasher
_____ notebook
- washing machine – as small – microwave oven
_____ notebook

4 In pairs, talk about singers and groups.

Who is the best pop singer?

Which is the worst rock group?

Is Rihanna as good as Beyoncé?

UNIT 2 LESSON 4



English in action Buying tickets

1 1.26 Listen and repeat sentences 1–7. Match them with sentences a–g.

- 1 Can I have a **single ticket** to London, please?
- 2 Can I have a **return ticket** to London, please?
- 3 Can I have an **off-peak ticket**, please?
- 4 Can I have a **half-price ticket**, please?
- 5 The train is **on time**.
- 6 The train **arrives** at 6 o'clock.
- 7 The train **leaves** at 6:05 am.

- a I want to go to London and come back.
- b The train stops at the station at 6 o'clock.
- c The train goes out of the station at 6:05 am.
- d I want to travel after 9:30 in the morning.
- e The train is not late.
- f I want a cheaper ticket because I'm under 16.
- g I want to go to London. I'm not coming back.

2 1.27 In your notebook, complete the dialogue with the phrases in the boxes. Listen and check. Then act out the dialogue in pairs.

Yes, I am

single ticket

Here you are

it leaves

What time

Girl Can I have a ¹ to London, please?

Man Do you want an off-peak ticket?

Girl Yes, please.

Man Are you under 16?

Girl ² .

Man You can have a half-price ticket in that case. That's £15.30, please.

Girl OK. ³ .

Man Thank you. Here's your change.

Girl ⁴ is the next train?

Man It arrives at 10:30 am and ⁵ at 10:35 am.

Girl Thank you.

3 In pairs, buy tickets and ask for train times.

OFF-PEAK TRAINS

| Train to | Leaves at | Single | Return |
|------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| GLASGOW | 2 . 3 0 | £ 7 0 | £ 9 5 |
| BIRMINGHAM | 3 . 1 5 | £ 5 5 | £ 6 5 |
| LONDON | 4 . 4 5 | £ 2 3 | £ 3 2 |

Can I have a return ticket to Glasgow, please?

Testing spot

4 1.28 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy wypowiedzi (1–3). Do każdej z nich wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zapisz w zeszyte literę A, B albo C.

1

A The time is 3:15 pm.

B It leaves at 3:15 pm.

C The train arrives in London at 3:15 pm.

2

A Here you are.

B Here's your change.

C Yes, please.

3

A Yes, it leaves at 4:15 pm.

B Yes, of course. That's £12, please.

C Yes, I'm under 15.

Sounds right!

5 1.29 Listen and repeat.

sitting chilling litter ticket
trees Chinese east freezer

6 1.30 Listen and repeat.

The English boy is sitting and chilling. The Chinese people are eating a meal. We're in a city in the east of Egypt. There's a lot of litter under the trees.



1 1.31 Listen to a phone conversation between Jack and Ben. Number the topics (A–D) in the order you hear them. Write the answers in your notebook.



Last month, Jack and his family moved from Bifton to a new town, Ackworth. Now Jack lives in a new house and he goes to a new school.

- A Jack's new address.
- B His phone number.
- C His new school.
- D His new house.

2 1.31 Listen again and answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Whose bedroom is the best in the new house?
- 2 Is there a dishwasher in the house?
- 3 What is Jack's phone number?
09572
- 4 What is Jack's address?
Hill Avenue, Ackworth.
- 5 Is Bifton School smaller than Ackworth School?
- 6 Are Jack's grades better at Ackworth School?

3 Read the blog and complete it with the words from the phone conversation from exercise 1. Write the answers in your notebook.

Year 4 Year 5 Year 6 School Photos Contact

This week, the writer of the Ackworth School blog is Jack Mowbray, a new student in Year 6.

My first week at Ackworth School

It's two-thirty on Friday. It's the end of my first week at Ackworth School. My new classmates are going home. I'm sitting at a computer in my classroom and I'm writing about my first week. Ackworth School is bigger than Bifton School. The classrooms are more ¹ and the computers are ² . There are more students at Ackworth School. It's noisier, but the students are as ³ as the students at Bifton School. They're very intelligent too. I think they're more intelligent than the students at Bifton School. I think the classes are more ⁴ . My grades aren't as good here as my grades at Bifton school. They're the ⁵ grades in the class. I've got to go and study now, because I want to be a better student!

10:15 am 10th September

4 Imagine that you moved to a new town last month. In your notebook, write some notes about your new school.

About the school:

About the classrooms:

About the students:

About the classes:

About your grades:

5 Write a post for the school blog about your new school. Use your notes from exercise 4 and the blog from exercise 3 as a model to help you.

Year 4 Year 5 Year 6 School Photos



The Evolution Magazine

1 Match the descriptions of the schools (1–3) with the pictures (a–c).



The Schools of the Future – now!

1 This school is in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark. It's very modern and comfortable. The most popular things in the school are the pillows!

2 This is a school in Peterborough, in England. It's the most multicultural school in England. The children's mothers and fathers come from a lot of different countries and they speak 13 different languages. Of course, they all speak English too. The children are cheerful, helpful and easygoing. This school is really impressive!

3 This is an idea for the school of the future. You can transport it in a very easy way. You can have a class in the mountains. You can also have a class on the beach. In the future, you can have a class on another planet! That sounds really exciting!

2 In pairs, compare the schools from exercise 1. Use the adjectives in the boxes. What school is your friend talking about?

big small comfortable strange

modern better worse interesting

It's more comfortable than school 3.

School 1.

3 **1.32** Listen and answer the question in your notebook.

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

4 **1.33** Write the names of the appliances (a–e) in your notebook. Then listen and say which appliances you hear. What are the three most useful?



Testing spot

5 Przeczytaj poniższe teksty (1–3) i zdecyduj, o czym jest każdy z nich. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. Uwaga! Jeden temat nie pasuje do żadnego tekstu.

Tip

Przeczytaj teksty dwukrotnie. Uważaj na słowa, które są podobne do odpowiedzi A–D lub takie same jak one. To mogą być językowe pułapki.

A a wallet B a train C a ticket D a concert

1

At last I've got it! It's finally mine! It was very difficult to get and it was very expensive, but I'm really happy because I can see my favourite band now. I'm on the way to the train station now – and you?

This text is about .

2

To _____
Subject _____

I can't find it. It was in my bag at the train station. I'm sitting in my seat and I've got my bag, but it isn't in my bag now. All my money is in it. There are some other important things in it too. What can I do?

This text is about .

3

I'm here now – but it was a long way from the train station. I'm with my friends and we've got great seats. There are thousands of people here - and the band is the best band in the world! It's noisy but it's great!

This text is about .

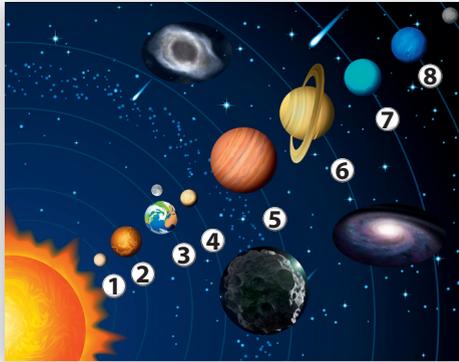


The Solar System



1 1.34 Match the planets with their names and write the answers in your notebook. Then listen and check.

- Earth
- Saturn
- Mars
- Uranus



- Mercury
- Neptune
- Jupiter
- Venus

2 1.35 Listen and repeat the words. Then find these objects in the picture from exercise 1. In pairs, point and say.

- the Moon
- Solar System
- planet
- galaxy
- asteroids
- comet
- gas giant
- the Sun

What's this?
It's a galaxy.

3 1.36 Listen and read the text. Find the words in the text. Compare the meanings in English and Polish. Copy the table into your notebook and complete it with *some* or *different*.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| system – <input type="checkbox"/> | millions – <input type="checkbox"/> | billions – <input type="checkbox"/> |
| orbit – <input type="checkbox"/> | planetoid – <input type="checkbox"/> | direction – <input type="checkbox"/> |

The planets in our Solar System all orbit the Sun, but they are all different. Mercury is the smallest planet, Venus is the hottest, Earth has a lot of water and Mars is a red-brown colour. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are all gas giants. Jupiter is the biggest and heaviest planet, Saturn has the biggest rings; Uranus is the coldest and Neptune is a beautiful blue colour.

Planets are just one part of the Solar System. Some of the planets have got moons. Earth has got one moon, Jupiter has got more than 60 moons. There are also millions of asteroids (rocks of different sizes) in the Asteroid Belt between Mars and Jupiter. There are planetoids too. They are larger than asteroids, but smaller than planets. Pluto is a planetoid. Finally, there are comets. These fly in different directions around the solar system.

The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System. It's a star, and it's one of the billions of stars in our galaxy, the Milky Way. The nearest star to the Sun is Alpha Centauri. It has a solar system with a planet which is as big as Earth. Scientists say there are billions of solar systems in our galaxy, with billions of planets like Earth. There are billions of other galaxies, and they probably have planets like Earth too: Do any of these planets have water and life on them? We don't know ... yet!

4 Read the text from exercise 3 again. Then read the sentences below and choose **Yes** or **No**.

- 1 Mercury is hotter than Venus. Yes / No
- 2 Neptune is colder than Uranus. Yes / No
- 3 There are billions of galaxies. Yes / No
- 4 Jupiter has got one moon. Yes / No
- 5 Alpha Centauri is a star. Yes / No
- 6 Alpha Centauri hasn't got any planets. Yes / No



W Europie:
1 bilion = 1 000 000 000 000
W Wielkiej Brytanii i Stanach Zjednoczonych:
1 bilion = 1 000 000 000

5 PROJECT!

- Pracujcie w grupach. Przygotujcie kwiz z wiedzy o planetach z Układu Słonecznego.
- Poszukajcie więcej informacji o planetach, np. o ich wadze, kolorze, temperaturze lub rozmiarach.
- Podzielcie się zadaniami. Każdy/ Każda z was ma przygotować pytania dotyczące wybranych planet. Pamiętajcie o użyciu przymiotników w stopniu wyższym i najwyższym lub konstrukcji *as ... as* np:
*It's nearer to the Sun than Earth.
It isn't as near to the Sun as Mercury.*
- Do każdego pytania podajcie trzy możliwe odpowiedzi, z których tylko jedna będzie poprawna.



Revision

1 Match the pictures with the adjectives.



a aggressive



b intelligent



c cute



d dangerous



e strong



f noisy

2 In your notebook, complete the text with correct adjectives.

This is my best friend, Ellen. She's an *yasegongi* 1 person. She's always *ehfcrule* 2 and Ellen *fpeluhl* 3 . She's got a lot of friends and she's always *sybu* 4 .

3 Complete the words in your notebook.

Home appliances

1 w g m

2 d r

3 m e o n

Tickets

4 s e ticket

5 r n ticket

Astronomy

6 g y

7 p t

8 m n

4 Write sentences about Zak, Rick and Adam in your notebook. Use the adjectives in the correct form.



Zak, 13,
cheerful ✓✓✓
tall 1.50

Adam, 14,
cheerful ✓
tall 1.46

Rick, 12,
cheerful ✓✓
tall 1.44

tall

1 Zak is Adam.

2 Rick isn't Adam.

3 Zak is boy.

cheerful

4 Zak is boy.

5 Rick is Adam.

6 Adam isn't Rick.

5 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of *good* or *bad*.

| | painting | drawing |
|------|----------|---------|
| Zak | | |
| Adam | | |
| Rick | | |

1 Zak's painting *is bad*.

2 Adam's painting ... Zak's painting.

3 Rick's painting ...

4 Zak's drawing ...

5 Rick's drawing ... Adam's drawing.

6 Adam's drawing ...

English to go

6 Read situations 1–4 and match them with sentences a–d.

- Chcesz powiedzieć coś więcej.
- Chcesz powiedzieć, że się czymś interesujesz.
- Kupujesz bilet powrotny.
- Chcesz kogoś ostrzec.

- What's more, ...
- I'm really into ...
- Watch out!
- Can I have a return ticket to York, please?



Vocabulary

| Adjectives (1) | |
|----------------|---------------|
| cute | uroczy |
| intelligent | inteligentny |
| noisy | hałaśliwy |
| weak | słaby |
| dangerous | niebezpieczny |
| strong | silny |
| strange | dziwny |
| poisonous | trujący |
| aggressive | agresywny |

| Adjectives (2) | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| easygoing | wyluzowany, wyrozumiały |
| modern | nowoczesny |
| busy | zajęty |
| spectacular | spektakularny |
| safe | bezpieczny |
| comfortable | wygodny |
| helpful | pomocny |
| cheerful | pogodny |
| impressive | imponujący |
| exciting | ekscytujący |

| Home appliances | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| fridge | lodówka |
| alarm | alarm |
| tumble dryer | suszarka bębnowa |
| central heating | centralne ogrzewanie |
| cooker | kuchenka (do gotowania) |
| washing machine | pralka |
| freezer | zamrażarka |
| microwave oven | mikrofalówka |
| satellite television | telewizja satelitarna |
| dishwasher | zmywarka |

| At a ticket office | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| single ticket | bilet w jedną stronę |
| return ticket | bilet powrotny |
| half-price ticket | bilet ze zniżką 50% |
| off-peak ticket | bilet ważny poza godzinami szczytu |
| arrive | przyjeżdżać |
| leave | odjeżdżać |
| on-time | na czas |

Grammar

| | |
|---|--|
| Dodaj do krótkich przymiotników końcówkę -er , kiedy porównujesz osoby, zwierzęta lub rzeczy. | <i>Kangaroos are stronger than koalas. This house is newer than my flat.</i> |
| Dodaj the przed krótkim przymiotnikiem oraz końcówkę -est na końcu przymiotnika, kiedy uważasz, że coś jest naj- (np. <i>najszybsze, najslabsze</i>). | <i>I am the strongest. This house is the newest.</i> |
| Dodaj more przed długim przymiotnikiem, kiedy porównujesz osoby, zwierzęta lub rzeczy. | <i>The Q1 skyscraper is more impressive than the Sky Tower.</i> |
| Dodaj the most przed długim przymiotnikiem, kiedy chcesz powiedzieć, że coś jest naj- (np. <i>najpopularniejsze, najniebezpieczniejsze</i>). | <i>Bondi Beach is the most popular beach in Sydney.</i> |
| Uważaj! Niektóre dwusylabowe przymiotniki, jak np. cheerful, modern, helpful , należy stopniować jak przymiotniki długie. | <i>This house is more modern than my house. Paweł is the most cheerful person in our class.</i> |
| Good i bad są przymiotnikami nieregularnymi i stopniujemy je inaczej niż pozostałe przymiotniki. | <i>This house is better than my house. This is the best house. This freezer is worse than my freezer. This is the worst freezer.</i> |
| Użyj as + przymiotnik + as , kiedy chcesz porównać osoby, zwierzęta i rzeczy. | <i>This house isn't as new as that house.</i> |

| Astronomy | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| the Moon | Księżyc |
| Solar System | Układ Słoneczny |
| planet | planeta |
| galaxy | galaktyka |
| asteroid | asteroida |
| comet | kometa |
| gas giant | gazowy olbrzym |
| the Sun | Słońce |

Grammar Summary page 139

English to go

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| They're really bad news! | Nie wróżą nic dobrego! |
| Take a look at ... | Spójrz na... |
| They drive me mad. | Doprowadzają mnie do szału. |
| Watch out for ... | Uważaj na... |
| I'm really into ... | Bardzo interesuję się... |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| For starters, ... | Po pierwsze, ... |
| It's unforgettable. | Tego nie da się zapomnieć. |
| I'm pretty sure that ... | Jestem całkiem pewny/pewna, że... |
| What's more, ... | Poza tym... /Co więcej... |
| Can I have a return ticket to York, please? | Poproszę bilet powrotny do York. |