



SPORT

1

- (beach) volleyball • athletics • baseball
- boxing • canoeing • climbing • cricket
- cycling • diving • football • golf
- weightlifting • horse-riding • ice hockey
- ice-skating • rollerblading • rugby
- running • skateboarding • skiing • squash
- snowboarding • surfing • swimming • tennis
- table tennis • gymnastics • wrestling

A - _____ D - _____
 B - _____ E - _____
 C - _____ F - _____

2

- 1 four water sports _____
- 2 two sports connected with fighting _____
- 3 three sports where you usually sit down to do the sport _____
- 4 two sports which involve a number of different activities _____

- 5 sports which you can do on your own _____
- 6 sports which you play in teams _____

SPORTS EQUIPMENT

3

- net _____ • boots _____ • goggles _____
- helmet _____ • racket _____ • bat _____
- skis _____ • strip _____



4

- ball • board • club • costume / trunks
- goal • wetsuit

- 1 tennis _____
- 2 baseball _____
- 3 swimming _____
- 4 golf _____
- 5 surfing _____
- 6 football _____
- 7 skiing _____

SPORTS FACILITIES

5

- centre • court • pitch • pool • ring • rink
- slope • stadium

- 1 athletics _____
- 2 Olympic-size swimming _____
- 3 football _____
- 4 health and fitness _____
- 5 dry ski _____
- 6 tennis _____
- 7 ice-skating _____
- 8 boxing _____

SPORTSPEOPLE

7

- athletics _____ • gymnastics _____
- boxing _____ • running _____
- cycling _____ • swimming _____
- diving _____ • weightlifting _____
- football _____

SPORTS TRAINING AND EVENTS

8

- catch • hit • kick • score • throw • win

- 1 In football, the players _____ goals by _____ the ball into the net.

- 2 In baseball and cricket, if you _____ the ball with your bat and a player from the other team _____ it, you're out.
- 3 In basketball, you get points when you _____ the ball into the net. The team with the most points _____.

9 03

- | | |
|---|---|
| a | I like watching it, not playing it. |
| b | I have an important position in my team. |
| c | I've only just started playing. |
| d | I've done very well in this sport. |
| e | I really need to practise more. |
| f | I got slightly better with the help of a trainer. |

Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 3 _____

10 04

Speaker 1

I'm the (1) _____ of my football team. Last year we were (2) _____.

Speaker 2

I know I don't (3) _____ enough. I had a few sessions with our (4) _____.

Speaker 3

I think it's nice to watch, but I'm not an enthusiastic (5) _____. Sometimes I go to the local court but I'm not very (6) _____!

11

- 1 The young tennis star should **beat** / **win** her opponent in tomorrow's match.
- 2 I'm going to win the game and you're going to **miss** / **lose**!
- 3 Why don't you **join** / **enter** the 100-metre race in our school sports day?
- 4 Who do you **cheer** / **support**, Manchester United or Manchester City?
- 5 Our team **drew** / **competed** 1-1 with Cracovia in yesterday's game.

2

1 In Text A, why do Suze and Brian send their emails?

2 In Text B, why were the fans annoyed?

3 In Text C, is 55 cm a lot or a little?

4 In Text D, what is Ted doing now?

4

1 competition (Text A)

2 people who are paid to do a sport (Text A)

3 people who follow a particular sport (Text B)

4 the 'judge' in a football or basketball match (Text B)

5 be with (Text D)

3 

Text A

< ✉ New message

Hi Anna!
There's an athletics tournament next month. It would be so cool to go together! It won't be like sports day at school. There will be professional athletes and they might break some records. Also the TV cameras will be there, so we might be on TV! Let me know. Suze

< ✉ New message

Hi Paul,
I've got two tickets for the match on Wednesday. It won't be on TV, so this is our only chance to watch the game. I think our team will win because they haven't lost a match since January! We'll leave at 7 pm so we'll get back late. We've got school the next day, but I'm sure it won't be a problem. Are you interested?
Brian

1 Both emails are about

A watching sport on TV.

B attending a live sporting event.

C taking part in sports at school.

Text B

Football supporters are calling for the use of video technology after a referee made a terrible mistake in a recent game. The match was nearly over when the referee gave a penalty, and the fans were angry because they believed that the wrong team won.

2 The writer wrote this text

A to explain why the players didn't play well.

B to warn readers about using video technology.

C to show that referees can make wrong decisions.

Text C

The long jump world record

When an athlete breaks a world record, we know that he or she will probably jump a little further or run a little faster. But in the 1968 Olympics, Bob Beamon broke the previous long jump record by an incredible 55 cm! His world record of 8.90 metres stood for 22 years, until Mike Powell jumped 8.95 metres at the World Athletics Championship. However, nobody has ever jumped further than Beamon during the Olympic Games.

3 Bob Beamon

A made the second longest jump.

B still holds the world record for the long jump.

C has jumped the furthest in the Olympic Games.

Text D

Morning Sam,

1 See you soon.

2 When you wake up, come and join us.

3 I've gone to play tennis with Gina.

4 Please bring your racket and balls.

Ted

4 The correct order of the sentences in the message is

A 3-2-1-4.

B 3-2-4-1.

C 2-1-4-3.

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs

- Przymiotnik nazywa cechy osób lub rzeczy i odpowiada na pytania: jaki? jaka? jakie?

Stopniowanie przymiotników

- Aby porównać dwie osoby lub rzeczy, użyj przymiotnika w stopniu wyższym oraz słowa *than*.
- Do przymiotników krótkich (jednosylabowych, np. *long, great*) dodajemy końcówkę *-er*, aby utworzyć stopień wyższy, a końcówkę *-est*, aby utworzyć stopień najwyższy.
- W przypadku przymiotników dłuższych (wielosylabowych, np. *interesting*) ich stopień wyższy tworzymy przez dodanie przed nimi *more* (np. *more colourful*), a najwyższy – przez dodanie *the most* (np. *the most colourful*).

This T-shirt is more colourful than the other one. 'Royal Mile' is the most popular restaurant in the city.

Zasady stopniowania przymiotników przedstawia poniższa tabela.

Przymiotniki krótkie (jednosylabowe):

	Stopień wyższy	Stopień najwyższy
long	longer	the longest
nice	nicer	the nicest
heavy	heavier	the heaviest
big	bigger	the biggest

Przymiotniki dłuższe (dwu- i wielosylabowe)

expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
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Przymiotniki nieregularne

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

- Przysłówek opisuje sposób wykonania czynności i odpowiada na pytanie: jak? Aby utworzyć przysłówek, dodaj do przymiotnika końcówkę *-ly*, np. *quick - quickly, easy - easily*.

Stopniowanie przysłówek

- Aby utworzyć stopień wyższy przysłówek z końcówką *-ly*, dodaj *more* przed przysłówkiem (*more easily*);
- aby utworzyć stopień najwyższy dodaj *the most* przed przysłówkiem (*the most easily*).

carefully	more carefully	the most carefully
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Uwaga!

Niektóre przysłówki mają taką samą formę, jak przymiotniki, np. *hard, little, early, late, fast*, i tworzą stopień wyższy w ten sam sposób, co przymiotnik, czyli *harder, less, earlier, later, faster*.

Comparative structures

- Aby porównać dwie osoby lub rzeczy, użyj przymiotnika lub przysłówka w stopniu wyższym oraz słowa *than* (niż).
This jacket is nicer than the blue one.
This dress is shorter than the red one.
He can speak German more fluently than other students.
- Aby powiedzieć, że jakaś osoba lub rzecz jest najlepsza, najdroższa itp., użyj przymiotnika w stopniu najwyższym.
That's the tallest building in the town centre.
Sam spends his money the most carefully of us all.

1

- Jake / strong / Bill

- Jill / good / sportswoman / Peggy

- ski jumping / dangerous / cross-country skiing

- ice-skating / nice to watch / boxing

- golf / expensive to play / volleyball

- tennis racket / big / table tennis racket

2

- In Poland, August is (**hot**) _____ than April.
- Jack is good at maths. Actually, he is (**good**) _____ in our class.
- I'm busy at the moment, so maybe we could meet at a (**late**) _____ time?
- I like this jacket, but it's (**expensive**) _____ than I expected.
- For me, shopping is one of (**exciting**) _____ free time activities.
- Novak Djokovic is one of (**talented**) _____ tennis players in the world.
- Unfortunately, it's one of (**bad**) _____ meals I've ever had in a restaurant.
- These shoes don't fit. I think I need a (**big**) _____ size.
- The Ice Cream Farm (UK) is (**large**) _____ ice cream centre in the world.

3

- 1 My cousin drives his sports car very **fast / fastly**.
- 2 The Bears won the match **easy / easily**.
- 3 We were really **sad / sadly** after we lost the match.
- 4 Jack worked **hard / hardly** to win the gold medal.
- 5 Bolt came **late / lately** out of the starting blocks, but reached the finishing line first.
- 6 Some athletes have to practise **near / nearly** every day to be champions.
- 7 Professional athletes often earn very **high / highly** salaries.
- 8 My sister can play tennis really **good / well**.

as ... as

- Aby porównać dwie osoby lub rzeczy, użyj konstrukcji **as + przymiotnik/przysłówek (w stopniu równym) + as (tak ... jak)**.
These jeans aren't as nice as the other ones.
I cannot dance as beautifully as my sister.

Too and enough

- Przysłówka **enough** użyj w znaczeniu „dosyć”, „wystarczająco”, po przymiotniku, np.
He isn't fast enough to win the race.
- Przysłówka **too** użyj przed przymiotnikiem lub przysłówkiem w znaczeniu „zbyt”, np.
This smartphone is too expensive for me.

4

- 1 The red trainers cost £20. The blue ones cost the same.
The red trainers cost _____ the blue ones.
- 2 Mike saves some pocket money every month, but Peter hardly ever saves any money.
Peter can't save _____ money as Mike.
- 3 Jack is the strongest boy in our school.
No other boy in the school is _____ Jack is.
- 4 I find learning English easier than learning Japanese.
Learning Japanese isn't _____ learning English, in my opinion.
- 5 Jason arrived at the meeting at eight. Robert came one hour after Jason.
Robert didn't arrive at the meeting _____ Jason.
- 6 I am a worse dancer than my sister.
I cannot dance _____ my sister can.

5

- 1 The shop closes at six, so I'm afraid we haven't got (**time**) _____ to get there.
- 2 She didn't want to buy the dress because she said it wasn't (**trendy**) _____.
- 3 The weather isn't (**warm**) _____ for us to go jogging.
- 4 The cake is (**sweet**) _____ to eat.
- 5 He speaks French (**fast**) _____ and I don't understand him.

So and such / What and how

- So (tak) stosujemy przed przymiotnikiem lub przysłówkiem
The tea is so sweet.
Maria sang so beautifully.
- Such (taki) stosujemy przed rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi, a **such a/an** przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi, np.
That was such excellent food.
It was such an amazing match.
- Zdania wykrzyknikowe możemy tworzyć za pomocą poniższych konstrukcji:
– **What + adjective + noun**
What a great athlete! (Jaki świetny sportowiec!)
– **How + adjective**
How interesting! (Ależ to ciekawe!)

6

- 1 My friend has a wonderful sense of humour.
He is _____ funny guy.
- 2 We decided to stay at home. It was _____ cold.
- 3 You shouldn't read _____ magazines!
There's nothing interesting in them.
- 4 It was _____ easy test that we all wrote it in half an hour.
- 5 The sweatshirt was _____ expensive that I couldn't afford it.
- 6 You've got _____ beautiful furniture in your room.
- 7 Agnes played _____ badly that she lost the game.

7

- 1 _____ beautiful butterfly!
- 2 _____ great trip!
- 3 _____ nice of you to bring the flowers!
- 4 _____ funny joke!
- 5 _____ interesting!
- 6 _____ silly of me to ask him this question!
- 7 _____ amazing story!
- 8 _____ mess!

check
your GRAMMAR

1

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs

- 1 This game is **more difficult** / **difficult** than I thought!
- 2 Betty runs **more fast** / **faster** than I do.

Comparative structures

- 3 Throwing the discus isn't as easy **than** / **as** it looks.
- 4 George is much better **than** / **from** me so he always wins.

The superlative

- 5 Zack is the **taller** / **tallest** boy in the team.
- 6 This is the **worst** / **worse** game in the world!

Too and enough

- 7 He'll never score from there – he's **far enough** / **too far** from the goal.
- 8 I don't think I'm **enough tall** / **tall enough** to play basketball.

2

So, such, how and what

- 1 After _____ a hard game, we were all exhausted.
- 2 Once you try badminton, you'll see _____ exciting it is.
- 3 Pete hit the ball _____ far that we couldn't find it.
- 4 _____ an exciting tennis match!

3

OPEN TASK

- 1 I'm not a good player, but Gary is. **THAN**
Gary is a _____ I am.
- 2 By training more, you can run faster. **BE**
If you trained more, you _____
_____ faster runner.
- 3 This ball isn't better than that one. **AS**
This ball is _____ that one.
- 4 The weather was so hot that we had to stop for a drink. **SUCH**
It was _____ day that we had to stop for a drink.
- 5 I need to be sixteen to join that club – I'm too young. **ENOUGH**
I'm _____ to join that club – I need to be sixteen.

4

OPEN TASK

- 1 Until I tried hockey, I didn't realise (*jak męczący*) _____ it was.
- 2 Gregor is (*tak szybki*) _____ nobody can catch him.
- 3 It was (*za późno*) _____ for us to get tickets, so we watched the match on TV.
- 4 Watching a sport on TV is not (*tak ciekawe jak*) _____ going to the stadium.
- 5 In netball, you (*nie wolno biegać*) _____ with the ball.
- 6 I'm not (*wystarczająco dobry*) _____ to play in the school team.

6



- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| A bad | B good | C tall |
| D scored | E short | F won |

Jerzy Klempel (1953–2004)

Klempel began his sports career as an ice hockey player but changed to handball in 1970. The highlight of his career was when he represented his country at the 1976 Olympics, where he (1) _____ a total of 23 goals and helped his team get a bronze medal. In the 1980 Olympics, he was the top scorer of the tournament, but the team's performance was not (2) _____ enough to win a medal. At 1 metre, 92 centimetres, Klempel was so (3) _____ that he could jump higher than the other players and shoot above their heads.

1



COME TO OUR GYM



and we guarantee that you'll feel better. If you don't feel healthier and fitter after one month, we'll give you your money back!

- All you need is half an hour a day.
- You're sure to make friends.
- Keeping fit is fun!



1 Why do people go to the gym?

2 What sort of things can you do at the gym?

3 Why might going to the gym make you feel better?

2

My blog x

previous 18th September next

You won't believe it, but I've joined a gym! I joined in order to get fit. I usually spend half an hour on the exercise bike or the treadmill to build up my legs. I really like going there because it's cheap and it makes me feel good!

Which sentence says ...

1 what Bill likes about the gym?

2 why Bill joined a gym?

3 what Bill does at the gym?

3

- A I've also met some really nice people.
- B Then I use the other equipment to make my arms and back stronger.
- C It's near my house and I go there three times a week after school.
- D In my next blog entry, I'll tell you about them.
- E I also wanted to exercise more in order to keep active during the winter months.

4

	Questions to ask and answer	Your notes
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____

5

6

PHRASE BOX

- 1 You wear a helmet in ____
- 2 I go running so ____
- 3 I wear knee pads so as ____
- 4 You put the ball in the net to ____
 - a not to get hurt.
 - b get a point.
 - c order to protect your head.
 - d as to keep fit.

7

OPEN TASK

Today I'm going to tell you about a sport I've recently taken up.

Sport / Sport

athletics /æθ'letiks/ lekkoatletyka
baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/ baseball
boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/ boks
canoeing /kə'nu:ɪŋ/ kajakarstwo
climbing /'klaɪmɪŋ/ wspinaczka
cricket /'krɪkɪt/ krykiet
cycling /'saɪklɪŋ/ kolarstwo
diving /'daɪvɪŋ/ nurkowanie
football /'fʊtbɔ:l/ piłka nożna
golf /gɒlf/ golf
gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/ gimnastyka
horse-riding /'hɔ:(r)ɪs raɪdɪŋ/ jazda konna, jeździectwo
ice hockey /'aɪs hɒki/ hokej na lodzie
ice-skating /'aɪs skeɪtɪŋ/ łyżwiarstwo
rollerblading /'rɒlələ(r) bleɪdɪŋ/ jazda na łyżworolkach
rugby /'rʌɡbi/ rugby
running /'rʌnɪŋ/ bieganie
skateboarding /'skeɪtbɔ:(r)dɪŋ/ jazda na deskorolce
skiing /'ski:ɪŋ/ narciarstwo
snowboarding /'snəʊbɔ:(r)dɪŋ/ jazda na snowboardzie
squash /'skwɒʃ/ squash
surfing /'sɜ:(r)fɪŋ/ surfing
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ pływanie
table tennis /'teɪb(ə)l tenɪs/ tenis stołowy
tennis /'tenɪs/ tenis ziemny
(beach) volleyball /'bi:tʃ 'vɒlibɔ:l/ siatkówka (plażowa)
weightlifting /'weɪtlɪftɪŋ/ podnoszenie ciężarów
wrestling /'res(ə)lɪŋ/ zapasy

Sports equipment / Sprzęt sportowy

ball /bɔ:l/ piłka
bat /bæt/ kij (do baseballa, krykieta)
board /bɔ:(r)d/ deska
boots /bu:ts/ buty (np. korki)
club /klʌb/ kij golfowy
costume / trunks /'kɒstjʊ:m / trʌŋks/ strój kąpielowy/kąpielówki
goal /gəʊl/ bramka
goggles /'gɒɡ(ə)lz/ gogle, okulary ochronne
helmet /'helɪt/ kask
net /net/ siatka, kosz (w koszykówce)
racket /'rækɪt/ rakietka
skis /ski:s/ narty
strip /stri:p/ strój sportowca
wetsuit /'wetsu:t/ pianka do nurkowania

Sports facilities / Obiekty sportowe

(athletics / sports) stadium /æθ'letɪks / spɔ:(r)ts 'steɪdiəm/ stadion lekkoatletyczny/sportowy
(boxing) ring /'bɒksɪŋ rɪŋ/ ring (bokserski)
(dry) (ski) slope /draɪ 'ski: sləʊp/ (sztuczny) stok (narciarski)
(football / rugby) pitch /'fʊtbɔ:l / 'rʌɡbi pɪtʃ/ boisko do piłki nożnej/rugby
(health and fitness / sports) centre /helθ ənd 'fɪtnəs / 'spɔ:(r)ts sentə(r)/ klub fitness/sportowy

(ice-skating) rink /'aɪs skeɪtɪŋ rɪŋk/ lodowisko
(Olympic-size) (swimming) pool /ə'lɪmpɪk saɪz 'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/ basen (olimpijski/ pływacki)
tennis / basketball court /'tenɪs / 'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l kɔ:(r)t/ kort tenisowy/boisko do koszykówki

Sportspeople / Sportowcy

athlete /'æθli:t/ lekkoatleta
boxer /'bɒksə(r)/ bokser
cyclist /'saɪklɪst/ kolarz
diver /'daɪvə(r)/ nurek
footballer /'fʊtbɔ:lə(r)/ piłkarz
gymnast /'dʒɪmnæst/ gimnastyk
runner /'rʌnə(r)/ biegacz
swimmer /'swɪmə(r)/ pływak
weightlifter /'weɪtlɪftə(r)/ sztangista

Sports training and events / Trening i zawody sportowe

athletic /æθ'letɪk/ wysportowany
beat /bi:t/ pokonać, wygrać z kimś
captain /'kæptɪn/ kapitan
catch /kætʃ/ złapać
champion /'tʃæmpɪən/ mistrz
cheer /tʃɪə(r)/ wiwatować, wznosić okrzyki
coach /kəʊtʃ/ trener
compete /kəm'pi:t/ konkurować
draw /drɔ:/ remisować, remis
enter /'entə(r)/ brać udział (w zawodach)
hit /hɪt/ uderzyć
join /dʒɔɪn/ przyłączyć się
kick /kɪk/ kopnąć
lose /lu:z/ przegrać
miss /mɪs/ chybić, nie trafić
player /'pleɪə(r)/ gracz
position /pə'zɪʃ(ə)n/ pozycja
practise /'præktɪs/ ćwiczyć
score goals /skɔ:(r) 'gəʊlz/ strzelać gole
support /sə'pɔ:(r)t/ kibicować
team /ti:m/ zespół, drużyna
throw /θrəʊ/ rzucać
train /treɪn/ trenować
trainer /'treɪnə(r)/ instruktor, trener
win /wɪn/ wygrywać

READING, p. 26

tournament /'tɔə(r)nəmənt/ turniej
professional athlete /prəfeʃ(ə)nəl 'æθli:t/ zawodowy sportowiec
supporter /sə'pɔ:(r)tə(r)/ kibic
referee /refə'ri:/ sędzia (np. w piłce nożnej)

LISTENING, p. 30

get muddy /get 'mʌdi/ pobrudzić się błotem
kit /kɪt/ komplet, zestaw
lap /ləp/ okrążenie (np. wokół stadionu)
protect /pra'tekt/ chronić
trip /trɪp/ potknąć się

break a record /breɪk ə 'rekɔ:(r)d/ pobić rekord
bronze medal /brɒnz 'med(ə)l/ brązowy medal
come second /kʌm 'sekənd/ zająć drugie miejsce
crash into sb /'kræʃ ɪntu: səmbədɪ/ wpaść na kogoś
focused /'fəʊkəst/ skoncentrowany, skupiony
get hurt /get 'hɜ:(r)t/ zranić się
highlight /'haɪlaɪt/ ważny moment
incredible /ɪn'kredəb(ə)l/ niezwykły
involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ obejmować
opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ przeciwnik
penalty /'pen(ə)ltɪ/ kara, punkty karne, karny
record holder /'rekɔ:(r)d həʊldə(r)/ rekordzista
rule /ru:l/ reguła, zasada (gry)
sports camp /'spɔ:(r)ts kæmp/ obóz sportowy
stage /steɪdʒ/ etap
tactics /'tæktɪks/ taktyka
take turns /teɪk 'tɜ:nz/ zmieniać się

3 OPEN TASK



This photograph shows two men who are sitting in a boxing (1) _____. They are both wearing trunks and special (2) _____ on their heads. They look like boxers, but they are not fighting now. In fact, they are playing a (3) _____ of chess. This unusual sport is called chess boxing and involves two different activities: boxing and chess. In order to (4) _____, a player must be (5) _____ than the opponent at one of those sports.

4

CHESS! CHESS! CHESS!

Fancy seeing a crowd of people cheering “Chess! Chess! Chess!”? – go to a chess boxing fight. It was first played in 2003 in Berlin. The rules aren’t too complicated. Two players take turns to do a round of boxing and then play a four-minute-long game of chess. (1) _____ One player must beat the other either at chess or at boxing.

For first-time spectators, chess boxing may seem a bit strange. (2) _____. The crowd is cheering and supporting their favourite. Then, the players take off their gloves, and sit down at the chess table. They suddenly look calm and focused. (3) _____. But it gets more difficult in the later stages of the match when the players are more tired from the physical rounds of boxing.

Chess boxing is not an easy sport to practise. (4) _____. And if you want to enter professional tournaments, you must be really good at both sports. This hybrid sport* might seem unusual, but it is becoming popular among those who look for new ways to compete and win.

* A hybrid sport is one which combines two or more sports in order to create a new sport.

- A This is not surprising, because speed chess requires the players to concentrate.
- B The boxing rounds, in turn, last three minutes each.
- C You need to train both the body and the mind.
- D Chess boxing may become an Olympic sport in the future.
- E First, you see two people dressed in their boxing strips, fighting fiercely in the ring.

VOCABULARY

1

- Ten teams _____ in the tournament, but our team came first and won the trophy.
- I'd like to be fitter and stronger – that's why I _____ the gym.
- I couldn't go diving with my friends because I forgot to take my _____.
- Wesley tried to learn how to play cricket, but he didn't even know how to hold a _____.
- The goalkeeper tried to catch the ball, but he _____ it and his team lost the match.
- One of the boxers was warming up in the _____, waiting for his opponent.
- Mr Smith is the best _____ our team has ever had. No one supported us like he does.
- Skiing isn't much fun today because there is too little snow on the _____.

GRAMMAR

2

- Snowboarding is **much easier** / **more easier** / **as easy** than I thought.
- Jill is more athletic and stronger **as** / **from** / **than** me.
- The pitch was **such** / **such a** / **so** wet that the boys couldn't play football.
- I'm not **so fast** / **fast enough** / **too fast** to become a runner.
- Gary is the **most big** / **biggest** / **more bigger** weightlifter I've ever seen.
- Roger Federer is **so** / **what** / **such** a great tennis champion that thousands of fans all over the world admire him.
- I think cycling is **more boring** / **the most boring** / **so boring** sport to watch on TV.
- A tennis court is not **too small** / **small enough** / **as small** as it may seem.

USE OF ENGLISH

3 10th October, 2020

THE QUEEN OF PARIS



Meet Iga Świątek, a 19-year-old tennis player

from Poland, who has just (1) _____ her first Grand Slam tournament in Paris. On her way to victory, she managed to (2) _____ other players without even losing a set. Even if you don't know too much about tennis, you have to admit that this is a great achievement for (3) _____ a young player. Not too many people were able to enter Roland-Garros stadium to watch her play because of the pandemic, but those who were lucky to be there, admired (4) _____ fast and strong she was.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 A played | B won | C entered |
| 2 A cheer | B train | C beat |
| 3 A so | B too | C such |
| 4 A how | B so | C enough |

CUMULATIVE REVIEW

4

My blog x

JIMMY'S BLOG – SPORT AND ME

When I (1) **have been** / **was** / **am** a kid, I wanted to become a professional basketball player. It's been my favourite sport (2) **for** / **from** / **since** early childhood. I wanted to be like LeBron James – (3) **so** / **such** / **how** strong, fast and tall. I (4) **used to practise** / **practise** / **was going to practise** every day. I didn't (5) **afford** / **shop** / **spend** my pocket money on anything, just to be able to buy basketball shoes and the (6) **strips** / **costumes** / **clubs** that LeBron James wore. Unfortunately, I'm not (7) **too tall** / **tall enough** / **so tall** to play basketball professionally. But even though I'm (8) **short** / **shorter** / **shortest** than many other boys my age, I am really, really fast. Two years ago, my PE teacher suggested that I (9) **will** / **should** / **can** try table tennis. It turned out that I'm really good at it. I still watch a lot of basketball, but I love playing table tennis, too. I've already (10) **beaten** / **passed** / **won** quite a lot of tournaments! Does anyone have a similar story to tell? Share it!

VOCABULARY

- 1
 ___ 1 instrument, orchestra _____
 ___ 2 stage, theatre _____
 ___ 3 clothing, runway _____
 ___ 4 portrait, colours _____
 ___ 5 pool, goggles _____
 ___ 6 stadium, track _____
 ___ 7 pitch, team _____
 ___ 8 racket, ball _____
- a swimmer e musician
 b actor f runner
 c tennis player g footballer
 d fashion designer h painter

- 2
- put • draw • perform • catch • cheer • beat
 • set • score

- 1 The novel is _____ in London during the 1960s.
 2 Michelle is going to _____ a dance in the school concert.
 3 She used a pencil to _____ the landscape.
 4 We've decided to _____ on a play at the end of term.
 5 Mark tried to _____ the ball but dropped it at the last moment.
 6 If they _____ one more point, they'll win the game.
 7 Our team might win if we _____ loudly for them.
 8 You won the last game, but I'm going to _____ you in the next.

- 3
- 1 Helen is taking a ___ class to learn how to take better pictures.
 a drama b drawing c photography
 2 I love the ___ to this film - I could listen to it all day.
 a plot b sketch c soundtrack
 3 The characters in the book were interesting, but I thought the ___ was a bit boring.
 a article b plot c performance

- 4 My mum is a ___ and writes for a national newspaper.
 a presenter b journalist c headline
 5 They're opening a new fitness ___ in my neighbourhood.
 a centre b stadium c rink
 6 If you're going to ride a bike, you need to wear a _____.
 a kit b helmet c board
 7 Jack wants to ___ a gym in order to get fit.
 a join b support c enter
 8 We're going ___ along the river this weekend.
 a surfing b skiing c canoeing

GRAMMAR

- 4
- such • soon • how • after • enough • so
 • until • too

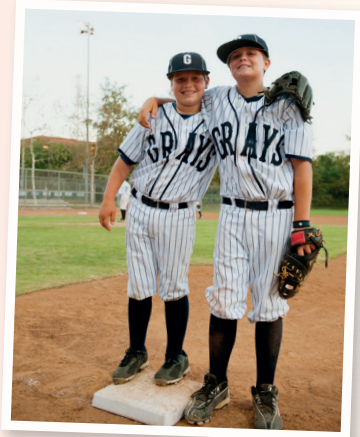
- 1 I'll practise my flute _____ it's time for dinner.
 2 The play will start as _____ as everyone's seated.
 3 Her performance was _____ incredible that the audience stood and clapped.
 4 Once you play tennis, you'll learn _____ hard it is.
 5 It's _____ wet to train outdoors today.
 6 She wasn't fast _____ to win the race.
 7 You can practise your guitar _____ you do your homework.
 8 It was _____ a terrible concert that they wanted their money back.

- 5
- 1 They usually cancel the parade if it (*rain*) _____.
 2 If we arrive at the theatre late this evening, we (*not get*) _____ good seats.
 3 Swimming as a sport is not as (*fun*) _____ it looks.
 4 The lead actress was (*tall*) _____ than all the other people on stage.
 5 If the gallery doesn't sell your paintings, what (*do*) _____?
 6 Do you think science is (*exciting*) _____ art?

- 7 That is (*bad*) _____ song I have ever heard!
- 8 I'll call you when I (*get*) _____ home after the play this evening.
- 9 If you were rich and famous, (*you / move*) _____ house?

USE OF ENGLISH

6 OPEN TASK



This is a photo of me with my teammate Patrick at a (1) _____ match. Patrick is on the right of the picture, and as you can see, he's a little (2) _____ than me. Of course, he's 13 and I'm only 11. We're (3) _____ in the photo because we won our match that day against the other team. Next week, we're going to play against a tough opponent, the Tigers. I (4) _____ we do well!

7

- A continue B main C performers
D presenters E stand F top

★ ARE STARS PAID TOO MUCH? ★

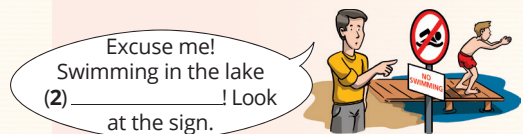
In film, music, and sport, the best (1) _____ are paid millions every year to entertain us. Some people believe they're worth it. People will spend money on a film if their favourite actor is in the (2) _____ role. The same is true for sporting or musical events. When a famous singer puts on a concert, some fans will (3) _____ in a queue for hours to get the best tickets. If people want to pay a lot of money to see a star, shouldn't that star be well-paid? What do you think?

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

8

- 1 Wybierasz się na mecz piłki nożnej z tatą. Chcesz zaprosić swojego kolegę. Co powiesz?
- A May I go to a match with my friend?
B Can I invite a friend to join us?
C Are you planning to invite my friend?
- 2 Twoja koleżanka pyta cię, jak nakręcić film na YouTube. Co powiesz, aby jej to wyjaśnić?
- A Here's a good webcam.
B First, you need a good webcam.
C I recently bought a new webcam.
- 3 Twój kolega zaprosił cię na koncert, ale nie ma czasu odebrać biletów. W jaki sposób zaoferujesz mu pomoc?
- A I'll go and collect the tickets if you want.
B Go and collect the tickets.
C We should get the tickets soon.

9 OPEN TASK



WRITING

10 OPEN TASK

Hi all! So, in this post, I want to tell you about a show I've just been in.
