

1

a — She's **tall** and **slim**, and she's wearing a red **coat** and a hat.

b — He's **short** and **well-built**. He's got red hair and a **beard**.

c — She's wearing **glasses** and she's carrying a **handbag**. She's got a lot of **jewellery**!

d — He's got a **moustache**, but he hasn't got a beard. He's got long dark hair in a **ponytail**.

e — She's **medium height**. She's wearing a **tracksuit** and a **hoodie**, and she's carrying a **backpack**.

2

Hair: beard,

Body type: tall,

Clothes: coat,

Accessories: glasses,

4

1

2

1 Do we use the Past continuous to talk about actions in progress in the past or completed actions in the past?

2 What form of the verb do we use after *was / were*?

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

+ _____

- _____

3 1 The witness _____
(**get**) married.

2 The criminals _____
(**take**) the crowns.

3 They _____
(**not wear**) masks.

4 A boat _____
(**wait**) on the lake.

5 Police officers _____
(**not run after**) the men.

4 1 where / the criminals / go?

2 they / run?

3 they / carry / backpacks?

4 what / the criminals / wear?

5 the police / run after / the criminals?

5 1

2

3

4

5

6

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How embarrassing! 3 answers

Have you got an embarrassing story about mistaken identity?

A Andy | 16:05

^ 👍 14 v

I hugged a stranger once! I **was running** in the park when I saw my brother's friend Jack. I knew it was Jack because he **was wearing** his grey tracksuit and blue hoodie, and he **was carrying** his black backpack. So, I ran towards him, shouting 'Hey Jack!' and hugged him. But ... it wasn't Jack. It was so embarrassing!



C Cora | 20:45

^ 👍 66 v

A student called Guy Goma **was waiting** for a job interview at a BBC TV studio. Someone asked, 'Are you Guy?' and they took him to the studio where they **were filming** the news. When the presenter introduced him as 'the technology expert Guy Kewney,' he knew it was an embarrassing mistake. You can see the clip on YouTube – it's so funny!



B Beth | 18:22

^ 👍 2 v

My sister used to work at a supermarket, and she always used to see her best friend's parents when they **were shopping** there. Then, she started seeing her friend's dad with another woman – every week! Finally, she told her friend. Her friend asked, 'Did she have fair hair in a ponytail, and glasses?'. 'Yes!' my sister replied. 'Don't worry,' her friend laughed, 'My dad's twin brother moved here a month ago and that's his wife!' My sister was really embarrassed.



3 1

2

3

4

5

6

4

1 embarrassed ■ embarrassing



2 In this story,

1	two people had the same first name.	_____
2	there were two people who were brothers.	_____
3	the writer of the post saw an embarrassing situation.	_____
4	the writer of the post felt embarrassed.	_____

1



Good morning! I lost a ¹sweatshirt / jumper yesterday.

Oh dear! What does it look like?

It's a ²plain / checked grey hoodie.

What's it made of?

It's made of ³denim / cotton.

What brand is it?

It's ⁴Crow / Stork. It's got a small logo on it.

I don't think we have it here. Where did you lose it?

I was travelling on the number ⁵60 / 16 bus. I was ⁶standing at the back / sitting near the front, I think.

Can you fill in this form, please? We'll contact you if we find it.

2



- 1 _____ a checked cotton shirt
- 2 _____ a plain grey hoodie
- 3 _____ a blue denim jacket
- 4 _____ some plastic sunglasses
- 5 _____ a gold earring
- 6 _____ a silver watch
- 7 _____ a striped wool scarf
- 8 _____ a leather handbag

Materials:	cotton,
Patterns:	checked,

4

LOST PROPERTY FORM

Contact: Sally Jackson

Tel. 07782 ¹ _____

Description of the object

Lost object: coat

Colour/Pattern: ² _____

Material: ³ _____

Brand: B&G

Where was it lost?

The passenger was on: the Leeds-Manchester

⁴ _____, Coach B.

The passenger left it: on a ⁵ _____

5

LOST PROPERTY FORM

Lost object: _____

Colour/Pattern: _____

Material: _____

Brand: _____

Where: _____

1



1

burglar



2

shoplifter



3

vandal



4

thief



5

robber

2

1 ARMED ROBBER IN BLONDE WIG TRIES TO ROB DOUGHNUT SHOP

2 *Burglar with underwear on head **breaks into** town hall*

3 THIEF CALLS POLICE FROM CAR WHICH HE WAS TRYING TO **STEAL**

4 DOGS **CHASE** VANDAL AFTER HE **DAMAGES** CAR AND **RUNS AWAY**

5 Under-25s who **commit a crime** and **go to prison** falls by 8%

6 This criminal

- A. didn't escape.
- B. had a lucky escape.
- C. stole a car.
- D. climbed through a window.
- E. was a robber.

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

1 When the burglar **broke in** (2nd), he **was wearing** (1st) pants on his head.

- 1 While he **was climbing** through the window _____, he **looked at** the security camera _____.
- 2 The boy **called** the police _____ when he **was trying** to steal a car _____.
- 3 When the police **arrived** _____, the vandals **were running** away _____.
- 4 The shoplifter **was hiding** a snake _____ when he **walked** out of the pet shop _____.

2 1 I _____ (do) my homework when you _____ (call) me.

- 2 We _____ (watch) a horror film when someone suddenly _____ (scream).
- 3 My friend _____ (lose) her purse while she _____ (try on) some new clothes.
- 4 _____ (you / see) the storm while you _____ (travel) on the bus?
- 5 What _____ (you / do) when the teacher _____ (arrive) in class?

3 1 I: travel on the bus / lose my bag

2 **the burglar:** jump out of a window / hurt his leg

3 **the vandals:** walk down the street / damage a car

5 1 Later, the criminals (*poszli do więzienia*) _____.

- 2 (*Czy nosiła*) _____ any jewellery when you saw her?
- 3 I (*zgubiłam okulary*) _____ while I was visiting the museum.
- 4 The vandals were running away while the (*kobieta dzwoniła na*) _____ the police.
- 5 What (*robiliście*) _____ when the class started?



2



1 Monkey gangs in Malaysia

Monkeys were already living near the city of Kuala Lumpur when people cut down the jungle to build new houses. People used to feed the monkeys and take photos of them. But then the monkey 'thieves' started to chase people and steal food. Now, wildlife experts warn people not to feed the monkeys.



2 'Firebirds' in Australia

In Australia, there are birds which commit a crime called 'arson' (starting fires). One witness said: 'While the bushland was burning, these so-called 'fire hawks' were picking up the burning grass and dropping it in other places.' Why do 'fire hawks' start fires? Experts think it's because they can chase the small animals that run away from the fire.



3 Cat burglar in New Zealand

In Auckland, things were disappearing from people's homes. Who was the thief? It was Oscar the cat! While the neighbours were sleeping, Oscar was looking for his favourite thing: socks! He usually stole them at night, but sometimes he also took the socks from children's shoes while they were doing PE at school.



- a This thief stole about a thousand socks.
- b They even chase people who are jogging in the park!
- c Some birds were even working together.

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

4

Grand Theft Seagull

animal: seagull

country: 1 _____

type of 'criminal': 2 _____

description of crime:

He 3 _____



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Brainy phrases

Paragraph 1

Attention everyone!

There was a thief ...

He/She stole ...

The missing ... is ...

The ... is made of ...

Paragraph 2

The suspect is ...

He/She was wearing ...

He/She was carrying ...

When I saw him/her, he/ she was ...

Paragraph 3

If you have any information about ..., please contact ...

I would be very grateful if you could ...

Thanks for your help!

!! Attention everyone !!

- 1 There was a thief in the park near our school yesterday and I think she stole my backpack. The missing backpack is made of black leather. There was a phone charger, some headphones, some books, and a purse inside. The purse has got a yellow pattern on it.
- 2 The suspect is a slim, medium height woman in her twenties with long brown hair in a ponytail. She was wearing a plain grey tracksuit, and she was carrying a green bag. When I saw her, she was running away across the playground.
- 3 If you have any information about the suspect or the backpack, please contact the headteacher. I would be very grateful if you could help me find my backpack. Many thanks for your help!



- 1 _____ a what to do next
 _____ b describe a person
 _____ c describe an object

- 2 1 There were vandals at _____ school during _____ weekend.
- 2 They damaged _____ classroom. _____ damaged room was a science lab.
- 3 One of _____ suspects is _____ tall, well-built man with _____ beard.
- 4 When _____ witness saw them, they were walking across _____ playground.
- 5 If you have any information about _____ suspects, please call me at _____ home.

5 _____

4

WITNESS REPORT	
1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____



1 Who did the boy see?



2 What did the girl buy?



3 The boy was calling to

- A. tell his friend what he did at the weekend.
- B. ask his friend for help with a science project.
- C. inform his friend about a crime that happened.

/3

- 2
- A. Yes, of course.
 - B. They were on the train.
 - C. He's a well-built man with a moustache.
 - D. We were travelling on the bus.
 - E. It's a blue and white checked shirt.

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

/4

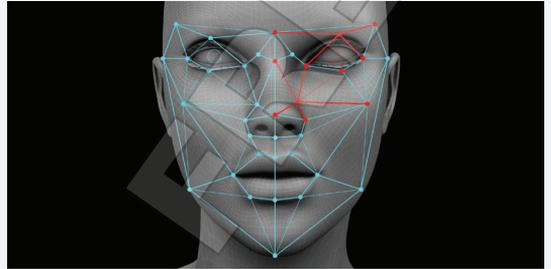
- 3
- 1 X: I lost my wallet yesterday. Have you seen it?
Y: What _____ like?
X: It's a small, brown, leather wallet.
- 2 X: Where _____ lose it?
Y: While I was walking through the shopping centre, I think.
- 3 X: I'm looking for my mobile. Can you see it?
Y: What _____?
X: It's a Samsung.
- 4 X: I love your watch! What's _____?
Y: Oh, just metal. It isn't real gold!

/4

4

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| A. hair | C. stole | E. glasses |
| B. beard | D. robbed | F. went |

MISTAKEN IDENTITY



Richard Jones was 24 years old when he ¹ _____ to prison for a crime which he didn't commit. The police said 'He ² _____ a woman's handbag in a supermarket car park in Kansas, the USA.' Finally, they discovered that it was a case of mistaken identity, and Richard Jones wasn't the thief. The real criminal looked exactly like him. He was also a tall, well-built man with a dark ³ _____ and ponytail. And he had the same first name, Ricky – short for Richard. After 17 years, Richard Jones got out of prison!

/3

- 5
- 1 I found a purse while (I / travel) _____ on the bus.
- 2 The burglar was running away when (they / catch) _____ him.
- 3 While the (robbers / rob) _____ the jewellery shop, a woman was hitting them with her handbag.

/3

- 6
- 1 Where (zgubiła) _____ her handbag?
- 2 What were you doing (kiedy zobaczyłeś) _____ the shoplifter?
- 3 (Czy oni ścigali) _____ the vandals when you saw them?

/3

Total: _____ / 20

Personal description

backpack /'bæk,pæk/ plecak
beard /bɪəd/ broda
coat /kəʊt/ płaszcz
glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/ okulary
handbag /'hænd(b),bæg/ torebka
hoodie /'hudi/ bluza z kapturem
jewellery /'dʒu:əlri/ biżuteria
medium height /,mi:diəm 'haɪt/ średniego wzrostu
moustache /mə'sta:ʃ/ wąsy
ponytail /'pəʊni,tel/ kucyk
short /ʃɔ:t/ niski, krótki
slim /slɪm/ szczupły
tall /tɔ:l/ wysoki
tracksuit /'træk,su:t/ dres
well-built /,wel'bilt/ dobrze zbudowany

Patterns and materials

checked /tʃekt/ w kratkę
cotton (n, adj) /'kɒt(ə)n/ bawełna, bawełniany
denim (n, adj) /'denɪm/ dżins, dżinsowy
gold (n, adj) /gəʊld/ złoto, złoty
leather (n, adj) /'leðə(r)/ skóra (surowiec), skórzany
plain /pleɪn/ bez wzoru, gładki
plastic (n, adj) /'plæstɪk/ plastik, plastikowy
silver (n, adj) /'sɪlvə(r)/ srebro, srebrny
striped /straɪpt/ w paski
wool (n, adj) /wʊl/ wełna, wełniany

At the lost property office

Can you fill in this form, please?
 Czy mógłby Pan/mogłaby Pani wypełnić ten formularz?

Good morning! I lost a ... yesterday.
 Dzień dobry! Zgubiłem/ Zgubiłam wczoraj...

It's made of ... Jest zrobiony/ zrobiona/zrobione z...

Oh dear! What does it look like?
 Ojej! Jak wygląda?

We'll contact you if we find it.
 Skontaktujemy się z Panem/ Panią, jeśli go/ją/je znajdziemy.

What brand is it? Jakiej jest marki?
What's it made of? Z czego jest zrobiony/zrobiona/zrobione?

Crime

break into /'breɪk ɪntə/ włamać się do
burglar /'bɜ:glə(r)/ włamywacz
chase /tʃeɪs/ gonić
commit a crime /kə,mɪt ə 'kraɪm/ popełnić przestępstwo
damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ uszkodzić
go to prison /,gəʊ tə 'prɪz(ə)n/ iść do więzienia
rob /rɒb/ okradać
robber /'rɒbə(r)/ złodziej, bandyta napadający na banki
run away /,rʌn ə'weɪ/ uciekać
shoplifter /'ʃɒp,lɪftə(r)/ złodziej sklepowy
steal /sti:l/ kraść
thief /θi:f/ złodziej
vandal /'vænd(ə)l/ wandal

Other

arson /'ɑ:s(ə)n/ podpalenie
attention /ə'tenʃ(ə)n/ uwaga
awkward /'ɔ:kwəd/ niezręczny, krępujący
bald /bɔ:ld/ łysy
bushland /'bʊʃ,lænd/ busz
coach /kəʊtʃ/ wagon
crisps /krɪps/ chipsy
cut down /kʊt 'daʊn/ ścinać
disappear /,dɪsə'piə(r)/ zniknąć
doughnut shop /'dəʊ,nʊt ʃɒp/ sklep z pączkami
embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/ zakłopotany, zawstydzony
embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ krępujący
fire /'faɪə(r)/ ogień, pożar
footprints /'fʊt,prɪnts/ ślady stóp
guilty /'gɪlti/ winny
hawk /hɔ:k/ jastrząb
hug (n, v) /hʌg/ uścisk, przytulać
identity /aɪ'dentɪti/ tożsamość
identikit /aɪ'dentɪkɪt/ portret pamięciowy, rysopis

identity parade /aɪ'dentɪti pə'reɪd/ okazanie podejrzanego (świadkowi), identyfikacja sprawców

introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ przedstawić

job interview /,dʒɒb 'ɪntə,vju:/ rozmowa o pracę

lost property /,lɒst 'prɒpəti/ rzeczy znalezione, rzeczy zagubione

lost property form /,lɒst 'prɒpəti 'fɔ:m/ formularz rzeczy zagubionych

lost property office /,lɒst 'prɒpəti 'ɒfɪs/ biuro rzeczy znalezionych

lucky escape /,lʌki 'ɪskeɪp/ szczęśliwa ucieczka

neighbour /'neɪbə(r)/ sąsiad

newsagent /'nju:z,eɪdʒ(ə)nt/ sprzedawca w kiosku

newsagent's /'nju:z,eɪdʒ(ə)nts/ kiosk

pants /pænts/ slipy, majtki

pick up /,pɪk 'ʌp/ podnosić

purse /pɜ:s/ portfel, portmonetka

resident /'rezɪd(ə)nt/ lokator

seagull /'si:gʌl/ mewa

spread /spred/ rozciągająca się

suit /su:t/ garnitur, kostium

suspect /'sʌspekt/ podejrzany

sweatshirt /'swet,ʃɜ:t/ bluza sportowa

tie /taɪ/ krawat

underwear /'ʌndə,weə(r)/ bielizna, majtki

warn /wɔ:n/ ostrzegać

wig /wɪg/ peruka

witness /'wɪtnəs/ świadek

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

Czasu *Past continuous* używamy, gdy mówimy, że dana czynność trwała w określonym momencie w przeszłości. Zdania twierdzące tworzymy za pomocą **was** lub **were** oraz czasownika z końcówką **-ing**. Zdania przeczące tworzymy, dodając do **was** lub **were** słowo **not**. Czasu *Past continuous* nie używamy z czasownikami wyrażającymi stany np. *know, like, want, understand, believe*.

Affirmative

I **was watching** TV.
 You **were watching** TV.
 He **was watching** TV.
 She **was watching** TV.
 We **were watching** TV.
 You **were watching** TV.
 They **were watching** TV.

Negative

I **wasn't reading**.
 You **weren't reading**.
 He **wasn't reading**.
 She **wasn't reading**.
 We **weren't reading**.
 You **weren't reading**.
 They **weren't reading**.

Zasady dodawania końcówki **-ing**

- Jeśli czasownik kończy się literą *e* (np. *give, drive, move, use, take, come, have*), to należy ją usunąć: *ride* – *riding*.
- Jeśli czasownik kończy się spółgłoską poprzedzoną jedną samogłoską (np. *swim, stop, shop, run, sit*), to przed dodaniem *-ing* należy podwoić ostatnią literę: *win* – *winning*.
- Jeśli czasownik kończy się literami *ie* (np. *die, lie, tie*), to należy je zamienić na *y*: *die* – *dying*.

Past continuous: questions and short answers

Pytania w czasie *Past continuous* tworzymy, zmieniając szyk wyrazów – **was** lub **were** przestawiamy na początek zdania. Na pytania odpowiadamy, używając krótkich odpowiedzi z **was** lub **wasn't**.

Questions and short answers

Was I studying? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.
Were you studying? Yes, you **were**. / No, you **weren't**.
Was he studying? Yes, he **was**. / No, he **wasn't**.
Was she studying? Yes, she **was**. / No, she **wasn't**.
Were we studying? Yes, we **were**. / No, we **weren't**.
Were you studying? Yes, you **were**. / No, you **weren't**.
Were they studying? Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.

Past simple and Past continuous: *when* and *while*

Gdy mówimy, że coś się wydarzyło podczas trwania innej, dłuższej czynności, to używamy obu czasów w jednym zdaniu. Zdania łączymy za pomocą **when** lub **while**. Po **while** używamy czasu *Past continuous*, a po **when** czasu *Past simple* lub *Past continuous*.

What were you doing **when** you saw the robbers?
 I was waiting for the bus **when** I saw the robbers.
 Did you see a thief **while/when** you were waiting for the bus?
 I saw two thieves **while/when** I was waiting for the bus.

Past continuous + Past continuous

Gdy mówimy o dwóch czynnościach, które trwały w tym samym czasie, to używamy czasu *Past continuous*.

While the robber **was robbing** the bank, his friend **was waiting** in the car.

Articles

- Przedimka nieokreślonego **a** lub **an** używamy przed rzeczownikiem policzalnym w liczbie pojedynczej, gdy mówimy o kimś lub o czymś po raz pierwszy.
- Przedimka określonego **the** używamy, gdy mówimy o rzeczy lub osobie, która już została wspomniana. Wyjątek stanowią pewne utarte wyrażenia, np. *at school, at home*.
- Brak przedimka **[-]** możliwy jest przed rzeczownikiem policzalnym w liczbie mnogiej lub rzeczownikiem niepoliczalnym.

She stole **a** bag at **[-]** school. **The** bag is made of **[-]** blue leather.

