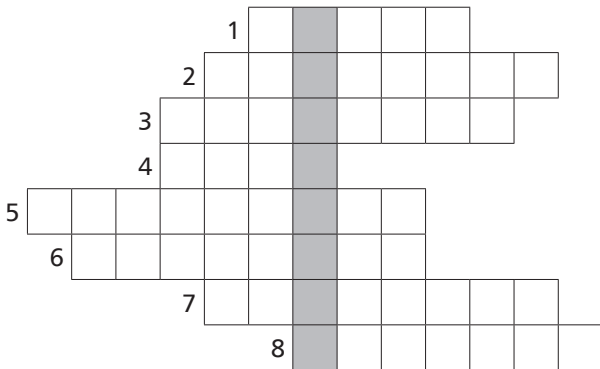


1

The image makers

VOCABULARY appearance

1) Do the crossword puzzle. What is the hidden word?



2) Choose the correct answers.

- A bald person
 - wears his/her hair in bunches.
 - doesn't need a comb.
 - has got very short hair.
- You get **tanned** if you
 - go to the gym a lot.
 - have a pale complexion.
 - stay in the sun for some time.
- You wear **braces**
 - on your nose.
 - on your teeth.
 - in your hair.
- A **tubby** child is
 - plump.
 - youngish.
 - short-haired.
- Muscular** people are often
 - tallish and skinny.
 - overweight.
 - broad-shouldered and slim.

3) Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- This cream is not suitable for your m l i n – your skin is quite dry.
- As a child, Lisa used to have her hair in n h s , tied with pink ribbons – she was so cute!
- You look so l , Margaret. It's time to get a suntan.
- He's the most n s m boy in our school. He could be a model, you know!
- Many people nowadays want to be l - u t and admired for their strength and beauty.
- I don't understand why Mark finds Rita so special; she seems quite a n to me.
- Since Tom grew a b r , he's managed to save time in the morning, as he no longer needs to shave.

4) Choose the correct words to complete the text.



This one here is of my younger sister. She looks quite ¹**youngish** / **tallish** for her age – she's already 16, but people often think she's still at primary school. She used to have a ²**spotty** / **scarred** face, but her skin problems are over now and she looks a lot better, even though she has to wear ³**braces** / **glasses**. She also isn't as ⁴**plump** / **plain** as she used to be; in fact, she's lost some weight since she took up swimming and now she feels much better and is quite ⁵**tubby** / **skinny** now. She has beautiful ⁶**wavy** / **straight** ⁷**short-haired** / **shoulder-length** hair. I think she looks cute with these ⁸**wrinkles** / **freckles** on her nose and cheeks.

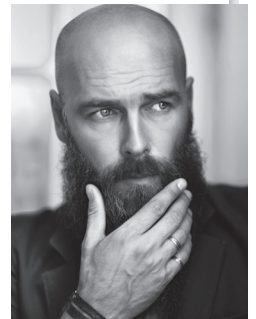
Vocabulary challenge!

» Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 1 and 2

5) Find and correct five mistakes in the text.



At the age of 17, Nina began experimenting with her appearance. First, she dyed her hair in red and started putting make-up to school. Then she had her nose pierce and started colouring her nails black. Her parents were horrified! It soon turned out that it was because of her boyfriend, who had



become a punk. He shaved his head and carried a long beard. Luckily, they broke up after a few weeks and Nina's looks got back to normal.

6) Write three things you like about your appearance and one you would like to change.

- 1) **MP3 01** Listen to the radio programme and answer the questions.

Which of the callers (Anna, Robby, Izzy or Grant)

- 1 can't always choose his/her style? _____
- 2 does *not* look to other people for ideas concerning his/her clothes? _____

- 2) **MP3 01** Listen again and complete the comments on the radio's forum with a word or phrase. Write no more than five words.

mimi003:

Just wanted to say I don't get people like Anna. She loves trends and is addicted to ¹_____. She wants to look fashionable so she ²_____ money on designer clothes she's read about. I mean – what's the point? Don't you have your own style?

T-man:

Come on, sometimes whether you have your own style or, like Robby, don't really care about it, you don't have much choice. If you've got an office job, then you just need to look smart. Robby is right in going to his father ³_____ about choosing the right suit and tie. His father knows about such things since he's an office worker too. Teens aren't good with formal styles. Most of us, like Robby, dress alike in casual clothes.

fashionable03:

Not everyone has an eye for style. I liked Izzy's idea! If designer clothes worn by celebrities are ⁴_____ for you, browse the shops for something similar for less. Izzy loves ⁵_____, and I believe that's the way to a great style – find something to make yourself stand out. Even if you're like Grant and ⁶_____ is your main priority. By the way, Grant, you say that your warm clothes and your pj's make you look ⁷_____. Why not simply choose cool hats and pj's instead?

- 3) Put the words in *italics* in the correct place in each sentence. Use a dictionary to check the meaning of any words you do not know.

- 1 Celebrities and fashion bloggers my choice of clothes. *influence*
- 2 All my friends out for new trends online. *look*
- 3 Lucy seems to be too about her appearance. *concerned*
- 4 You only ever see him in casual – never anything other than T-shirts and jeans. *gear*
- 5 I'd like to look different from my – we all wear similar clothes. *mates*
- 6 Lisa is fashion – she reads all the magazines and follows all the latest trends. *into*

Revision ■ Student's Book, page 5

- 4) In each group of words, choose the word which cannot be used to describe the article of clothing in capitals.

- 1 striped / open-toed / tightly knotted **TIE**
- 2 high-heeled / striped / designer **JACKET**
- 3 skinny / cotton / V-neck **DRESS**
- 4 high-heeled / slim / designer **SHOES**
- 5 cotton / knee-length / striped **TIGHTS**

- 5) Complete the sentences with the words below.

trendy smart scruffy casual elegant

- 1 I always wear _____ clothes to school – a T-shirt, jeans and trainers.
- 2 In his grey suit, shirt and tie, Thomas looked very _____ at the party.
- 3 When my mum goes to the opera, she always puts on a(n) _____ long black dress and diamonds.
- 4 Can you imagine how _____ he looked in that dirty top and sweatpants with a hole in the knee?
- 5 Marla always knows what's _____. She reads *Vogue* and *Elle*.

- 6) Answer the questions.

- 1 How should you dress for a job interview?
- 2 Does the choice of clothes depend on the job you're trying to get?

- 7) Complete the text with the missing words.



When I was going for my first job interview as a babysitter, I had no idea what to wear. I thought of wearing my comfortable ¹**v-n**_____ jumper and a pair of ²**s**_____ y trousers and my old trainers. Not very smart but I thought that since I usually dress like this it was fine. Just to be sure, I asked my friend, who already had a job and she told me it was all wrong. She lent me a white ³**c**_____ ⁴**t**_____ - **f**_____ shirt and a designer ⁵**k**_____ - **l**_____ skirt. She also suggested I should wear ⁶**h**_____ - **h**_____ shoes. But when my mom saw me, she said it was all too much: my job didn't require formal clothes. She found my ⁷**st**_____ shirt, denim skirt and ⁸**o**_____ - **t**_____ sandals and said that was absolutely enough. She was right, I got the job. :-)

Vocabulary challenge!

» Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 3

- 8) Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

- 1 Which of these events has had the biggest _____ (*wpływ na Ciebie*)?
- 2 Can you _____ (*rozróżnić*) between a skirt and a dress?
- 3 I think that the world of fashion _____ (*wysłała zły*) message – beauty is not only about the way you look.
- 4 Please stop asking me about every little thing – just use your own _____ (*zdrowy rozsądek*)!

- 9) Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- 1 I would never wear _____ because _____.
- 2 I try to look smart when _____.
- 3 Last time I went to a wedding reception, I wore _____.

Present simple and present continuous

Czasu **present simple** używamy:

- aby opisać powtarzające się czynności i sytuacje:
Mark often buys fashion magazines.
- aby opisać fakty i reguły:
The sun rises in the east.
- z czasownikami statycznymi, takimi jak: *love, like, hate, know, believe, need*, etc.:
I hate fashion magazines.

Czasu **present continuous** używamy, aby opisać:

- sytuacje, które trwają, kiedy o nich mówimy:
Laura is studying at the moment.
- sytuacje, które trwają w bieżącym okresie, niekoniecznie w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy:
I am going to work by bus this week.
- ustalenia na (niezbyt odległą) przyszłość:
We are writing a test next Monday.

Uwaga!

Niektórych czasowników zwykle nie używamy w czasie **present continuous**, nawet jeśli mówimy o chwili obecnej. Są to tzw. czasowniki statyczne (*stative verbs*), do których zaliczamy:

- czasowniki określające uczucia i emocje: *love, like, (not) mind, hate*: *I don't like the room now.*
- czasowniki opisujące doznania lub postrzeganie: *see, smell, taste*: *I don't see him now.* lub *I can't see him at the moment.*
- czasowniki określające stan umysłu: *know, understand, believe*: *OK, I believe you now.*
- czasowniki wyrażające wolę lub chęci: *want, need, mean, prefer*: *I don't need it now.*

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1

Zwróć uwagę na to, że niektóre czasowniki mogą opisywać zarówno stany, jak i czynności. Porównaj poniższe przykłady:

- I think it's a good idea.* / *I'm thinking about my holiday.*
(sądzę, myślę) (myślę, rozmyślam)
- I see what she means.* / *I'm seeing Ben tonight.*
(rozumiem) (spotykam się)
- Pete has a lot of friends.* / *Now, he's having a break.*
(ma, posiada) (ma, robi sobie przerwę)
- The soup tastes really good.* / *I'm tasting the soup.*
(smakuje) (kosztuję, próbuję)

1) Divide the verbs into stative and dynamic.

need sleep understand want play agree try
dislike have read

stative verbs: _____

dynamic verbs: _____

2) Change the statements into affirmative (+) and negative (-) sentences or questions (?).

- She studies IT in Cambridge. (-)

- You are reading *Solaris*. (?)

- I buy fashion magazines. (?)

- Is she wearing expensive clothes? (+)

- Paul and Tina are dating each other. (-)

- Does Kevin care about his clothes? (+)

- All students at the school have to wear uniforms. (?)

- Lisa is going shopping tomorrow afternoon. (-)

3) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- Do you use* / *Are you using* the dictionary at the moment or can I take it?
- I *don't remember* / *am not remembering* it now, but I'll look it up later.
- A. *Do you enjoy* / *Are you enjoying* yourself at this party?
B. Yes, it's great!
- Look! Your dog *tries* / *is trying* to eat your new shoes!
- You can meet him at the club. He *goes* / *is going* there every afternoon.

- Jake *doesn't play* / *isn't playing* with us anymore. He's out of the team.
- Water *consists* / *is consisting* of hydrogen and oxygen.
- I *live* / *am living* in the centre, but I *stay* / *am staying* with my grandparents for a while.
- Do you understand* / *Are you understanding* the difference now?
- Ted usually *sleeps* / *is sleeping* upstairs, but this week he *sleeps* / *is sleeping* in the living room because of the renovation that's going on.

4) Complete the dialogues with the verb forms below.

There are two extra verb phrases.

don't go does she cry keep are you going am having
finish are you looking am visiting am keeping
do I look am not using do you finish

A
Kate What 1 _____ for, Sue?
Sue My red sunglasses. I 2 _____ them in this drawer, but they aren't here.
Kate Don't worry about it. You can take mine.
I 3 _____ them at the moment.

B
Martha So, how 4 _____ in my new dress?
Mike Really good! Where 5 _____? Anywhere interesting?
Martha I 6 _____ my grandparents this afternoon.
You know I 7 _____ there too often, so I want to look nice.

C
Patrick What time 8 _____ on Friday? We could go home together.
Fiona Usually at 3.00, but this month I 9 _____ extra maths lessons on Fridays because of the contest that's coming up.
Patrick Great! I 10 _____ at 4.00, so we can meet outside school.

5> Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- Nina** Tina? Hello. What ¹ _____ you _____ (do) here?
- Tina** Nina? What a coincidence! Nice to see you! Well, I ² _____ (spend) my holidays here, just like you, I ³ _____ (suppose). ⁴ _____ you _____ (go) to the beach now?
- Nina** No, actually, I ⁵ _____ (need) to buy a swimming costume. What about you?
- Tina** I ⁶ _____ (not do) anything special. Look, there's a small café over there where they ⁷ _____ (serve) lovely coffee. Let's go there and have a chat.
- Nina** Sure! Is Jason here with you?
- Tina** No, he's stayed at home. He ⁸ _____ (take) care of our son, Max. Now that he's been promoted he ⁹ _____ (go) away on business so often that he really ¹⁰ _____ (not feel) like going on holiday. That's why I'm here on my own. Nina, ¹¹ _____ you _____ (do) anything later today? We could go to the beach together.
- Nina** I'd love to, but actually I ¹² _____ (meet) somebody in the afternoon. Tomorrow, perhaps? Ah, here is the café. Let's sit outside, shall we?



Verb + -ing form / infinitive

Bezokolicznika (infinitive) ze słowem *to* używamy:

- po większości czasowników i zwrotów oznaczających plany, decyzje, wolę, zamiary, np. *want, would like, plan, decide, aim*:
I'm planning to buy some new shoes next week.
- po takich czasownikach jak: *agree, refuse, offer, promise, hope, manage, fail*:
She offered to lend me a dress for the wedding.

Czasownika z końcówką *-ing* (gerund) używamy:

- po czasownikach wyrażających uczucia, stany, np. *like, love, imagine, can (not) stand, enjoy, (not) mind, feel like, avoid*:
I love listening to rock music.
- po czasownikach i wyrażeniach zawierających przyimek, np. *be interested in, get tired of*:
We got tired of living so far from the city centre.

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 1

6> Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Use each verb twice.

see smell think have

- Why _____ you _____ the meat? Has it gone off?
- _____ you _____ Brian tonight? If so, can you give him this book, please?
- I'd like to help, but I _____ very little time at the moment. Can we talk later, please?
- Be quiet, boys. Dad _____ a nap.
- _____ you _____ it's a good idea to buy this dress?
- Now I _____ what you mean, and I agree with you.
- Look at Jason's face! I bet he _____ about something very pleasant! Chocolate, perhaps?
- Why don't you air this room?! It _____ of cigarette smoke!

7> Write sentences in the present simple or the present continuous, according to the prompts.

- Opisz ustalone plany na niedaleką przyszłość.
I am taking a driving course in September.
- Opisz styl ubierania się Twojego kolegi / Twojej koleżanki.

- Napisz, gdzie Twój przyjaciel obecnie spędza wakacje.

- Opisz typową pogodę jesienną w Twoim regionie.

- Napisz, czego uczysz się w tym tygodniu.

- Napisz, czym zajmują się zawodowo Twoi rodzice.

- Opisz sytuację, która Cię zwykle złości.

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1

Po niektórych czasownikach możemy użyć zarówno bezokolicznika, jak i czasownika z końcówką *-ing*. W zależności od użytej formy zmienia się jego znaczenie, np.:

- I remember calling him last night.*
(Pamiętam, jak do niego dzwoniłem/dzwoniłam.)
- I always remember to call my grandma for her birthday.*
(Zawsze pamiętam, żeby zadzwonić do babci w dniu jej urodzin.)
- I stopped eating hamburgers.*
(Przestałem/Przestałam jeść hamburgery.)
- I stopped to eat a hamburger.*
(Zatrzymałem się/Zatrzymałam się, żeby zjeść hamburgera.)
- I forgot talking to her.*
(Zapomniałem/Zapomniałam, że z nią rozmawiałem/rozmawiałam.)
- I forgot to talk to her.*
(Zapomniałem/Zapomniałam z nią porozmawiać.)

1) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- Did you **decide** / **enjoy** staying in our hotel, sir?
- I couldn't **imagine** / **agree** travelling on my own.
- Gina **practised** / **offered** to write the report by Monday.
- The teacher **prevented** / **warned** us not to be late again for his classes.
- Sue finally admitted she **wanted** / **was tired of** living with her parents.
- Sam always **refuses** / **misses** to apologise, even when it's clearly his fault.
- They **advised** / **can't stand** us to arrive a few minutes before the meeting.

2) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

afford fancy finish agree promise manage miss persuade

- I needed to go away for a couple of months, but couldn't take the dog along. Fortunately, a friend of mine _____ to look after him till I got back.
- I hesitated at first, but then Tom _____ me to join the hiking club.
- Do you _____ going to the restaurant tonight? We could have a pizza.
- My boyfriend often _____ to take me to the opera, but he never keeps his word.
- Spain was great! I _____ lying on the beach all day. I'm counting the days until my next holiday.
- Steve can't _____ to buy a new computer at the moment.
- How on earth did he _____ to escape from Alcatraz?!
- I really can't go out tonight. I need to _____ reading this novel by tomorrow.

3) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- We invited a few celebrities **taking** / **to take** part in our project.
- After what he had done, Tom avoided **to meet** / **meeting** Lena for a long time.
- I'll do it when I finish **to clean** / **cleaning** my room.
- At first, I didn't feel like **talking** / **to talk** to him at all, but then I changed my mind.
- Are you interested in **being** / **to be** in the school baseball team?
- I'd love **to come** / **coming** to the party, but I've got a previous arrangement.
- What would you do if you failed **to get** / **getting** into university?
- Their offer sounds great, but I'd still love **to have** / **having** a little time to think it over.

4) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

- I couldn't sleep because of the noise.
The noise _____. **PREVENTED**
- Karen invited me to her sister's wedding.
Karen _____ to her sister's wedding. **ASKED**

- What do you think about watching a horror film?
Do _____ a horror film? **LIKE**
- 'Stay away from this place,' said Michael.
Michael _____ from that place. **WARNED**
- Would you like to eat out tonight?
Do _____? **FANCY**
- Lou asked me to give him my homework, but I said no.
I _____. **REFUSED**
- Passing all the exams was difficult, but I did it.
I _____, which was difficult. **MANAGED**
- Giving extra support to all our pupils is our goal.
We _____ extra support to all our pupils. **AIM**

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 2 and 3

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Clara should stop _____ (**spend**) so much time in front of the computer screen.
- I'll never forget _____ (**be**) in hospital when I was a small boy.
- Remember _____ (**pick**) up the suit from the dry cleaner's, please.
- She stopped _____ (**send**) a message to Mark and then went into the building.
- I remember _____ (**write**) the number on a piece of paper – I just don't remember where I put it.
- I'm afraid I forgot _____ (**call**) my grandma for her birthday last week.

6) Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

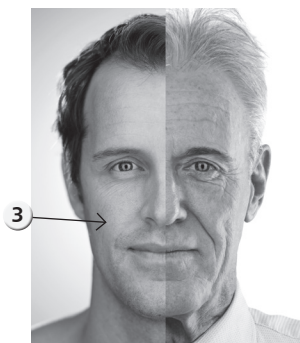
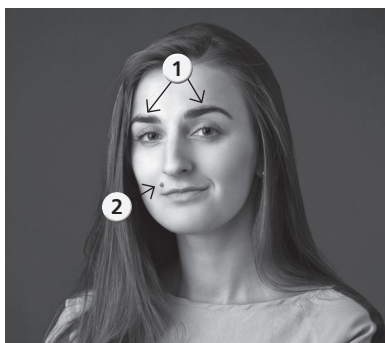
- Tonight, I fancy _____.
- I can't imagine _____.
- At the moment, I'm tired of _____.
- One day, I'd love _____.
- Last year, I managed _____.

7) CUMULATIVE GRAMMAR Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

- On Sunday, _____ (*leczę do Londynu*) for three days.
- Where _____ (*kupujesz*) clothes?
- I'm not sure if _____ (*stać go na podróżowanie*) first class.
- So, Mike is looking at Ella, but he _____ (*nie rozpoznaje jej*) at all!
- I can't stay. I _____ (*jem obiad z*) my boss in fifteen minutes.
- Julia _____ (*często nosi*) black clothes, but today she _____ (*ma na sobie*) a lovely red dress.
- How often _____ (*ćwiczysz czytanie*) aloud?
- She _____ (*przestała jeść czekoladę*) when she started preparing for a marathon.
- I _____ (*myślę o kupnie*) a new scooter, but I may have to borrow some cash.
- _____ (*Nie zapomnij zamknąć na klucz*) the back door!

1) Match the words with the pictures.

double chin mole smooth skin eyebrows tousled hair



2) Complete gaps 1–4 with sentences A–E. There is one extra sentence you don't need to use.

Picture Perfect

Airbrushing and retouching pictures is a common thing nowadays. Everybody knows that the images of models on magazine covers with their pearly white teeth, perfect figures and shiny hair are visibly improved. ¹ _____ We're a culture obsessed with perfection. But what does it really mean to be perfectly beautiful? Three journalists **decided to find out**.

Esther Honig, Marie Ospina and Priscilla Yuki Wilson sent pictures of themselves to photo editors around the world who **promised to do** whatever was necessary to make them beautiful. The results were quite surprising. Esther and Marie are both white and, although in most pictures their skin appears smoother and Marie's mole is missing, their skin colour is basically unchanged. ² _____ To Marie's surprise, her face is still plump and double-chinned, her tousled hair still messy. So, while both of them consider themselves plain, the beautiful versions of themselves aren't much different from the original.

The new photos of the third journalist, Priscilla Yuki Wilson, present a slightly different picture. Priscilla's features (eyes, nose, lips) are a mixture of black and Japanese which **seems to make** people unsure of how to judge her looks. As a result, most editors decided to 'fix' her and make her look more one than the other. ³ _____

A closer analysis of the results of numerous such experiments reveals another interesting tendency: photo editors from countries with more homogeneous populations introduced more changes to the photos, especially to images showing people with mixed heritage. They seem to have very defined standards of beauty rooted in their cultures and wanted their models to resemble them. ⁴ _____ And, fortunately, they're not the only ones.

More and more women, including celebrities, rebel against the idea of promoting perfection. Models and actresses refuse to have their pictures in magazines retouched, even if it means visible cellulite or wrinkles on the cover of *Glamour*. The new message seems to be 'this is the real me and I'm proud of it'. We're all different and that's what makes us us. There's beauty in diversity and in being real.



- A Editors from countries with more mixed populations, on the other hand, seemed to **be happy to accept** different kinds of beauty.
- B These changes were upsetting at first, but soon both learned to laugh about them and started looking for deeper analysis of the results.
- C In some pictures their eyes are bigger, in some they have heavy make-up or thicker eyebrows, but these are minor changes.

- D Smartphones and cameras have modes that can, for instance, smooth out your face in pictures, and people do not **think twice about posting** selfies or creating online profiles showing better versions of themselves.
- E There are pictures where her complexion is lighter, her nose slimmer, her eyes wider to a point where she **has difficulty recognising** herself at all.

- 3) Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form.
Check your answers in the text on page 9.

- 1 hesitate _____ (*post*)
- 2 involve _____ (*change*)
- 3 promise _____ (*do*)
- 4 seem _____ (*make*)
- 5 have difficulty _____ (*recognise*)
- 6 be happy _____ (*accept*)

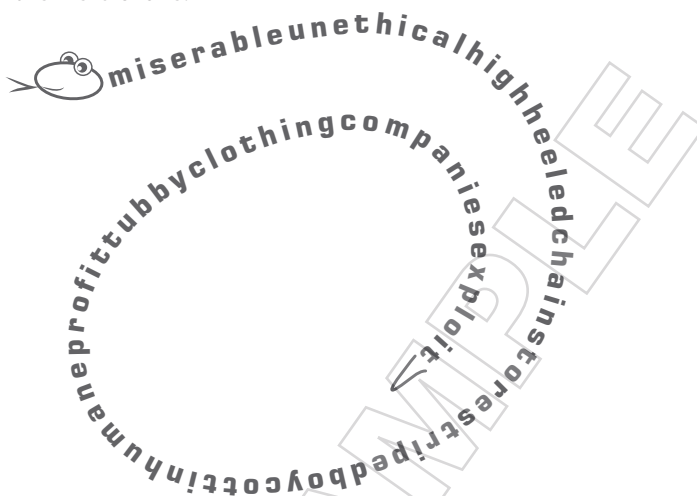
- 4) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

be tell do decide take learn

- 1 Before a party, Jenny is always happy _____ my make-up for me.
- 2 My mum never hesitates _____ me when I look bad.
- 3 The course involves _____ to sing.
- 4 Dad always promises _____ us sailing, but he never does.
- 5 Monica seems _____ a very intelligent girl.
- 6 I always have difficulty _____ what I want on my pizza.

Revision ■ Student's Book, pages 8–9

- 5) Find eight phrases connected with sweatshops in the word snake.



- 6) Complete the sentences with appropriate verbs.

- 1 These days, many countries _____ action to stop using overly thin models in advertising.
- 2 I've read the article on sweatshops, and now I _____ stores that sell clothes produced in unethical way.
- 3 There are still too few people who _____ about the idea of fair trade in clothes and food.
- 4 In poor countries, children often _____ miserable lives and are forced to work many hours a day.
- 5 The new line of shoes is a great success, and the company _____ a huge profit from it.
- 6 Her plastic surgery was a disaster, and now she _____ a high price for wanting to change her looks.

Vocabulary challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 4 and 5

- 7) Choose the correct answers. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

- 1 The soup is _____ so be careful.
 - a fairly boiling
 - b very boiling
 - c extremely hot
- 2 I'm going to Professor McGabe's lecture – he always tells _____ anecdotes.
 - a a little interesting
 - b very interesting
 - c absolutely fascinating
- 3 Amy is _____ because she hasn't qualified for the beauty contest.
 - a a bit devastated
 - b absolutely devastated
 - c extremely unhappy
- 4 He's such a happy child, he always wakes up with _____ smile on his face.
 - a a really big
 - b a very huge
 - c an extremely huge
- 5 Jake is always _____ after his football practice.
 - a absolutely starving
 - b really hungry
 - c a bit hungry
- 6 My sister has arachnophobia, which means she's _____ of spiders.
 - a very terrified
 - b really scared
 - c absolutely scared

- 8) Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 Nie rozumiem, jak ludzie mogą zachowywać się w tak nieetyczny sposób.

- 2 Myślę o zorganizowaniu kampanii przeciwko testowaniu kosmetyków na zwierzętach.

- 3 Nie sądzisz, że warunki pracy w azjatyckich zakładach pracy są nieludzkie?

- 4 ✨ Po przeczytaniu tego artykułu przestałam kupować już ubrania w sklepach sieciowych.

- 5 ✨ Moja babcia piecze przepyszne ciasto na deser. (*absolutely*)

- 6 ✨ W tej sukni ślubnej Julia wygląda naprawdę przepięknie.

- 7 ✨ Nasz pies Rex jest zawsze strasznie brudny po spacerze w lesie.

SPEAKING

describing a picture

1) Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

- On the foreground, I can see two people smiling and holding hands. _____
- All the people in the picture wear elegant clothes. _____
- It is a picture that people usually make when they finish school. _____
- It looks that the girl is really terrified. _____
- They both seem be delighted. _____
- It appeals me because I take selfies very often too. _____

2) Complete the description of a photo with the correct form of the words below. There are two extra words.

background foreground casual if judge take
look see

I believe this picture was

1 _____ at school.

In the 2 _____, I can see a blackboard. In front of it, there's a woman with a group of kids. They 3 _____ like primary school students, so it is probably a teacher with her class. 4 _____ from their faces, they're having a lot of fun. Many of them are laughing, and some are making funny faces. They're wearing very 5 _____ clothes, mostly T-shirts and jeans, but it looks as 6 _____ the teacher is wearing something smarter.



3) Describe the picture and answer the three questions.

TEST IT! ⌚ 3 minuty



- Why are the girls dressed so formally?
- Do you like wearing elegant clothes? Why?/Why not?
- Describe a situation when you felt that you were dressed inappropriately.

WRITING

a private letter

1

1) Read the writing task and the example letter below. Which points from the task has the student not covered? Add extra information to cover the missing points.

Od września chodzisz do nowej szkoły i zaprzyjaźniłeś się / zaprzyjaźniłaś się z koleżanką z klasy. Napisz list (100–150 słów) do kolegi/koleżanki z poprzedniej szkoły i:

- opisz wygląd swojej nowej przyjaciółki;
- napisz, jakie ma zainteresowania i jak spędzacie czas;
- wyjaśnij, jakie są zasady ubierania się w nowej szkole;
- poinformuj, że idziecie na koncert i poproś o pożyczenie stosownego stroju.

Hi Stacy,

How are you? The new school is OK, and the people here are nice, especially one girl – Debbie.

You see, Debbie is into heavy metal music, and she plays in a band. Usually after school, I go to sit in on their rehearsal and I listen while they practise. They're really fantastic.

Next week, Debbie is taking me to a Metallica concert.

They're her favourite band.

Let me also tell you about the dress code at the new school: it's quite formal. Girls mustn't wear make-up or paint their nails, and boys mustn't wear shorts.

So how is your new school? Write back soon!

Hugs, M.

2) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Change the verb forms where necessary.

- smart / Jane / cotton / wear / blouses / white / to work / .

- I / get / snake-shaped / a / fantastic / bracelet / silver / .

- she / put / have / a / outfits / for / talent / together / great / .

- Sam's / him / ginger / long / moustache / make / like / a Viking / look / .

- gorgeous / possibly / I / your / blue / silk / dress / borrow / could / ?

- always / Aunt Martha / give / for / me / polyester / these / ties / striped / horrible / Christmas / .

- somebody / across / unusual / he / as / come / .

3) Read the instructions and do the writing task.

TEST IT! Od niedawna masz nowego sąsiada / nową sąsiadkę, który przyjechał / która przyjechała z zagranicy. Napisz do kolegi list (100–150 słów) i:

- zrelacjonuj swoje pierwsze spotkanie z sąsiadem/sąsiadką;
- opisz, jak wygląda i skąd pochodzi;
- napisz, jakie dostrzegasz różnice kulturowe w jego/jej przyzwyczajeniach;
- poproś o radę, co przygotować na spotkanie, na które go/ją zaprosiłeś/zaprosiłaś, żeby go/ją lepiej poznać.

- 1) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below. Use each word twice. There are two extra words.

chain brand top tie

- Mark is very close to his parents. Family _____ are very important for him.
 - Martha is wearing a beautiful gold _____.
 - Do you usually buy your clothes in boutiques or in _____ stores?
 - It's a very formal occasion, so you'll need to wear a _____.
- 2) Use a dictionary to find out two meanings of the words you did not use in exercise 1. For each of these words write a pair of sentences to show these two meanings.
- _____
- _____

- 3) Choose the correct word to complete each pair of sentences.

- Ski _____ often manage to cover a distance of more than 250 metres nowadays.
Every year, my grandma buys us the same thing for Christmas – warm woolly _____.
a fliers b jumpers c runners
- He turned on his _____ and left the room without a word. These shoes were very expensive, and yet one _____ broke off the first time I wore them!
a tie b heel c foot
- I don't know how you can wear these _____ jeans – you can hardly move in them. I prefer something looser. Jenny is too _____, she really should gain a few pounds.
a skinny b tight c short
- If you're so _____, why are you asking me for advice? Do you have any _____ clothes? This is a fancy restaurant, they won't let you in in a scruffy T-shirt.
a intelligent b elegant c smart
- She often comes _____ as impolite, but she's simply shy. Most of the things at the flea market are rubbish, but sometimes I come _____ something really valuable.
a upon b to c across

- 4) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than five words.

- When I ask my sister to lend me her skirt, she always says no. My sister always refuses _____.
- Tara's hair reaches her shoulders. Tara _____ hair.
- I'd like to borrow your jacket. _____ your jacket?
- I like my hair long, so don't try to talk me into cutting it. I like my hair long, so don't try to persuade me _____.
- I think this girl might be going to a party. This girl looks _____ to a party.
- I saw Kanye West in concert last summer. I'll never forget it! I'll never forget _____ in concert last summer!
- The last time I wore my hair in a ponytail was when I was six. I stopped _____ in a ponytail when I was six.
- This magazine greatly influences his taste in clothes. This magazine has a _____ his taste in clothes.

- 5) Complete the text with appropriate words. Put one word in each space.



I'm so excited! I'm ¹ _____ a birthday party tonight! ☺ My parents didn't want to agree at first, but I managed ² _____ convince them that I'm old enough to have a party without their supervision. I just had to promise to use ³ _____ sense and prevent people from doing things that are too crazy. So they're staying with grandma all weekend and the house is mine! ☺ My mum even baked a birthday cake for me and it ⁴ _____ wonderful. It says 'Happy Birthday Michele' on it, and I'm sure it is delicious. My best friends, Linda and Megan, have been here all day. There's so much to do! Linda helped me to ⁵ _____ my hair golden blond this morning, but the colour doesn't look any different from my original blond, so I'm just a ⁶ _____ disappointed. But maybe that's a good thing. Maybe mum won't be able to ⁷ _____ the difference either, and she won't be angry with me (I kind of forgot to ask her if I could do it). We've already decorated the house, but we still have to prepare the food. Megan says we should simply have lots of snacks, and I agree with her. Then we're going to put ⁸ _____ our make-up and do our hair. This is going to be so much fun! ☺☺☺

- 6) MP3 02 Listen to five people from Michele's party talking during the party. Match speakers (1-4) with replies (A-E).

- Yes, and I completely agree with their arguments.
- Then let's go and cheer her up a bit.
- Of course, I can lend you my whole make-up bag if you need.
- No, they just like spending hours on passionate but friendly discussions at parties.
- Great! Take one of me with all these gorgeous guys in the background.

1	
2	
3	
4	

1) Which of the following things would not be tolerated in your school?

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> miniskirt | <input type="checkbox"/> chunky earrings | <input type="checkbox"/> strapless tops | <input type="checkbox"/> heavy boots |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blue/green/purple hair | <input type="checkbox"/> transparent tops | <input type="checkbox"/> torn jeans | <input type="checkbox"/> shorts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> face piercings | <input type="checkbox"/> heavy make-up | <input type="checkbox"/> high heels | |

2) Read the instructions and do the speaking task.

TEST IT! 🕒 4 minuty

Twoja szkoła planuje wprowadzenie bardziej restrykcyjnych niż dotychczas zasad ubioru uczniów. Rozmawiasz z koleżanką ze Szkocji, która jest zadowolona z faktu, że na co dzień nosi mundurek. W rozmowie wyraż swoje niezadowolenie z proponowanych zmian, poruszając następujące kwestie.

dotychczasowe zasady ubioru

proponowane zmiany

powody wprowadzenia zmian

argumenty przeciw zmianom

Rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający.



3) **TEST IT!** Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy fragmenty.

Wpisz w luki 1–3 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące fragmenty (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst.

Uwaga: dwa fragmenty zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

IMAGE MAKERS AND TRENDSETTERS

Have you ever wondered why one year home design is all about glass and steel and the next it's bare bricks and vintage sofas? ¹_____ And why was bottle green in last winter but this season everything from hats to pants is dark burgundy? Oh, and what's with the funny looking glasses, everyone? In other words, how much of what we and our homes look like is actually dictated by our personal taste?

At first glance – not much. The baby industry seems to believe in gender colour-coding and, as a result, armies of poor little boys and girls end up dressed alike in their blue and pink gender betraying uniforms. Yet there are mothers who campaign against it and others who boycott shops and hand-sew brightly coloured clothes themselves. ²_____

They are defined months in advance by institutions such as Pantone's Color Institute and all clothing companies fall in line. But do you have to follow them as well?

- A These clothes often resemble those from the designer brands we see in fashion magazines and on websites but are much cheaper.
- B The colour schemes for over-five-year-olds, on the other hand, are uniform regardless of sex, but they change on an annual basis.
- C Those with the most unique and innovative ideas have thousands of followers who get inspired by them – earning them the name 'trendsetters'.
- D So the question is, how do you create your own unique style in this pre-programmed world?
- E Then there's the concept of 'blue for the boys and pink for the girls' which, though familiar to us all, no one can really explain.

True, magazines such as *Vogue*, *Elle*, *GQ*, or *Men's Health* promote these set trends. However, the Internet offers an alternative source of inspiration for fashion rebels and dreamers: fashion bloggers. ³_____ Such bloggers, some in their teens or early twenties, offer pointers on how to mix and match chain store clothing with cool accessories or treasures found in second-hand shops. Of course, some traditionalists will take a whole article to tell you about 10 ways to wear a turtleneck with style. Yet there are also visionaries of both sexes (because fashion is not only for girls anymore) who present outfits pairing colours, patterns and clothes of different styles that shouldn't work together and yet somehow they do. So if you're still looking for your own style, click away: get inspired and start experimenting!

4) **TEST IT!** W ramach postanowień noworocznych postanowisz/postanowiłaś, że czas na zmiany w Twoim wizerunku. Napisz o tym na swoim blogu. We wpisie:

- przedstaw osobę, która była Twoją inspiracją;
- opisz, co chcesz zmienić w swoim wizerunku i jakich efektów oczekujesz;
- wyjaśnij, jak planujesz wprowadzić te zmiany;
- zachęć innych by również coś zmienili w swoim wizerunku, wyjaśniając, dlaczego to dobry pomysł;
- przedstaw swoje obawy związane z ewentualnymi trudnościami.

2

Work and play

VOCABULARY jobs and typical activities

1) Find the names of ten jobs in the wordsearch.

L I B R A R I A N B T R
 A O E V I T U C E X E T
 C G H U T Y W A S P L I
 C O U N S E L L O R M N
 O G T R E C X Z A S W S
 U N E S C I E N T I S T
 N I D P Y T V B E N U R
 T S I L A N R U O J M U
 A P T Q A Z X F V B J C
 N N O V E L I S T N W T
 T E R D S X O I U Y B O
 W V H E A D H U N T E R

2) Complete the sentences with the jobs from exercise 1.

- 1 Julia works as an _____ in a publishing house.
- 2 Martin has always wanted to become a _____, so now that his book has been published, he is thrilled.
- 3 You'd better hire a good _____ to check your financial documents.
- 4 Dylan doesn't need to look for a job – _____s call him several times a month with job offers.
- 5 Sheila works as a _____ – she is very good at helping people and always gives good advice.
- 6 Mum says that a fitness _____ is not a proper job, but it's the only thing I want to be!
- 7 As a _____, he writes three to four articles a week for a national newspaper.
- 8 Not everybody can be a good chief _____ – it's not easy to manage employees and make sure the company makes a profit.

3) Complete the texts with the missing words. Which of the jobs below could each person do? There is one extra job.

architect politician sales representative physician

A



Yuki has always wanted to do something important and have a job that involves ¹____y. He doesn't have a family, so he wouldn't mind working ²o_____, as he doesn't have much to do after work. He would like to continue studying again. He successfully completed three years of pre-medical school, where one of the things he learnt was how to stay calm in ³s_____ situations. He could be a(n) ⁴_____.

B



Ellen is a creative person. She's good at building new things and drawing. She doesn't want to work in a ⁵t_____, but would prefer to work individually. She would also like to have a nice office – working ⁶o_____ is not her thing, and she would rather stay in one location. She could be a(n) ⁷_____.

C



James is quite talkative and enjoys being in a group. He knows how to ⁸d_____ with people, and they usually trust him. He doesn't like speaking in public, however. He's very ambitious, so he would like to have good ⁹p_____ opportunities, which would motivate him to work harder. He could be a(n) ¹⁰_____.

4) Complete the sentences with the missing words.

Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Teachers in Finland are so badly p_i that few university graduates decide to work in education. T / F
- 2 A soldier can q____ his/her job at any time he or she wants. T / F
- 3 The Polish prime minister receives a ___l_r_ of around 50,000 PLN. T / F
- 4 If you want to be a s_g_n in America and operate on people, you have to study for 12 years. T / F
- 5 Statistics show that the average American changes _o__ twice in their career. T / F
- 6 People who are _e_p_o_d don't have to pay taxes because they don't earn any money. T / F
- 7 Almost 35% of people who work in Poland are s_f-e_l_e_, that is, they run their own business. T / F

Vocabulary challenge!

» Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2, ex. 1 and 2

5) Write an appropriate adjective next to each question.

What do you call a job which

- 1 requires that you do the same things every day? _____
- 2 makes you feel proud of your successes? _____
- 3 makes you feel bored? _____
- 4 may make you rich? _____
- 5 is difficult, but interesting and enjoyable? _____
- 6 is done in a factory rather than in an office? _____
- 7 requires specialised training? _____

6) Write four sentences to describe your dream job. Mention some of the things you would/would not like to do.

1) Read the text and complete the sentences below.

It's a sunny morning in California as you're riding a free bike along the lawn full of people sitting in sun chairs. You've just had a delicious free breakfast trying to keep it light as you're having that workout session at the free gym in about two hours. Having arrived at your destination, you enter the building and head down a spacious corridor with colourful walls, grab a free smoothie and make yourself comfortable in a stuffed chair. Outside the window Android figures seem to be cheerfully waving at you, saying 'welcome to your office'. This unexpected work environment is the result of Google's wish to create 'the happiest, most productive workplace in the world'. And these are just a few of a long list of things their employees enjoy thanks to this philosophy.



- The author's reason for not eating too much for breakfast is _____.
- Google's office is so different because they'd like _____.
- According to the text, Google's employees enjoy free _____ and _____ (name two).

2) MP3 03 Listen to six recordings and complete the sentences.

- Table tennis helps Nadia to _____.
- Two fun activities that are going to be held in the office are _____ and _____.
- Workers who are stressed out are _____.
- Helen thinks having fun at work is a bad idea because _____.
- Young people don't want to be like their parents, many of whom _____.
- Marion wanted to convince Ola to stay, so she _____.

3) Match the words below with their Polish equivalents.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 workplace | <input type="checkbox"/> | a tablica ogłoszeń |
| 2 loads of work | <input type="checkbox"/> | b rzucić pracę |
| 3 pay rise | <input type="checkbox"/> | c mnóstwo pracy |
| 4 social events | <input type="checkbox"/> | d podwyżka |
| 5 quit | <input type="checkbox"/> | e miejsce pracy |
| 6 department | <input type="checkbox"/> | f wydarzenie towarzyskie |
| 7 noticeboard | <input type="checkbox"/> | g dział |

4) Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 3.

- For more information about after-school activities, check the _____.
- Do you remember Mary from the accounts _____?
- If I get a _____, I will be able to afford a new car.
- My ideal _____ would be a big office in the city centre.
- Do you ever take part in _____ with your colleagues such as company parties?
- If you don't like your job then _____ and find another one.
- I've got _____ to do, so I'm afraid I will have to stay longer.

Revision ■ Student's Book, page 17

5) Complete the text with appropriate words.

My older brother, Ben, got a new job a few weeks ago. He is really happy about it. He has got a big ¹ _____ with a large desk and modern ² _____, such as the latest model of a laptop and a 3-D projector. Ben says that the ³ _____ at work is really nice and his ⁴ _____ are supportive – they always help with any questions and offer advice. He often works quite late, but he has a long lunch ⁵ _____ at midday, so he doesn't complain. He even gets ⁶ _____ food – he doesn't have to pay for his lunch in the canteen. There is only one drawback to his new job – the salary.

Vocabulary challenge! » Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2, ex. 3

6) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- People in my *career / profession* do not usually earn a high salary.
- Linda started *work / job* when she was sixteen.
- What's the daily *wage / salary* you're going to earn?
- The company provides free drinks and snacks for its *colleagues / staff*.
- Most women find it difficult to combine a *career / work* and family.
- He got a *money / pay* increase that was much higher than he had expected.
- If you keep coming late, you're going to get *laid off / fired*.
- They've been looking for a new IT specialist since Tom *laid off / resigned*.

7) Write 1–2 sentences about each point below.

- Describe the ideal colleague.

- Give one good reason to resign from a job.

- Name one thing that is more important at work than a good atmosphere.

Past simple and present perfect

Czasu **past simple** używamy, aby opisać:

- czynności lub wydarzenia, które miały miejsce w określonym momencie w przeszłości:
He moved here three years ago.
- czynności i wydarzenia, które zostały zakończone w przeszłości:
He lived in New York for six months. (już tam nie mieszka)

Czasu **present perfect simple** używamy, aby opisać:

- doświadczenia życiowe, bez określania, kiedy miały miejsce:
I've been to London a few times.
- sytuacje, określając od jak dawna mają miejsce:
Judith hasn't learned Chinese for two months.
- wydarzenia z niedalekiej przeszłości, których skutek jest widoczny w chwili obecnej (często z **just, already, yet**):
Kate hasn't done her homework yet.
I've just taken the photo.

W zdaniach w czasie **past simple** stosujemy często następujące wyrażenia: *in 2015, last year/week/month, When ...?, then, three months/years ago.*

W zdaniach w czasie **present perfect** stosujemy najczęściej następujące wyrażenia: *this morning/year, never, ever, so far, since I was a kid, How long ...?, recently, in the last few days, for.*

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2

Określ **this morning, this week, today** można używać zarówno z czasem **past simple**, jak i **present perfect**. Użycie czasu **past simple** oznacza, że wspomniany okres czasu już się skończył; użycie **present perfect** oznacza, że ten okres jeszcze trwa, np.:

Have you seen Mark this morning? (ranek jeszcze się nie zakończył)
Did you see Mark this morning? (najprawdopodobniej zdanie jest wypowiedziane po południu lub wieczorem)

1) Complete the table with the correct verb forms.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
sleep		
		spoken
	taught	
buy		
	stood	
		hidden
	drank	
know		
		grown
wear		

2) Write negative sentences and questions.

- He has applied for a job as a waiter at a café.
a _____
b What kind of job _____?
- Kevin left three hours ago.
a _____
b When _____?
- They've given me a nice present.
a _____
b _____?
- She rang at midnight.
a _____
b _____?

3) Choose the correct answers.

- I've known Linda _____.
a in 2005 b since 2005
- She didn't go on holiday _____.
a last year b this year
- _____ did you try to apply for this job?
a When b How long
- They didn't manage to find the lost key _____.
a so far b after all
- Paul has been in hospital _____.
a for three weeks b three weeks ago

4) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- How many novels *did Charles Dickens write / has Charles Dickens written*?
- Were you ever / Have you ever been* to New York?
- George *has found / found* a new job recently, and he seems thrilled.
- Monica *has been / was* interested in photography since her childhood.
- Oh, no! I *forgot / have forgotten* to feed the dog.
- Jack is an excellent chess player. He *has taken / took* part in many tournaments.
- You *just missed / 've just missed* Rob. He *left / has left* ten minutes ago.
- 'How long *has she worked / did she work* for McDonald's?' 'She started in 2015 and left two years later.'

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

- A Why do you look so happy, John?
B I _____ (*just / buy*) a new laptop.
- Pete _____ (*arrive*) almost half an hour ago. He _____ (*be*) in his study since then.
- _____ (*you / have*) breakfast or shall we get something to eat?
- My computer _____ (*break*) down. Can you help me repair it?
- Steven _____ (*have*) an accident last year. His car _____ (*hit*) a tree.
- Tom _____ (*work*) as a teacher for four years in the 1990s.
- _____ (*you / visit*) any interesting places when you were in Sweden?
- Diana _____ (*not have*) even a day off since the beginning of the year.
- Tina is a flight attendant. She _____ (*visit*) twenty countries so far during her career.
- Do you know that Harry and Jane _____ (*know*) each other for ten years?

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2, ex. 1

- 6> Write sentences or questions, using prompts A–F. Then match them with mini-dialogues 1–6.
- A you / have / a good time / yesterday?

- B it / stop / raining.

- C when / I / graduate / I / work / secretary / two years.

- D Derek / not do / chemistry project / yet.

- E Sheila / not be / at school / last week.

- F when / you / decide / change your job?

- 1 A _____ B But he should present it tomorrow! Otherwise the teacher will be angry.
- 2 A What was your first job? B _____
- 3 A _____ B I know, she was sick.
- 4 A _____ B It was two months ago, after my boss got angry with me.
- 5 A Look! _____ B Let's go for a walk then.
- 6 A _____ B Yes, the party was great!

- 7> Match 1–6 with a–f.
- 1 Have you seen Tom this morning?
- 2 Did you see Tom this morning?
- 3 I've been to a library this afternoon to borrow the latest Ken Follett novel.
- 4 I went to a library this afternoon to borrow the latest Ken Follett novel.
- 5 I've found a twenty-dollar banknote today.
- 6 I found a wallet at work today.
- a It's time for me to go to sleep now, but I can't stop reading it.
- b I left it at the reception desk before I went home.
- c I want to catch him before the first lesson.
- d Now I need to pick up my sister before it gets dark.
- e I'll buy the CD I've always wanted to get.
- f I think he was only at school until lunchtime.

- 8> Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.
- 1 I've recently _____.
- 2 Last month, my friend _____.
- 3 In primary school, I _____.
- 4 Since I was a child, _____.
- 5 I've never _____.

Present perfect continuous

Czasu *present perfect continuous* używamy, aby:

- powiedzieć, od jak dawna trwa jakaś czynność:
I've been saving up all my pocket money since September.
- opisać czynności, które trwają przez jakiś czas i których skutki są nadal widoczne:
The road is very wet. It's been raining.

Zdania twierdzące i przeczące

I/You/We/They	have/haven't been waiting for you	since six o'clock.
He/She/It	has/hasn't been waiting for you	

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

	Have	I/you/we/they	been waiting	since six o'clock?	Yes, I have. No, you haven't.
	Has	he/she/it			Yes, she has. No, he hasn't.
How long	have/has	I/you/we/they/he/she/it	been waiting?		

Uwaga!
Niekiedy czasów *present perfect simple* i *present perfect continuous* używamy zamiennie:
I've lived / 've been living in Warsaw for ten years.
I've attended / 've been attending this school since September.
W następujących sytuacjach używamy czasu *present perfect simple*:

- z czasownikami statycznymi (np. *know, like, love, need*):
They've loved each other very much.
- aby określić, jak wiele rzeczy wykonaliśmy lub ile razy miała miejsce jakaś czynność:
I have written three letters.
- aby opisać jednorazową czynność lub wydarzenie, gdy zostały już zakończone:
Tom has recently graduated.

- 1> Write the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use the present perfect continuous.



1 Stephen / repair the car / all morning.

2 Jane and Lucy / not do homework / they / play with the phone.



3 Julia / do the course / month.



4 I / run / park / an hour.



2) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using the present perfect continuous. Then match statements 1–5 with responses a–e.

- 1 Martha _____ (*make*) biscuits.
- 2 How long _____ (*you / wait*) here?
- 3 I _____ (*cry*) all afternoon.
- 4 _____ (*Dan / drive*) all day?
- 5 I _____ (*not eat*) any sweets lately.

- a Yes, I can see you've got red eyes.
b Yes, he needs a break.
c No more than 10 minutes.
d Yeah, I can see you've lost weight.
e That's why the kitchen smells so good.

3) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence. Sometimes both answers are correct.

- 1 You look awful! *Have you fought / Have you been fighting* again?!
- 2 Peter feels depressed and so he *has decided / has been deciding* to go on holiday.
- 3 My dad *has worked / has been working* in the same company for ten years.
- 4 You've got so many postcards from so many different places! *Have you collected / Have you been collecting* them long?
- 5 A Sean's acting strangely these days, isn't he?
B Yes, I think he *'s tried / 's been trying* to give up chocolate for the last few days, but I don't think he *'s managed / 's been managing* to do so yet.
- 6 Fleur's a very good skier. She *has won / has been winning* lots of competitions!
- 7 A Hungry?
B Not at all. I *'ve just had / 've just been having* a few sandwiches.
- 8 So, you're saying *you've lived / you've been living* next door for three months? How come we've never met?

4) Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

Teacher



Oh, this week is probably one of the busiest I ¹ _____ (*ever / have*) in my life! Since Monday, I ² _____ (*correct*) my pupils' exercise books, but I ³ _____ (*only / check*) about half of them so far. My class are preparing a performance for a school celebration, so I ⁴ _____ (*help*) them a little.

Novelist



It ⁵ _____ (*be*) a very good week. At last I ⁶ _____ (*finish*) my latest novel, called *The Girl who Killed the Giant Frog*, and the publisher is very pleased with it. So for the last three days, I ⁷ _____ (*relax*). I ⁸ _____ (*not / even / answer*) any emails yet.

5) Complete mini-dialogues 1–6 with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

cry collect run wait know see

- 1 A Your collection is really impressive! How many stamps _____ you _____ so far?
B There are exactly 1,524 of them.
- 2 A I'm so sorry I'm late again. _____ you _____ long?
B No, don't worry. I only came a couple of minutes ago.
- 3 A Why are your eyes red? _____ you _____ ?
B No, it's just an allergy.
- 4 A His company is really successful, isn't it? How long _____ he _____ the business?
B For over twenty years, I guess. Yes, he set it up in the early 1990s.
- 5 A You seem to know the dialogues almost by heart! How many times _____ you _____ the film?
B Well, five or six suppose. It's a really great film, isn't it?
- 6 A So how long _____ you _____ him?
B For as long as I can remember. We grew up together.

6) CUMULATIVE GRAMMAR Find and correct seven mistakes in the dialogue.

Interviewer Why would you like to work as a sports instructor at our camp?

Steve Well, I was always into sports. And I'm also quite good at organising things. I've organised three school trips last year.

Interviewer Do you have any experience in working with children?

Steve Yes, I do. I am doing some babysitting for the last two months.

Interviewer Were you ever to Scotland?

Steve No, but I have gone to Manchester a few years ago, and also visited London last summer.

Interviewer What about your language skills?

Steve I can speak good English. I'm studying it for ten years at school. I just passed CAE.

Interviewer OK, thank you very much for coming to the interview. We will contact you in a few days.

7) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

- 1 Jane has been living here for three months.
Jane _____ ago. **Moved**
- 2 They began travelling six months ago, and they aren't back home yet.
They _____ months. **Have**
- 3 We have been eating for an hour.
We _____ yet. **Finished**
- 4 The last time Tom wrote to me was two months ago.
Tom _____ months. **Not**
- 5 Dan started watching TV two hours ago, and he still hasn't stopped.
Dan _____ hours. **For**
- 6 He has had the job for a week now.
He _____ week. **Last**
- 7 I last saw aunt Lucy as a child.
I _____ a child. **Since**

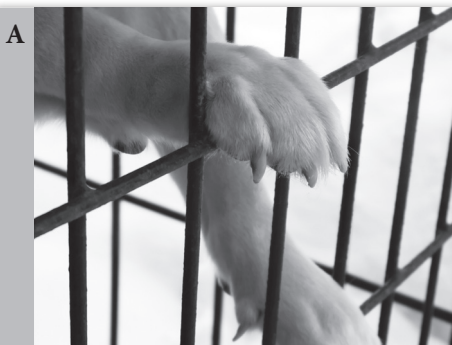
1) Read the advertisements below. What part-time jobs for young people are advertised? What are the key requirements for each job?

Job	Key requirements
A	
B	
C	
D	

2) Match questions 1-5 with advertisements A-D. One advertisement matches two questions.

Which text mentions

- 1 the possibility of choosing where you'd like to work?
- 2 a job that could help applicants in their future career?
- 3 a wage that is dependent on the weather?
- 4 a chance for a temporary job to become a long-term one?
- 5 teaching successful job applicants some necessary skills?



ANIMAL CARETAKER

If you're good with animals, then an animal caretaker's helper might be the job for you. We're not offering a big salary, but job satisfaction is guaranteed. We're looking for young people to help clean out the cages, feed the animals or simply spend time with them. It's all useful experience for any future vet! We need any time you can spare, whether it's one or ten hours a week. The working hours are flexible, although we do ask that you try to schedule them ahead of time as the shelter works around the clock, and we need to fill both day and night shifts.

Show contact details

SITTERS WANTED!

Whether you like cats or dogs, we've got the job for you. At present, we have a couple of weekend cat and dog sittings. This often turns into a regular job when the dog takes to the sitter, and its owners have busy schedules or simply need help because they don't like getting up on a rainy day. Many of our sitters have been offered permanent dog walker positions. Salaries vary, depending on the amount of time and responsibilities. No experience necessary, just a big heart and, sometimes, a lot of patience!

Show contact details

SUMMER JOB

The seaside is the perfect place to work in the summer! New Jersey is hiring young people to help keep people safe on our beaches this summer season. You must be an excellent swimmer, but no prior lifeguard experience is necessary. First aid training will be provided to anybody without a certificate. You'll only be paid for the time actually spent working and, unfortunately, the beach is a workplace that is often closed! No wages on rainy days!

Show contact details

TUTORS NEEDED

Our centre provides tutoring services in fields such as music, foreign languages and sports. Our database matches kids who have problems at school with older students who could tutor and help them. Our long-term plan is to have our own learning centre. But we're still renovating the building, so, temporarily, the lessons take place at the child's home. When applying, make sure to give us all relevant information concerning your skills and talents as well as your preferred districts, and we'll put you in touch with kids looking for teachers in those areas.

Show contact details

3) Match 1–6 with a–f to form collocations.
Check your answers in the texts on page 19.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 busy | <input type="checkbox"/> | a experience |
| 2 day/night | <input type="checkbox"/> | b training |
| 3 permanent | <input type="checkbox"/> | c schedule |
| 4 regular | <input type="checkbox"/> | d shifts |
| 5 first aid | <input type="checkbox"/> | e job |
| 6 prior | <input type="checkbox"/> | f position |

4) Use the phrases from exercise 3 in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- Yesterday, paramedics from the hospital organised a _____ session for all the students at our school.
- My boss has such a _____ that I had to wait three days for a meeting with him.
- Are you looking for just a summer job or a more _____?
- Actors rarely have a _____. They usually exist from one contract to the next.
- His _____ in business impressed the company, and he got the job.
- My mum's doing a _____ today. She finishes work at 7 a.m.

Revision ■ Student's Book, pages 20–21

5) Unscramble the words. The hidden word is a name of a job.

- Most students of our university find **MEETYMONLP** as soon as they get their diplomas.

- I'm keen on chemistry. What kind of career **NIPTUTOIPERSO** are there for me?

- If you can't decide what you'd like to do in life, get some **RERCAES** advice.

- My school careers **VARDIES** suggested I might be a good diplomat.

- There are many tests that help people find and realise their **TOLNTPAIE**.

The hidden word:



6) Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.

out in (x2) for (x2)

- Mike's done so well _____ his final tests that he can choose any university he wants.
- I've known what I wanted to do _____ a living ever since I was a child.
- Dan's always been great at drawing, so it's not surprising that he's decided to follow a career _____ graphic design.
- Once you know what kind of a job you want, find _____ what skills you need for it.
- Sally got fired five months ago and has been looking _____ a job since then.

Vocabulary challenge! » Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2, ex. 4, 5 and 6



7) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- I'm sorry, but with no skills and no experience, you are really almost _____ (*employ*).
- Jake has great _____ (*lead*) skills, I'm sure he'll be a great manager one day.
- Thank you, your advice has been very _____ (*help*).
- He owes his _____ (*succeed*) to hard work as well as to great talent.
- Great _____ (*imagine*) is helpful not only in the arts, but also in business.
- The company is very _____ (*satisfy*) with my work, and I've been promoted.
- The _____ (*create*) of this app is a young IT student.

8) Translate the sentences into English.

- Zrobiłem parę testów psychologicznych i dowiedziałem się, że nie jestem dobry w podejmowaniu decyzji.

- Planowanie kariery na szybko zmieniającym się rynku pracy nie jest proste.

- Po nieudanej kampanii marketingowej nasza firma straciła wiodącą pozycję na rynku ubrań dla młodzieży.

- Jeśli Twoją mocną stroną jest kreatywność, pomyśl o karierze w marketingu.

- Dla wielu młodych ludzi satysfakcja z pracy jest ważniejsza od pieniędzy.

SPEAKING

a job interview

1) Match sentences 1–6 with responses a–f.

- 1 Good morning, my name is Shaun Sanders, and I'm here for a job interview.
 - 2 And will I be paid monthly or weekly?
 - 3 So, why should we hire you for this position?
 - 4 Is this a part-time job?
 - 5 Could you tell me a little bit about your work at the newspaper?
 - 6 Is there anything you'd like to know about the job?
- a For a start, I'm a very creative person, and I can write interesting articles.
 - b Actually, it's full-time, but only from June to October.
 - c Good morning. Please come in and take a seat.
 - d Yes, could you tell me what my responsibilities will be?
 - e For the past 2 years, I've been responsible for writing articles and interviews.
 - f We are offering £250 a month.

2) Write appropriate responses to complete the minidiálogos.

- 1 Q _____?
A Three years of working for my school newspaper.
- 2 Q _____ at weekends?
A Sometimes it does, but I only have to come to work on Saturday mornings.
- 3 Q What _____?
A I think I have a few. First, I'm a great communicator, so others enjoy working with me.
- 4 Q Do you _____?
A Sometimes I can be a bit of a perfectionist, and I tend to spend too much time on things.
- 5 Q _____?
A I have my last exam on June 3rd, so my first day in the office could be the 4th.

3) Write a short dialogue. Use the phrases and ideas from exercises 1 and 2 to help you.

TEST IT! ⌚ 4 minuty

Szukasz pracy wakacyjnej. Znalazłeś/Znalazłaś ogłoszenie o tym, że amerykański park rozrywki (*theme park*) szuka studentów do pracy jako postaci z bajek zabawiające gości (*theme park mascots*). W rozmowie o pracę:

- opisz swoje doświadczenie w pracy z dziećmi;
- przedstaw swoje umiejętności lub cechy charakteru przydatne w takiej pracy;
- dowiedz się o szczegółowy zakres obowiązków;
- uzgodnij godziny pracy i zapytaj o pensję.

Rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący.



WRITING

a job application

2

1) Rewrite the parts of the sentences in bold, using more formal language.

- 1 **Hi** Mr Moore _____
- 2 I am writing **about** the job advertisement which I found on your website. _____
- 3 I would like to **ask** for the **job** of a waiter at your coffee shop. _____
- 4 I believe my experience makes me a **great** candidate for the **job**. _____
- 5 In my previous job, I learned **a lot** about customer service. _____
- 6 I also **have** certificates in English and French. _____
- 7 **I am waiting to hear** from you. _____
- 8 **Yours** _____

2) Express the ideas below in English.

- 1 Napisz, że po pierwsze pracowałeś/pracowałaś już jako recepcjonista/recepcjonistka.

- 2 Napisz, że Twoje zainteresowania obejmują sport i gry komputerowe.

- 3 Napisz, że Twoje doświadczenie zawodowe sprawia, że jesteś właściwą osobą na to stanowisko.

- 4 Napisz, że uważasz się za osobę, która doskonale potrafi pracować w grupie.

- 5 Dodaj, że chętnie uczysz się języków obcych.

- 6 Napisz, że dołączasz swoje CV.

- 7 Zaproponuj kontakt, jeśli potrzebne będą dodatkowe informacje na Twój temat.

3) Read the instructions and do the writing task.

TEST IT! Znalazłeś/Znalazłaś w internecie ogłoszenie o pracy wakacyjnej na stanowisku recepcjonisty/recepcjonistki w schronisku młodzieżowym (*youth hostel*) w Nowym Jorku. Napisz **list motywacyjny** (200–250 słów), w którym przedstawisz swoje predyspozycje do tej pracy oraz opisz swoje dotychczasowe doświadczenie na podobnym stanowisku.

1) Read the text and choose the correct answer a, b or c.



I am writing to apply ¹ _____ the position of junior assistant as advertised on your website. In the future, I would like to follow a ² _____ in advertising. Working for an advertising agency such as yours has always been my dream.

As for my experience, for the past two years I ³ _____ ads for our school paper. I have also read a few books about advertising ⁴ _____. I am a very creative and hard-working person, so I believe I am a ⁵ _____ candidate for the position. I am also prepared to work ⁶ _____ in the evenings or even at weekends, since I would like to learn as much as possible during the next two months.

- 1 a to b about c for
 2 a job b career c work
 3 a have been preparing
 b have prepared
 c prepared
 4 a ever b so far c recently
 5 a responsible b capable c suitable
 6 a overtime b full-time c part-time

2) Choose the correct answers.

- 1 There have been many _____ people in our town since the local factory closed.
 a employer b unemployed c employ
 2 Our nanny is paid _____.
 a week b weekly c weekends
 3 Being a politician is very _____.
 a stressed b stressing c stressful
 4 We only use modern _____ in our lab.
 a equip b equipped c equipment
 5 I have an appointment with a careers _____ today.
 a council b counselled c counsellor
 6 We always try to _____ our customers' needs.
 a satisfy b satisfying c satisfied
 7 Stephen Hawking's book about black holes inspired me to become a _____.
 a physician b physics c physicist
 8 What a _____ this project is! I can finally put my creativity to good use!
 a challenge b challenged c challenging

3) Complete the text with the correct form of the words below. There are two extra words.

deal employ help think own success
 reward work

We've had a discussion about our future careers in my English class today, and I ¹ _____ about it all day. Most of my classmates want to work for big corporations, but I'm not sure. Personally, I think that the ² _____ of big companies are just helping to make somebody else rich. Also, I suppose the ³ _____ environment in such places can be very stressful. So maybe it's better to be self-employed, like my dad, who is the ⁴ _____ of a small logistics company? I know it's difficult these days to ⁵ _____ in business, but judging from my dad's experience, if you do, it is very ⁶ _____. But, on the other hand, there are so many things to worry about such as social insurance and taxes. So, I guess I still don't know.



4) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add extra words where necessary. Use no more than five words.

- 1 Who _____ (*be / charge*) the project while I was away?
 2 Mike _____ (*do / good*) the job interview that he's sure he'll get the job.
 3 Thanks _____ (*they / helpful / staff*), our stay at the hotel has been very pleasant.
 4 What _____ (*she / do*) a living before she started working for the police?
 5 When I entered the shop, my colleague _____ (*just / deal*) an angry customer.
 6 'What kind of work _____ (*you / look*)?' 'Ideally, I'd like a job that involves a lot of travel.'
 7 This company _____ (*never / lay off*) many workers before.
 8 He _____ (*be / dissatisfied / salary*), so he started looking for a new job.
- 5) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Write no more than four words.
- 1 How does she earn money?
 What does she do _____?
 2 Craig started his own company in September.
 Craig has been _____ September.
 3 I got this position 3 weeks ago.
 I _____ for three weeks.
 4 Who is responsible for this project?
 Who is in _____ this project?
 5 I think I didn't enclose my CV in my application.
 I can't remember _____ in my application.

Mówienie Rozmowa na podstawie materiału stymulującego • Rozumienie ze słuchu Wybór wielokrotny • Znajomość środków językowych Tłumaczenie fragmentów zdań, Tłumaczenie zdań

1) Read the instructions and do the speaking task.

TEST IT! 🕒 Do the speaking task and answer the two questions below. Write 4–5 sentences.

Ubiegasz się o staż w dużej korporacji i prawdopodobnie będziesz pracować w jednym z trzech poniższych biur.

- Wskaż biuro, w którym najbardziej chciałbyś/chciałabyś pracować, i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego nie podobają Ci się pozostałe miejsca.



- 1 Do you think a fun atmosphere in the work place makes workers more productive?
- 2 What are the good and bad sides of being self-employed?

2) **TEST IT!** MP3 04 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie program radiowy. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

- 1 The host of the programme says that students
 - A should email him their questions concerning work.
 - B don't make much money in big companies.
 - C often can't have a fixed work schedule.
- 2 Which of the following is stated as a fact, not as an opinion?
 - A Anybody can learn to write well if they put enough effort into it.
 - B People don't trust the opinions of experts as much as those of other members of the public.
 - C Most people will have online jobs in the future.

- 3 People who write online reviews
 - A should review at least one product a week.
 - B sometimes don't get money for them.
 - C must also answer other consumers' questions online.
- 4 What is the main idea of this segment of the programme?
 - A To encourage young people to consider writing online reviews.
 - B To warn listeners that some online review companies often cheat young people.
 - C To explain why online jobs should only be treated as part-time jobs.

3) **TEST IT!** W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę.

- 1 He _____ (*jest bezrobotny*) for months now and he's slowly losing hope.
 - A is unemployed
 - B was unemployed
 - C has been unemployed
- 2 The company asked us to sign contracts that prevent _____ (*naszym odejściom*) before the end of the year.
 - A us from quitting
 - B our quit
 - C that we quit
- 3 We _____ (*siedzimy tu*) for hours, let's go outside – we'll think better afterwards.
 - A are sitting
 - B have sat
 - C have been sitting
- 4 I think they're serving dinner in the canteen – _____ (*pięknie pachnie*).
 - A wonderful smell
 - B it smells wonderful
 - C smelling wonderful
- 5 When _____ (*przestałaś pracować*) as a beautician?
 - A you stopped to work
 - B did you stop working
 - C have you stopped to work

4) **TEST IT!** Przetłumacz zdania (1–5) na język angielski, tak aby były logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne.

- 1 Ta firma zwolniła wielu pracowników w zeszłym miesiącu.

- 2 Masz naprawdę dobre podejście do dzieci, powinnaś być opiekunką do dzieci.

- 3 Nie mogę sobie teraz pozwolić na rzucenie pracy.

- 4 Czy zatrudniście już kogoś na to miejsce?

- 5 Praca w grupie zawsze była jedną z moich mocnych stron.
