

Zoe Guys, we have to go! It's half past ten. It's time for Competition Number 3!

B 157 Listen and decide which animal the Bannister Team choose for the project.



meerkat





snake (

Easy English

A Match the parts of the sentences.

- That doesn't
 That's not
- a competition number 3.
- **b** sound good.
 - **c** bad luck.
- 3 It's time for4 That's
- **d** fair.

42



Lou's grammar

	The state	N. M.M.K.	~	
Z.A.	You	have to	do the wa	shing-up.
	We They	don't	have to	tidy up.
- Juli	He She	has to	do the wa	shing-up.
	It	doesn't	have to	tidy up.
Do	you	have	to tic	dy up?
Does	he			Ly up.
	Yes, I do No, I don		, he does. he doesn't.	11

Po *have to* zawsze stawiamy bezokolicznik. I <u>have to</u> **go**. / He <u>has to</u> **go**. / Do they <u>have to</u> **go**?

5 Choose the correct words.

- 1 My sister doesn't has to / have to dust the furniture.
- 2 My brother has to / have to sweep the floor.
- 3 He don't / doesn't have dust / to dust the furniture.
- 4 Do / Does your brother have to make / makes his bed? Yes, he does / has.
- 5 Do / Does you and your brother have to do / do the washing-up? No, we haven't / don't.

Have a talk!

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your home duties.

Do you have to make your bed?

Yes, I do. But I don't have to sweep the floor.

Complete the expressions in your notebook.

- 1 _____ the carpet
- 2 <u>k</u> the floor
- 3 _____ the bed
- 4 _____ the washing-up
- 5 _____ the furniture
- 6 <u>A</u> and <u>A</u> the clothes
- 2 Look at the photos and in your notebook complete the sentences with the correct form of the yerb *have to*.









- Tom _____ do the washing-up.
 He _____ iron the clothes.
 Tina _____ take out the rubbish.
 Tina _____ iron the clothes.
- 5 Tom and Tina _____ wash the clothes.
- 6 They <u>dust the furniture.</u>
- In your notebook, write questions about Tina and Tom. Then answer them.

1 Tina / vacuum the carpet / ?

notebook 🖾	
notebook 🖾	
	notebook 🖾 notebook 🖾

2 Tom / take out the rubbish / ?

notebook	d'n	
NULLDUUK	and	

- 3 Tom and Tina / dust the furniture / ? <u>notebook</u> <u>MD</u> <u>notebook</u> <u>MD</u>
- 4 Tom and Tina / wash the clothes / ? notebook L notebook L

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about home duties in your families.

Does your brother have to make his bed?

Yes, he does. And he has to tidy up his room on Saturday.



clean the board do tests do projects work in groups change (my) shoes revise get good / bad grades improve (my) grades do homework have extra classes

School in England

- 1 Students have to do homework / do tests five days a week.
- 2 All students do tests / clean the board. They have to revise / change their shoes for the tests at school and in the afternoon at home.
- 3 Some students get good grades / do tests. Students with bad grades want to improve their grades / clean the board.

📢 1.59 Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue.

- Daisy I love doing projects at school!
- Me too. But I don't like doing homework. Josh
- Matt I like revising for tests, but I hate doing tests!
- Zoe I hate cleaning the board in class! And I hate working in groups and doing science projects!
- Daisy Really? I love doing projects.
- Matt Hey, stop it. Let's get moving. We're short of time. It's quarter to one. We've only got five hours and fifteen minutes! Let's look on the Internet.

At 17:45

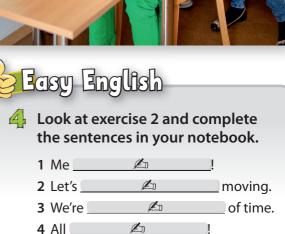
- Matt All done! The project is ready!
- Zoe Great! It looks really good. I think I like doing projects now! We're a great group!

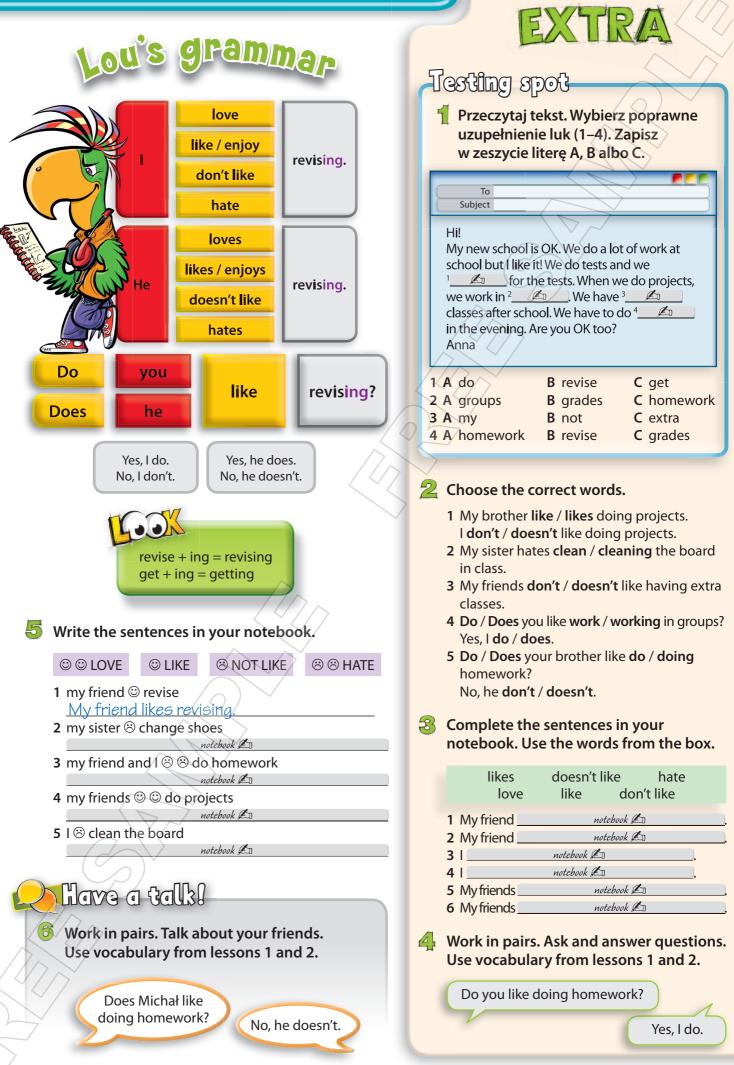
Listen and write the scores in your notebook.

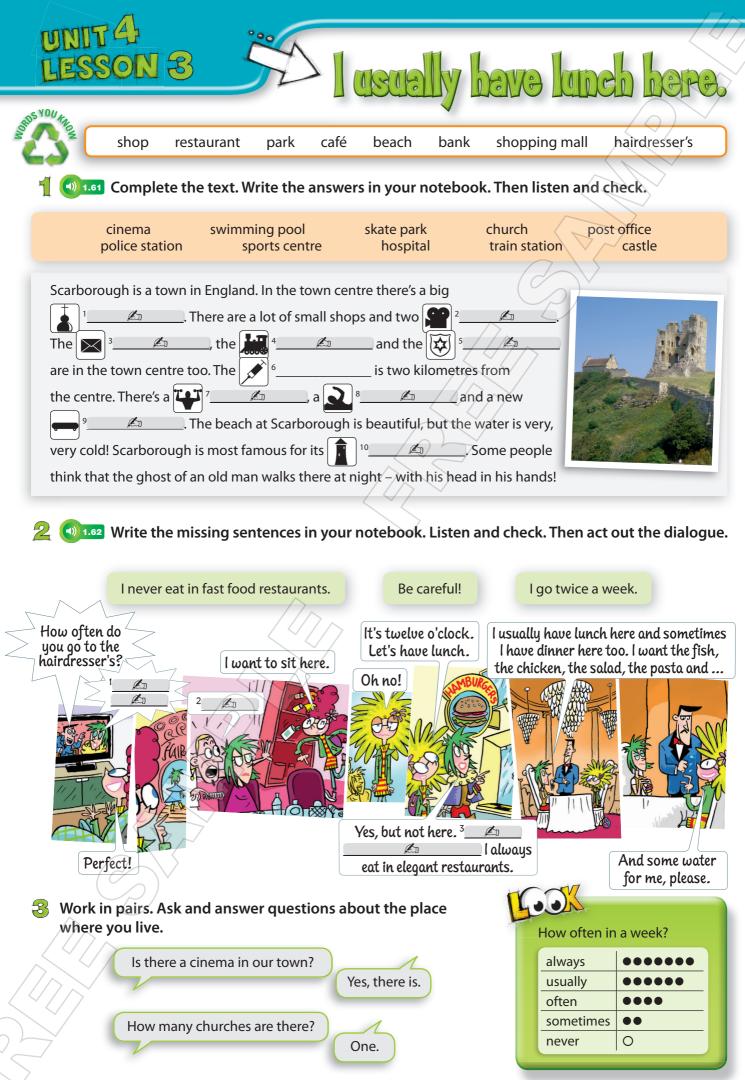


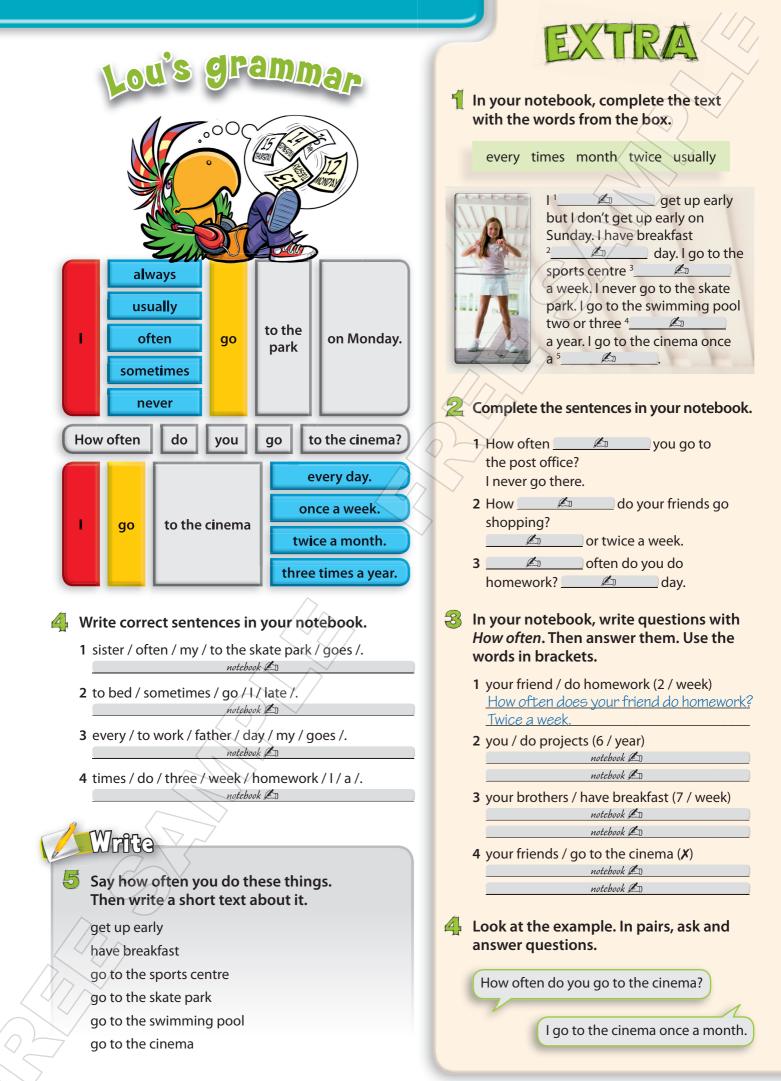
- 4 In England, students don't have to change their shoes / do homework when school starts.
- 5 In many schools, students clean the board / revise for the teacher.
- 6 Students have to do projects / get bad grades in all their subjects.
- 7 Students work in groups / have extra classes in the lesson.

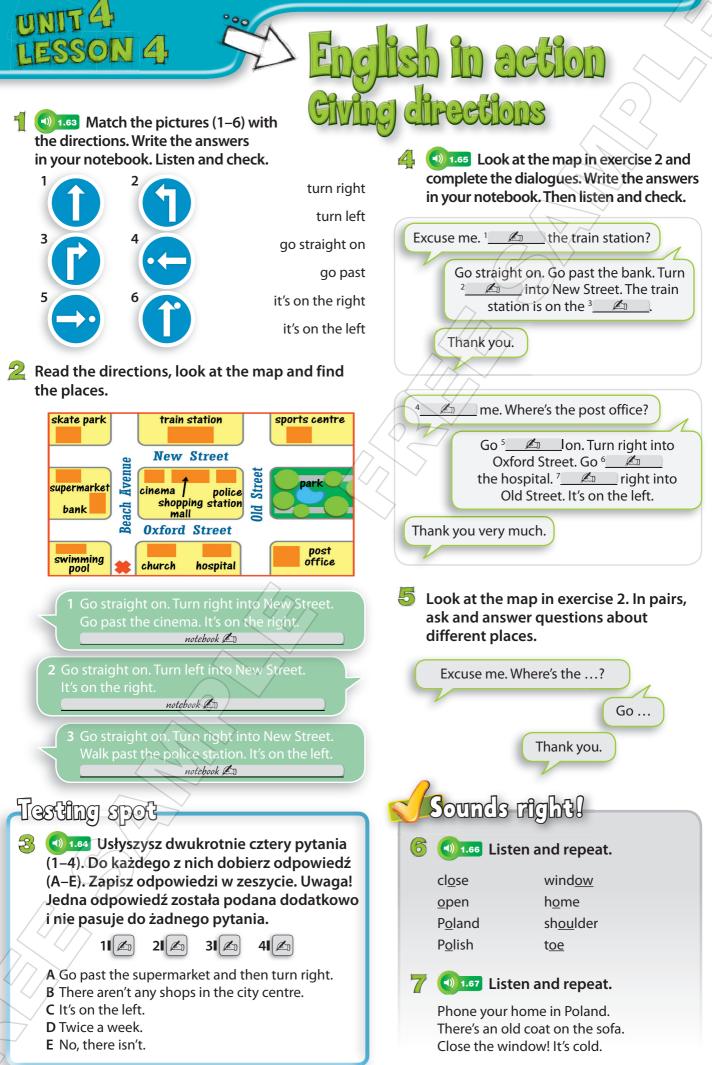














- 2 Who does he swim with? **b** his brother **a** his friends
- 3 How often does he go to church? **a** once a week **b** every day

Megan

- 4 Where does she go on Friday? a the supermarket **b** the sports centre
- 5 When does she play tennis? a on Friday **b** on Saturday and Sunday
- 6 What is there in Eggersham?
 - a an interesting shop **b** a post office

In pairs, complete the text. Write the answers in your notebook.

My name's Ricky. I live in Barton. It's a big		
. There are a lot of shops in the town		
centre but there isn't a 2 I go to the town		
centre and I meet my friends on Saturday.		
We ³ go to the skate park or to the		
4 There's a big swimming pool too. I love		
⁵ ! I often go to the swimming pool with		
my brother, but I 🛀 🖉 look after him. There's		
a big church in Barton too. We go there 7		
l like going there with my family.		

Copy the table into your notebook and complete it with information about the place where you live.

City / Town:	
Is it big or small?	
What places are there in the centre?	
When do you go to the centre?	
What do you like doing there?	
What other places are in your city / town?	
How often do you go there?	
What do you do there?	

Write about the place you live in. Use exercise 4 as a model.

b



Listen and match the places (a-c) with Ricky and Megan.





a





b

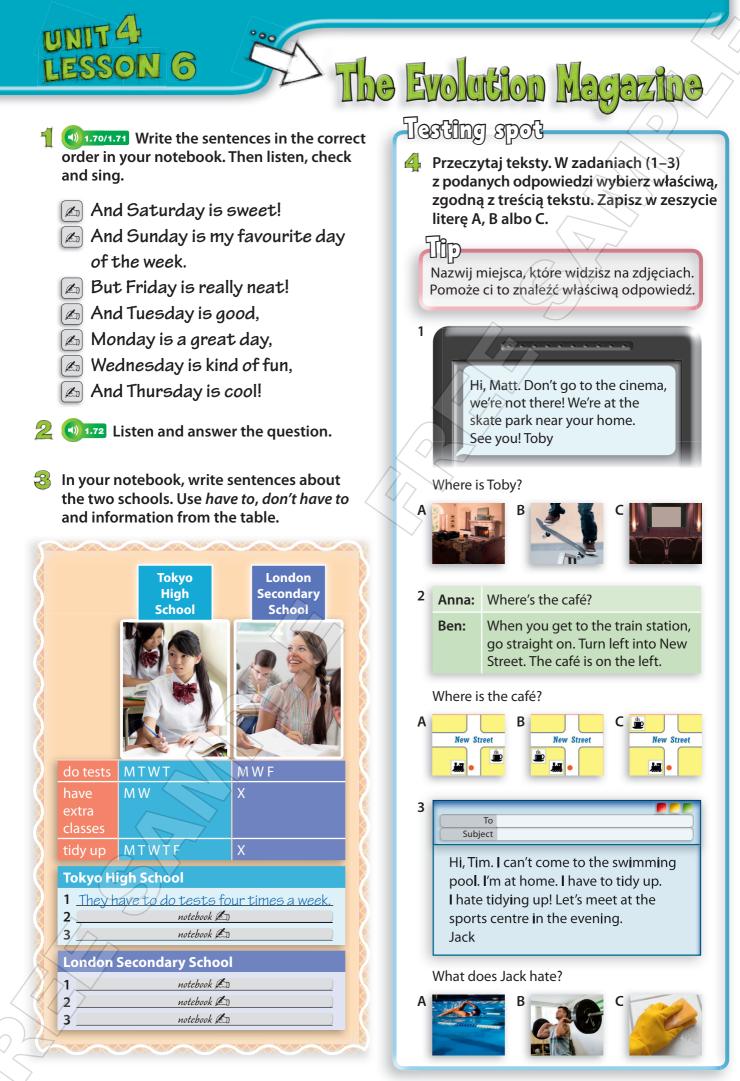














Listen and repeat. Then match the words (1–6) with their Polish translations (a–f).

- 1 sleep
- 2 hide
- 3 guard
- 4 look for food
- 5 stand in the sun
- 6 have young
- a strzec
 b stać w słońcu
 c mieć młode
 d chować się
 e spać
 f szukać jedzenia

Listen and read. Then use a dictionary and translate the underlined words (1–5) from the text. Write the answers in your notebook.



Meerkats are ¹ mammals and they live in the Kalahari ² desert in South Africa. They live in colonies of about thirty meerkats. They sleep in underground ³ tunnels. They have young twice or three times a year. Each time they have about three babies.

At night it's very cold in the desert. In the morning they have to stand in the sun to get warm. Then they look for food. They eat ⁴ insects and ⁵ scorpions. Meerkats always work in groups. One meerkat always has to guard the tunnels, and one meerkat always looks after the young meerkats.

Meerkats are very good with their babies. They teach their babies to eat, to look for food, to guard the tunnels and to hide in the tunnels. People love watching meerkats in zoos because they look intelligent and funny, but meerkats are never good pets. They don't like living with people.

<u>k</u> 2<u>k</u> 3<u>k</u> 4<u>k</u> 5<u>k</u>

look = patrzeć / wyglądać look after = opiekować się look for = szukać

8 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where do meerkats live?
 - notebook 🖉
- 2 Where do they sleep?
- 3 How often do they have young?
- 4 What do meerkats eat? notebook 🖉
- 5 How many meerkats guard the tunnels?
- 6 Are meerkats good pets?

Work in pairs. Cover the text and say what you remember about meerkats.

They live in colonies.

They guard the tunnels.

5 PROJECT!

- Zaprezentujcie w grupach ciekawe zwierzę.
- Każdy/Każda z was szuka informacji na jeden lub dwa wybrane tematy:
 - skąd jest to zwierzę i gdzie mieszka,
 - co je,
 - co pije,
 - inne ciekawe informacje.
- Każdy/Każda z was pisze krótką notatkę.
- Ułóżcie notatki w logiczną całość.
- Dodajcie rysunki lub zdjęcia.

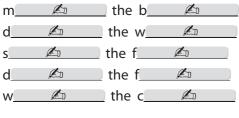


Complete the expressions in your notebook.

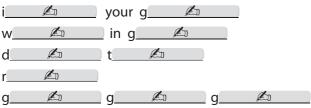
Housework

UNIT 4

LESSON 8

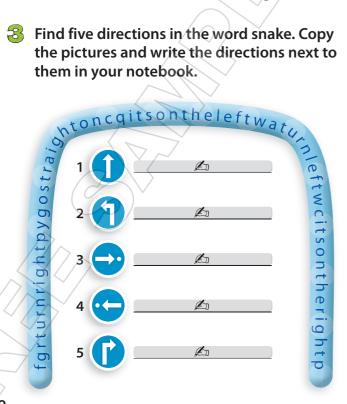


Schoolwork



2 Complete the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 He's a police officer. He works at the ocipel tstanoj 🖾 🦾
- 2 There are 40 doctors and 200 nurses in this oshtiapl _____.
- 3 Some people go to hccrhu _____ on Sunday.
- 4 Some animals *ehdi* when they are frightened.
- **5** Some animals *elspe* <u>at night</u>.
- 6 Some animals olok orf odof _____ _____ 🖾 _____at night.
- Find five directions in the word snake. Copy the pictures and write the directions next to



44 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of have to. Use do / don't or does / doesn't where necessary.

- 1 | (X) dust the furniture.
- 2 My mother (
) ______ tidy up the rooms.
- 3 My father (X) sweep the floor.
- 4 _____ your father _____ do the washing-up? Yes, he ______.
- 5 you make your bed? Yes, L_____

Write sentences in your notebook.

[☉] LIKE 🙁 NOT LIKE

1 my brother / ☺ / read / books / . My brother likes reading books.

notebook 🖾

- 2 my mother and father / 🙁 / play / computer games / . notebook 🖾
- $3 | / \otimes / do / tests / .$
- **4** your sister / meet / friends / ? Does your sister like meeting friends? ③ Yes, she does.
- **5** your brother / do the washing-up / ? notebook 🖾 notebook 🖾 $\overline{\mathbf{S}}$
- 6 you / vacuum the carpet /? notebook 🖾 \odot notebook 🖾

Write correct sentences in your notebook.

- 1 revise / I / for my test / have to / .notebook 🖾
- 2 doing / like / my friend / projects / doesn't / . notebook 🖾
- 3 homework / a / twice / my sister / week / does / . notebook 🖾
- 4 I / get / always / grades / good / . notebook 🖾

English to go

- Complete the sentences in your notebook.
 - 1 Let's <u>moving</u>.
 - 2 All 🖉 🥼
 - 3 That doesn't _____ good.
 - 4 🖉 too.

UNIT 4



Vocabulary

Housework		
tidy up	sprzątać	
iron the	prasować	
clothes	ubran i a	
make the bed	ścielić łóżko	
take out the	wynosić	
rubbish	śmieci	
do the	zmywać	
washing-up	naczynia	
sweep the	zamiatać	
floor	podłogę	
vacuum the carpet	odkurzać dywan	
dust the	ścierać kurze	
furniture	z mebli	
wash the clothes	prać ubrania	

Schoolwork		
clean the board	ścierać tablicę	
get good / bad grades	dostawać dobre/ złe oceny	
do projects	robić projekty	
change (your) shoes	zmieniać buty	
revise	powtarzać (np. do sprawdz i anu)	
do tests	pisać sprawdziany	
work in groups	pracować w grupach	
improve (my) grades	poprawiać (swoje) oceny	
do homework	odrabiać pracę domową	
have extra classes	mieć dodatkowe lekcje	

Places in town (1)		
hospital	szpital	
cinema	kino	
swimming poo l	basen	
skate park	skate park	
church	kościół	
post office	poczta	
police station	komisariat policji	
train station	stacja kolejowa	
sports centre	ośrodek sportowy	
castle	zamek	

Giving directions

	>
turn left	skręć w lewo
turn right	skręć w prawo
go straight on	idź prosto
go past	przejdź obok
it's on the right	to jest po prawej stron i e
it's on the l eft	to jest po lewej stronie

have young	mieć młode
sleep	spać
hide	ukrywać się
guard	strzec
look for food	szukać jedzenia
stand in the sun	stać w słońcu
mammal	ssak
desert	pustynia
tunnel	tunel
scorpion	skorp i on
insect	owad

Grammar

Używaj have to l ub has to , kiedy mów i sz	I have to tidy up.
o obowiązkach.	He has to t i dy up.
Dodaj don't l ub doesn't przed <i>have to</i> , kiedy chcesz zaprzeczyć.	l don't have to get up early. He doesn't have to get up early.
Pytanie ogólne zacznij od Do lub Does . Pamiętaj o użyciu bezokolicznika.	Do you have to clean the board? Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Does he have to clean the board? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
Gdy mówisz o upodobaniach, używaj <i>love, like, enjoy, don't/doesn't like, hate i czasownika z końcówką -ing.</i>	I love getting good grades. I like doing projects .
	l don't like making my bed. I hate doing tests.
Używaj How often , kiedy pytasz kogoś, jak często wykonuje dane czynnośc i .	How often do you get up early?
Używaj always, usually , often, sometimes, never lub wyrażeń typu every day, once <i>a week</i> , twice <i>a month,</i> <i>three</i> times <i>a year</i> , kiedy chcesz powiedzieć, jak często wykonujesz jakieś czynności.	I always get up early. They never get up early. I get up early every day . They get up early once a week .
Always, usually, often, sometimes, never stawiaj po zaimku osobowym.	She never does the washing-up.
Wyrażenia określające częstotliwość wykonywania czynności, typu <i>every day, once a week, twice a month,</i> <i>three times a year,</i> wstaw na końcu zdania.	She goes shopp i ng twice a week .

Zapamiętaj!

Jeśli dodajesz końcówkę **-ing** do czasowników, pamiętaj, by:

- usunąć końcową literę
 w czasownikach zakończonych
 na -e, np. make making
- podwoić końcową literę
 w niektórych krótkich
 czasownikach, np.
 get getting, stop stopping.

Grammar Summary page 137

English to go

That doesn't sound good.	To nie brzmi najlepiej.
That's not fair.	To nie fair.
It's time for competition number 3.	Czas na konkurencję numer 3.
That's bad luck!	A to pech!

Me too.	Ja też.
Let's get moving.	Pośpieszmy się.
We're short of time.	Mamy mało czasu.
All done!	Wszystko gotowe!
Excuse me, where's the supermarket?	Przepraszam, gdzie jest supermarket?

LESSON 1

Skills plus . Onits 3-4

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

bed projects face blog shower exercises groups early washing-up teeth classes games

AT HOME

- 1 I don't like getting up ______.
- 2 I brush my <u>k</u> and wash my every morning.
- 3 I usually take a <u>finite</u> in the evening.
- 4 My mum makes my <u></u>
- 5 I like cooking but I don't like doing the _____.
- 6 I do <u>every</u> thursday in the gym.
- 7 Do you often play board _____?
- 8 She writes a <u>k</u>about fashion.

AT SCHOOL

- 9 The students in my class like working in
- **10** We often do <u>about holidays</u> during English lessons.
- 11 I hate having extra <u>fraction</u> in the afternoon.
- 2 Number the fragments of the letter in the correct order. Write the answers in your notebook.

f After breakfast I go to school.

Lessons start at

and go to the

classroom.

9 🖾 After school,

9.1 change shoes

I spend time with

my family. We go

shopping or play

homework. I go to sleep at 10 o'clock.

board games.

Then I do my

- a 🖉 Dear Emma,
- b 🔊 I get up at 7. Then I wash my face and get dressed.
- c At school I do lots of projects and work in groups with other students. When I'm on duty, I clean the board and sweep the floor in the classroom.
- d Write soon, Lee
- e i'm writing to tell you about my typical day.

Testing spot

Przeczytaj tekst. W zadaniach 1–4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zapisz w zeszycie literę A, B albo C.

Dear Katie,

I'm writing to tell you about my typical day. I've got lots of things to do! I get up early, at a quarter past six. Then I brush my teeth and wash my face, but I don't take a shower - there's no time for it. I don't make my bed because my sister does it for me. Mum makes breakfast but I do the washing-up. I think it's fair.

I'm at school at 8.30. My first lesson is always English or maths, I enjoy working in groups, but I don't like doing projects or having extra classes in the afternoon.

In the evening, I have some free time. Sometimes I play board games with my sister but I think it's boring. She writes a blog about them! I like doing exercises, like yoga or gymnastics – it's good for you. Write soon, Amelia

1 What DOESN'T Amelia do in the bathroom in the morning?



- 2 What housework does Amelia do in the morning?



3 What does Amelia like in her school?







4 What does Amelia like doing in the evening?



Write a short letter to your friend. Write what you do in the morning, afternoon and evening. Use the letters in exercises 2 and 3 as models.

LESSON 2



Match the phrases from the box with the correct category. Add two more expressions to each column. Write the answers in your notebook.

take out the rubbish turn left tidy up go past it's quarter to it's on the left it's half past dust the furniture five o'clock

Directions	
Housework	
Telling the time	<u> </u>

Match the questions (1–5) with the answers (a–e) to make mini-dialogues.

- 1 Excuse me, where's the post office?
- 2 Is there a train station in the city centre?
- **3** Can I help you with the housework?
- 4 Why don't we go to the cinema tonight?
- 5 What's the time?

IIID

- a Yes, take out the rubbish, please.
 b I'm sorry, I can't.
- Let's go tomorrow. c Turn left, go past the church. It's on
- the right.
- d It's twenty past nine.
- e No, there isn't, but there is a bus station over there.

Po wysłuchaniu nagrania i wybraniu poprawnych odpowiedzi zanotuj, dlaczego uważasz, że pozostałe dwie możliwości odpowiedzi nie są właściwe. Następnie porównaj swoje pomysły z pomysłami kolegi/koleżanki z ławki. Możecie zapytać nauczyciela/nauczycielkę, czy mieliście rację.

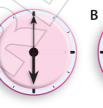
Testing spot

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu w zadaniach (1–5) z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

1 Gdzie znajduje się Allie?



2 Októrej godzinie rozpoczyna się lekcja pływania?







3 O co mama prosi Lisę?



4 Czego NIE MA w centrum miasta, o którym mowa?



5 Tina dzwoni do Leah, żeby
A zaproponować jej wspólne zakupy.
B opowiedzieć jej o swojej ulubionej restauracji.
C zaprosić ją na lunch.

Look at the dialogues from exercise 2. In pairs, write and act out three similar mini-dialogues. You can talk about:

- giving directions,
- · helping with the housework,
- everyday routines.





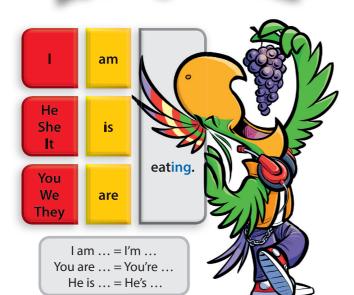
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(m)

ÆD.





In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

It's half past five in the afternoon ...

- 1 I _____ (read) in the kitchen.
- 2 My sister (eat) in the dining room.
- 3 My mother and father _____ (watch) TV in the living room.
- 4 My brother _____ (play) football in the garden.
- 5 My grandfather _____ (sleep) in the bedroom.
- 6 You _____ (tidy up) in the attic.

Have a talk!

6 Work in pairs. Mime and guess the activities.



Write where you can find these things.

- 1 tree, flower
- **2** bed
- 3 table, cupboard
- 4 sofa, armchair
- **5** car
- 6 bath

Testing spot

W zadaniach 1–4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią ilustracji. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.



- Mum and dad are
 A watching a film.
 B relaxing in the living room.
 C talking.
- 2 The son is <a>
 A revising for an exam.
 B reading a magazine.
 C helping in the kitchen.
- 3 The daughter is A eating.
 B cooking.
 C doing exercise.
- 4 The cat is in <a>
 A the garage.
 B the hall.
 C the garden.

Work in pairs. Talk about what your family and friends are doing at the moment. Use *I think*.

I think my mother is working.



	How to	play-Evoball
		1 Throw / Don't throw the ball. 2 Catch the ball.
throw	run with the ball	3 Jump / Don't jump and run / don't run.
run	kick	 4 Run / Don't run with the ball. 5 Kick / Don't kick the ball.
jump	hit	6 Hit / Don't hit the ball.
score a goal	fall	 7 Score a goal and you get / don't get one point. 8 With ten points, you win.
get a point	lose	9 Fall / Don't fall and lose / don't lose!
		10 Always play fair!

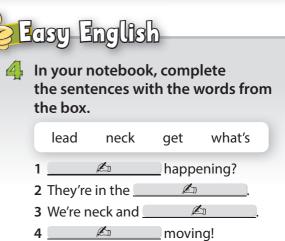
2 💽 🚥 Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue.

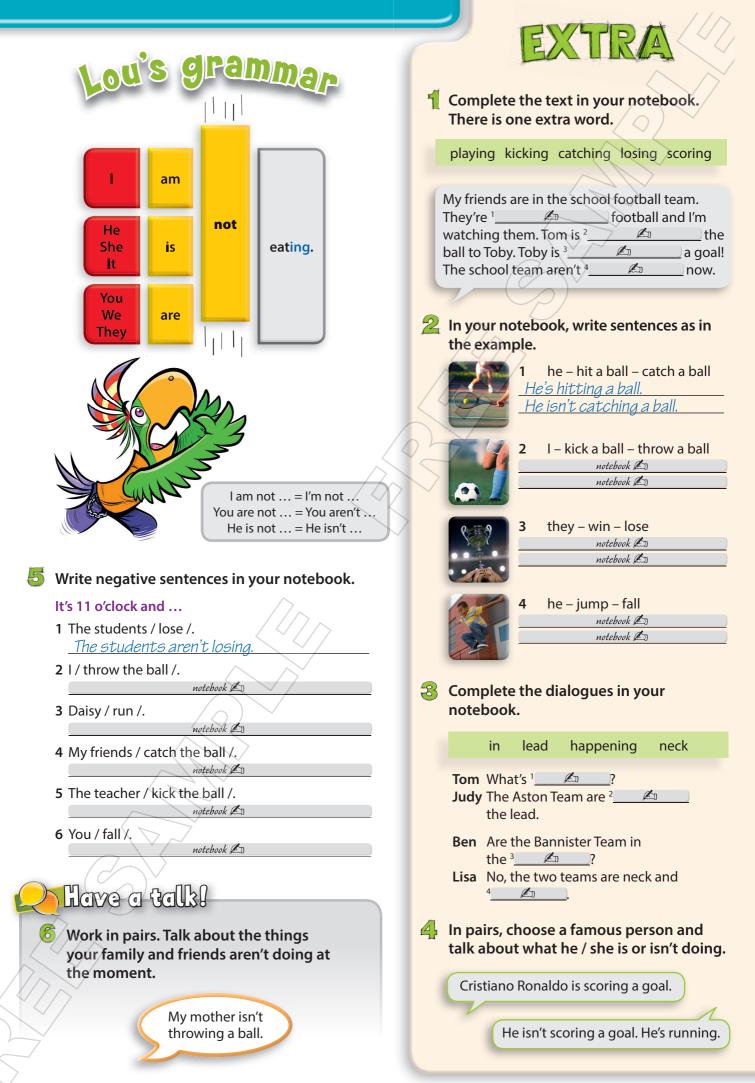
- **Organizer** It's Competition Number 4 at Camp Evolution. It's Evoball!
- Zoe Good luck, Matt. Good luck, Daisy!
- Josh What's happening? Matt isn't running.
- Zoe Run, Matt! Catch the ball!
- Josh Oh, Matt. Get moving! Come on, Matt! Come on, Daisy!
- Zoe Well done, Daisy! That's a brilliant goal! We aren't losing now! We're winning!
- Josh Oh no! The Aston Team has got the ball it's a goal for Aston.
- Zoe Matt's got the ball. Throw the ball and run, Matt!
- Josh Oh no! Aston has got the ball again. Another goal for Aston!
- Zoe We aren't winning now. We're neck and neck. Oh no! What's happening?
- Josh It's another goal for Aston. They're in the lead. We're losing ...

Listen and write the scores. Who scores the winning goal?











Listen and read. Match the words in bold (1–10) with the translations. Write the answers in your notebook.



It's important to have the correct sports kit for sports. Do you want to play baseball? You have to get a ¹ baseball bat. Tennis? You need a ² tennis racket. For swimming, you need a ³ swimming costume or swimming shorts and perhaps ⁴ goggles or ⁵ flippers. For cycling, you need a ⁶ bike helmet, ⁷ knee pads, ⁸ elbow pads and, of course, a bike! You need a bike helmet, elbow pads and knee pads for rollerblading too, but the most important are ⁹ Rollerblades. For skiing, you need a lot of sports kit: ¹⁰ skis, ski jacket and trousers, ski helmet, ski boots, goggles, gloves and more.

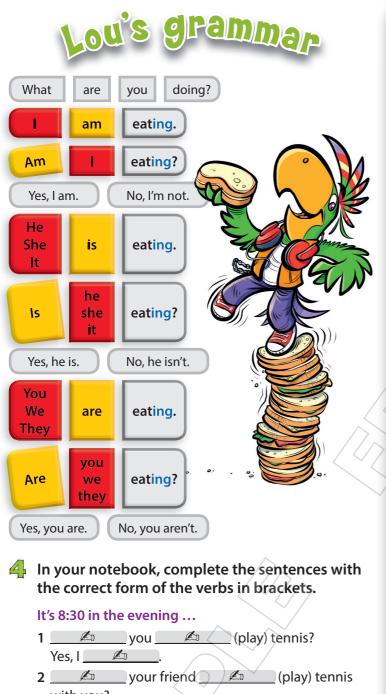
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okularki do pływania 🙇	łyżworolki 🙇	ochraniacze na łokcie	🖾 ochraniacze n	a kolana 🖾 🏾 płetwy 🖾

1.83 Write the missing sentences in your notebook. Listen and check. Then act out the dialogue.



What can you see in the bags? Write the answers in your notebook.

	1	<u>L</u> I		5	
	2			6	
Ť	3	<u>A</u> I		7	
	4		REAL	8	



with you? No, he ______ 3 _____ your brother and sister _____ (watch) the game?

- No, they
- 4 What _____ they ____ (do)? They _____ (revise).

Write

Write what people from your family are doing. Then write a telephone conversation.

person activity

FriendHi! How are you?MeI'm fine, thanks.FriendWhat are youdoing?

Complete the text in your notebook. My mother is at the shop and she's buying sports kit for the family. My brother wants to go skiing. He's got 1 _____ but he hasn't got boots. She is ² him some boots. My sister wants to play tennis so my mother is buying ³ some trainers and a tennis ⁴ 1 a flippers **b** skis c Rollerblades 2 a making **b** opening **c** buying 3 a her **b** him c their 4 a racket **b** knee pad c bat Match the answers (a-d) with the questions (1–4) in your notebook. 1 Is he buying skis? 2 Are they watching television? 3 Are you losing the game? 4 What are you doing? a I'm tidying up. **b** No, I'm not. c Yes, he is. **d** Yes, they are. Write questions and answers in your notebook. 1 your friend / score / a goal / X Is your friend scoring a goal? No. he isn't. 2 you / buy / a bike helmet / 🗸 notebook 🖾 notebook 🖾 3 the students / do / a project / 🗸 notebook 🖾 notebook 🖾 4 the teacher / clean / the board / X notebook 🖾 notebook 🖾 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about products and guess the shops. What are you buying? I'm buying lettuce and peas. Are you in a greengrocer's?

EXTRA







1	Adam	in his bedroom
2	Adam's sister	<u> </u>
3	Adam's parents	<u>A</u>
4	Luke	<u></u>
5	Luke's brother	<u>A</u>
6	Luke's parents	





Hi, Luke! What's up? 🙂

I'm in the sports shop. I'm buying Rollerblades. What are you doing?

I'm doing homework in my bedroom. 😕

Let's go to the park. I want to use my new Rollerblades.

I can't. My sister wants to use my bike. 😕

What's she doing?

She's in the hall. She's going out with her friends.

Can your mum and dad take you?

No, they can't. They're in the garden. They're talking with their friends.

What about your brother?

He's busy too. He's in his bedroom. He's revising for his exam.

Why don't you go to the

Oh. 🛞

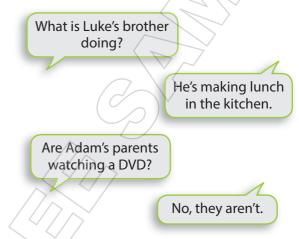
park with your brother?

He's making lunch in the kitchen. And my mother and father are watching a DVD in the living room.

Read the texts again. Choose True or False.

- 1 Adam is revising for an exam. True / False 2 Luke's sister is going out. True / False 3 Adam's parents are making lunch. True / False **4** Adam's brother is in the park. True / False 5 Luke's brother is in his bedroom. True / False
- 6 Luke's parents are watching a DVD. True / False

3 Cover the texts. Play a memory game. Ask and answer questions about Adam and Luke.

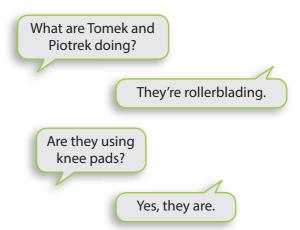


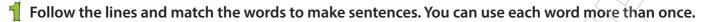
Work in pairs. Choose sports and sports kit for three people from your class. Complete the table in your notebook.

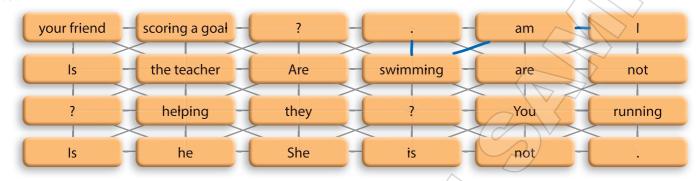
baseball tennis swimming riding bikes rollerblading skateboarding skiing

	Names	Sport	Sports kit
1			<u></u>
2		<u></u>	
3	🔔 and 🖉	<u></u>	L
4	🔔 and 🖉	Æ	L

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what the people in exercise 4 are doing.







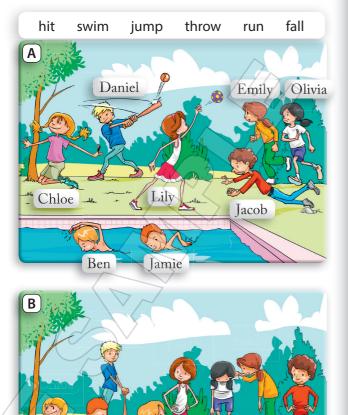
2 1.88 Listen and answer the questions in your notebook.

WNIT 5

ESSON 6

1	notebook 🖾
2	notebook 🖾
3	notebook 🖾
4	notebook 🖾

Find six differences between the pictures. Use the words from the box and write about the differences.



Testing spot

The Evolution Mag

 Dla każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1–4) wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zapisz w zeszycie literę A, B albo C.

lip

Przed dokonaniem wyboru porównaj trzy możliwe odpowiedzi i zastanów się, czym się różnią.

- 1 Zapytaj, gdzie jest supermarket.
 - A Excuse me. Is this a supermarket?
 - B Excuse me. Where's the supermarket?
 - C Excuse me. How many supermarkets are there?
- 2 Zapytaj kolegę/koleżankę, czy woli pisać SMS-y, czy rozmawiać przez telefon.
 - A Do you like texting?
 - **B** Why don't we talk on the phone?
 - C Do you prefer texting or talking on the phone?
- **3** Poproś sprzedawcę w sklepie z ubraniami o niebieską koszulę.
 - A I'd like a blue shirt.
 - B Do you like blue shirts?
 - C I like blue shirts.
- 4 Zaproponuj koledze/koleżance wyjście do kina.
 - A Do you go to the cinema?
 - **B** Why don't we go to the cinema?
 - C Do you have to go to the cinema?

unit 5 Lesson 7

Find these expressions in the text in exercise 2. Use a dictionary to translate them into Polish.

charity eventgive money to charitytake part in an eventclimb a mountainrun in a marathondo a skydive

collect money for charity do a bungee jump

RUPA

Listen and read. Then use a dictionary and answer the questions (1–6) in your notebook.

Sport Relief is a big sport charity event in the United Kingdom every second year. There are hundreds of events all over the country. Thousands of people take part in the events. In 2012 they collected about 60 million pounds for charity. That's a lot of money!



Everybody can collect money for Sport Relief with any type of sport event. You can do a bungee jump, or you can do a skydive, or you can run in a marathon or you can climb a mountain. It doesn't have to be a big event. It can be a small event.

- 1 How often is Sport Relief in the United Kingdom?
- 2 How many people take part in the events?
- 3 What big events can people do?
- 4 What small events can people do?
- 5 When you do a charity event, who gives you money?

6 What can famous people do for Sport Relief?

You can swim a mile or you can run a mile. Elderly people can take part too – they can walk a mile.

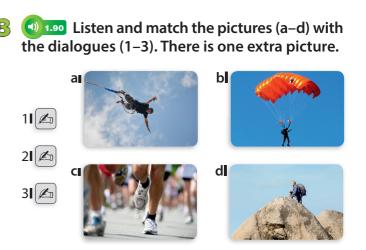


How can you collect money for Sport Relief? You ask people to be your sponsors. That means they give money to Sport Relief when you do the event. You can ask your family, your friends and other people to be your sponsors. Then you do the event, and they give the money to Sport Relief. It's easy!



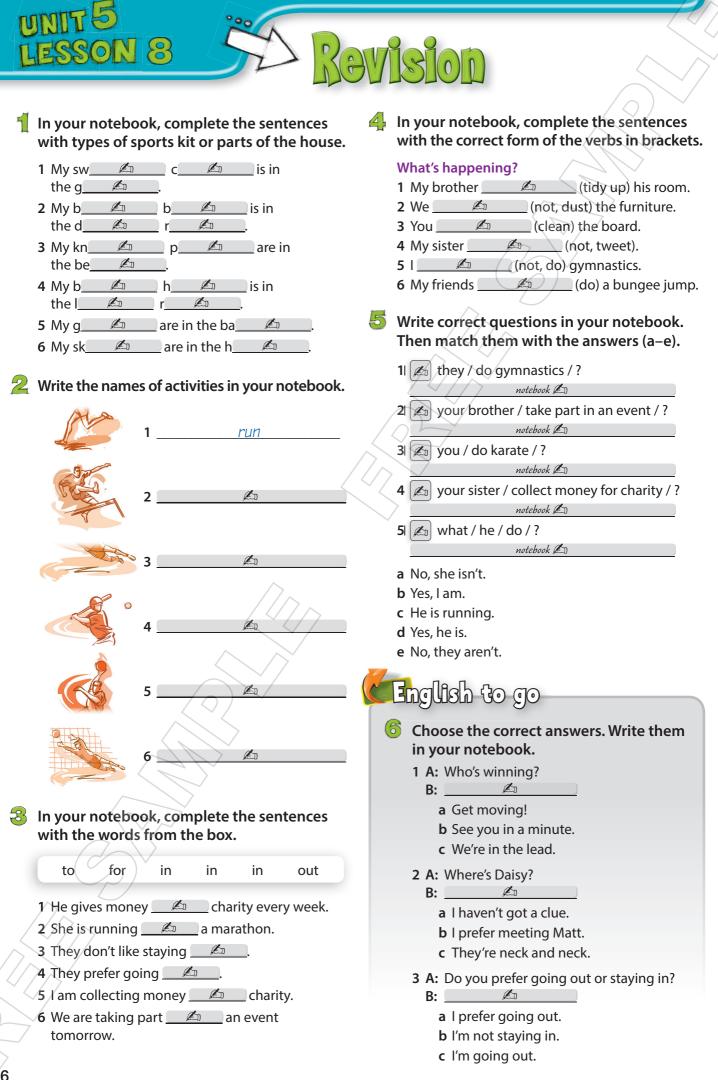
Sport Relief

An important part of Sport Relief are the celebrity events on television. Famous people from films, television, music and sport do amazing events. For example, they swim from England to France, or they run in a marathon every day for a week. Sport Relief is for everyone! Go to www.sportrelief.com to learn more!



4 PROJECT!

- Przygotuj plakat na temat charytatywnej akcji Sport Relief w twoim mieście.
- Wymyśl i zapisz hasło promujące akcję.
- W 5–6 zdaniach opisz akcję Sport Relief.
- Wklej zdjęcia lub ilustracje.
- Uzupełnij plakat dodatkowymi informacjami.



unit 5



Vocabulary

Parts of the house		
living room	sa l on, duży pokój	
kitchen	kuchnia	
dining room	jadalnia	
hall	przedpokój, hol	
bathroom	łazienka	
toilet	toaleta	
garden	ogród	
garage	garaż	
bedroom	sypialnia	
attic	strych, poddasze	

run	biegać
jump	skakać
fall	upadać
throw	rzucać
hit	uderzać
kick	kopać
score a goal	strzelić go l a
get a point	zdobyć punkt
lose	przegrać

Sports kit		
baseball bat	kij bejsbo l owy	
tennis racket	rakieta tenisowa	
swimming costume	kostium kąpie l owy	
skis	narty	
bike helmet	kask rowerowy	
Rollerblades	łyżworolki	
knee pads	ochraniacze na kolana	
elbow pads	ochraniacze na łokcie	
goggles	okularki do pływania	
flippers	płetwy	

Hobbies (1)

doing karate	trenowanie karate	
doing gymnastics	uprawianie gimnastyki	
gymnastics	ginnastyki	
blogging	prowadzenie blogu	
tweeting	pisanie na Twitterze	
staying in	spędzanie wolnego czasu w domu	
going out	spędzanie wolnego czasu poza domem	

Charity events

charity event	impreza charytatywna
give money to charity	dawać pieniądze na ce l charytatywny
co ll ect money for charity	zbierać pieniądze na ce l charytatywny
take part in an event	brać udział w wydarzeniu/ imprezie
climb a mountain	wspinać się na górę
do a bungee jump	skakać na bungee
run in a marathon	biegać w maraton i e
do a skydive	skakać ze spadochronem

Grammar

Używaj czasu Present Continuous , kiedy mówisz o	o tym, co dzieje się t eraz .
W zdaniach twierdzących używaj właściwej formy be oraz czasownika z końcówką - ing .	I am jump ing now. He / She / It is jump ing . You / We / They are jump ing .
W przeczeniach dodaj not do czasownika <i>be</i> .	l'm not jumping. He / She / It isn't jumping. You / We / They aren't jumping.
W pytaniach zmień kolejność wyrazów: na początku użyj właściwej formy be .	Am I jumping? Is he jumping? Are you jumping?
Używaj am , is, are lub 'm not, isn't , aren't, kiedy odpow i adasz na pytanie.	Yes, I am. / No, I' m not. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Pytanie szczegółowe zacznij od What , Where, How itp.	What are you doing?

Grammar Summary page 137

English to go

I haven't got a clue.	Nie mam pojęcia.
See you in a minute.	Do zobaczenia za chwi l ę.
I'm not good at sports.	Nie jestem dobry w sporcie.
He's good at sports.	On jest dobry w sporcie.
What's happening?	Co się dzieje?
They're in the lead.	Oni są na prowadzeniu.
We're neck and neck.	ldziemy łeb w łeb.
Get moving!	Pospiesz się!
Do you prefer going out or staying in?	Wolisz spędzać czas poza domem czy w domu?

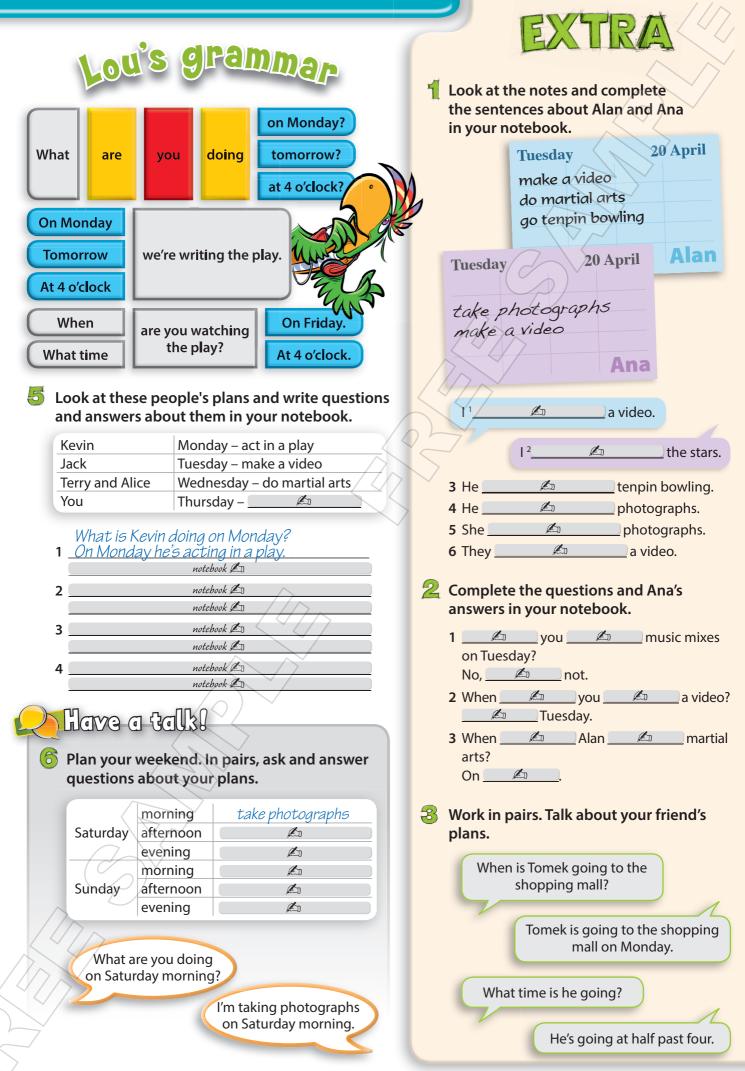
Which do you prefer, going out or staying in?	Co wo li sz: spędzać czas poza domem czy w domu?
Which do you li ke more, going out or staying in?	Co bardziej lubisz: spędzać czas poza domem czy w domu?
l prefer going out.	Wolę spędzać czas poza domem.
l like going out more.	Bardziej lubię spędzać czas poza domem.
l like them both.	Lubię to i to.
l don't li ke either.	Nie lubię ani tego, ani tego.



- c Chcesz zacząć rozmowę.
- d Odpowiadasz na słowa podziękowania.

Thursday

Þ





thriller action film documentary reality show historical film science fiction film

1 Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue.

6:30 Run, Run, Run: 4_____

10:20 A Ghost in My House: 6 _____ 🏂

11:15 Night of the Monsters: horror film

8:30 Skydive surprise: 5

Tuesday

Organizer How's it going? What is your play about? Daisy It's science fiction, and it's a thriller too. It's called *The Scientist and the Stars*.

Organizer Are you into science fiction?

Matt | am! | love science fiction films.

Daisy I don't watch science fiction films. But this week I'm reading a science fiction book. We have to win this competition.

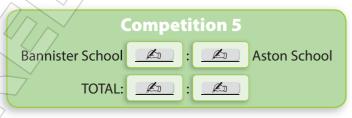
Matt I'm sure we can win. Our play is fantastic! And it's got songs and pictures too.

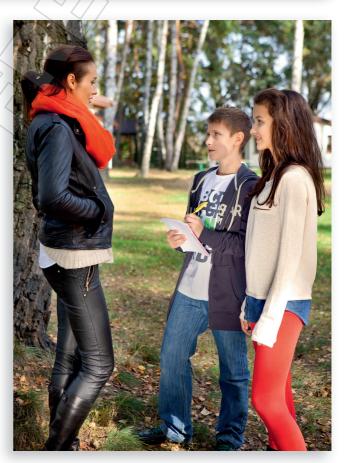
Organizer Songs?

- Matt Yes. Zoe writes beautiful songs. She's writing the songs for the play now.
- **Daisy** And Josh paints fantastic pictures. He's painting giant pictures for the play now too.
- **Organizer** It sounds amazing! But have you got time for this?

Matt Er ... I think so ...

Listen and write the scores in your notebook. What's the problem with Bannister's play?





8:00 Evolution Games: game show

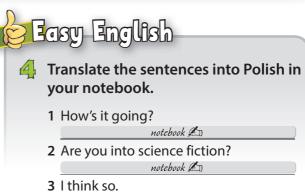
11:15 Love and me: romantic comedy

10:30 Schools in England: 10_____

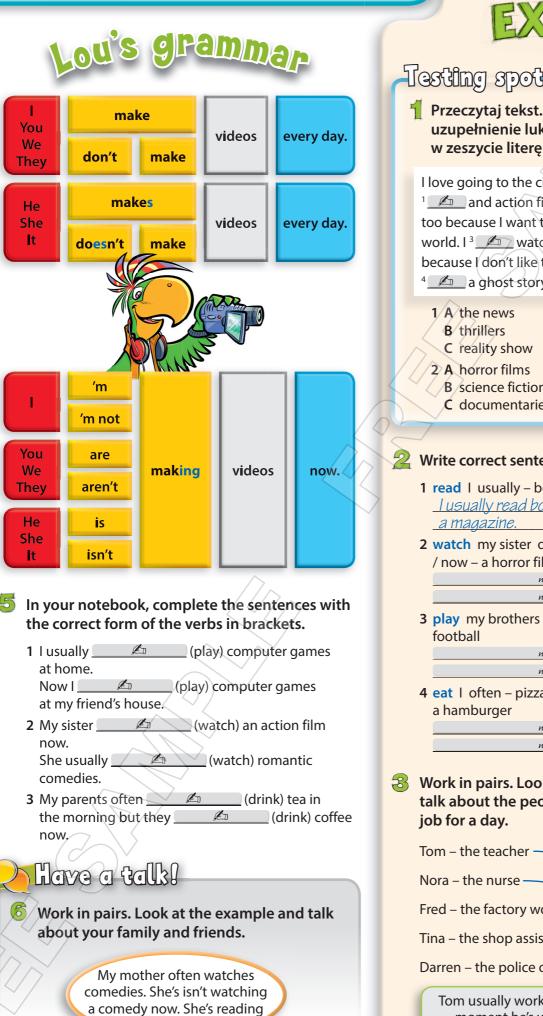
Ø

Ø

8:45 Project Mars: 9_



notebook 🖾



a book.

Przeczytaj tekst. Wybie uzupełnienie luk (1–4) w zeszycie literę A, B a	. Zapisz
I love going to the cinema ¹ <u></u> and action films. I li too because I want to learn world. I ³ <u></u> watch roma because I don't like them. T ⁴ <u></u> a ghost story on ch	ke ² <u>2</u> about the antic comedies omorrow I'm
 A the news B thrillers C reality show A horror films B science fiction films C documentaries 	 3 A always B never C often 4 A watching B watches C watch

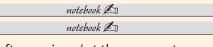
EXTRA

2 Write correct sentences in your notebook.

- **1 read** I usually books / now a magazine I usually read books but now I'm reading a magazine.
- 2 watch my sister often romantic comedies / now – a horror film

notebook 🖾	
notebook 🖾	

3 play my brothers usually – tennis / now – football



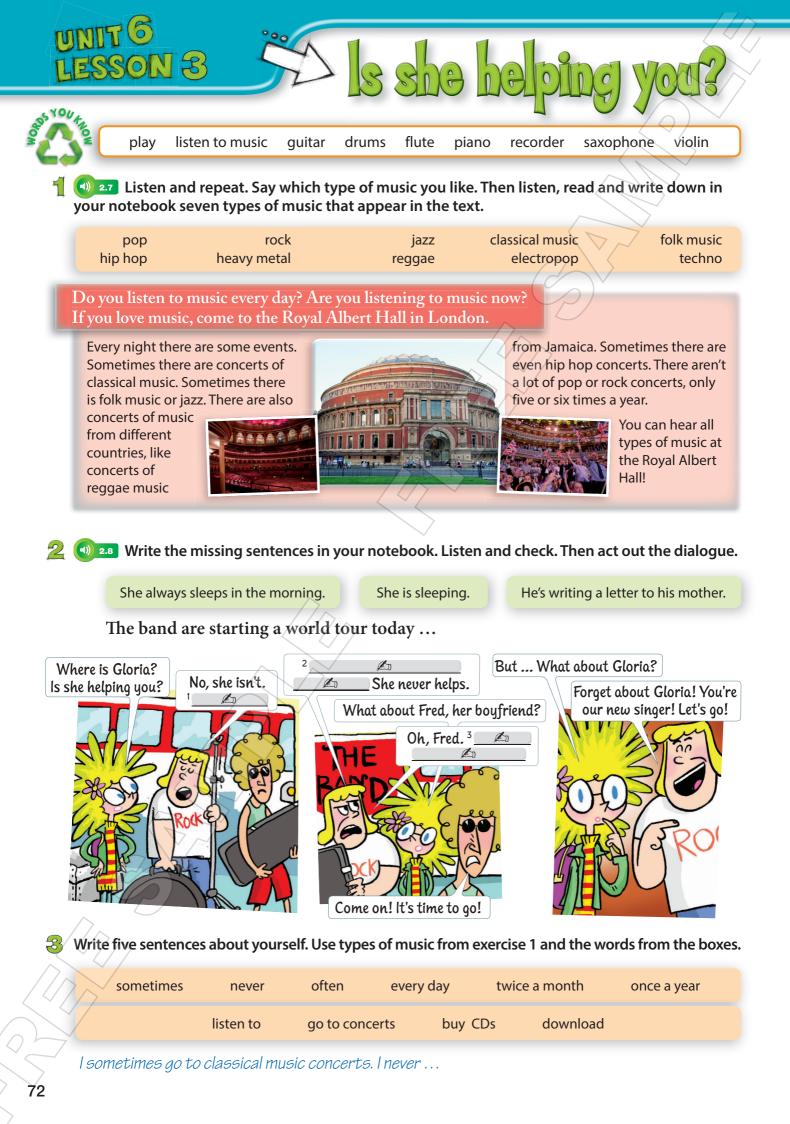
4 eat | often - pizza / at the moment a hamburger

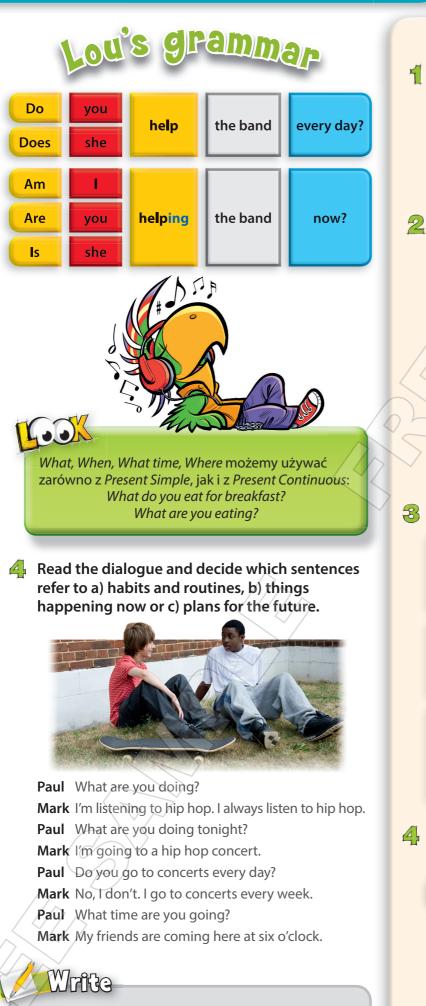
notebook 🕰
notebook 🖾

Work in pairs. Look at the example and talk about the people who changed their job for a day.



Tom usually works in a school, but at the moment he's working in a hospital.





Write a dialogue about music. Use exercise 4

as a model.

Write the types of music. (A) 1 geraeg (La 2 Icsaciasl ismcu (D) 3 pih ohp 4 entohc (L) 5 ofkl scumi L 2 In your notebook, complete the questions and answers with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. 1 What 🖉 you 🖾 (do) tomorrow? I _____ (ride) my bike in the park. 2 What time 🔝 your mother 🧖 🖾 (get up) every day? She _____ (get up) at 7 o'clock.

EXTRA

3 What <u>k</u>your friend <u>k</u>(do) now? He _____ (listen) to jazz.

Complete the questions in your notebook.

Pvtania o nawyki i zwyczaje:

r ytallia o han yn r 2n ytzaje.		
How often	<u></u>	?
What time	<u>L</u>	?

Pytania o to, co dzieje się w danej chwili:

What	<u></u>	?
Are _	<u></u>	?

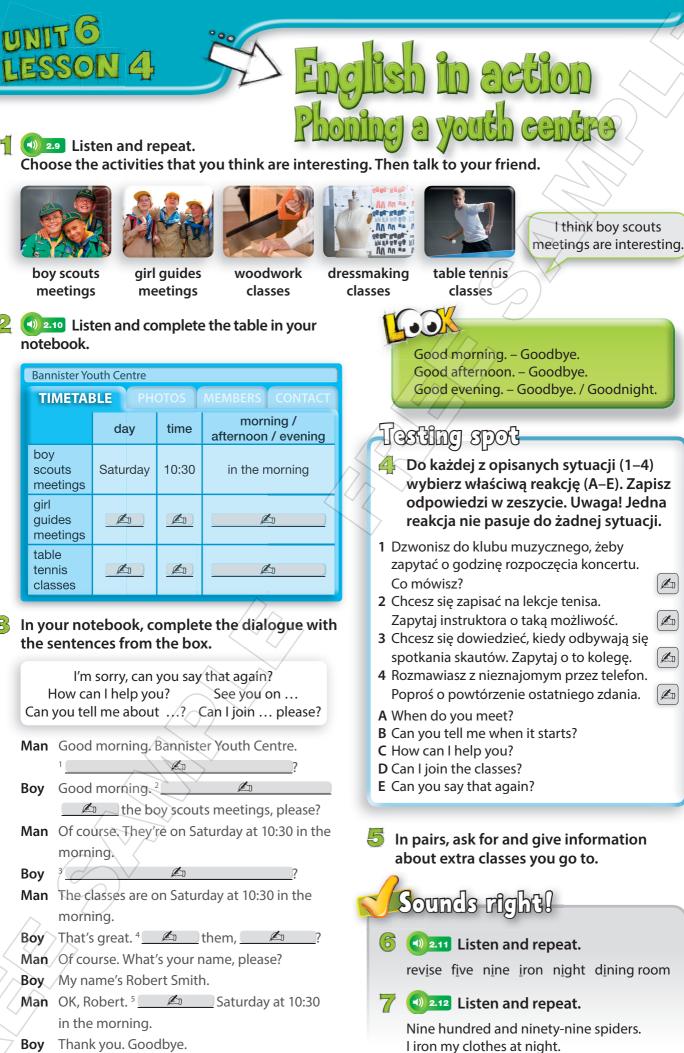
Pytania o plany na przyszłość:

When _	Æ	?
Where	<u>A</u>	_?
What _	<u></u>	?

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions from exercise 3.

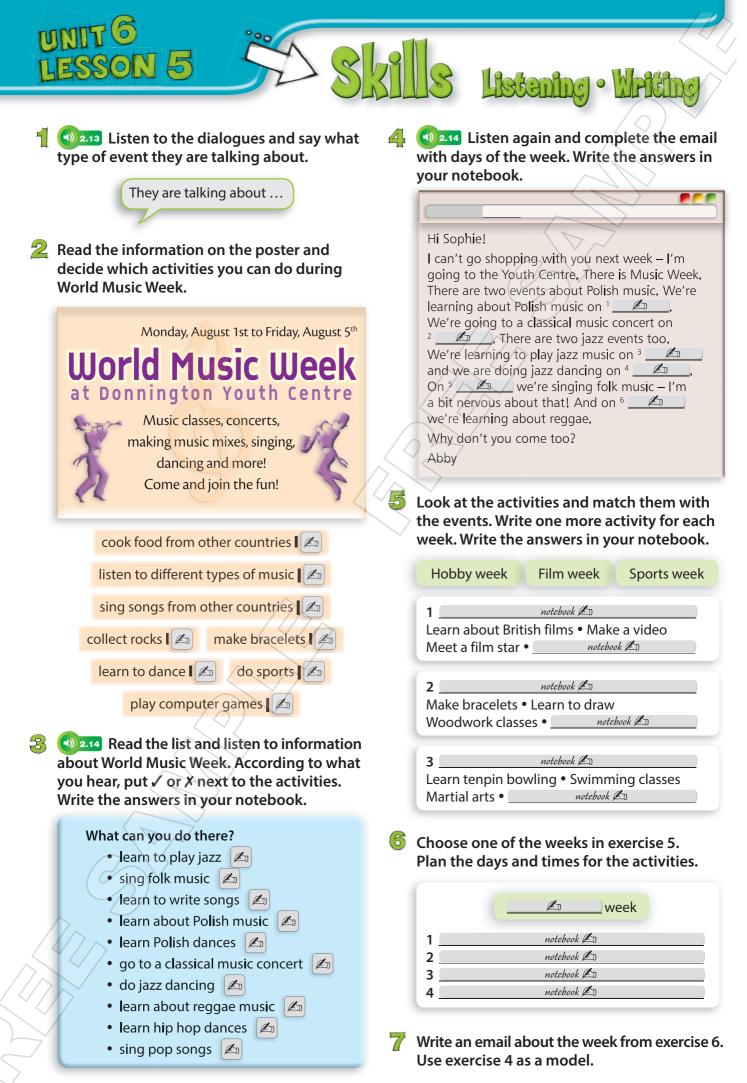
How often do you watch thrillers?

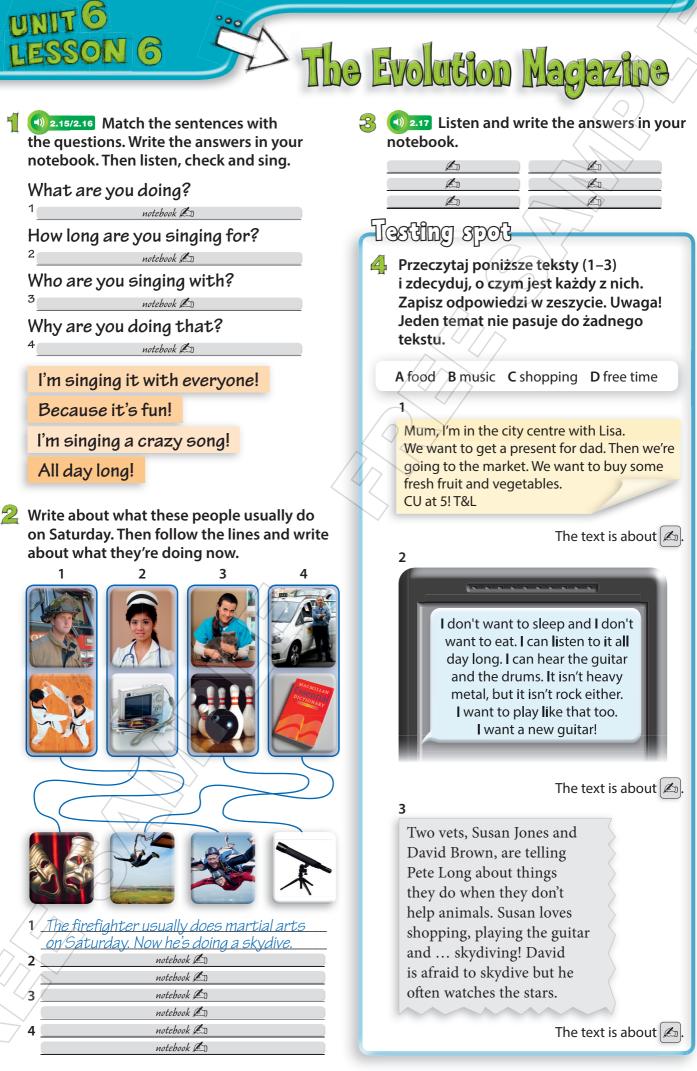
I don't often watch them.



What time is it? It's five past nine.

Man Goodbye.

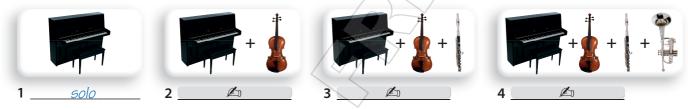




Listen and repeat. Then look at the photos and complete the sentences with the words from the box. Write the answers in your notebook.



Read the first paragraph of the text in exercise 3 and write the names of compositions in your notebook.



3 3 3 219 Listen and read. Then read the sentences (1–5) and choose True or False.

There are many different types of classical music. Some is for one instrument, for example, solo piano. Some is for two instruments, for example, a piano and violin duet. Music for three instruments is a trio, and for four instruments is a quartet. Orchestras have ten or more instruments. Big orchestras can have a hundred or more instruments.

Different classical composers write different types of music. For example, Beethoven is famous for his symphonies. The last part of his 9th Symphony is the *Ode to Joy*. It is the anthem of the European Union. Chopin is another great composer but not much of Chopin's music is for orchestras. A lot of Chopin's music is for the piano. Some of his music is slow and

Listen to fragments of music and say what you think about them. Choose two adjectives from the box for each one.

loud quiet fast slow happy sad beautiful horrible fantastic crazy

This is slow and sad.

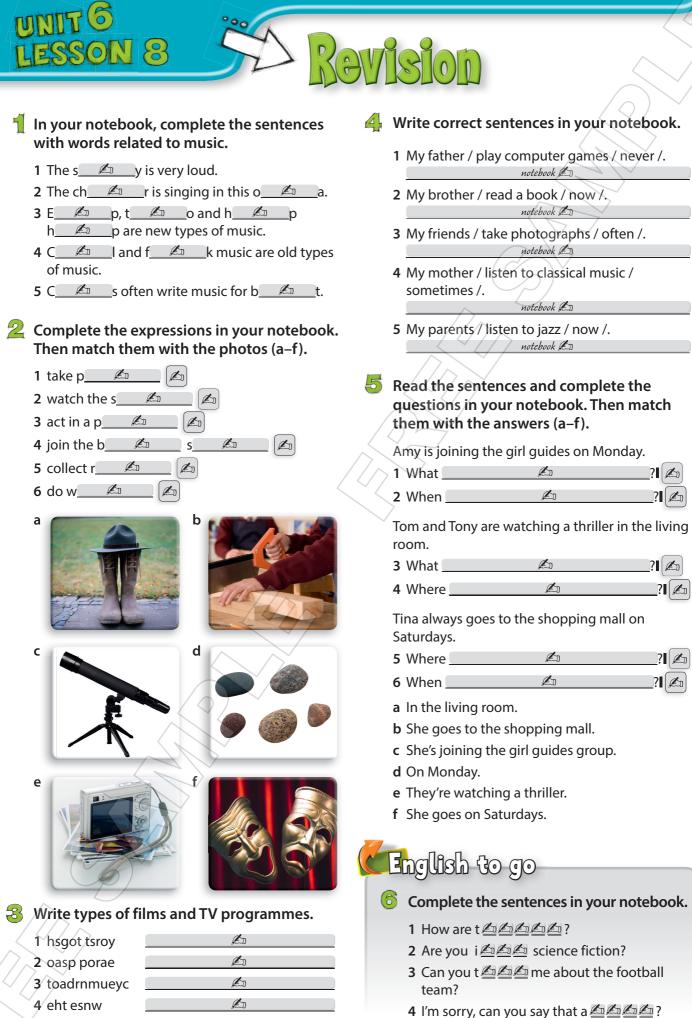
beautiful. Some of it is fast and exciting. You have to be a very good pianist to play Chopin's music. Verdi is famous for operas. They are often very exciting. They can be sad or happy, loud or quiet. His operas have beautiful arias (the name for songs in an opera) and beautiful music for choirs. Some of Verdi's operas have ballets in them too!

- 1 There are three musicians in a duet. True / False
- 2 Beethoven is the composer of the European Union anthem.
 3 Chopin's music is for choirs.
 4 An aria is a song in an opera.
 True / False
 True / False
- 5 Verdi's operas have got dancing.

5 PROJECT!

- Przygotujcie w grupach plakat prezentujący waszych ulubionych kompozytorów.
- Każdy wybiera swojego kompozytora i wyszukuje informacje o nim/niej (rodzaj muzyki, słynne utwory), a następnie tworzy na ten temat krótką notatkę.
- Zamieśćcie notatki na plakacie.
- Dodajcie zdjęcia kompozytorów.

True / False



Æ E

5 S 🖾 🚈 you on Tuesday.

UNIT 6



Vocabulary

Hobbies (2)		
make videos	kręcić filmy	
collect rocks	zbierać kamienie	
make music mixes	miksować muzykę	
act in a play	grać w sztuce teatralnej	
watch the stars	obserwować gwiazdy	
do martial arts	uprawiać sztuki wa l ki	
learn Eng l ish	uczyć się języka angielskiego	
take photographs	robić zdjęcia	
make brace l ets	robić branso l etki	
tenpin bowling	kręgle	

TV programmes and films		
serial	serial	
documentary	film dokumenta l ny	
the news	wiadomości	
reality show	reality show	
thriller	thriller/ dreszczowiec	
soap opera	telenowela	
science fiction fi l m	film science fiction/ popularno- naukowy	
historical film	fi l m historyczny	
action film	film sensacyjny	
ghost story	film o duchach	

Types of music		
jazz	jazz	
rock	rock	
folk music	muzyka folkowa	
classical music	muzyka klasyczna	
рор	рор	
hip hop	hip hop	
electropop	electropop	
reggae	reggae	
heavy metal	heavy metal	
techno	techno	

Extra classes

2.1/2	
girl guides	zbiórki
meetings	harcerek
boy scouts	zbiórki
meetings	harcerzy
woodwork	zajęcia
classes	stolarskie
table tennis classes	zajęcia z tenisa stołowego
dressmaking	zajęcia
classes	krawieck i e

Classical music

orchestra	ork i estra	
composer	kompozytor	
symphony	symfonia	
choir	chór	
opera	opera	
ballet	balet	

Grammar

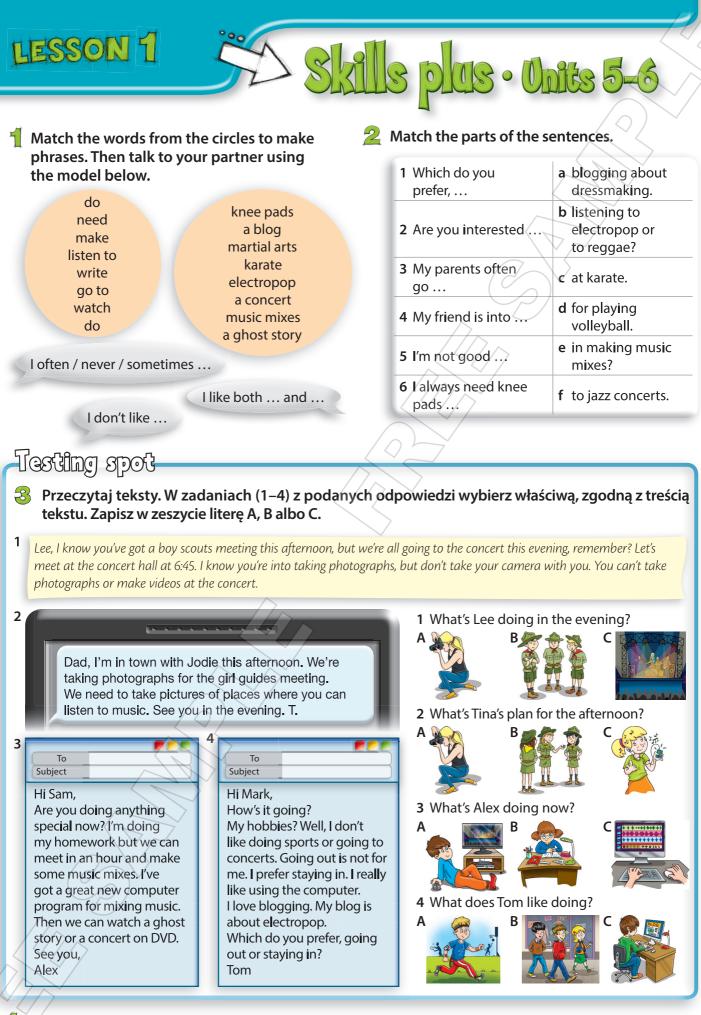
t a	Używaj czasu Present Simple , gdy mówisz o czynnościach, które odbywają się regularnie (np. gdy opowiadasz o rozkładz i e zajęć w c i ągu dnia).	I get up early every day. I have l unch at school.
Present Simple	Używaj czasu <i>Present Simple</i> , gdy mówisz o upodobaniach lub ogólnych informacjach.	My brother likes seaweed. Meerkats live in a desert.
	Możesz używać wyrażeń stosowanych typowo z czasem Present Simple: always , often, usually , sometimes, never oraz once a week, twice a week, three times a month.	l always have breakfast. My mother never gets up late. I go to the sports centre once a week .
	Używaj czasu Present Continuous , gdy mówisz o czynnościach, które odbywają się w tej chwili.	I'm hav ing l unch. She 's tak ing photographs.
Present Continuous	Używaj czasu <i>Present Continuous</i> , gdy mówisz o czynnościach zaplanowych na niedaleką przyszłość.	We' re l earn ing to dance tomorrow . She's go ing to woodwork classes on Monday .
Pres Conti	Możesz używać wyrażeń stosowanych typowo z czasem Present Continuous: now, at the moment. W przypadku czynności zaplanowanych w przyszłości użyj np.: this evening, tomorrow , next week, on Monday itp.	She's having a shower now . We're watching a documentary tomorrow .

Grammar Summary page 137, 138

English to go

How are things?	Co słychać?
Guess what?	A wiesz co?
You're welcome.	Proszę.
Have a good time.	Baw/Bawcie się dobrze.
How's it going?	Jak leci?
Are you into science fiction?	Interesujesz się science fiction?

I think so.	Tak sądzę.
How can I help you?	W czym mogę pomóc?
Can you tell me about the football team?	Proszę mi coś powiedzieć o drużynie piłki nożnej.
I'm sorry, can you say that again?	Przepraszam, czy może pan/ pan i powtórzyć?
See you on Tuesday.	Do zobaczenia we wtorek.



In pairs, talk about your interests using the expressions from the boxes.

LESSON 2

US · Onits 5-6

Match the words from the box with the correct category. Write the answers in your notebook.

tenpin bowling dressmaking blogging watching soap operas watching the stars table tennis

Going out	Staying in	Extra classes
L		<u></u>

2 Read the interview and number the sentences in the correct order in your notebook.

Laura is writing an article for the school newspaper about after-school activities. She is interviewing her schoolmates about them. Here's one of her interviews:

- 🙇 a Sure, no problem.
- 🖾 b You're welcome.
- C Yes, I go to table tennis classes. I'm in the school's table tennis team. I also swim twice a week.
- d What do you usually do after school? Do you prefer staying in or going out?
- 🙇 e Sometimes I do. This evening, for example, I'm watching the stars with some friends.
- 🖾 f Hi, I'm Laura, can I ask you a few questions?
- 🖾 g Thanks a lot Liam!
- h What about extra classes in our school? Do you go to any of them?
- i Ulike staying in more. I usually spend my time blogging, watching TV or playing with my younger brother. Sometimes I play games with my dad.
- 🖄 🧃 So you never go out?

Testing spot

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

- Tak Nie 1 Jade i Tyler sa na koncercie. Ø
- 2 Mike planuje wybrać się jutro na lekcję tenisa.

Þ Ł Ł

3 W weekendy Luke zazwyczaj zostaje w domu.

Testing spot

- 🔍 🚾 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu w zadaniach 1–4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.
- 1 Co Connor będzie robić po południu?



2 Co teraz przygotowuje Paige na zajęciach krawieckich?





3 Jakich filmów NIE lubi Ryan?



Write an article about your classmates' after-school activities. Follow the instructions below.

- 1 Choose three questions (you can use the dialogue in exercise 2 as a model). Write them down on a piece of paper.
- 2 Walk around the class and interview three people. Write down their answers.
- 3 Report to the class.