UNIT 1 **Our world**

lesson 1 Countries and continents

Lesson objective: ***Vocabulary: countries and continents***



Vocabulary presentation

1 1.01 **Listen and repeat. Match the continents in the box with numbers 1–7. Write the answers in your notebook.**

Europe ▪ Asia ▪ Africa ▪ Australia
North America ▪ South America
Antarctica

1 North America

2 1.02 **Listen and repeat. Look at the map and say where these countries are.**

Canada ▪ Brazil ▪ Norway
Egypt ▪ China

Canada is in North America.

Phonics Rap

1.03 **Listen and rap.**

Pack your bags,
we can travel around **Eu**rope!
We can use **Eu**ros in the **Eu**rozone,
we can meet lots of **Eu**ropean friends.
This is how this short rap about **Eu**rope ends.

Vocabulary practice

3 **Work in pairs. In turns, spell the names of continents and countries.**

How do you spell *Africa* and *Egypt*?

A – F – R – I – C – A.
E – G – Y – P – T.

FREE SAMPLE

4 **In your notebook, complete the words. Then find pairs: countries and continents. Which words have no pair?**

North Am*erica*, Pol*and*, Af*rica*, the U*SA*, Eu*rope*

the USA + North America, Poland + Europe

1 Argen___, Can___, Antar___, South Am___, North Am___

2 Norw___, North Am ___, Chin___, As___, Eur___

3 Egy___, Braz___, Afr___, As___, South Am ___

Reading

5 **Read the texts. Match the people with the countries in exercise 4. Write the answers in your notebook.**

Brainy Games: Where are these players from?

Craft_fan



I'm from a country in Europe. It's a big country, but it isn't very big. The population is only about 5 million. The capital is Oslo. My country is famous for reindeer.

Cordoba_kid



I'm from a country in South America. It's a big country. The population is about 44 million. The capital is Buenos Aires. Lionel Messi is from my country! He's a brilliant footballer!

Star_student



I'm from a country in North America. It's a big country, but the population is only about 36 million. The capital is not Toronto. It's Ottawa. Ice hockey is our national sport.

Big_brain



I'm from a very big country in Asia. The population is more than 1 billion! The capital is Beijing. My country is famous for the Great Wall.

Life skills: Internet safety

Is it safe to post information about yourself on the Internet? Why (not)?

Listening

6 1.04 **Listen to two students playing *Country and continent*. What are the rules of the game? Answer questions 1–4 in Polish.**

1) Co należy powiedzieć na początku: nazwę kontynentu czy kraju?
2) Co należy powiedzieć, jeśli drugi gracz poda błędną odpowiedź: pierwszą literę nazwy kontynentu czy kraju?
3) Kiedy zdobywasz 2 punkty?
4) Kiedy zdobywasz 1 punkt?

Game

7 **Work in pairs. Play *Country and continent*.**

1) Uczeń A pisze w zeszycie nazwę kontynentu, a potem nazwę kraju, który znajduje się na tym kontynencie.
2) Uczeń A mówi nazwę kontynentu. Uczeń B zgaduje, jaki kraj wybrał uczeń A.
3) Uczniowie zamieniają się rolami.
4) Zwycięża gracz, który pierwszy zdobędzie 5 punktów.

Around the world

Which countries in the picture in excercise 2 go with these traditional clothes?



Can you describe some traditional clothes from Poland?

FREE SAMPLE

We're Londoners!

Lesson objective: ***Grammar:*** *verb* **be:** *affirmative, negative, questions and short answers;* **wh-***questions*

Quick check

1.05 **Listen to the first sounds of the names of the continents and say complete words.**

Grammar presentation

1 1.06 **Listen and read. Say where the members of Freddy's family are from.**

English families now – number 12: One family, six continents!

Interviewer: This week, we're with the Mendoza family. Is Mendoza an English surname?
Freddy: No, it isn't. My father isn't from England. He's from Argentina.
Interviewer: Is your mother from England?
Freddy: Yes, she is, but my grandmother is from Norway and my grandfather is from China!
Interviewer: That's Europe, Asia, and South America. What about Africa? Or North America, or Australia?
Freddy: My uncle Fahim is from Egypt. He's my favourite uncle.
Interviewer: Why? What's he like?
Freddy: He's friendly and funny. And my aunt Astrid is from Australia. She's very clever. Her two children, Alfie and Annie, are both 12 and they're from Australia too. And their father is from Canada!

Freddy's father is from Argentina in South America.

Grammar app

Verb *be*: affirmative, negative

She	's	40 years old.
She	isn't	from England.

Verb *be*: questions and short answers

Is	she	a student?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Verb *be*: *wh*-questions

Where	is	she	from?
What	is	she	like?

»» Grammar summary on page 19

2 **In your notebook, prepare a *Grammar app* for *I* and *they*.**

Grammar practice

3 **In your notebook, complete the sentences with short forms of *be*.**

Fahim [1] _____ from Europe. He [2] _____ from Africa. He [3] _____ Freddy's uncle.
Alfie and Annie are from Australia.
They [4] _____ from Europe.
Freddy's mother and father [5] _____ from Asia. Their surname [6] _____ Mendoza.

4 **In your notebook, write questions and answers.**

1 Astrid / from South America / ?
2 Alfie and Annie / from England ?
3 Fahim / friendly / ?
4 How old / Alfie and Annie / ?
5 Where / his grandmother from / ?
6 What / his aunt / like / ?

Speaking

5 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about Freddy's family.**

Where is his grandfather from?
He's from China.

Writing

6 **In your notebook, write an interview about your family or another family (real or invented).**

Harry Potter's family
Interviewer: This week, we're with ...
Harry Potter: ...

Tips

W wywiadzie zapytaj o:
- imiona i nazwiska członków rodziny,
- ich wiek,
- kraj pochodzenia,
- cechy charakteru.

FREE SAMPLE

UNIT 1 lesson 3

What's the weather like?

Lesson objective: ***Vocabulary: seasons and weather***

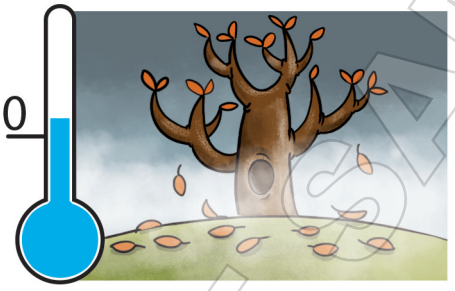
Vocabulary presentation

1 1.07 **Listen and repeat. Look at the pictures and guess what these words mean in Polish.**



Spring

warm
wet
windy



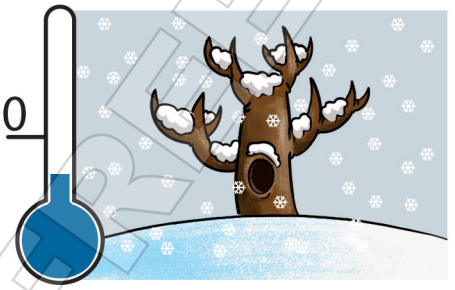
Autumn

cloudy
cold
foggy



Summer

hot
sunny



Winter

freezing
snowy

Vocabulary practice

2 **In your notebook, write four true or false sentences about the weather in Poland. Work in pairs. Read each other's sentences and correct the false ones.**

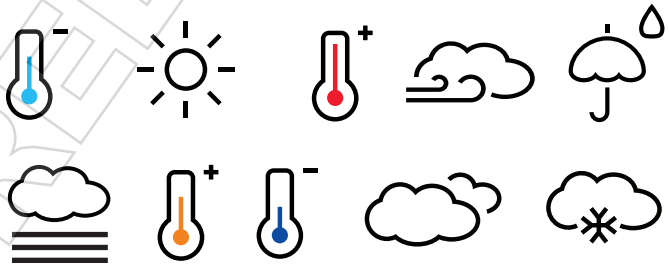
1 In winter, *it's hot and sunny*.
2 In spring, ✍.
3 In summer, ✍.
4 In autumn, ✍.

3 **Work in pairs. In turns, say what kind of weather you like and don't like.**

I like it when it's hot.
I don't like it when it's windy.

Listening

4 1.08 **Listen to four dialogues. Point at the correct weather icons.**



Game

5 **Work in pairs. Play *What's the weather like?***

1) Przerysuj tabelę do zeszytu.
2) Wpisz w każde pole jedno słowo określające pogodę.
3) Uczeń A pyta, jaka jest pogoda na wybranym polu.
4) Uczeń B odpowiada. Jeśli pogoda jest taka sama jak u ucznia A na tym polu, uczeń A dostaje punkt.
5) Zamieńcie się rolami.

What's the weather like in B4?

It's windy.

	A	B	C	D
1	✍	✍	✍	✍
2	✍	✍	✍	✍
3	✍	✍	✍	✍
4	✍	✍	✍	✍

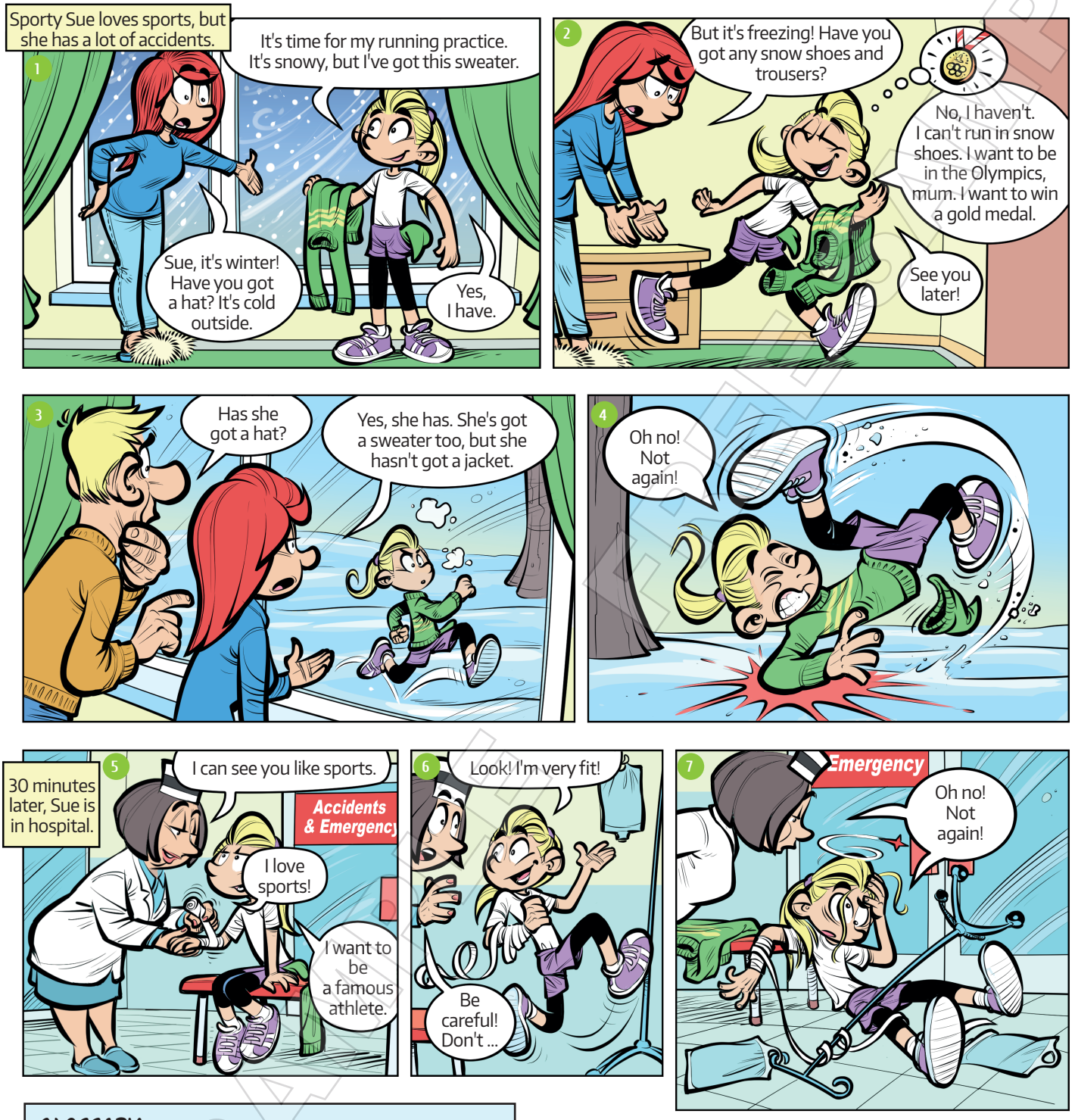


FREE SAMPLE

UNIT 1 lesson 4

Sporty Sue: Episode 1 – *I want to be a famous athlete!*

Lesson objective: ***Grammar: verb*** **have got:** ***affirmative, negative, questions and short answers***



GLOSSARY

accident – wypadek
athlete – lekkoatleta, sportowiec
fit – wysportowany
running practice – trening biegowy
snow shoes – buty śniegowe

USEFUL!

How do you say these in Polish?

1 It's time for ...
2 Oh no! Not again!
3 See you later!

Quick check

1.09 **Listen. Put your hand up for weather that you like. Shake your head for weather you don't like.**

Grammar presentation

1 1.10 **Read and listen to Episode 1. Why does Sporty Sue want to exercise?**

FREE SAMPLE

Comprehension

2 **Use the words from Episode 1 to complete the text. Write the answers in your notebook. Work in pairs. Tell the story to your friend in Polish.**

Sporty Sue wants to be a famous [1] _____. It's time for Sue's [2] _____ practice. The weather isn't good – it's [3] _____, but she's got a [4] _____ and a hat. Sue hasn't got any snow [5] _____ and she falls. She goes to [6] _____. A nurse helps her, but Sue has an [7] _____ again.

Grammar app

Verb *have got*: affirmative, negative

She	's got	a jacket.
She	hasn't got	

Verb *have got*: questions and short answers

Has	she	got	a hat?	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

>>> Grammar summary on page 19

3 **In your notebook, prepare a *Grammar app* for *you* and *he*.**

Reading

5 **Read the text messages and match them with the selfies. Write the answers in your notebook.**

1 It's freezing! I've got a sweater and a hat, but I'm very cold.

2 It's cloudy and wet. I've got an umbrella, so I'm not wet.

3 It's hot and sunny. I've got my shorts and sandals. It's great here!







Writing

6 **In your notebook, write text messages for these selfies.**







Grammar practice

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *have got*. Write the answers in your notebook.**



1 It's hot and sunny in Brazil. Clara _____ _____ a T-shirt. She _____ _____ a sweater.



3 A: It's hot and windy in Egypt. _____ you _____ your sunglasses, Ahmad?
B: _____, I _____.
A: _____ you _____ an umbrella?
B: _____, _____ _____.

2 It's cold in England. Anna and Alfred _____ _____ sweaters. They _____ _____ jackets.



4 A: It's cloudy and wet in Norway. _____ Asta _____ an umbrella?
B: _____, she _____.
A: _____ she _____ a jacket?
B: _____, she _____.

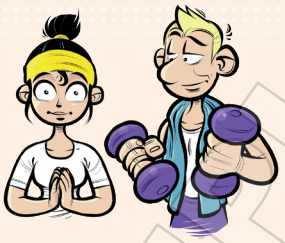


FREE SAMPLE

UNIT 1 lesson 5

Train your brain!

Lesson objective: ***Revision of lessons 1–4***



1 **Read the sentences and match them with the countries. Look at the picture and answer the question. Write the answers in your notebook.**

1 It's windy, but it isn't cold.
2 It's cold, but it isn't windy.
3 It's windy, but it isn't hot.

a Egypt
b The USA
c England



2 **What continents are these? Write the answers in your notebook.**



3 **Work in pairs. What country is it? Write another puzzle and read it to the class.**



It's in Europe. It's got a black, red, and yellow flag.



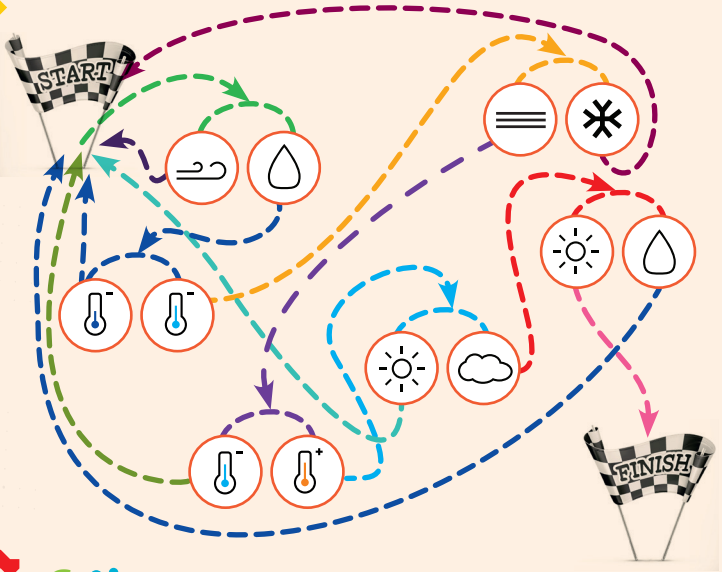
4 **Solve Sporty Sue's puzzle. Write the answers in your notebook.**



Find this avatar in unit 1.
Where is the boy from?
Where is this country?



5 1.11 **Listen to the dialogues. Choose the answers and find the correct way to *Finish*.**



6 **Work in pairs. Find the correct way to *Finish* again. Ask each other the questions and answer them.**

What's the weather like?

It isn't windy. It's wet.

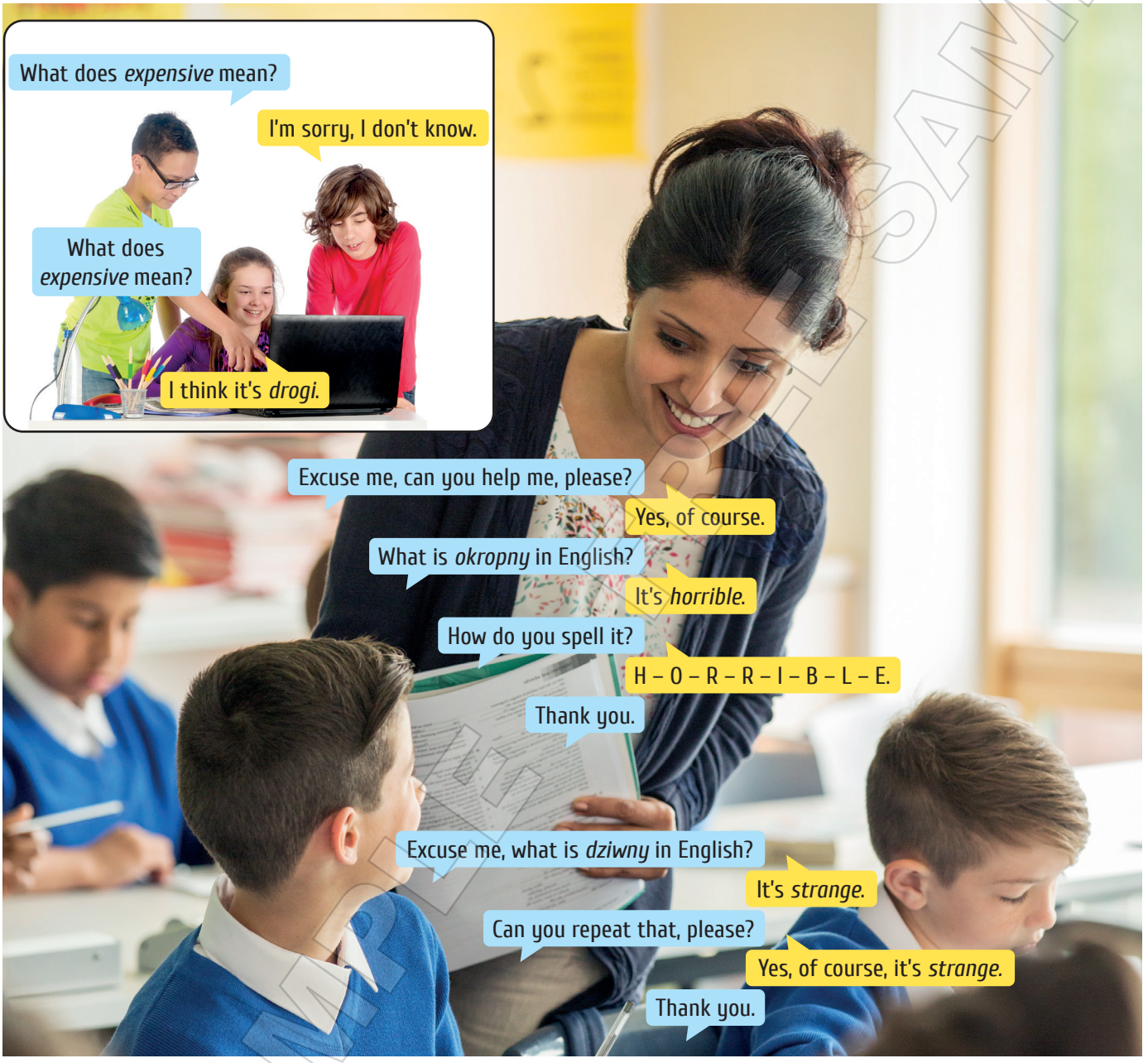
FREE SAMPLE

UNIT 1 lesson 6

In an English class

Lesson objective: ***Functions: asking for help, asking about the meaning of words, saying thank you***

1 1.12 Listen and read. Act out the dialogues.



2 How do you say sentences 1–6 in English? Write the answers in your notebook.

1) Co znaczy *impossible*?
2) Przepraszam, czy może mi Pan/Pani pomóc?
3) Przykro mi, nie wiem.
4) To znaczy *niemożliwy*.
5) Czy może Pan/Pani powtórzyć?
6) Przepraszam, jak po angielsku jest *drogi*?

3 1.13 Listen to the questions and answer them.

4 Check the meaning of these words in a dictionary.

Adjectives: different, awesome, delicious

Nationalities: Scottish, Welsh, Irish

Weather: lightning, thunder, blizzard

5 Ask about the meanings of the words in exercise 4. Talk to the teacher and other students.

Excuse me, can you help me, please?

FREE SAMPLE

UNIT 1 lesson 7

Around the world

Lesson objective: ***Geography: weather in different places***

1 **Look at the web page. What is the web address?**

1 www.weathertoday.com 2 www.worldweather.com 3 www.weatheronholiday.com

Discover the weather around the world!

When it's summer in the northern hemisphere, it's winter in the southern hemisphere. And when it's autumn in the northern hemisphere, it's spring in the southern hemisphere.

1
In England, it's summer. It's often warm and sunny, but it can be a bit cold at night. People go to the beach, but the sea in England is always cold.

northern hemisphere



2
In the Sahara Desert in Africa, it's summer too. The days are always very hot in the Sahara. It can be 40°C, but at night it can be about 0°C.

3
In the middle of the tropical rainforest in Brazil, it's always warm or hot, and it's often wet. It's never cold – even in winter!

4
In Argentina, it's winter. In the southern part of Argentina, it's very cold. It can be freezing and snowy there in winter.

southern hemisphere

5
In Antarctica, it's snowy and freezing! At the South Pole, it can be -12°C in the day, and -80°C at night!

Look

20°C = It's twenty degrees (Celsius).
0°C = It's zero degrees (Celsius).
-20°C = It's minus twenty degrees (Celsius).

2 1.14 **Listen and read the text in exercise 1. Find any words in the text that you don't understand. Ask your teacher about them.**

What does *hemisphere* mean?

3 **Find 1–3 in the text in exercise 1. You have five minutes. Write the answers in your notebook.**

1 three names of countries
2 the seasons
3 the name of a place that is always very cold

Listening

4 1.15 **Listen. Match the speakers with the places. Write the answers in your notebook.**

1 ✍ 2 ✍ 3 ✍ 4 ✍

a southern Argentina in winter
b the middle of the tropical rainforest in Brazil
c the Sahara
d England in summer

Discover more!

5 **Choose a country. Use the Internet to find out about the weather there now and in other seasons. Write about it in your notebook.**

FREE SAMPLE

UNIT 1 lesson 8

Revision workout

Do our Revision workout. Go to page 126 and see what your prize is!



Lesson objective: ***Revision of lessons 1–6***

Vocabulary & Speaking

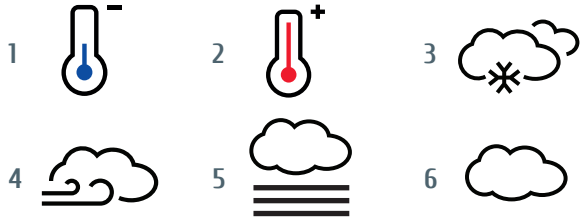
1 **In your notebook, complete the names of countries and continents.**

1 Ca___a is in N___th A___.
2 N___y is in E___.
3 Ch___a is in A___.

3

2 **In your notebook, answer the question.**

What's the weather like?



1 *It's* ___.

6

3 **In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct words.**

1 In the northern hemisphere, it's winter.
In the southern hemisphere, it's ___.
2 In the northern hemisphere, it's autumn.
In the southern hemisphere, it's ___.
3 In the northern hemisphere, it's summer.
In the southern hemisphere, it's ___.

3

4 ★ **What do you say in situations 1–4? In your notebook, write the questions and answer them, using the words in the box. Then act out the dialogues in pairs.**

I think ▪ I'm sorry, ▪ It's ▪ It's

1) Poproś o wytłumaczenie słowa *British*.
2) Zapytaj, jak powiedzieć po angielsku *polski*.
3) Poproś nauczyciela, aby powtórzył po angielsku słowo *wiosna*.
4) Dowiedz się, jak przeliterować słowo *autumn*.

8

Vocabulary & Speaking: ___/20

Grammar

5 **In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct forms of *be* or *have got*.**



My friend Adam *is* 12.
I *am not* (**not**) 12. I [1] ___ 11.
Adam and his sister [2] ___ (**not**) from England. They [3] ___ from the United States.
Adam *has got* some mobile phones, and I [4] ___ a mobile phone too. Adam [5] ___ a computer.
I [6] ___ (**not**) a computer.

6

6 **In your notebook, complete the minidialogues.**

1 A: ___ is your name?
B: My name is Joe.
2 A: ___ are they ___?
B: They're from Australia.
3 A: How ___ are you?
B: I'm 10.
4 A: ___ he got a computer?
B: No, he ___.

4

7 ★ **In your notebook, write questions and answers about Lisa and Tom. Use the words given and the correct forms of *be* or *have got*.**



1 she / 10 / ?
2 they / teachers / ?
3 he / a dog / ?
4 he / a flag / ?
5 they / computers / ?

10

Grammar: ___/20

Total: ___/40

★ 1 poprawna odpowiedź = 2 punkty

FREE SAMPLE

Vocabulary summary

Countries and continents	
Brazil	Brazylia
Canada	Kanada
China	Chiny
Egypt	Egipt
Norway	Norwegia
Africa	Afryka
Antarctica	Antarktyda
Asia	Azja
Australia	Australia
Europe	Europa
North America	Ameryka Północna
South America	Ameryka Południowa

Seasons and weather	
spring	wiosna
summer	lato
autumn	jesień
winter	zima
cloudy	pochmurnie
cold	zimno
foggy	mgliście
freezing	mroźnie
hot	gorąco
snowy	śnieżnie
sunny	słonecznie
warm	ciepło
wet	mokro, deszczowo
windy	wietrznie

Useful!	
It's time for ...	Czas na...
Oh no! Not again!	O nie, znowu?!
See you later!	Do zobaczenia!

In an English class	
Can you help me, please?	Czy może mi Pan/Pani pomóc?
Can you repeat that, please?	Czy może Pan/Pani powtórzyć?
Excuse me, ...	Przepraszam, ...
I think it's ...	Wydaje mi się, że...
I'm sorry, I don't know.	Przykro mi, nie wiem.
What does ... mean?	Co znaczy... ?
What is ... in English?	Jak po angielsku powiedzieć...?



Are you ready for extra vocabulary workout?

Vocabulary revision

1 **Choose 10 words from unit 1 that are difficult to remember. Make *Brainy Cards*. Work in pairs. Test each other.**



What does *wet* mean?

or

What's *mokro* in English?

2 **Take selfies or photos of your friends in clothes for each season. Print the photos and stick them in your notebook. You may choose to draw pictures. Write the names of clothes underneath.**



Spring: trainers, trousers, T-shirt, sweater, hat



Summer: ...

3 **In your notebook, draw weather word pictures.**





FREE SAMPLE

Verb *be*: affirmative, negative, questions and short answers; *wh*-questions

Affirmative	Negative
I'm ten.	I'm not ten.
You're ten.	You aren't ten.
He's ten.	He isn't ten.
She's ten.	She isn't ten.
It's ten.	It isn't ten.
We're ten.	We aren't ten.
You're ten.	You aren't ten.
They're ten.	They aren't ten.

W zdaniach przeczących słowo *not* dodajemy po czasowniku *be* w odpowiedniej formie.

Short and long forms

'm = am
's = is
're = are
isn't = is not
aren't = are not

Pytania tworzymy, przenosząc na początek zdania czasownik *be* w odpowiedniej formie. Na pytania odpowiadamy, używając krótkich odpowiedzi.

Question	Short answer
Am I ten?	Yes, I **am**. / No, I'**m not**.
Are you ten?	Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.
Is he ten?	Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.
Is she ten?	Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**.
Is it ten?	Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.
Are we ten?	Yes, we **are**. / No, we **aren't**.
Are you ten?	Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.
Are they ten?	Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

Pytania szczegółowe tworzymy, dodając zaimek pytający przed czasownikiem *be* w odpowiedniej formie.

What is your name? **What are** you like?
Where are you from? **How old are** you?



Project 1 My Grammar Notebook

1 Make your grammar notebook.

1) Przygotuj zeszyt 16-kartkowy.
2) Zaprojektuj stronę tytułową.
3) Wybierz dowolne zagadnienie gramatyczne z rozdziału 1. i zilustruj je przykładami. Zapisz te przykłady w zeszycie.
4) Dodaj nagłówki, rysunki lub zdjęcia, objaśniające treści ułożonych zdań.
5) Uzupełniaj swój zeszyt do gramatyki przez cały rok szkolny!

Verb *have got*: affirmative, negative, questions and short answers

Affirmative	Negative
I've got a bicycle.	I haven't got a bicycle.
You've got a bicycle.	You haven't got a bicycle.
He's got a bicycle.	He hasn't got a bicycle.
She's got a bicycle.	She hasn't got a bicycle.
It's got a bicycle.	It hasn't got a bicycle.
We've got a bicycle.	We haven't got a bicycle.
You've got a bicycle.	You haven't got a bicycle.
They've got a bicycle.	They haven't got a bicycle.

W zdaniach przeczących słowo *not* dodajemy po czasowniku *have* w odpowiedniej formie.

Short and long forms

've got = have got
's got = has got
haven't got = have not got
hasn't got = has not got

Pytania tworzymy, przenosząc na początek zdania czasownik *have* lub *has*. Na pytania odpowiadamy, używając krótkich odpowiedzi.

Question	Short answer
Have I got a bicycle?	Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
Have you got a bicycle?	Yes, you **have**. / No, you **haven't**.
Has he got a bicycle?	Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.
Has she got a bicycle?	Yes, she **has**. / No, she **hasn't**.
Has it got a bicycle?	Yes, it **has**. / No, it **hasn't**.
Have we got a bicycle?	Yes, we **have**. / No, we **haven't**.
Have you got a bicycle?	Yes, you **have**. / No, you **haven't**.
Have they got a bicycle?	Yes, they **have**. / No, they **haven't**.

Project 2 Celebrities Quiz

2 Make a quiz about two celebrities.

1) Wybierz dwie sławne osoby i poszukaj informacji na ich temat.
2) Zapisz na kartce pięć pytań dotyczących każdej z tych osób.
3) Do każdego pytania dopisz trzy możliwe odpowiedzi.
4) Na drugiej stronie kartki zanotuj, które odpowiedzi są prawidłowe.

Celebrities Quiz
1 Where is Bruno Mars from?
a He's from Mexico.
b He's from the USA.
c He's from England.

FREE SAMPLE